The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 20, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	5w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column,....	20 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.
☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 22d of Jan., 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Jan. 16	43 deg.	42 deg.	5 deg.
" 17	61 deg.	56 deg.	39 deg.
" 18	35 deg.	31 deg.	27 deg.
" 19.	21 deg.	43 deg.	34 deg.
" 20	29 deg.	42 deg.	35 deg.
" 21	23 deg.	41 deg.	36 deg.
" 22	27 deg.	52 deg.	45 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

Robt. Bradshaw, Chippewa tp.,	$2 00
Daniel Powell, Knob,	2 00
Anthony Cristler, Shippingport,	2 00
Thomas Dawson, Allegheny city,	4 00
G. K. Shannon, New Sheffield,	2 00
Maj. R. C. Scott, New Sheffield,	2 00
Wm. Taylor, Bridgewater,	4 00
J. Harvey, Darlington,	2 00
Thos. F. Gormly, Industry,	4 00
Samuel Dean, New Sewickley tp.,	2 00
Henry Noss, Beaver,	2 00
Capt. W. McClelland, Meadville,	1 00
J. McLaughlin, dec'd., N. Brighton,	3 50
J. B. McClure, Black Hawk,	2 00
Enos Hill, Baden,	1 00
D. W. Scott, Beaver,	4 00
Henry Small, Beaver,	2 00
G. V. Swearengin, Sidney (Iowa)	3 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notices—Hugo Andriessen,
Special Notices—B. Mulheim,
Pitts. Savings Bank—G. A. Berry, Pres't
For Sale—Thomas Walters,
For Sale—Peter Angel,
Farm for Sale—A. McGaffick,
Notice—J. M. Imbrie, Commissioner,
Farm for Sale—John Kirkpatrick,
Orphans' Court Sale—D. Beal, Adm'r.
Executor's Notice.—Young & Bocking.

☞ Choice New Crop New Orleans Molasses. Best Honey Syrup and Boston Syrup for Sale cheaper than the cheapest at A. S. Harvey's Store, Bridgewater.
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Real Estate for Sale.—In another column the reader will find some real estate owned by Mr. Peter Angel offered for sale. This property is excellently located, in good repair, and is really a very fine business stand.

Wm. Fleming & Co's. Great Representative Hat, Cap and Ladies Fur House, No. 139 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. Send for price list of Ladies' Furs. [oct27:3m.

When will correspondents learn that their names must accompany their communications, if they desire them to appear in print? Several communications of this character, poetry and prose, reached us last week, which we decline, on the ground that we do not know who wrote them.

☞ Blank Summons for sale at the ARGUS office.

Adjourned.—The Board of County Auditors in session for some time past, concluded their labors on last Wednesday, and adjourned. They expressed themselves as well satisfied with the condition in which they found the various accounts, particularly were they pleased with the books of the Treasurer's office.

☞ Blank Commitments for sale at the ARGUS office.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11: tf.

Burnt to Death.—We learn that on Thursday evening of last week, a young lady, Miss McCormick, of Independence tp., this county, having recovered from a very long and severe illness and being yet very weak, attempted to place a lamp filled with oil on the mantle piece. In doing so she stumbled forward, the lamp fell from her hand on the fire, exploded and scattered the burning oil over her clothing, which also took fire and before assistance could reach her, she was burned to death.

TAFFY, white and yellow, always fresh, French confectioneries, candies, cough lozenges, malt, chocolate and vanilla caramels, love drops. Orders for Fancy cakes, suitable for parties and weddings, left at the Beaver Drug Store, will be promptly attended to.

ARTHUR ANDRIESSEN.

Lost.—On Christmas Eve (Dec. 24th) between the Presbyterian church in Bridgewater and North Bridgewater, a pair of Gold Spectacles. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this office.

If you want either a sentimental or comic valentine call at the Book and Wall Paper store of B. Mulheim in Bridgewater.

Temperance Meeting.—A Temperance Meeting will be held in the Court House on Friday evening next. Several speakers will present Home matters to the citizens and, as on last Thursday evening, a real good time is expected.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS.—The attention of parties who are fortunate enough to have money for investment is directed to the advertisement of the above well known institution, which is located at No. 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.—The officers are well known citizens of Pittsburgh. See card.

Quarterly Meeting.—The Fourth Quarterly Meeting, for the present year, will be held in the Beaver M. E. Church, on the 5th and 6th of February. Rev. J. W. Baker, Presiding Elder, will be present.

REFINED carbon oil, prime quality, only 35 cts. per gall., non explosive burning fluid, best crude oil at the Beaver Drug Store.

Missionary Lecture.—Rev. Stevenson, a returned missionary from India, will lecture, next Thursday evening in the U. P. Church, on "LIFE IN INDIA." He will exhibit many curiosities and idols brought from that land, and many models of implements that will illustrate life in that far off empire.

In A New Dress.—The New Brighton *Herald*, which was, has grown proud lately, and last week it put on a new dress. It looks now as neat as a pin, The name also has been changed, to that of the Beaver *Valley Herald*.

A Correction.—In noticing a new book some time ago, we inadvertently stated that its price was one dollar and *seventy-five* cts. The notice should have read thus:

MARGUERITE—BARONESS LEICHENSTEIN.—A new book by Mrs. Barker, late of Beaver, can be had of Wm. Hurst, at the store of A. C. Hurst in Bridgewater. Price one dollar and *twenty-five* cts. This is a charming little volume, and will afford pleasure and instruction to all who read it. Call on Mr. Hurst and get a copy.

Some active "ring man" at Harrisburg has put himself to the trouble of sending copies of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, containing marked extracts from other ring papers, on the Irvin-Mackey contest, to a large number of the Republicans of this county. Of course these extracts are all on the Mackey side of that question. Several copies of the *Gazette* containing these fulminations have been shown us. If the sender only knew how few were the thanks he was receiving for his pains from the recipients of his favors, we suspect he would employ his time and money in some other way. His investment, so far as this county is concerned, is a very unprofitable one indeed.

B. MULHEIM, Bridgewater Pa., has just received and is now opening a full assortment of comic and sentimental valentines, which can be bought low.

The Experiments before Prof. Taylor's Classes in Chemistry and Philosophy last week were full of interest and must add greatly to the profit and satisfaction derived from the pursuit of these interesting studies. These consisted of experiments with the Pyrometer showing the expansions of several of the metals, with Conductometer showing the relative conducting power of a number of the metals, also with the Bolt-head showing the expansion of water by heat. The boiling water by the application of cold was very successfully shown, as well as the currents established in the heating of water.

"Ding Dong."—We noticed some time since the loss of the Academy bell, the old bell that for years past rung out its familiar call to the Student. It was taken from the belfry of the Academy in the night by some scamp or scamps, fearless of the law and we supposed at the time we should never hear the peculiar tone of the old bell again. Constable Griffin was notified of the theft by one of the Trustees, and engaged to make an effort to recover it. After making a diligent search in different localities, his efforts were finally crowned with success. On Thursday last, he unearthed it in one of the out lots not far from the Academy building; he has also been successful in recovering other property belonging to the institution, such as books, sections of aparatus, chemicals, etc., all of which are being restored to their proper places again. The Trustees of the Academy have advertised for a principal, and there are already applicants for the situation some of whom are well qualified to revive the old institution. Success attend the efforts of whoever may take hold of it.

Death of Dr. Franklin Moore.—The family of Judge Agnew, of this place, received a telegram on last Monday morning, informing them of the death of Rev. Franklin Moore, at Sacramento, Cal., on Friday, Jan. 21. Mr. M. was a son of the late Robt. Moore, Esq., of Beaver, and a brother of A. R. Moore, and Mrs. D. Agnew. The deceased was well known to many of our older citizens. For some years past he has resided in Philadelphia, but his health failing, he took a trip to the Pacific coast, where he anticipated a speedy recovery. His expectations, however, were not realized, and on last Friday, as above stated, he died at Sacramento, city. His remains will be brought to Beaver for interment, of which due notice will be given. Dr. Moore, at the time of his death, was a member of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. church, and was regarded as one of the ablest and most eloquent ministers of that denomination.

Complimentary.—Prof. G. L. Eberhart, of this county, but now engaged in teaching school in Kittanning, seems to be quite popular at that place, as an elocutionist. In noticing an entertainment given there a short time ago, the *Free Press*, the Republican paper of that county, speaks thus of Mr. E:

"Prof. Eberhart rendered a variety of amusing, sentimental, and patriotic pieces in prose and poetry, in a manner quite artistical, evincing that he well understands elocutionary principles."

The Democratic *Sentinel*, of the same entertainment, says:

"Prof. Eberhart, the talented and popular Principal of our Common School, read a number of choice extracts from prominent and distinguished authors, in which he fully sustained his reputation as an elocutionist.

His rendering of 'The Vagabonds,' in our estimation, was most admirably done.

It affords us pleasure to meet with such notices of one of our 'citizens abroad,' and particularly is this true of Prof. Eberhart, whom we know to be worthy of the flattering words here used.

THE SECRET OF THE ALISMA'S SUCCESS EXPLAINED.—The hair is secreted by a little vesicle or gland, and each gland is nourished and supported by a minute blood-vessel, and as long as these blood-vessels carry a sufficient quantity of nourishment to these glands the hair will grow; but if, from disease or any other cause, these vessels become obstructed or torpid, so much so as not to carry to these glands a sufficient quantity of blood to nourish and sustain them, the hair will become dry and fall off. The reproduction of the hair, therefore, depends upon the restoration of these small blood-vessels to their primitive and unobstructed circulation, which indication the Alisma performs. It is absolutely necessary, before new hair can be produced, to stimulate the scalp by the application of the Alisma, which excites the blood-vessels to an increased healthy action. Remember, it requires time; for if the hair were to start as soon as the tonic was applied, it would probably be five or six weeks before it would make its appearance through the skin.

THE question has been repeatedly asked us how we can afford to lay out so much in advertising; this notice alone costing (according to the circulation of the paper) from five cents to one dollar per line. People do not take into consideration that this single notice is read by at least three millions of people, of whom it is safe to say that one-twentieth are afflicted with Sick Headache, Indigestion, or some bilious complaint; and thus learn that 'Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure' is warranted to cure them.

Jan. 22, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—There was an extraordinary spectacle took place at Harrisburg a few days ago. A goodly number of Representatives met in a room to investigate an odd looking machine. The technical name of which was "Qua-Cameroni." This thing had extraordinary powers in fascinating and destroying the individual opinions of those who came in contact with it. Mr. Wm. Irwin was invited to see it, but after William examined it a tremor came over him, in fact the truth is he was frightened, for he thought the infernal thing was some new kind of guillotine, and after due examination he addressed the gentlemen as follows: 'I am a candidate for the Treasury, and if the Representatives of our Commonwealth in their proper place give me their support, and I am elected, I will faithfully fill the place; but I will have nothing to do with you here, as I am pretty sure you will use this infernal machine to take my head off.' Well, after William was gone and they had settled some little financial business, they wetted their tongues, and with one accord played upon their harps of a thousand strings to the praise and glory of the 'Qua-Cameroni' machine, and appeared hugely delighted, and again and again after wetting their tongues, they continued to play on their harps of a thousand strings to the praise and glory of the 'Qua-Cameroni' machine, and after a jovial time they broke up at a late hour. Well, in due time they put their machine in operation in the House, but, terrible to relate, something got wrong, and in the confusion and excitement poor 'Mack' fell into their machine and was minus his head. After the smoke had cleared away there stood our Wm. calm as a 'summer's morning,' the honored Treasurer of the great State of Pennsylvania.

FALLSTONI.

MR. EDITOR:—Would you do me the favor to acknowledge through your columns my heartfelt gratitude to the many friends who visited the Parsonage on last Thursday evening, or sent favors to myself or children in money and gifts valued at upwards of $150. The pleasant evening, and kind friends who spent it with me at my home, will not be forgotten, and my prayer is that God may greatly bless them for the kind consideration of the most undeserving of his servants. JAS. HOLLINGSHEAD.

PARSONAGE, Beaver, Jan. 18, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to state a few facts which have fallen under my observation within the last week or ten days. Oyster suppers, strawberry festivals, ice-cream, true bloods and "big things" are all the go generally about this particular time. I have just returned from a visit to the small town of Hanover, Columbiana Co., Ohio, where I had the pleasure of beholding nearly every variety of poultry on the celebrated farm of Mr. Henry Graff. He has a new breed of turkeys which, he says, will weigh 40 lbs. at the age of one year; this year's brood weigh 20 lbs. I purchased a pair of those turkeys. He also has the full breed Berkshire hogs which, in my opinion, are preferable to the Chester. Here is a chance for a capitalist.

I think your Industry correspondent of week before last dealt rather too severe a blow upon the young men of this place. He must have been one of the class he describes, otherwise he would not know so much about them. He can't be a very good Christian, otherwise instead of exposing his neighbors' faults he would have endeavored to conceal them. But, like your correspondent, I think there is too much loafing in Industry. If it is suppressed who will attend the theatres and saloons? Is it manly after taking their money to publish them to the world? Our store-keepers would starve were it not for them.

When I get a brood of "big fowls," or "true bloods,"—Mr. Editor—you shall hear from me again. R. WALTON.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Virginia Bill—Woman Suffrage Postal Telegraph—Franking Privilege—Pensions—International Exposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1870.

There is so much to write about from Washington just at present, that a correspondent is in more of a dilema in determing what *not* to write about than he is at times to find something to *write* about. The anxiety attending the long delay in the admission of Virginia, the little of everything in the House while waiting for the action of the Senate on the Virginia bill, and rumors about Georgia; the postal telegraph system and the abolition of the Franking privilege; the World's Fair movement, and the proposed Territorial government for the District of Columbia; the Letter Carriers Convention, and the Woman's National Suffrage Convention closing last night, and a lot of other things of National importance, are crowding in upon my mind as suitable subject matter for a letter to you to-day.

The Virginia bill which has been dragging as slowly in the Senate, and on which the Senate has agreed to have definite action to-day, has drawn from the old Dominion thousands of interested persons both for and against the unconditional admission of the State. The delays attending its admission has given the anti Walker man an opportunity to supply the country with a biography, private and public, of both their Governor and Members of Congress elect. Members of Congress have been interviewed on the Virginia subject so much that many of them hardly know the truth of anything they hear in reference to Virginia. It is evident, however, that Gov. Walker has been badly treated by his opponents, and it is now feared by a few here that in case Virginia is admitted unconditionally that the anti Walker men will suffer.

While I, individually always felt like letting the people do about as they liked (do right of course) the Woman Suffrage question has staggered me at times, because the majority of women I have talked with on the subject, have opposed it—perhaps for modesty sake, or their dependence upon the popular idea that men only have the right to vote, and that on men comes the responsibility of taking care of the fair sex—and I have often said it became necessary that if they should vote, I would like to leave the country for ten years. But the Woman Suffrage Convention that has been in Session for the past three days, has given your correspondent an opportunity to learn more of women, than he has ever learned before, and briefly but candidly, he will give your readers a report of its proceedings. On the first day of the Session, the convention was addressed by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Wilmer of New York, Mrs. Cozzens, (the law student of St. Louis) Senator Pomeroy and others. On the second day, among the speakers, were Mrs. Griffing, Mrs. Townsend and Rev. Olympia Brown, each showing themselves master of the subjects they discussed. During the day a vote was taken, and out of some fifteen hundred present, only fifteen or twenty had courage enough to rise and vote negatively on the Woman suffrage question.

On yesterday the convention closed its labors and its chief actors are marshaling their forces for the meeting of Congressional Committee to-day in regard to a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which proposes the enfranchisement of all women in the United States. But first as an experiment on the experimental grounds, the District of Columbia, a bill is proposed for the enfranchisement of women. Let it come; the experiment of first enfranchising negroes in the District was successful, and why not make it the experimental grounds for the benefit of the fairer sex.

The speaking during the whole of the convention was nearly all done by women, and was marked by wit, sarcasm, logic and pathos, showing that in the main the movers in the Woman Suffrage cause are not ignoramuses, but are possessed of versatility of ability, and in many respects master of the arguements. Two of the most marked characters, both of whom are novices, are Miss Poebe Cozzens and Miss Jennie Collins, the latter is a factory girl of Lowell, Mass. Miss Cozzens, educated without necessity of toil, small in stature well proportioned (less her Grecian Bend) rather good looking at a distance; richly dressed, and was brought to the study of law, she says, by witnessing the necessities of her sex. Miss Collins, on the contrary, has had none of those advantages; was educated by the stern realities of life of unrequited toil, and appears only because she cannot help herself. She is most modest in appearance, and usually dresses in plain calico, not only for economy sake and because she deems it more fitting to her circumstances, but in my opinion for good effect. She uses no written speeches or notes, simply draws on the store house of bitter experience for her arguments. She is not what most people call beautiful, nor is she finished in her manners; but when she speaks, she moves the whole audience in sympathy with her.

The bill introduced yesterday by Senator Ramsey, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices, to establish a Postal telegraph system, and incorporate the U. S. Postal telegraph company, authorizes the Postmaster General to establish offices in connection with the post offices in every city and village where telegraph stations are now maintained, and at such other places on the line of the telegraph as the business of the company may require. The rates to be prepaid for transmission and delivering within certain distances of twenty words including date &c., shall not exceed 25 cts. The rates to be prepaid by telegraph stamps. The provisions of the bill which you will get ere this reaches you, are too lengthy to be given in full.

The Postal telegraph system, as proposed in this bill is not what the framers of the original postal telegraph bill first intended it should be. They wanted each Postmaster on the line of telegraph, where the business of the office would not warrant the employment of a telegraphic operator to act as such. But this bill, as you perceive, provides that a company shall control it and be paid a certain price.

There is some feeling in both Houses of Congress against Mr. Cresswell for being unduly exercised in regard to the Franking privilege. Some of them think that the abolishing of the Franking privilege, will prevent to a great extent, the distribution among their constituents of much valuable and instructive reading.

Pensioners in Government offices by an act of Congress in 1868, were deprived of their pension for nearly a year. Of late there has been an effort made to get a bill passed in Congress this session, returning to each pensioner the amount withheld from him, which applying it to those holding office in different parts of the country as well as in Washington, would amount to $200,000.

The people of the District of Columbia, feel justly indignant at the opposition of certain Members of Congress to the grand International Exhibition proposed to be held in Washington. They ask nothing of Congress, except just time enough to give them liberal legislation. The opposition, or the inattention of Congress to the interests of Washington has been so marked that it is now becoming a cause of public remark. The city has no representation in Congress; its population has no vote except for municipal offices; its officers have never had any interest in Congress, because they were unable to influence the vote of any member thereof. How long shall this state of affairs exist? The records of the Land Office show that Congress has appropriated for the States and Territories for public schools, &c., the amount of 67,983,932 acres of land, but nothing for the District of Columbia. Congress has appropriated for Agricultural Colleges, scrip under act of July 2d, 1862 and supplements, 600,000 acres of land to the States and Territories, but nothing to the District of Columbia. Yet the internal revenue tax collected by the Government since the enactment of the revenue laws from the people, shows that from Minnesota was collected $2,503,354; Kansas $1,537,344.95; Oregon, $1,032,901.13; Nevada, $1,550,675.40; Nebraska, $553,397.15. From the territories of New Mexico, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Dakota, Washington and Arizona, the receipts were $2,457,549.10, while those from the District of Columbia were $3,505,397.51. This tax does not include the income tax derived from the thousands of clerks employed by the Government. It will thus be seen that while the tax paid by the District of Columbia is greater than that of Minnesota by 75 per cent., she derives no benefit from Government appropriations of land. CHIRL.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Jan. 17.—The President laid before the Senate a petition from the Commander of the Grand Army of New York, for a modification of the revenue law in favor of maimed and disabled soldiers. Several petitions from various quarters, on the same subject were also presented. Petitions presented from soldiers of the war of 1812, asking for pensions for the balance of their lives; also for the abolition of the franking privilege. Bills were reported to regulate telegraph matters with foreign countries; for French spoliations, not exceeding $5,000,000; to regulate descents of Real Estate in Utah. The Virginia bill came up, and after considerable discussion, was laid on the table, by a vote of 25 to 21. The House bill was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills were introduced and referred, among which were the following: To repeal the tunage tax on American vessels, for adjournment of Congress on the 2d Tuesday of April; to pay one year's salary of Justice of the Supreme Court to the family of Mr. Stanton; to cede to Ohio the unsold lands of Virginia in that State; granting lands to Wisconsin for a breakwater harbor and canal, to connect Green Bay with Lake Michigan; to abolish the franking privilege after July 1st, 1870, and authorizing the Postmaster General to establish telegraph postal routes. Resolutions were adopted asking for information on various subjects, including the following: Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the necessity of an addition to the United States court house and post office at Indianapolis; declaring that strict regard for public economy requires there should be no increase in the salaries or emoluments of any public officer of the Government; Instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of reporting an appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Evansville, Ind.; calling on the Secretary of War for additional documents and reports relating to the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City; donating cannon to be placed around a soldiers' lot in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago; calling on the Secretary of the Navy for names of Paymasters who have been reported as defaulters, with the amount of defalcation, since March, 1869, adopted; calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the claim for compensation for the use of Fort Craig military reservation, New Mexico; calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the harbor of Black Lake Michigan. Several resolutions relative to the national currency were offered and laid over. The House then took up the bill to apportion representation of the several States in the House of Representatives for the Forty second Congress, and its consideration occupied time till the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, Jan. 18.—Petitions were presented on various subjects. Bills were reported as follows: One to create land districts in Colorado and Kansas; to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases, referred; granting lands to Kansas to aid railroads; to authorize the construction of a canal at Pass l'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi. The House bill to pay expenses of Committee on Banking and Currency was passed. Mr. Hamlin was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of the late Senator Fessenden. The resolution relative to the seizure of whiskey in California was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the House bill for the admission of Virginia came up, and was discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.—The House took up the bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill went over under the rules. The apportionment bill was then discussed for sometime, when it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. A resolution asking the Secretary of State what disposition was made of the $600,000 allowed for aggressions on American commerce by Japan, was adopted. Also a resolution for a joint committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was adopted. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 19.—Petitions on various subjects and from different localities were presented. Bills were introduced and reported as follows: Granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads in Kansas; granting lands for the construction of a railroad in Florida. Friday's are to be devoted to the consideration of the business of the District of Columbia, pensions, patents, and private land claims. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely the bill allowing States to determine the qualifications of witnesses in United States Courts, believing it would be dangerous to give States this power. The Virginia bill was then taken up, and after a lengthy discussion, the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, to require the impositions of an oath upon State officers, that they are eligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, was agreed to; after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—By resolution the General of the army was directed to inform the House under what act of Congress, or by what authority Generals Ruger and Haines and Maj. Goodfellow are acting as a commission of elections in the Georgia Legislature. The committee on pensions were instructed to consider the propriety of providing by law that no invalid pensioner shall be deprived of his pension during the time he may have been employed in the civil service of the United States, between the 3d of March, 1865, and the 4th of June, 1866. The Secretary of War was directed to inquire into the practicability and necessity of improving the harbor of Leland, on Lake Michigan. A bill was introduced granting the right of way to the Utah Central Railroad company. A concurrent resolution fixing the 2d Tuesday of April for the adjournment of Congress was voted down. A resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill providing for a board of military officers for the hearing and deciding of claims of soldiers for monthly pay, &c., was adopted. A bill to amend the bankrupt Act by exempting from its provisions interests in life assurance, was reported. The bill to provide for the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal was also referred. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to transfer the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island. The bill was amended so that the proceeds of all sales shall be paid into the Treasury, and was then discussed until the close of the morning hour. A joint resolution for the continuance of the income tax was passed. The committee of the whole reported a pension bill amounting to $30,000,000. A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on Agriculture to report as to the propriety of establishing a national school of agriculture and mechanical arts pertaining thereto. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 20.—The following bills were introduced and referred: For the preservation of the harbors of the United States from encroachment; granting the right of way through the public lands to the Junction City and Denver Railroad; to open public lands to homestead and pre-emption settlers only, in California. The House Census bill was reported with a substitute. A bill was introduced to establish a postal telegraph company. The Virginia bill was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion, it was finally agreed that the whole subject should be disposed of to-morrow, at 4 p. m. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A number of bills of no general interest were introduced. Resolutions were offered and referred, inquiring into the authority for the appropriation of public money for the purchase of Territory without the consent of the House of Representatives. Resolutions were adopted as follows: Relating to correspondence of J. Watson Webb and the Brazilian Government on the subject of the ship Canada; in reference to U. S. coaling stations; relative to removing Brooklyn Navy Yard; and in reference to the report of the Commissioner of Education. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the Removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and it was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, and then went over until Tuesday next. A resolution to print 18,000 extra copies of the Report of the special Commissioner of the Revenue was, after a lengthy debate, adopted. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 21.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: To abolish the Freedmen's Bureau; to prohibit the sale of public lands in Kansas except to actual settlers; for an amendment to the Constitution permitting female suffrage. The Virginia bill then came up, and was so amended (in substance) as to require each member of the Legislature, before taking his seat, and every other State officer before he enters upon the duties of his office, to subscribe to an oath that he had never been a member of Congress nor held any office wherein an oath to support the U. S. Constitution was a prerequisite, and afterwards engaged in the rebellion; Or, otherwise, subscribe to an oath that his disabilities have been removed by Act of Congress; and providing, further, that the State shall never alter her constitution so as to deprive any citizen of his right to vote or hold office on account of race or color. Thus amended, the bill passed by yeas 47, nays 12. Adj.

There was nothing worth reporting occurred in the House. Nothing but the consideration of local bills transpired.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, Jan. 18.—There was little transpired in the Senate, save the consideration of some local bills in which parties concerned alone have interest. Both House adjourned to attend the inauguration at one o'clock

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced were: One to prevent gambling and lotteries in Pennsylvania; to require a license from County Treasurers for selling patents; declaring every recognizance binding on defendants and securities until properly discharged by proper magistrate or Court; also giving Common Pleas Court the power to grant divorces in all cases where the best interests of plaintiff and public morality are subserved, providing that all actions for fraud and deceit must be commenced within two years from date; one punishing by fine and imprisonment injury to travelers baggage; punishing the publication of obscene advertisements; providing for a State convention to amend the Constitution; to prevent contagion from Small pox in Common Schools, by prohibiting the attendance of any child not vaccinated; extending the Allegheny Act exempting seamstress' sewing machines from execution or distress for rent, to all private families in the Commonwealth. The Senate by bill to increase the Governor's salary to $7,000 was lost by a vote yeas, 44, nays 47.

SENATE, Jan. 19.—The following bills introduced: Authorizing turnpike, canal and Penna. Railroad companies to issue bonds secured by mortgage, and to abandon portions of lines for public use; and one authorizing R. R. companies to lease and become lessees with other roads, a bill to prohibit justices of the peace from acting as attorneys; one protecting the people of Pennsylvania from empyricism and elevating the standard of the medical profession, incorporating all medical societies under one State Society; for a State road in Armstrong, Allegheny and Butler. Eight thousand copies of the Governor's Inaugural address were ordered to be printed for use of the Senate. Several local bills were passed.

HOUSE.—The bill to reorganize the Treasury was reported to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. The resolution for copies of the Inaugural Address, General's and Treasurer's Reports, failed. A resolution for a similar thing to complete our Mines and Mining, was adopted. The Speaker announced that until arrangements were completed, he should require the State printers to publish a weekly journal of the proceedings of the House. The following bills were introduced: To restore the Spring election, and one allowing speculation of eight per cent. promissory notes. The following Standing Committees were announced:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Davis, Ames, Webb, Miller, Allegheny, Miller, Philadelphia, McCleary, Elliott, Taylor, Darlington, Albright, Reynolds, Longenecker, Stephens, Person, Herr, Johnson, (Cambria), Irvin, Joseph, Scott, Kemp and Skinner.

Judiciary System (General)—Messrs. Johnson, Crawford, Reynolds, Miller, Craig, Bowman, McJunkin, Hampton, McCreary, Longenecker, Stone, Smith, Fulton, Kerr, Hall, Ellis, Schwartz, Beans, Dimmick.

Judiciary (Local)—Messrs. Stokes, Hill, Miller, (Philadelphia,) Adams, Hong, Johnson, (Philadelphia,) Conly, Cloud, Bunn, White, Leonard, Forsyth, Moomer, McKinstry, Beans.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Yerkick, Hampton, Cooper, Marshall, Stone, McJunkin, Hampton, Shurlock, Armstrong, Hill, (Union,) Snyder, Buchanan, Hill, Skinner.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Craig, Webb, Johnson, (Crawford,) McCreary, Balliet, Niles, White, Elliott, Davis, Smith, Brown, Hall, Mills, Scott, Dill, (Union.)

Library—Messrs. Miller, (Allegheny,) Craig, Brown.

Iron and Coal Companies—Messrs. Bunn, Stoner, Corey, Maxwell, Albright, Wheeler, Long, McCracken, Marshall, Walton, Snyder, Keller, Porter, (York,) Keene, Brown.

Manufactures—Messrs. Hemphreys, Reeg, McMahon, Webb, Steele, (Armstrong,) Schaeffer, Yerkirk, Fulton, Kerr, Leslie Bolton, Liedig, Milliken, Montgomery, Mooney, Darlington, Millar, (Allegheny,) Knox, Shurlock, Leslie, Humphreys, Church, Armstrong, Dill, (Union,) Dimmick, Hurst, Woolever, Creitz, Reichbach.

Railroads—Messrs. Adams, Bunn, Johnson (Unwhile,) Roberts, Stokes, Cloud, Walton, Hartington, Hill, Johnson, (Philadelphia,) Bowman, Smith, Thomas, Wiley, Bittinger, Wheeler, Josephs, McAleer, Dailey, Ellis, Hursh.

Education—Messrs. Barrington Kerr, Cloud, Cumberland, Delsinger, Gray, McCracken, Stone, Herr, Porter, (York,) Porter, (Cambria,) Scott, Hall, Schwartz, Dill, Adams.

Militia—Messrs. Bickert—Messrs. Reynolds, Johnson, (Philadelphia,) Marshall, Davis, Ames, Ellis, Schuylkill, Leonard, Dimmick.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Smith, Walton, Beans, Overfield and Township—Messrs. Ames, Stone, Chamberlain, McJunkin, Hill, Barrington, Niles, Wheeler, Taylor, Cooper, Scott, Reichbach, Sedgwick.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Hill, Keech, Kreps, Kerr, McCracken, Thomas, Woolever, McKinstry, Meyer.

Corporations—Messrs. Hong, Cooper, Keech, Herr, Conley, Albright, Maxwell, Shurlock, Stephens, Robinson, Church, Parsons, Davis, Goodwin, Adams, Cloud, Josephs, Dailey, Carlisle, Steele (Sch.-Hill), Scott.

Election Districts—Messrs. Robinson, Barrington, Cloud, Fulton, Stephens, Chamberlain, Tyler, Leonard, McAleer, McKinstry, Keene, Leidig, Curtin, Porter (Cambria).

Agriculture—Messrs. Leslie, Marshall, Conly, Robinson, McCracken, Conry, Wiley, Steele (Armstrong), Reichbach, Harvey, Keene, Keller, Rothrock, Meyer.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Chamberlain, Leslie, Gray, Barrington, Kreps, Brown, Scott, Sedgwick, Hobart.

Mining—Messrs. Goodfellow, Shurlock, McCreary, Bunn, Parsons, Delsinger, Kerr, Long, Milliken, Montgomery, Keller, Leidig, Woolever.

Printing—Messrs. Miles, Cooper, Albright, Kreps, Porter (Cambria.)

Reporters—Messrs. Stephens, Keech, Webb, McMahon, Church, Tyler, Conly, Cooper, Josephs, Curtin, Mooney, Robbs, Dill (Adams), Porter (Cambria), Geiss.

Claims—Messrs. Longenecker, Leslie, McJunkin, Bowman, Marshall, Steele (Armstrong), Hill, White, Armstrong, Creitz, Keller, Leidig, Woolever.

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Cloud, Kerr, Parsons, Bunn, Hong, Stokes, Taylor, Albright, Thomas, Humphreys, Curtin, Forsyth, Mooney, Dailey, McKinstry.

Accounts—Messrs. Church, Keech, Tyler, Long, Roberts, Robbins, McMahon, Wiley, Robbins, Brobst, Dill (Adams), Ellis, Dimmick, Engleman, Forsythe.

Banks—Messrs. Webb, Ames, Davis, Stone, Walton, Wheeler, M'Cracken, Johnston (Phila.) Hill, Shurlock, Steele (Schuylkill), Creitz, Dailey, Snyder, Schwartz, Engleman.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. White, Webb, Craig, Yerkirk, Barrington, Goodfellow, Darlington, Reichenbach, Kerr, Stephens, Brown, Hall, Porter (York), Herrs, Dimmick.

SENATE, Jan. 20.—The bill creating a County out of Crawford, Venango and Warren, was reported, amended to be called Petroleum instead of Clinse. The joint Committee reported a bill to contract for the publication of "The Legislative Record," which after a lengthy discussion, was referred back to the Committee. The following bills were introduced: To adjourn on the 17th of March; declaring the ground in the Ohio River, opposite Middletown an Island; making the mode of voting uniform throughout the State. A resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee to inquire if more Supreme Judges were necessary, and to report by bill or otherwise. The following bills prepared by the Civil Code commission were laid before the House: Creating a Department of instruction for the education of youth, and others, of the Commonwealth, providing for taking the census of the taxable inhabitants of the State; and providing for the support of the poor.

HOUSE.—The Senate resolution for 5,000 copies of the message was defeated: so was a motion to print the Librarian's Report. The bill allowing each member $100, for postage, was amended by reducing it to $50. The committee, to whom the subject was referred reported against increasing the Governor's salary. The report of the committee to contract for the printing of the Legislative Record was discussed till adjournment. The Speaker appointed a special committee to investigate the affairs of the State Treasurer.

SENATE, Jan. 21.—A bill was introduced fixing the 3d Friday in March for municipal and township elections throughout the State; also, one to establish a State Insurance Company, and regulating the agencies of like institutions. A supplement to the Act relating to the State Treasurer, creating a Board of Control in place of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, who shall have control of the