The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 16, 1870.

EIGHT of the ten Republican papers published in Philadelphia, approve of Gov. Geary's veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill. The more the people learn of that iniquitious measure, the more will they honor our fearless Executive for daring to strangle it.

THIS is a bad winter for "snakes." Several rather slimy reptiles have been uncovered at Harrisburg during the present session of the Legislature, but so far, the vigilance of the anti-ring papers of the State have so exposed and directed public attention to them, as to be the means of their speedy death.

THE Spanish Minister at Washington, in consequence of the action of Congress and the general excitement throughout the Union on the subject of the recent murder of an American citizen in Havana, has telegraphed Gen. De Rodes to spare no expense or trouble to bring the offenders to justice.

IN the Ohio Woman Suffrage Convention, on Thursday last, the Committee on Resolutions reported resolutions asking the Ohio Legislature to take steps to summit the question of female suffrage to the voters of Ohio at the next fall election. The resolutions were discussed by Mr. Stewart and Mrs. Longley, and adopted. At the evening session speeches were made by Miss Bates, Mrs. M. M. Cole and others.

THE leaders of the "Treasury ring" in this State are "striking out from the shoulder', at the present time in rather a frightful manner. While some of them are sueing for their characters, others are abusing every person who is supposed to have had anything to do with putting the "spons" beyond their reach. They realize just now that their political prospects have gone, as Jim Fisk would say, "where the woodbine twineth."

IT might be well for the *real Republicans* of Beaver county to keep their eyes and ears open at the present time. Last fall our organization was secretly 'sold out' by its pretended friends. The surface indications, here now, go to show, that a heavier sale than then, is in process of making. If we are in error in this, we are not the only person in and about the county seat, who is laboring under the misapprehension. We thus sound the note of warning, so that our Republican friends may be able to understand by putting them together, "what *this* and *that* means."

THE Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives, heard a large delegation representing the whisky interests of Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Tennessee on Thursday last. The Robinson county delegation state there are 13,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond which will not be ready for market under two or three years, and that its withdrawal and payment of tax as provided by the present law would involve serious loss, and in many instances ruin to owners. The delegation urged that time for withdrawal be made three years instead of one. The arguments of the delegation seemed to impress the Committee favorably.

ELSEWHERE in the ARGUS the reader will find Gov. Geary's veto of the Metropolitan Police bill. The purpose of this bill was to take the appointment of the police officers of Philadelphia, from the Mayor of that city and vest it in the hands of a board of Commissioners selected by the State Legislature. The passage of this act would have been a death blow to the local sovereignity of Philadelphia. *Similar laws and for the* same locality, were vetoed by Governors Packer and Curtin when they filled the Executive chair. The howl therefore, now raised against Gov. Geary, for setting aside an act far more objectionable in terms than those killed by two of his predecessors, by newspapers whose editors approved Gov. Curtin's conduct under similar circumstances, shows a want of honesty and liberality, that is truly deplorable.

SENATOR Sumner has been "interviewed" on the Cuban question. The Senator is strongly opposed to recognition of belligerent rights as the case now stands, and gives as one reason that it would instantly involve the United States in a war with Spain, and as a consequence a financial crash would ensue that would shake the pillars of the Government to their very foundation; besides, he is not sure as to which would come out first best in the event of a contest between the United States and Spain. Mr. Sumner believes, however, that both Cuba and Canada will be peaceably annexed to the Union within ten years, and that we shall absorb Mexico, the West Indies and the whole of the North American continent. We have a moral right not only to this continent but to the whole of this hemisphere, and we shall acquire both.

THE story set afloat by the "ring organs" that Gen. Irwin was brought before the Treasury investigating committee, and that he "utterly refused to answer any questions touching his disposition of the public money under his control," proves to be a lie made from whole cloth. Gen. Irwin has *not* been sworn by the investigating committee, nor has he been asked to be sworn; he has, therefore, very properly, not answered any questions "touching the use of public money," nor has he been asked to answer any by those authorized to interrogate him on that subject. Desiring to aid the committee in their search, for the facts, Gen. Irwin, unasked, handed the committee a written statement bearing on the subject, which was handed back to him on the ground that until Mr. Mackey's examination was concluded, no other steps in the investigation would be taken. When the committee get through with Mr. Mackey, we apprehend, Gen. Irwin will be called for, and take the stand and give the committee and the public all the facts in his possession.

THE report of general Garfield's gold panic investigating committee will be very voluminous. The report will show that no Washington official was implicated in the affair. It will also show that offers were made to Mrs. Grant and General Horace Porter to carry half a million of dollars in gold for them during the existence of the "corner" in New-York last September, and that the said offers were in both cases indignantly spurned by the parties named. The report will implicate General Daniel Butterfield as having gone deliberately into the transaction, and having benefitted himself and others thereby. This investigation covers a period of two months, while the corner was being organized and during the time of the existence of the panic.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been very busy for the last month or so, in throwing dirt at Gen. Irwin, and those who supported him for the State Treasurership on the 12th of January. It has been charging him with buying up the whole Democratic party in order to make him Treasurer; and these charges have been reiterated by the Beaver *Radical*, "and other dumbies of the press" that follow in the *Telegraph's* wake, until we doubt not, that most of them believe there is some truth in the silly charge they have set afloat. Poor deluded editors! While they think they are building up a public sentiment prejudicial to Gen. Irwin and those who elected him to take charge of the finances of the State, they are only exhibiting their own mortification and anger at being driven away from the public Treasury which themselves and friends have plundered for the past two or three years. Their thieving practices have been notorious for some time past, and their efforts to fasten corruption upon others excites nothing but laughter among those who are personally acquainted with their previous political history.

THE "Treasury ring" organs allege that George K. Anderson of Titusville, Pa., spent $38,000 last year, and $40,000 this year to secure Gen. Irwin's election to the State Treasurership. *If he spent so much* of his money last year to bring that result about, it is a little strange that the Mackey organs never exposed his conduct until *now*. But suppose, for the sake of argument, it is admitted that Mr. Anderson spent the $78,000 which he is charged with "shelling out" in order to "bust" the "Treasury ring," it is not even hinted that this money was not his own. To this extent, then, he has the advantage over his accusers: If he spent money at all to influence the election of State Treasurer, he used funds belonging to himself, while they in pursuit of the same object, are not suspected of having gone down into their *own* pockets for the needed "dust." The unexpended balance—money belonging to the tax payers of the State—served their purposes in that particular, as well as in a good many others.

A FEW days after the Senate rejected the nomination of Attorney-General Hoar for a seat on the Supreme Bench, the President sent in the name of Judge Strong of Pennsylvania for one of the vacancies, and the name of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley of New Jersey, for the other, there being two appointments to make. Judge Strong served a term on the Supreme Bench of this State, and is regarded a pure man, an able jurist, but a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Bradley is a Radical Republican, and has heretofore stood at the head of the New Jersey bar. He is looked upon by all who know him as eminently fitted by education, talents and character to adorn the highest legal tribunal of the country.

It is hardly probable, however, that both of these appointments will be confirmed by the Senate of the United States. The Southern senators demand that one of these seats on the Supreme Bench shall be filled by a gentleman from their own section, and we presume they will not "let up," but decline to confirm until the Executive complies with their request.

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, last week, on the legal tender question is the great subject of discussion in financial circles throughout the country. Generally understood it decides that the legal tender act was unconstitutional, but justifiable by the necessity arising out of the financial embarrassment occasioned by the war of the great rebellion; but that Congress has no power to continue the issue of such votes. That all contracts made prior to the issue of those legal tenders—that is before the year 1862—are to be paid in coin. In this shape, the decision is certainly a very important one. It will open the door to a vast deal of litigation. Many peasons, by the rulings of the lower courts, were compelled to accept legal tenders at their face for the amount of their judgments, when that paper was not worth more than forty cents on the dollar; the difference between that and gold may now be collected. The influence of the decision on present values appears to be remarkably slight. It makes some hundreds of millions of railroad bonds, and an immense aggregate of State and city bonds—both principal and interest—payable in coin. For the last eight years such interest has been paid in greenbacks; and where accepted by the creditors, will remain valid; but when accepted under protest, they will be affected by this decision. It is possible that some of the poorer States, with heavy indebtedness, may be driven to repudiation by the action of the Supreme Court imposing upon them obligations which they cannot honor. Many of them—North Carolina and Tennessee were unable to provide for their debts, even on a currency basis. Immediate preparations for an early resumption of specie payments will necessarily result from the effect this decision has upon the entire business of the community. First Congress has no authority under the constitution, to increase the circulation by a re-issue of legal tenders. Secondly, the calling for gold on all old contracts, and the demand for it to pay interest on bonds and securities, will tend to contract paper currency and let the precious metal afloat. In the meantime considerable commercial depression may be the result.

HON. JOSHUA HILL and Dr. Miller, formerly elected United States Senators from Georgia, are still in Washington city, and will present their credentials at the proper time. Should the legislature elect other Senators, it will rest with the Senate to determine who are to have seats. The President has taken no side in the controversy regarding Georgia politics, as he believes a settlement of the question rests with Congress. There seems no doubt he has full confidence in the representations of Gen. Terry.

THE bill reported by Representative Butler, from the Committee on Reconstruction on Thursday last and recommitted, provides for the removal of political disabilities because of acts committed during the late rebellion. A person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of the bill may petition to the Court in the State or territory in which he lives, giving a particular description of the acts done by him against the government and declaring he intends hereafter to act and conduct himself as a loyal citizen of the United States. He is required to pray to be restored to his rights and all he has lost by his wrongful conduct. Public notice is to be given that a hearing will be had. On proving his statements by witnesses the court shall issue a certificate restoring him to all his rights, thus removing his disabilities. False swearing is to be punished as in perjury cases. Removal of disabilities is not to affect property lost, captured or destroyed by the army of the United States.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Labor Congress—Indian Affairs—The Last Philadelphia Sunday Mercury selling at $5 per copy—Senator Trumbull's bill prohibiting M. C.'s interfering with Government Appointments—Franking privilege Cadetships—Legal tender decision—&c.

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 9, 1870.

Rumor says that the Executive Committee of Labor Congress is now preparing an address which will contain a clear statement of their purposes and policy; that they will announce the determination to form a labor party. It is also understood that they will offer a solution of the financial problem, exceeding in simplicity and plain practicability, anything yet suggested in the numerous currency bills. By their plan they propose not only a reduction of interest on the National debt more than one-half, but the abolition of the present obnoxious system of banking on bonds and thereby allowing the the fortunate boudholder and banker double interest. It is claimed for their plan, that it will supply a currency which will contract and expand without effecting commercial values.

The Labor Congress in the hall of the House on Thursday night, was but poorly attended, and the speaker Mr. Guier of St. Louis, succeeded effectually in driving out before he was through, two-thirds of the audience. The whole thing was a miserable failure. No effort was made to secure a large attendance, or provide competent speakers. The result was the speaker seized on the occasion to deliver a labored presentation of his personal pet themes of land monopolies and finances, instead of the necessity and purpose of the labor movement. Sent forth under the auspices of the labor Congress, it must work incalculable mischief, and if permitted to go on in this way it will show inefficiency in the management. The speaker argued land monopolies as the source of surplus without sufficiency, and as a remedy that each individual should have his individual share of the soil; uttering ignoring the fact that the efficiency of Agriculture depends on mechanics who cannot and should not, as society and labor are organized, to cultivate the soil.

Public and Congressional opinion seems to be rapidly changing on the subject of Indian affairs. The bill of General Logan, to dismiss officers, reduce the army, and cut down salaries will lead to a thorough examination of the Military connected with Indian Affairs. There is some hope of radical measures this session and a final adjustment of the Indian difficulties. In fact, the pressure is so great upon Congressmen, that they are forced to attempt something looking to a more immediate remedy for the vast waste of life and treasury connected with the trading and fighting with the Indians.

The last Philadelphia Mercury is sought after in this city with great avidity. Five dollar bills are cheap about the streets in comparison, and a good many copies would readily change hands at that figure. The cause for this is, it contains a good bit of Washington scandal. No names are mentioned of course, but the identy of the parties is easily recognized by all the habitants of fashionable society. Although the names of certain fashionable ladies are very unenviably connected with a certain Senator, we have seen them figuring in the last day or two at brilliant parties, apparently as happy as the happiness which only virtue can bring. We know a Senator who is wealthy and influential, and high up in the Masonic fraternity, who had a lady, the wife of a deceased soldier and mason, removed from office because she resisted alike his threats and his promises. But then what of these things? They only cause a little stir in society where the parties are know, and a ripple in the outside world, and then all is placid and smooth again. It would be as ghastly a sight for virtue to walk the streets of Washington with her eyes open, as it would be for the living to traverse a grave yard at a carnival of its stalking treasures of bones and purifying flesh. It is delightful to contemplate, but in a day or two, all will be quiet upon the Potomac.

Senator Trumbull's bill to prevent the interference of Members of Congress with appointments to office by the Executive and Heads of Departments, does not meet with much favor in the Senate. Senators are not willing to relinquish a privilege which has always been enjoyed, and which is in some measure a source of popularity and power. There can be no good reason why the Representatives of the people should not present and press the claims of their constituents upon the executive or the heads of Departments for offices or positions, which they feel they are justly entitled to. Should this bill become a law, it would undoubtedly relieve Members of Congress of an immense deal of labor and embarrassment, but then it would impose more than a corresponding amount of labor upon the heads of Departments, and a responsibility which they should be loth to take. Members and Senators can know their own constituents, and can better determine who are proper and deserving persons, than the appointing power. Under such a law, what would prevent Departments of Government being packed in the interests of parties and persons. This evil is sufficiently great now, but it would be increased ten fold, were Congress to hold aloof and take no interest in the subordinate offices of the Government—The bill, however, has but little chance of success.

Quite a debate has been going on in the House upon the subject of publishing the petitions which are comming up from every Post Office in the country, praying that the franking privilege be abolished. Mr. *Laffin' of New York, objects to the* publication in the Globe of these numerous petitions on the ground of economy. He estimates that the cost of publication will be about $15,000 It looks like throwing away this amount of money very uselessly when we consider that these petitions are upon a subject already disposed of. The House has already passed the bill, and consequently these petitions are not only useless, but a work of supererogation. Although the bill passed the House by a large majority, there seems now to be a strong opposition springing up against it. It was remarked in the debate of the 8th inst. that the heading of the petition which the Postmaster General has had so diligently circulated and so largely signed, was a calumny on the Members of the House, as it charged them with violating law, and abusing the privilege. Statements were made, that letters from many Postmasters had been received, standing that they only circulated and forwarded these petitions because they were required to do so by the Postmaster General. It is posible that Mr. Creswell may yet come to grief with his scheme.

The Committee appointed to investigation the alleged selling of places at West Point, and the Naval Accadamy is yet at work. We of course cannot form an idea of what their report will be, but there is one thing very certain, and that is inquiries were frequently made by lobyists last winter for persons who had the means to buy those places.

The inquiry certainly implied that they had places for sale, and no one familiar with the "ring "doubted that $10,000 would influence a place in either school.

The decision of the Supreme Court, made on Monday, adversely to the payment of debts made prior to the War in National currency, is looked upon as an indication that the Court would decide against the Constitutionality of the legaltender act.

We have had within the last twenty-four hours, the first snow storm of the season. Only about one inch fell, and the Sun to-day is vanishing it, and consequently the streets are muddy. CHIEL.

The following interesting letter was written to the Methodist *Home Journal*, Philadelphia, by the late Dr. Franklin Moore, while traveling in the west during the past year:

The Pacific Railroad

This week is a memorable one in the history of the world. It opens on and Monday last, the second day of the week, and the 10th day of May, A. D. 1869. The driving of the golden spike which clinches the silver mounted rail to the silver cased Mountain Laurel tie which binds the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railways into one solid iron track from Ocean to Ocean, is an event never to be forgotten in the history of men. It is said that telegraphic arrangements were to be made so that *each stroke* of the silver hammer on the golden spike would be reported simultaneously, by telegraph, at New York and San Francico. Such a report of these final strokes is eminently symbolical of the fact in the case; for every stroke on the famous golden spike, was a stroke of destiny which shall reverberate east and west, and girdle the entire globe with its echoes. The strokes on that golden spike, will never cease to sound while the earth endures in its present organization. The completion of the great line of travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific is an event of high significance in many aspects of thought. There can be no doubt that this continental railway will contribute greatly to produce compactness of the nation, and give efficiency to the administration of the general government.

The Argus-eyed vigilance and all prevalent presence of the power and majesty of the old Imperial Roman government, is a theme of wonder to the thoughtful in our times, and inspired a feeling of profound awe in the subjects of that government itself. But modern railways pronounce the well paved Roman roads of olden times, to be but the media of a sluggish conveyance, in comparison with the arrowy speed of burdened trains over themselves. The Telegraph and Railroad which work together harmoniously, are a brace of giants. The one speaks instantaneously across a Continent, and the other, promptly, as material substances will permit with safety, executes the fiat. With the aid of the Telegraph and Railroad, a Union of Continental dimensions can be controlled as effectively; all the machinery of Government can be worked as harmoniously, as in former times of mud roads and lumbering coaches could be realized in a nucleus of a few not very extensive commonwealths. Only a few years ago fears were felt by some, as to the solidity of our Union, in consequence of the remoteness from the seat of Government of the States of the Pacific slope. All such fears can now be cast to winds, for in these days, *hours, not miles*, measure the proximity or remoteness of places. Strange as it may seem, there are interior districts of the Republic, of comparatively few miles, say a few hundred distance from each other, which are yet, *actually*, more widely separated by lack of convenient highways of travel, than are New York and San Francisco at the vast space of 3,353 miles. The influence of the Pacific Railroad on the distribution of the population of the country, must, also be very great. All observation thus far indicates that the building of a Railroad which has important *termini*, secures the rapid developement of the country through which the road runs. What is seen to day along the routes of the New York and Erie, the New York and Pennsylvania Central Railways, will soon be seen along the track of the great Pacific Railroad; flourishing cities and towns will sparkle along it, like dew drops upon the sides of a vine, all the way from Omaha to Sacramento City. A vast flood of emigration will now rapidly set in towards California and Oregon, and there are now living in the Eastern, Middle and the so called Western States of our Union, very many persons who will toil actively for years, and then die on the shores of the Pacific, leaving their posterity to share the destinies of the golden States of the *far* West, that West which is bounded by the Ocean—who, but for the Pacific Railroad, would have remained at or near the scenes of their nativity. We may seem extravagant to [illegible] believe the day is not very remote [illegible] the population of [illegible] California, with the grandest scenery, and finest climate, and richest soil of almost the entire globe, will be counted by millions instead of, as now, hundreds of thousands.

So far as we know, all thinking minds are [illegible] in the opinion that the Pacific Railroad must revolutionize, in a good sense, the commercial interests of the world. Time will be saved, distance will be saved and money will be saved and gained by making this road the medium of travel and trade between Europe and Asia. By an inherent necessity of things, the harmonies of trade, this great Railroad will soon become not simply an American railway, but a leading highway of the world. The Oceans will converge their commerce to its termini, and send a ceaselessly rolling gulf stream of wealth along its entire pathway. While the men of this world, whose plans and aspirations, pause with earth and time, are justly jubilant over the completion of a Railroad which promises to subserve their interests so generously, there are reasons of joy, also, upon the part of a Christian who strives to "discern the signs of the times," and is interested in that "kingdom of God" which will be content with nothing short of a world submissive, and nestling, in sweet captivity, at the feet of Jesus.

The whole combination of the comforts and elegancies which constitute what we call advanced civilization, are without the pervading presence of the spirit of God, but as a shell with no sweet sound in it. Yes, with all their stately majesty and beauty, they are like the Temple of Solomon before the Divine fire flamed on its altar, and before its holy halls were made dark with the excessive brightness of the Divine glory. Depend upon it, the merciful and benignate desire of God is, that all *true civilization*, shall, in some way, contribute to, and be linked with—*human sanctification*.

The Railways which girt Continents, and the Telegraphic lines by which men speak intelligibly to each other across the thousands of miles, and beneath the thundering billows of the Ocean, certainly must be designed, in the economy of that God who governs the universe from the stand point of the spiritual and holy, to accomplish some higher end than even the transmission of tidings about, and the actual transmission of—gold, silks, and spices. The material has its sphere, but it is subordinate to the spiritual: "Man shall live not by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." The days are breaking on men when the prophecy shall be sublimely verified, that, in "the time of the end"—"many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Now while all virtuous knowledge is, doubtless, included in this prediction—for knowledge expands by search and social intercourse—yet the pre-eminent meaning of the passage is, *that the knowledge of God* shall be increased in the Earth. While the men of trade will throng the highways of the world, the heralds of Christ will throng them, also,—and, the day is hastening on, when, by Christian traffic and travel, and by direct Christian efforts to enlighten and save men, "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Whether, then, we regard the completion of the Pacific Railroad as Patriots, Business Men, Philanthropists, Christians, we have reason to rejoice. Now that the Laurel tie is bound to its bed dug for it by the silver pick, and the silver decked bar is fastened thereon, by the golden spike, which was driven by the silver hammer; now that the Locomotive screams triumphantly where silence reigned for ages, let us all shout together, "All Hail! Jubilate! in true metaphysics style, "Glory to God!"

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

Governor Geary's Reasons for Vetoing it.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: Having carefully considered Senate bill No. 29, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Metropolitan Police for the city of Philadelphia," and although actuated by sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it to that of the General Assembly, I am constrained to withhold the Executive sanction, and proceed to the constitutional duty of giving my reasons for disapproving.

In the first place, the title is not in conformity with the 8th section of the 7th Article of the Constitution, which declares that "no bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title." As I read the bill one of its most important features (the *election* of five Police Commissioners, and yet this idea is neither clearly expressed, nor even remotely indicated by the title.

Another objection to the bill is, that the whole sixteen pages are jumbled together into one section. It is usual and proper to divide bills of such length into sections, each embracing some marked features, and to have sections arranged according to some natural order. Although this is only a matter of form, I am aware of no good reason for this departure from usage and utter disregard of all sound precedent.

Much has been said about the character and inefficiency of the Police of Philadelphia and I am fully persuaded many of them are not such as the good order of the city demands. But whilst this is acknowledged evil, and a proper subject for legislative consideration, no more than doubt the wisdom of the remedy proposed by this bill. It is manifest, however, that it is a matter of no important one, and that it contemplates an entire revolution in this branch of the city government.

The constitutional authority of the Legislature, a period of profound peace, to create a power such as is contemplated by the "Metropolitan Police Bill" to operate over the whole State, or any part thereof, is a question of great magnitude; and one which, under a republican form of government, deserves serious consideration, as it involves inherent and indefeasible rights and other fundamental principles in a government established for the benefit and happiness of the people.

The bill for consideration is fraught with momentous consequences to the citizens of Philadelphia and the State. A proposition that the power can be taken away from so large a portion of the people of Pennsylvania, without their consent, for a period of years, and lodged in the hands of six persons, is to me extraordinary, unjust and in violation of the spirit, meaning and intent of the first and [illegible] sections of the Twelfth Article of the Constitution. The second section declares "that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on *their authority*, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness." The Constitution sets forth, in such plain and unequivocal terms, the principles upon which a republican government should be conducted that comment would be superfluous, and would weaken rather than strengthen the case.

If there exists a right or authority in the Legislature to concentrate power in a person for a term of years, then it must be admitted that they have the right to do it for any number of years, or to make it a perpetuity.

To recognize a right to legislate thus specially for a city is virtually to acknowledge that the legislature has authority to make similar enactments in every other city, borough, village, county township within the State; and that by the same reasoning Congress possesses like power to legislate for the different States, enact a grand Metropolitan Police Bill, and secure plenary, executive, legislative and judicial powers in the hands of a few persons, and thus extinguish the masses of the people from all participation in the government of themselves. I must confess that I am entirely unprepared to sanction any legislation so mischievious in its tendencies, and so anti-republican in its character, and which is calculated to uproot and destroy the dearest principles and privileges of the people, which underite the institutions of our well regulated Commonwealth. Justice and the dictates of sound public policy require that the citizens of every political and corporate division however great or small, should be permitted, as an inherent right of self government without "officious intermeddling" from any quarter, to manage their own local affairs in their own way, through officers selected at the ballot box by themselves.

In remarking upon this subject I have elsewhere said: "The great principle, then, upon which our free institutions rest is the unqualified and absolute sovreignity of the people; and constituting, as that principle does, the most positive and essential feature in the great charter of our liberties, so it is better calculated than any other to give elevation to our hopes and dignity to our actions. So long as the people feel that the power to elect their own officers and administer their own government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with that sense of security, and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a correction for every governmental abuse and usurpation. This principle must be upheld and maintained at all hazards and every sacrifice—maintained in all the power and fullness—in all the breath and depth of its utmost capacity and signification. It is not sufficient that it be acknowledged as a mere abstraction, or theory, or doctrine, but as a practical, substantial, living reality, vital in every part.

The city of Philadelphia, in order to pay the necessary expenses of her government, of her new, important and extended improvements, and the interest on her immense debt (now greater than that of the Commonwealth) is not in a condition to increase her liabilities, and if she does, it ought to be with a perfect understanding for what purpose and to what amount.

The salary of the Mayor, who now performs all the functions that are proposed to be placed in the hands of this board of police commissioners is four thousand dollars, while the salaries of the six commissioners, at three thousand dollars each, one clerk at fifteen hundred dollars and one at a thousand dollars, a committing magistrate the central station, say three thousand dollars, and a clerk at fifteen hundred dollars, and that of the examining physician, three thousand dollars, amount to twenty-eight thousand dollars, to which may be added rents, stationary, printing and incidentals, at least twenty-two thousand dollars more, making in all the sum of fifty thousand dollars for salaries and expenses for the official department alone.

The bill says: "The said board shall have entire control of all the police of the city and shall have authority to increase the force of patrolmen, should they deem the same necessary; and it is hereby made the duty of the select and common council to appropriate sufficient moneys to meet the expenses of the board and said force."

This is in every respect the most perfect surrender of plenary powers of the many to the few that I have ever witnessed. Absolute control of the police power to increase the number at their pleasure, to fix the wages at any figure, without being from any one else, any supervision not exercised by the Autocrat of Russia. The city councils and the people seem to be entirely ignored by the bill, except that the board shall, from time to time, submit to the Councils their estimates of the sums required for the payment of official salaries and expenses, and for the maintenance of the police force."

There is no check or audit prescribed, and no matter what may be the sum required, the Councils must provide and appropriate the amount, and the people, already overburdened, must meet large increased taxation to supply the Councils with the necessary means to satisfy the demands of the board. And after paying the fifty thousand dollars before mentioned to get this "Trojan horse" upon its legs, and introduce it into Philadelphia, no one can estimate the increased expenses, and no one is to be responsible for the damages that may occur after its machinery has been fully set in opperation.

The police force is also to be put upon a war footing. Every applicant is to be submitted to an examination by "a properly qualified physician," and if not found *entirely competent and under the age of forty five years*, he must be rejected. Why shall trusty, able bodied and experienced police officers be excluded from the efficiency, merely because they are over forty-five years of age? It is probably for the first time in the history of the State that a man in civil life, who is otherwise suitable in every respect, shall be prescribed when he may have served his country faithfully in her armies and attained the age of forty-five years. This is monstrous injustice, and an ostracism which I trust will never meet the sanction of, or be tolerated by, a brave and generous people.

I have not time to call your attention to the provisions of this bill as fully as I could have desired, but I have pointed out sufficient wrongs in this attempt to create such a force, appointed by the concentration of the people's power into the hands of a few men chosen by legislators from every part of the State, who are fully assured that their own constituents would not submit to any such infliction of absolute government and taxation upon themselves for a single moment. This is the kind of legislation which, under pretense of securing the peace, creates discontent, dissatisfaction and disturbance. It arouses in the bosom of every man who knows his own inherent rights the most determined opposition, and frequently the most uncompromising hostility to every movement by which he perceives his liberty is abridged, and makes him wage a continuous warfare against all whom he conceives to be the enemies of liberty whether open or concealed.

A Republican government cannot long exist under partial and unequal laws. And to perpetuate this Republic with all the blessings which cluster around it, the State Legislature must enact laws bearing alike upon all, with equal and exact justice to all, without prejudice or partiality.

A majority in a State undertaking to legislate to perpetuate its power by the passage of laws unequal, unjust and oppressive toward the minority, is not Republican in form nor Democratic in principle, and must soon sink into imperialism.

For these and other reasons I cannot give my executive sanction to this or any other act which has a tendency to take from the people any portion of their inherent rights. The election of every local officer charged with the duties of executive authority or with the execution of the laws, should be submitted to a direct popular vote; and I can see no reason why the people of Philadelphia should be made an exception to this rule, and be deprived of the right of choosing by their own votes those who shall constitute the commissioners of police, as well as who shall be their mayor, select and common council, or their representatives in the Legislature.

It is an elementary axiom that every government should have some responsible head; and in a Republican Government, that responsibility should be to the people, the source of all political power.

Heretofore the mayor of Philadelphia has occupied this position of trust and responsibility. To him the people looked, and had a right to look, for the proper execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace and good order of the city. If he has failed to meet their just expectations, they have their remedy at the ballot-box; and it is fair to presume they will avail themselves of it at the first lawful opportunity. would it improve the existing condition of things to divide this responsibility among six commissioners, of whom the Mayor would be but one? To whom would they be responsible for a proper discharge of duty? Hardly to the legislature of the whole State, which changes annually. Not to the qualified electors of the city, for they did not elect and cannot, under the machinery of the bill, choose a majority of their successors for three years, nor a new board for five years. Divided responsibility in government is a political heresy, and nearly related to no responsibility.

What kind of an army would that be which had six commanding officers, all of equal rank? And what sort of a State administration would that be emanating from six governors, all of equal power and authority? And what good could be expected of that police organization which is to be governed by six equal and irresponsible commissioners?

If the people of Philadelphia desire a Metropolitan Police Bill let the commissioners be of their own choosing, at the ballot box. Let them be "of the people, for the people and by the people."

To my mind these objections are insuperable, and the bill is therefore returned for further consideration.

JOHN W. GEARY.

—The robbery of the Commissioners' office of Indiana county is still a sensation. The greatest loss was a book of registry for county bonds sold and a number of blank bonds.

New Advertisements.

THE Folsom Improved Family Sewing Machine. These machines make a strong, durable and elastic stich; will sew with ease every variety of cotton, woolen, linen and silk goods, from the finest to the coarsest, and of any required thickness at greater speed and with less power and noise than any other machine.—Agents wanted in every town. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular address

A. S. HAMILTON,
No. 700 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Agent.
feb16:4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, No. 8, March Term, 1869. In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Samuel M. Mace, by his Guardian, John Pierson, Esq.

SEAL. Now, to wit: December 29th, 1869, the Court, on motion, appoint E. H. Dougherty, esq., as Auditor to make distribution of as much of the proceeds of the sale of said Real Estate as he may find to be now legally payable out of the same. From the record. Attest: JOHN C. HART, *Clerk*.

The Auditor appointed in the above matter will meet for the purpose of his appointment, at the Court House in Beaver, on *Thursday the 3d day of March* next, at one o'clock p. m., at which time and place parties in interest may attend if they see proper. E. H. DAUGHERTY, *Aud'r*.
feb16:3w

ONE TON
—OF—
B. L. Fahnestock & Co's.
Pure White Lead
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT
Pittsburgh Price: by
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER, PA.
Feb16:tf

Executor's Sale of REAL ESTATE IN ROCHESTER.

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Young deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises situate in the town of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.,

On Tuesday, March 1st, 1870,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following property, to wit: Being about one and one-fourth acres of land, situate in Rochester, aforesaid, upon which is erected

A Good Frame Dwelling House,

of five rooms and a cellar; a good Stable and other out buildings; some

Thirteen Hundred Grapevines,

Seventy-five Fruit Trees, and several different varieties of small fruits, all bearing, upon said premises. The house and the entire improvements are in good condition, and under good fence, and situate within four minutes walk of the Railroad depot. It commands a splendid view of some eight or ten miles of the Ohio river and of all the surrounding country.

This fine property will be sold at the above time and place *without reserve or further delay*. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale.

JOHN B. YOUNG, *Legatee*. PETER YOUNG, Esq. [feb16:2w

That Celebrated
WHITE WHEAT
FLOUR,
MADE AT
Massillon, Ohio,
Can always be had at the Store of
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER, PA.
feb16:tf

BEAVER
DRUG STORE,
HUGO ANDRIESSEN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
BEAVER, PENN.

DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.
Choice Family
GROCERIES,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,
LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS, BURNERS, &c.,
Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest
CASH PRICES.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night.

☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwartz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market, at manufacturers' price. ☜ [oct6.1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—William Smith, Adm'r. of George Smith, dec'd. *vs.* Thomas Jenkins and William Jenkins. In the Common Pleas of Beaver county. Venditioni Exponas No. 8 of Sept. Term, 1869.

The Auditor appointed by the Court in the above case—on motion of *B. B. Chamberlain*, esq.—to distribute proceeds of sale on the above writ, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Court House in Beaver, on the 8th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
feb9, 1870, 3w] W. S. MORLAN, *Aud'r.*

Hanauer's Column.

Great Closing out Sale Regardless of Cost, for 30 days, at HANAUER'S Bazar of Fashion, Opposite U. P. Seminary, 3d st Beaver.
[In the Store formerly occupied by Mrs. REESE.]
Will remove, April 1st, to corner Market & Bridge Sts. 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,
Hardware,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, &C.
Barred Flannels 25 cts. and upward,
Good Jeans, 20 cts. and upward,
Tartan Plaid Alpacas 37½ cts. and upward,
Plain Alpacas, 20 cts. and upward
PRINTS 6¼ AND 12½ CENTS
Muslins 10 cts. and upward.
Domestic Ginghams 12½ cts. and upward.
nov 17:3m.

PUBLIC SALE.
A Valuable Farm in Raccoon Township, Beaver County, Penn'a.
Lying on Raccoon Creek, two and one half miles from the Ohio River and six miles from Frankfort containing
One Hundred and Thirty Five Acres,
about 80 acres of which are under cultivation, the rest wood land, and fifty acres thereof is meadow, all underlaid
WITH GOOD COAL.
The improvements consist of a log dwelling house—Frame stable, &c. There is a
GOOD MILL-SITE
On the premises. Sale to take place on the premises, on Friday March 4, 1870, at 1 p. m.
N. B.—The above property will be sold in parcels or whole, to suit purchasers. Terms made known on the day of sale. CHARLES LATTERNER.
Feb9, 1870:3w] Holt P. O., Beaver Co. Pa.

PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY HOME.
The undersigned will receive proposals for the furnishing of the materials and building a County Home, on the County Poor Farm, near the mouth of Raccoon Creek, Moon township, on Friday March 4th, 1870, at 9 o'clock, a. m. The building to be of brick, one hundred by forty four feet; two stories, with stone basement.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office, Beaver, Pa. Security for the faithful performance of the work will be required. All proposals to be sealed, and directed to "Directors of the Poor," Beaver, Beaver County, Pa., and marked "Proposals for County Home."
JOHN SLENTZ,
S. McMANAMA, Directors Poor.
R. H. COOPER,
feb.2:3w] Radical and Local copy 3 times and send bill to R. Rice.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his house and lot in Beaver—said property being now occupied by Capt. E. Barnes—located on Second Street. The house contains five rooms, and under part of the house—and a good well—good stable, &c., on the lot. A good cistern near the door, and the lot is enclosed with a good fence. The above property will be sold cheap. It will be disposed of before the first of March, if not sold before rent. Apply to Joseph C. Wilson, or to the subscriber.
Jan24:3w5w] THOMAS WALTERS

PITTSB