The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 19, 1870.

Gold closed yesterday at 1.20½.

STOCKS.—Irwin Stock.—In demand. Commands a heavy premium. All taken and held firmly.

Mackey Stock—At a heavy discount. No buyers to be found anywhere.

Quay Stock—Worthless. Not inquired about. One O. P. Wharton is supposed to have all of it in his custody.

THE Committee on Ways and Means on Friday last refused by a vote of two against six to make bituminous coal free. They rejected a motion for fifty cents per ton by a vote of three against five. The proposition for one dollar per ton was lost by a tie vote. Coal, therefore, remains as now.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL approves of the bill reported by Senator Sherman, increasing the national bank circulation $45,000,000, and retiring the same amount of three per cent, certificates, and also the section in the bill allowing national banks to be established on a gold basis.

Last week's *Radical* was almost filled with abuse of General Irwin and the details of his *defeat* for the State Treasurship. At the last moment, however, "stern necessity" required this cruel paragraph to appear in that sheet:

"**State Treasurer.**—The bolt on the State Treasurer has been successful. Mr. Mackey the caucus nominee has been defeated by Gen. W. W. Irwin by a vote of 70 to 61, all the Democrats voting for Irwin. It is a case of bargain and sale of the most atrocious character. The details will be forthcoming hereafter."

THE Virginia bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee in the House is a compromise in its character, and will probably pass both Houses. It is acceptable to both wings of the Republicans in the House, and while it is not quite as liberal as they desired, it is so much better than they expected that the Virginia Legislative Committee of nine, now at the Capital will fully endorse it. The oath presented in the bill will exclude but a single member of the Legislature.

THE news from and about Dominica makes it tolerably clear that, in case of the annexation of any part of that "Republic," we shall have a good deal of fighting on hand, which will probably last for some time. In considering the negotiations for the leasing of the Bay of Sumana, or any of the negotiations with President Baez, it would be well for Congress to bear this fact in mind. We can, of course, "whip" the Dominicans, or any other enemy who dares to fight us; but still fighting cannot be called a matter of economy or pleasure.

A silly story has been put in circulation in Beaver to the effect that the friends of General Irwin, in order to secure the Democratic vote for State Treasurer gave, as an equivalent, the Republican majority in the State Senate. A little reflection will show that this story is untrue. The State Senate is composed of 33 members. The seats of thirty-one of these are *uncontested*. The seats of *two* are contested. Out of the thirty-one uncontested seats the Republicans fill *seventeen* and the Democrats *fourteen*. Now, suppose the Democrats should happen to get the *two* contested seats (which is not at all probable) the Republicans would still have a majority in the Senate of *one*. Thus, that bubble is pricked.

CONSIDERING the relation existing a short time ago between our little neighbor down street and the Pennsylvania Railroad company, the following, taken from his paper of last week, should be recommended by physicians to their dyspeptic patients. Under all the circumstances, the man or woman who can read this extract without laughing all over, is in a hopeless condition indeed:

This escape has no lesson more valuable than this; that the liberties of the people are in perpetual danger from this tremendous monopoly, the Pennsylvania Rail Road; that fighting it is fighting the battle of the people. And that either its power or our own right to self government must fall. Believing this sincerely, and seeing it as clearly as noon-day, We here and now commit THE RADICAL to a war on this dangerous foe to the State as "unrelenting" as the cause of the people may require and as bitter as the indignation which its outrageous interference in affairs foreign to its interests, has aroused.

THE friends of Mr. Mackey, here and there throughout the State, are denouncing the fifteen Republicans who supported General Irwin on last Wednesday for State Treasurer, as "bolters."—They were "bolters" in no sense of the term. They went to Harrisburg instructed by their constituents, either expressedly or impliedly, to resist Mr. Mackey's re-election. Ascertaining after they reached the Capital that Mr. M. and his friends had the thing so arranged that his nomination by the caucus was a foregone conclusion, they neither went into the caucus themselves nor meddled in any way with its proceedings. Their determination to have nothing to do with the prearranged caucus was well know in Harrisburg for a day or two before it was called, and the attempt now to make the people believe that they were "bolters" will prove as futile as the efforts made by the treasury ring to re-elect one of their own number the financial officer of the State. These members believed that a great wrong had been perpetrated upon the people of the State, in the name of the Republican party, in the management of our State finances, and they conceived it to be their duty to correct the evil in the speediest manner possible. When they found therefore that the party machinery had been seized to perpetuate the wrong, they took the responsibility of going outside of their own organization for a corrective, and we have but little doubt that in a short time nearly the whole party in the State will say they did right, and commend their conduct as worthy of example in the future.

THE terrible lashing which Gov. Geary gave the Treasury ring in his annual message of a couple of weeks ago, has caused the newspapers in the the interest of that combination to withhold the message from their readers. One will look in vain through the Beaver *Radical* for either the message itself, or any editorial notice that such a document was ever written or read at Harrisburg. His remarks on matters relating to the State Treasury, evidently contained information, which the *Radical* editor did not wish his readers to see.

Items and Humors of the Irwin-Mackey Contest.

On the receipt of the news in Beaver that Gen. Irwin had been elected State Treasurer, on last Wednesday evening, quite an excitement prevailed for some time. With the exception, of perhaps a dozen of persons (the *Radical* employees and two or three others), the whole town was jubilant, and heartily glad that the Treasury Ring had been smashed beyond all hope of being welded together again in the future.

The people of New Brighton and vicinity, without distinction of party, were similarly affected; and, since then, their gratification has manifested itself in cheers, the firing of cannon and illumination of their dwellings.

A prominent gentleman of this locality, whose business takes him almost constantly into the rural districts, told us a day or two ago, that he had not "met with a man, woman, child or dog" but felt good over the defeat of the Ring by General Irwin. They did not regard it simply as a triumph of one of our own citizens, but looked upon the result at Harrisburg, on last Wednesday, as a victory of *right* over *wrong*; a triumph of the *people* over a band of the boldest corruptionists that ever cursed this or any other State.

On last Wednesday evening, when it became known in Beaver that Gen. Irwin was elected State Treasurer, O. P. Wharton, the associate editor of the *Radical*, declared to several persons that it was Quay's influence that had done it! He stated distinctly and emphatically, that those who believed that Quay's slate was smashed in Mackey's defeat were deceived, for he—Wharton—knew, ten days ago, that Quay was working to bring about *General Irwin's election!* The attention of Mr. Mackey is particularly called to Mr. Wharton's statement. The former might do a worse act than to give the matter his special attention.

Senator Rutan, one day last week, wrote to a person in this town, that the belief that the Democrats in the Legislature would vote for General Irwin, for Treasurer, would avail him but little, "for," said he, in substance: "Mackey will get as many Democratic votes as Irwin." From this it would seem that Democratic affiliation was not near so hideous in the sight of the Treasury ring *before* the election as it appeared *afterwards*.—After all it does matter whose ox is gored.

Father Abraham, we fear, is poking fun at our neighbor when he talks in this wise:

Master Quay.—"Where is he, and where was he on Wednesday? And where's his slate? Did he fall and break it, or did somebody wipe out his figgers and all his writin'? We fear Master Quay has been playing truant, and needs looking after."

A friend at Harrisburg says that during the time occupied in taking the third vote on State Treasurer, the Mackeyites rushed up and down the Hall offering $20,000 for *four* Democratic votes for their favorite. They failed to get them. Result: ring broken,—slate smashed—the *people* win.

Hon. A. J. Buflington, one of the members of the House from this District (the only one from Washington and Beaver who voted *against* the Treasury Ring on last Wednesday) paid a short visit to his home during the latter part of last week. A gentleman who is cognizant of the facts, informs us that his old neighbors and acquaintances gathered around him at all points and thanked him over and over again for his manly and independent course on the Treasurer question.

The very few Mackeyites whom we have in this county are just now abusing General Irwin for going outside of the Republican party for support. If themselves and friends reflect a little they will probably remember that General Irwin was not the only Republican candidate for office that recently went to the Democracy for votes. Oh! no, not by any means.

Two or three weeks ago when our amiable neighbor, M. S. Quay, left home for Harrisburg, he told his friends that he "would not return until Mackey was elected." As Mackey went down in the contest, of course Mr. Quay's majestic presence and portly form will never again be seen in Beaver. We regret this keenly for it may be a long time before his like may be with us again.

"And now farewell! farewell! I dare not lengthen
These sweet, sad moments out, but to gaze on those
Is bliss indeed, yet it but serves to strengthen
The love that now amounts to agony;
This is our last farewell."

STATE TREASURY REFORM.

In the great reform movements just inaugurated at Harrisburg in regard to the management of the public funds it is believed His Excellency, Governor Geary, is entitled to the credit; and the more effectually to accomplish that end, it was deemed a commencement would more fittingly be made by effecting a change of the presiding officer of the State Treasury. In support of this theory, its advocates confidently point to and reproduce the following extract from the Governor's last annual message, in which he takes plain, bold, decided ground in favor of reforming the management of that Department. He says:

"I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond, with good and approved sureties for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six millions of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are possively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of the State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkiness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer, as well as that of every other officer in this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions. And then every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State, and maintain the high dignity of her character, may return unpolluted and with a clear conscience to his constituents, who will receive him with open arms, and with the joyful exclamation of "well done, good and faithful servant."

Such testimony as this is overwhelming, but it is no more than a fair embodiment of the known facts, the settled belief and fixed will of the people.

The Case of Mr. Cooke.

As the Rev. Horace Cooke's recent elopement with a young woman of his congregation is just now attracting considerable attention, we will state the facts as succinctly as possible. He was a Methodist preacher of good repute for piety, learning and eloquence; had charge of a large congregation by whom he was reverenced and respected. One day, week before last, he left his wife and two children and eloped with a Miss Johnson—about seventeen years of age, very beautiful and accomplished, and the daughter of one of the most wealthy members of his congregation,—and, as no traces of them could be found, it was supposed they had sailed for Europe. On Thursday, evening last he returned to the city and restored Miss Johnston to her parents, as he alleges, "pure as when taken away." His subsequent conduct proved him insane, and he has accordingly been placed in an asylum. The occasion was seized upon by some of the sensational papers, to publish all manner of falsehoods relative to the former character of the unfortunate divine for chastity. We therefore draw upon *The New York Tribune* for the following strictures on this feature of the scandal, premising that we fully endorse them:

"A few days ago the public was shocked with the announcement that a married clergyman, in good standing, had eloped with a young member of his flock. Over such a story of shame the journalist ought to have been glad to draw a veil as quickly as his duty to the community would permit. But it was seized upon by one or two sensational newspapers as the foundation for a piquant chronicle of scandal; it was embroidered and elaborated with a hundred prurient details; the slums of society were raked for more filth to cast upon the disgraced minister; the lying gossips who are always ready with slanderous anecdotes of the fallen were invited to pour their vile tales into the hospitable columns of *The New York Sewer* and *The Rowdy Journal*. Cooke was supposed to have gone to Europe, where he could not answer; at any rate he was an outlaw and a criminal, and it is generally safe to kick such men after they are down. So one of our cotemporaries published a fictitious history of the Rev. Horace Cooke, showing him to have been a hypocrite and a poofligate for years., the destroyer of households in every parish which had held him, a freqeenter of houses of ill fame, a noted seducer of women. No crime was too vile for him to commit: one might almost say there was no crime of lust which he had not already committed. While the editor of this shameful collection of libels is congratulating himself upon the success of his sensation he is suddenly confronted with his victim. There is an assault—or the farce of one—the police are called in, the clergymen goes to the lock up; the editor goes to, and begs his brother journalists to keep his name out of their reports, because he does not want to be mixed up in any scandals. It seems to us that natural desire came rather late.

"We have no apology to offer for the Rev. Mr. Cooke. His crime (if he was sane) was an awful one; his assault upon an editor was an aggravation of it. But the meanest criminal has the right to just treatment, and is entitled to redress when he is wronged. Mr. Cooke has been wronged by the publication of a series of falsehoods respecting his former life. He had no right to take redress into his own hands—but where was his remedy? How many would not have done the same thing—only done it with a little more vigor? A prosecution for libel in such a case would of course have been ridiculous. The Rev. Horace Cooke could not go into Court with an action for damages in his present situation; and besides it is well understood that suing newspapers for libel is an unprofitable amusement. The consequence is that nothing can restrain a licentious press now days but the pressure of public sentiment, or the fear of the cowhide."

Gen. Banks has informed the Foreign Committee of the House that he has most credible information that the Cubans are as able now to carry on their war as they have ever been. We see no sufficient reason to believe the contrary. Gen. Cespedes laments his want of powder; but the Spaniards have not been able of late to claim any victories, while the campaign of the Cubans in the Eastern Department of the island has been unusually active and successful. The statement that the Spaniards have 40,000 troops, independent of as many more volunteers, contrasts oddly with the report of Gen. Valmaseda that he has less than 2,000, and with the fact that Gen. Puello has moved upon Guaimaro with but 3,000. Even if these petty armies are reinforced at the same rate, it ought not to be impossible for the Cubans to survive them. The guerrilla system is wonderful adapted to such an end. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Russians have taken possession of several of the Northern islands belonging to the Empire of Japan; and it is reported that the Czar intends to ultimately absorb the whole country. He will provide a liberal but firm government under a viceroy, and will insure peace and prosperity. The ports will be opened to commerce as rapidly as possible with equitable treaty relations to all of the great powers of the earth. Paganism will be crowded out by the religion of the Greek Church, but the other creeds will be tolerated. From this it will be seen that Russia is doing what the United States might have accomplished long ago. We might have possessed both China and Japan ten years ago, and long before this, those countries would have been opened up to the march of commerce and civilization, while we would have been reaping the vast wealth that is now bolstering the frozen empire of the Czar. Russia is also making rapid advances into China from Liberia, and if no great obstacles are presented, the flag of that country will wave supreme over the two great empires of Asia ten years hence.

—The Burlington and Missouri Railroad is now completed to Omaha, and trains will commence running to-day from Chicago to Omaha via the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, to connect with the Union Pacific.

Letter of W. Milnor Roberts.

Civil Engineer, Furnished by Request of Citizens of Pittsburgh, on the Subject of the Water Supply for the Proposed Enlarged Canal.

I have read with careful attention the views of W. W. Reed, Esq., superintendent of the (Pennsylvania) Erie canal, published in the Erie *Dispatch* and republished in the *Commercial* of Jan. 3d, relating specially to the subject of water supply for the proposed enlarged canal between Pittsburgh and Erie, and a number of gentlemen connected with the coal and shipping interests of this city have requested me to give them my opinion of the same for publication, with any views of my own which may be appropriate at this juncture, when an effort is about to be made to establish a ship canal between the head of the Ohio and Lake Erie.

Some of our citizens will recollect that in the fall of 1867, I was called upon by the Erie Canal Company through their Superintendent, Mr. W. W. Reed, to make a thorough examination of the said canal in view of its proposed enlargement, which was made in company with Mr. Reed and a report submitted, dated Dec. 23d, 1867, which was published by the Company at the time. It is known also to many persons here that I was the principal engineer in the service of the State engaged in the construction of the canal and all appendages, including its feeder from French creek, from 1839 till 1841, and that afterwards, when the State transferred the works to the Erie Canal Company, they were completed and put in use in 1845 under my direction as their Chief Engineer.

The matter of water supply being vital in connection with canals, it received my particular attention in 1839, when after studying the measurement and views of engineers who had preceded me in the same line of investigation, and after my own personal examination I made my first report to the Canal Commissioners, proving to the satisfaction of all parties then interested, that there was an abundance of water available in French creek for the supply of the canal.

Mr. Reed, in his excellent paper above referred to, sets forth clearly the reason why they resorted to the construction of a small lift lock on the summit, in order to have a constant full depth of water pumped from the Conneaut reservoir. It was because the Company had never cut down the summit level to the depth originally planned. I concur in opinion with Mr. Reed, from a perfect familiarity with the ground and with the question, that it is entirely practicable to dredge the summit, say seven feet lower than it is now, and to maintain it at that depth. With the canal completed throughout as originally designed, with the enlarged size of locks and canal as now proposed, there is an ample supply of water available for the passage of a constant succession of boats in both directions, or one hundred and forty-four boats every twenty-four hours, with locks one hundred and thirty feet by twenty feet chambers, and an average of seven feet lift.

These locks, with seven feet depth of water in the canal, will have sufficient capacity to pass boats carrying three hundred and fifty, or more, tons; but assuming for a perfectly safe calculation that they should in practice carry on an average but two hundred and fifty tons each, it would give 36,000 tons per day, and for two hundred and fifty boating days, 9,000,000 tons, an enormous tonnage, one-third of which would be a magnificent trade.

Mr. Reed, who has been the superintendent of the canal for eleven years and who has during that year paid the closest attention to the water supply, states that for the dryest month in the last four years, during which time he has had perfect means of ascertaining the quantity actually used for leakage and evaporation has not averaged over 5,000,000 cubic feet per day. This is not theory, but working experience.

It is very gratifying to know this fact, since it proves, in the most practical way, that the calculation of the loss from evaporation and leakage, as given in my report of 1839, namely, 6,192,000 cubic feet per day, was not only safe, but it has been more than sustained in practice: the loss by leakage and evaporation on the canal fed from the summit having been during the dryest month, 792,000 cubic feet per day less than was originally estimated.

Mr. Reed, in his paper now under consideration, adds one fifth to the daily loss from evaporation and leakage for an enlarged canal, and knowing all the circumstances perfectly, I regard this as liberal and ample. This allows for the leakage and evaporation 6,480,000 cubic feet per day.

The lockage water for the passage of 144 boats, in actual practice, where so many would be passing as herein assumed, would not be equivalent to one lockful for each boat, because it must necessary be in such a trade that in most cases as one boat passed out another from the opposite direction would pass in, thus empting the lock only once in passing two boats; but taking the very liberal and perfectly safe allowance of Mr. Reed, of a lockful for each of the 144 boats the enlarged locks being 130 by 20 feet, and averaging 7 feet lift, there would be 18,200 for one lockage and 2,620,800 for 144 boats; then assuming further that every boat should pass into and out of the summit level, and that each should use two lockfuls the quantity would be as Mr. Reed shows, 5,241,600 cubic feet, which added to the leakage and evaporation, 6,480,000 cubic feet, makes 11,721,600 cubic feet per day.

Mr Reed states that the lowest measurment of the flow of French creek during the past eleven years was over 15,000,000 cubic feet per day, which corresponds sufficiently with my former measurments, to satisfy me that there is never any month in the year when the flow in French creek at Bemus's dam averages less than 15,000,000 cubic feet per day. The measurment I caused to be made in 1867 gave 17,766,000 cubic feet but allowing no more than 15,000,000 cubic feet for twenty-four hours, even with the immense tonnage assumed, (9,000,000 tons in 250 days) there would remain a daily surplus of 3,278,400 cubic feet, and this may properly be regarded as the result derived only from experience. With Conneaut Lake and the Pymatuning reservoir arranged as real auxiliaries, as indicated, the supply of water for the proposed enlarged canal will, in my opinion, be more than adequate for the accommodation of the vast amount of tonnage mentioned; and should double the amount be required at some distant period in the future, it can be secured at moderate cost of reservoirs on the head waters of French creek, as we know from long surveys.

It has been aptly illustrated in Mr. Reed's paper that the consumption of lockage water for a given amount of tonnage, is less with large boats than with small ones. Every one who has had canal experience must be acquainted with this fact.

I close this brief review of the satisfactory letter of Mr. Reed with the assurance that no doubt whatever rests in my mind of the adequacy of the water supply for the proposed enlarged canal between the Ohio River and Lake Erie; nor have I for years entertained any doubt on this vital point. Respectfully,

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
U. S. Civil Engineer,
PITTSBURGH, January 8th, 1870.

—The Zahnlser school house in Lake, Mercer county was burned down. The citizens in that section express themselves confident that it was set on fire purposely. This is the second school house that has been fired within the past two weeks in that county.

[From the Correspondent of the Pitt. Com.]

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 12, 1870.

FIRST DISPATCH.

First ballot—no choice. Mackey, sixty-two; Daniel O. Barr, fifth five; Bishop Simpson, one; Irwin, twelve Henderson, one; Shoemaker, one. Billingfelt and Kerr of the Senate did not vote.

SECOND DISPATCH

Second ballot—Irwin, sixty-six; Mackey, sixty-three; Barr two; Shoemaker, one. Not voting one.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ONE O'CLOCK AND TWENTY MINUTES.—Irwin elected. After voiting down a motion to adjourn by yeas fifty-six nays seventy-six, the convention balloted a third time, as follows; Mackey, sixty- one; Irwin, seventy.

The State Treasurer question is at last settled, after a contest unparalleled in the intensity and vigor with which it has been conducted. For the nomination it was boisterous and full of braggadocia. But when Irwin stated on Thursday last, he would be a candidate in the joint convention of the two Houses, and if his friends chose to vote for him they were at liberty to do so, the question assumed another shape, and there was little public talk about it. This morning it was charged a combination of Democrats and Irwin's friends had been effected, and Mackey's adherents were busy with endeavors to checkmate it—but till there was nothing tangible to be got in the way of evidence of the proposed coalition.

This morning the Democratic caucus met with Mr. Scott, of Columbia as Chairman, and nominated Daniel O. Barr, of Allegheny, with the understanding that if on the first ballot a sufficient number of Republicans rejected Mackey's nomination to insure Irwin's election, should the Democrats vote for him, then Barr would be dropped on second ballot, and the vote of the Democratic members should be given to Irwin. There was no opposition of any account in caucus to this resolution, which had the warm support of both Buckalew and Wallace. These facts became whispered about, and when the joint convention met at noon the excitement was most intense. The lobbies were crowded, and all the members of both houses in their seats save Billingfelt of Lancaster.

The roll call went swimmingly along until Lowry's name was reached, when, amid uproarious laughter he voted for Bishop Simpson. He was the first bolter. Senator Warfel voted for A. H. Henderson; Representative Coray for L. D. Shoemaker, and eleven other representatives for Irwin. Senator Kerr did not vote. Mackey lacked five votes of an election. The excitement was very great during the progress of the vote, but at its close the Mackey men lost confidence, as it became evident that he could not command enough Republicans to carry him through.

The second ballot was even more exciting. When Beck, the first Democratic Senator on the roll, was called, and he voted for Irwin, the unpalatable truth was shown to Mackey's friends that a combination had been made against their candidate. The interest in the result became absorbing as Democrat after Democrat voted for Irwin. When Beans, of Bucks, and Brobst, of Berks, renewed their allegiance to Barr, the caucus candidate, there was exulting laughter on the Republican side. Before the result was announced, and when it became understood that Irwin lacked only one vote of election, Brobst desired to change his vote from Barr to Irwin. Speaker Stinson decided it could not be done after the Speaker had voted. The decision created a great deal of uproar, but was finally acquiesced in, although some of the majority desired an appeal. The vote announced showed Irwin had sixty-six; Mackey, sixty-three; Barr two; Shoemaker one.

It is town talk that during the progress of the ballot a member crossed from the Republican to the Democratic side, and made certain offers to a Democrat noted as a "pincher," conditional on his remaining faithful to Barr. A young Democratic Senator, from the eastern part of the State, overhearing the offer, said to the wavering representative: "You sell us out, will you? If you do I'll knock your d——d head off," at the same time showing a piece of hickory firewood sufficient to brain an ox, let alone a Bucks county copperhead.

The result of the second ballot satisfied the Mackey men that their only hope lay in an adjournment, Harry White moved to adjourn to the 2d Tuesday of October, but the convention voted on a less remote day, defeating it by ayes 56, nays 76. During the vote, appeals were made to the Republican Irwin men to adjourn, and an arrangement would be made perfectly satisfactory to them but they were unsuccessful, and quite a number of the supporters of Mackey, including both Speakers voted against the motion. This seemed to show the bolters had the sympathies of more members than voted directly for Irwin. The third ballot was a formality, for every one knew how it would terminate from preceeding indications. When the Sperker announced that Irwin had 70 votes and Mackey 61, and officially declared the former elected State Treasurer, there was a lib ral amount of applause, but the Speaker checked it. The joint convention then adjourned, and the members returned to their respective chambers.

There were no particular exhibitions of ill-temper by the defeated after the result had been declared, while the successful party refrained from any jubilant manifestations.

The Senators and Representatives who separated from their political associates on this question, represent strong Republican, districts, except Corny, of Luzerne, and they are all, with this exception, and that of the six members from Lancaster, from the Western part of the State. They were sent to Harrisburg to battle for retrenchment and reform, and to break up the Cameron Treasury ring. The pursuit of this object has led them to reject a Republican caucus nomination, and for this political sin they express themselves as perfectly willing and able to answer to their constituents. There is not so much talk of reading out of the party as was to to be expected, possibly owing to the fact that it is the counties these gentlemen represent that make Pennsylvania a Republican State. I annex a list of fifteen Republican Senators and Representatives who, on this question, seceded from this caucus nomination.

James Kerr, of Butler;
M. B Lowry, of Erie;
F. W. Ames. of Crawford;
C. O. Bowman, of Erie;
A. J. Buffington, of Washington;
Geo. Coray, of Luzerne;
David Craig, of Lawrence;
Abraham Godshalk, of Lancaster;
E. B. Herr, of Lancaster;
Alex. Leslie, of Butler;
G. W. McCracken, of Lawrence;
D. B. McCreary, of Erie;
A. C. Reinehl, of Lancaster;
E. A. Wheeler, of Mercer;
John E. Wiley, of Lancaster.

Billingfelt, who was absent from the convention, although in the city is denounced by the *Telegraph* this evening with the same vehemenceit showers upon the members who voted directly for Irwin.

To night the election is the only topic of conversation throughout the city. It has created a profound feeling, and all manner of stories are in circulation as to the motives and inducements that prompted the division. Mr. Mackey, overestimating its importance, says it is a heavy blow to the Republican party of the State: that it was the result of a bargain and sale between the bolters and Democrats, and that its effect will be the ascendency of the Democrats in the State Senate by the alleged defection of Lowry, Kerr and Billingfelt; that all the contested seats will be decided adversely to the Republicans, and that the Metropolitan Police bill for Philadelphia will be defeated. Charges that money was used are freely made by the Cameronians, although they are of the most vague description. On the other hand the Senators and Representatives who refused to accept the caucus nomination, indignantly deny all insertions on their integrity, and especially the intimation that there was any collusion between them and the Democrats, other than that which appears on the record. In the matter of the rejection of the police law for Philadelphia, about which there is the most talk, as the consideration the Democrats are to receive for their votes for Irwin, a number of members who voted for Irwin have told me they shall treat the question on its merits, and have made no pledges to the Democrats nor were any asked on the subject. They declare they were elected pledged to break up the Treasury ring that has heretofore ruled the State and instead of defending their conduct in voting against Mackey, are jubilant over it, as a great victory achieved. They express no fear of their constituents when the latter are made acquainted with all the facts in the case.

Gen. Irwin made a very plain and explicit statement to your correspondent as to his alleged negotiations with the Democrats. He says on Friday last after it was known he would be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Mackey, he had an interview with Senator Wallace at the Bolton House at the latter's request. Wallace said the Democrats were as anxious as Irwin's friends to break up the Cameron Treasury ring, and asked the General if a sufficient number of Republicans would vote for him to make his election certain, if the Democrats would throw their votes for him. Mr. Irwin replied he had assurance that he would get more Republican votes than he needed if the Democrats would vote for him. Subsequently, Mr. Irwin saw Messrs. Buckalew and Wallace and gave them the names of his Republican supporters. This was all that took place between them, and they were the only Democratic members Irwin talked with on the subject. No pledges were required from Irwin and none given by him, and as far as he knows by any gentleman supporting him. Messrs. Buckalew and Wallace said the Democrats wanted a hand in smashing the Cameron ring, and were willing to unite with Republicans in supporting a Republican for State Treasurer to promote this result. On their recommendation the Democratic caucus passed the resolution it did to go for Irwin should the first ballot show he had the needed Republican strength.

Outside of politicians here the result is looked on as having very little bearing on politics, except in so far as politics are connected with and dependent on the Cameron Treasury ring. That is the idea of the free thinkers on political matters, but of course intense partizans magnify its proportions vastly and predict all manner of evil results to the Republican party. Bergner, of the *Telegraph*, who only got sixty thousand dollars out of the State Treasury last year, and feels sore over the *Record* job, says in his paper this evening that he has it in the most positive terms that the checks which were given to some of the most prominent bolters have been seen.

The events of to day make it tolerable clear that had Huff, of Greensburgh, the third candidate, remained in the field, he would have been nominated in caucus over both Irwin and Mackey. He was here to day, and it was proposed to place him in nomination in the convention but he declined mixing up in the fight as it stood. A large number of people attracted here by the Treasury contest leave for their homes to night.

The question of economy was up in the House to-day on a resolution to appoint four additional pages. Messrs Brown, Webb and Vankirk argued that while it was a small matter, it would be the opening wedge. It was also in violation of the law limiting the employees of the House, and there was no necessity for more pages, as the documents had been cut down. Mr. Adaire favored the resolution, which was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Vankirk.

Other resolutions appointing a Chaplain and an additional Janitor met the same fate. The temper of the House is clearly against any increase of officers over the number now allowed by law. All sorts of contrivances to evade the law are resorted to, and appeals made to pass them, because of the small amount involved. They are eating wedges and so understood by the friends of retrenchment, who uniformly vote them down by decisive majorities.

The house passed Vankirk's resolution formally abrogating the *Record* contract. Although it was started on Bergner's behalf that he had abandoned the publication and discharged his reporters, the members seemed to apprehend a future claim on the State for damages, under the dubious wording of the contract.

It is stated this evening that Elisha W. Davis will be at the head of the Ways and Means Committee, and H. C. Johnson of the Judiciary.

The following is the vote for Treasurer:

For W. Irwin.

SENATORS.

Beck,	Findley,	Nagle,
Brown,	Kenn,	Purman,
Broadhead,	Linderman,	Randall,
Buckalew,	Lowry,	Turner,
Davis,	Miller,	Wallace,
Duncan,	McIntire,	

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Ames,	Lesbach,	Milliken,
Armstrong,	Forsyth,	Montgomery,
Beans,	Gobsdale,	Mooney,
Bolton,	Hall,	Porter, John
Bowman,	Harvey,	Porter, B. F.
Brobst,	Heim,	Reinhart,
Brown,	Hursh,	Rohrer,
Burrington,	Josephs,	Schmattferly,
Carlin,	Keene,	Schwartz,
Coray,	Keffer,	Scott,
Craig,	Laidlic,	Sedgwick,
Crotz,	Leonard,	Skinner,
Dailey,	Lentz,	Snyder,
Dill, A. H.	McAteer,	Steele,
Dill, A. B.	McCracken,	Wheeler,
Dimmick,	McCreary,	Wiley,
Ellis,	McSmatt,	Woelcier.
Engleman,	Meyer	

Republicans in small caps.

For R. W. Mackey.

SENATORS—All Republicans.

Allen,	Howard,	Robinson,
Brooke,	Mamma,	Stinson,
Connell,	Osterhout,	Watt,
Graham,	Olmstead,	White.
Hensey,	Rutan,	

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—All Republicans.

Adaire,	Johnson,	Robinson,
Albright,	Johnston,	Shurlock,
Bunn,	Keech,	Smith,
Church,	Kerr,	Steele,
Chamberlain,	Krepe,	Stephens,
Cloud,	Long,	Stokes,
Comly,	Longenecker,	Stone,
Cooper,	McJunkin,	Strang,
David,	McMahon,	Taylor,
Darlington,	Marshall,	Thomas,
Deininger,	Maxwell,	Tyler,
Elliott,	Millar,	Vankirk,
Fulton,	Miller,	Walton,
Hill,	Niles,	Webb,
Hong,	Parsons,	White.
Humphreys,	Roberts,	

NOT VOTING:

Senators Billingfelt and Warfel of Lancaster.

THE amount subscribed to the Stanton relief fund in the city of New York, up to Friday last, was about fifty thousand dollars. Collector Grinnell's list contains the names of twenty three gentlemen who gave a thousand dollars each, and several who subscribed five hundred dollars each. A. T. Stewart's list was not quite so heavy. In Boston sixteen thousand dollars have been raised; and in Philadelphia twenty thousand—making a total in these three cities of about eighty six thousand dollars. The remaing fourteen thousand dollars, it is believed, will be contributed in the west. One hundred thousand dollars will probably be sufficient to afford the family a comfortable support.

—Mr. J. C. Lobinger, of Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, one day last week killed a hog, which weighed six hundred and thirty-six pounds clear meat. Can this be beat?

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Oil City is to have a new Opera House.

—There is to be a new Democratic paper in Hamilton.

—Stanton is to have a monument at Steubenville.

—Gov. Trimble is reported to be in declining health.

—Since last July the Knights of Pythias have increasen from 300 to 2,000.

—The telegraph strike at New York is considered about at an end.

—Eight of the striking telegraphers at New Orleans went to work on Saturday.

—Track laying is progressing on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

—A lady in Gallipolis has during 1869 kept an average of twenty hens, which yielded 2,830 eggs.

—The modest village of New Salem wants a new county made for it from Wayne, Medina and Ashland.

—Mrs. Jemima Garris, of South Eaton, aged twenty-two years, was burned to death by an explosion last week.

—Joseph W. Moorhead, Esq., of Ligioner, recently sold a calf eight months old which weighed 800 pounds.

—At Akron a man is in trouble because, in rescuing a young lady from drowing, he pulled her out by the ankle.

—At Van Wert, a little boy of six years named Rison, had his arm and shoulder terribly torn by a ferocious dog.

—A heavy rain storm, with thunder and lightning, prevailed at Cincinnati on Saturday afternoon.

—The Stanton fund has reached one hundred thousand dollars and promises to grow much larger.

—A strike is probable on the Long Island Railroad in consequence of the reduction of the wages of employes.

—The proposed new county is to be called "Benzine," because, we suppose, so many members have been seen in its behalf.

—James M. Swank has transferred the *Cambria Tribune* to his brother, George T. Swank, who has consolidated it with his job office.

—Carlisle has the scarlet and velocipede fever. The former is carrying away many little children; the other the wits of the young men.

—The Rev. Wm. Howell Taylor, formerly of Titusville, has been installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Greenpoint, L I.

—Emanuel C. Reigart, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who died recently aged 74 years, first nominated the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for Congress.

—The Bellefontaine Postoffice has been robbed twice of late. The last time the thief got one hundred dollars for his palns.

—At Millersburg, last week, Andrew Farra, an old citizen, fell while descending stairs, and was instantly killed, his neck being broken.

W. J. Hall, an old citizen of Upper Sandusky, seventy-four years of age was knocked down in his room last Friday and robbed of $30.

—The gas works building at Saratoga, N. Y., was damaged considerably on Saturday by an explosion and escape of gas. Two workmen were injured.

—Walter Graham killed Samuel Otto with an axe in the woods near Rochester, N. Y., on Friday last, during an altercation. Both were wood choppers.

—A severe rain and wind storm prevailed at Louisville Saturday night and yesterday. All the streams are rising rapidly and threatening destruction to property.

—The annual meeting of the Editorial Association of Pennsylvania will be held in Harrisburg on Thursday, January 27th at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

—Seth T. Hurd, Esq., in a series of articles on "Errors of Speech" in the Brownsville *Clipper*, is furnishing matter which should go into book form for general circulation.

—A married lady of Alliance has been in a trance state for six weeks, and her husband refuses to send for a doctor. He says he intends to enjoy a quiet time as long as possible.

—The new Methodist Protestant Church at Dayton, in course of building, was blown down by the high wind on Sunday night, making considerable loss. It will be rebuilt immediately.

—A man named Mowry, a provision dealer in Warren, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver on Monday last. Financial trouble, it is supposed, was the cause of his self-destruction.

—George Meason, Esq. died at his residence in New Haven, Fayette county, on Sunday, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was followed to his last resting place on Tuesday by a large concourse of people.

—During the past year over eighty thousand dollars' worth of goods were stolen from the Hudson River Railroad by thieves, who broke into cars along the route and plundered right and left.

THE *St. Louis Democrat* asks:

"What is the sense of protecting Pennsylvania in supplying the country with costly iron, when Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana, Wisconsin, or Missouri, can supply the country with cheap iron?"

—*The Democrat* does not tell us why Alabama, &c., *don't* supply us with cheap Iron. Will it? If Iron can be made in Alabama for $16 per tun, why is not our market supplied from that quarter? If Pennsylvania