The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., May 25, 1870.

THE first number of a weekly paper devoted to woman's suffrage entitled *Woodhill & Claflin's Weekly*, is on our table. It is a sixteen page sheet, large, well filled with original literary, political and miscellaneous matter. It is ably edited, and will become a prominent organ of the party it seeks to elevate. It is edited by Victoria C. Woodhill and Tennie C. Claflin. Terms $4 per year.

FROM a dispatch received at military headquarters in Chicago, May 21st, from Georgetown, Colorado, it is stated that a large party of railroad laborers now at Kit Carson, refused to work on the road another day unless they are furnished with arms for defence against the Indians, and that they are threatening to seize a train and come east. General Sheridan is therefore asked to send six hundred stand of arms to those men immediately, the Kansas Railroad Company becoming responsible for them to the Government. In the absence of Lieut. General Sheridan the matter will be referred to General Pope.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has addressed an elaborate circular to the customs and revenue officers, which contains information to be committed to the masters of vessels fishing in Canadian waters. The Dominion authorities have terminated the system of granting licenses to foreign vessels to fish within three marine leagues of the shores thereof, except on the southern and western coasts of Newfoundland, the shore of Magdalen Island and through the Straits of Belle Isle, indefinitely. If vessels are found within these boundaries, and refuse to depart after warning, they are liable to seizure and search. Resistance to the officers will result in the forfeiture of $800 and imprisonment for two years.

MR. GARFIELD'S Committee had the new banking and currency bill under discussion on Tuesday last. A number of amendments were rejected, and the bill now remains substantially as first reported to the House. The members of the Committee think it will differ very little from the present shape when presented. The same Committee agreed to a bill for redeeming the present nickel currency in legal tenders when presented in sums of twenty-five dollars or upwards. Also, to a bill designed to prevent National Banks from evading the tax on circulation. The bill provides that the bank itself must collect and surrender its circulation within sixty days of such notice to the Treasury, under severe penalties for non-compliance.

THE report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the question whether corrupt or improper means were used or attempted to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill, is to the effect that efforts were made by one P. J. Avery, a director of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, to improperly influence Senators against the Bingham amendment; that Lewis Porter, a clerk in the city postoffice, attempted to aid him in the purpose, and that Rufus B. Bullock, in paying the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* triple prices for printing pamphlets, and inserting articles and speeches on the Georgia question, also exercised an improper influence, but there is no evidence that any Senator was influenced.

THE Hon. Thomas Irwin, for many years a resident of Allegheny County, and formerly United States District Judge for the western District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Pittsburgh on Saturday 20th inst., at the advanced age of 87 years. He was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1781, and removed to Washington, Fayette Co., when quite a young man. He began the practice of the law there, and represented that county in the State Legislature for several years. He was subsequently elected to Congress, and was appointed to the Judgship by President Jackson. He continued in this position until 1857 or 1858, when he resigned and was succeeded by Judge McCandless, the present incumbent of that Court. Judge Irwin was a man of high intellectual acquirements and unimpeachable integrity, and was respected and beloved for his social amenities and christian virtues.

On Tuesday last, Gov. Bullock was before the Senate Judiciary Committee with all his books and accounts, showing payments to the Washington *Chronicle* on account of the Georgia question. The whole amount was about four thousand dollars. Col. Forney claims that all the money paid was for legitimate newspaper work, such as advertising, printing speeches, pamphlets, &c. Settlement was made by Gov. Bullock on the part of the State. Col. Forney had the following on Tuesday as an editorial concerning the matter; "When the Senate Committee have made up their record on this last attempt to destroy Gov. Bullock, the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* will take occasion to comment upon the manner in which he and his business assistant were treated when summoned to answer the extraordinary questions of this extraordinary inquisition. As many versions of their evidence have been regularly communated to the distant press, most of them unjust and many of them untrue, the publisher of the *Chronicle* will exercise his right to defend himself and that paper as soon as the subject becomes a matter for honorable public discussion."

Indian Outrages.

A dispatch from Fort Leavenworth on Wednesday last, says the Indian raid on the Saturday previous, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is worse than at first reported. About fifteen railroad employees were killed. A gentleman, direct from the west end of the track, reports everything in a demoralized condition. Sheridan would be considerably more popular in that quarter than Vincent Colyer, except among the Indians. More raids are anticipated.

B. C. Saunders, of Lake Sibley, writes, under date of May 11th, that the Indians came in on the White Road the day previous and killed one man and ran off with a number of horses. From the number of small bands he was led to believe that large numbers were near by.

H. H. Lyon, of Solomon City, telegraphs May 14th, to the Governor, that three men were killed by the Indians on the Grindstone last Monday. The Governor and Adjutant General have repaired to the scene of the disturbance.

A dispatch of the 18th inst. from Denver City says: Gen. Woods has been placed in charge of the Kansas Pacific Railway line, from Wallace to Denver, and will station himself at the best point to overlook it. He has four companies of cavalry, three of infantry and the garrisons of Forts Wallace, Lyons and Reynolds. He is instructed not to account to let the grading be suspended for want of protection to the workmen. The Indians, who raided the route were a band of Northern Cheyennes, who went South last fall and are now beating back North.

OMAHA, May 18.—A report from Cheyenne stated that the Big Horn expedition is entirely abandoned. About one hundred and fifty members, who are now encamped two miles from there, will go to the Sweetwater mining district.

A NEW PAPER.—We have recieved two numbers of a new weekly paper entitled *Pittsburgh Review and Price Current*, published at Pittsburgh by MacConnell & Co., subscription price three dollars a year in advance. It is "devoted to the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania," and is in all respects an able and well conducted paper.

Homesteads for Soldiers.

We congratulate our soldiers and sailors who survive the many battles by land and sea in which they took part in defense of the perpetuity of free institutions, in the late war of the Great Rebellion, that they now have some evidence that Republics are not altogether ungrateful. The House of Representatives of the United States, on Wednesday last, passed an amendment to the homestead law, which provides that every private soldier and officer who has served in the army, and every seaman, marine officer, or other person who served in the navy of the United States or in the marine corps or revenue marine during the rebellion—for ninety days—and remained loyal to the Government, shall, without the pay of any fee or commission to registers or receivers of land offices, be entitled to enter one quarter section of land—160 acres—not mineral, of alternate reserved sections of the public lands along the lines of all railroads or other public works in the United States wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provision of the homestead acts, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed; and all provisions of said acts—except as modified by the present act—shall extend and be applicable under this act.

This bill has not yet passed the Senate; but we confidently look for such a result at no distant day. The capitalist who advanced money at a round interest—for the purpose of carrying on the war, has been eulogized for that evidence of his patriotism, and no suspicion of the repudiation of his debt or the depreciation of his securities for full interest in gold, have been suffered for a moment to be entertained. This is well. We are satisfied it is the nation's duty carefully to guard its honor and maintain its public credit inviolate. But we submit that those who loaned the Government their bone and sinew—their strength and courage—in the bloody conflict, have quite as strong claims upon that Government which their valor saved, as the capitalist who simply lent his money for a round interest. In the latter case we recognize but a simple business transaction in which the lender was the gainer; but in that of the soldier hazarding his life for his country's safety we see duty and patriotism united; hence, his claims upon the nation for its fostering protection and gratitude, are immeasurably superior to those of any other class. These facts are appreciated by the Representatives of the nation; and, there can be little doubt, will influence a correct action on the part of Senators.

GOV. BULLOCK, of Georgia, has addressed a letter to Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the effect that the charges made against him are the result of the machinations of one Joshua Hill, whom he denounces as a secessionist. The Governor claims having acted honorably and fairly throughout the controversy, and concludes by expressing opposition to Mr. Bingham's amendment, or any proviso substantially like it, "because," he says, "it seeks to deny the Republican party in Georgia the fruits of the political victory they have achieved after the terrible trials of the past two years of contest; because it seeks to restrain the full effect of the literal execution of the reconstruction acts in such manner as to promote the interest and wishes of every man and every party who have persistently and by every means and manner sought to defeat these acts; because its adoption will be a rebuke and will destroy the Republican party, which has maintained those acts and supported the Administration and party in our State; and because any attempt to hold an election there for members of the General Assembly before those already elected have enjoyed the constitutional term of two years as a State in the Union under the new Constitution, will result in the utter abandonment by them and the party of any further attempt to uphold and maintain the policy which a Republican Congress has inaugurated, and which would thus be shown a Republican Congress has abandoned. I will not deny that this result would bring peace to Georgia, but it would be the peace of death. Republican principles would be abandoned forever, and the 100,000 loyal men who voted for and carried the convention and constitution would be heard from no more. There is no amnesty with rebels for men in Georgia who have dared to be Republicans and sustain the measures which enfranchised the black men. There is no relief from disability, except in death, in submission, or in flight.

—Pullman's train of eight palace cars, just completed, left Chicago on Thursday last for Boston, to receive the great excursion party for California. The train is one of the most elegant ever built. A billiard table will be one of the means of enjoyment.

—The Toronto *Globe* and *Telegraph* have strong articles on building a canal on British ground round Sault St. Marie, and that the privilege now enjoyed by American vessels in Canadian canals shall cease until the question at issue is adjusted.

The Trial of Mr. John H. Clark, D. D., of the United Presbyterian Church, for a breach of promise of marriage to Miss Lillie Hawkes, has just terminated in his conviction and sentence by the Moderator of the Presbytery of that body, after a session of three days. Rev. D. H. McLean of this borough was one of the council in the case. An arrangement was entered into between the council for the prosecution and the defense, by which it was agreed that the prosecution should be permitted to read so much of the letters addressed to her by the Rev. Doctor as related to the facts of his engagement with her, and that he did not break it off under the plea of her mental derangement. The engagement had been previously admitted by Dr. Clark, who plead justification on account of Miss Hawkes' mental weakness. It was also agreed that no civil suit should be instituted, and that the letters, some 98 in number, should be sealed up before the close of the Presbytery, and deposited with a member of that body to be designated by Miss Hawkes, and kept for two years, after which they were to be destroyed in the presence of Dr. Clark or his council.

Under this arrangement the trial proceeded. Miss Hawkes was sworn to the truth of her statement, which was presented and read by the Clerk of the Presbytery. She says:

"Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., was acquainted with all the details respecting my illness in the fall of 1868. About the beginning of December, 1868, he signified his desire to have me for his future life-companion, at the same time expressed his wish that all should be a profound secret."

To prove her allegations she quotes from the voluminous love epistles with which he flooded her letter-box; and we think we can no more profitably fill our space than by reproducing some of these extracts. It will afford enamored youth examples for the expression of sentiments of burning love for their fair divinities rarely to be met with. To prove the point above quoted she refers to

Letter No. 1—December 4, 1868.

"I have one request, (it is not necessary I suppose to make it,) and that is that our relations must be a precious sealed secret between us. None are to have any knowledge of it."

Letter No. 17—February 3, 1869.

"I told him (Mr. Miller,) that he might tell Jane if he chose, but it must not be related to another."

She then proceeds as follows:

"His expressions of love during our intercourse were generally of an extravagant nature, leaving no doubt in my mind of his sincerity."

Letter No. 1—Dec. 4, 1868.

"O, how delighted I was to be with you and beside you on Wednesday beholding you as one in whom my soul delighteth, and of whom I feel proud. Now my dear Lillie, I feel very happy. My heart is quite at rest. There is not a shadow of regret upon my soul."

Letter No. 2—Dec. 8, 1868.

"It should be one aim with us to be as nearly blended in one as possible. Remember I am wholly your property. I have no heir but you. All I have is yours."

Letter No. 5—Dec. 22, 1868.

"You are all to me. If I have not your entire confidence and affection, I have nothing earthly that I care for. Did I think that there was in your heart the least wandering from me, the least indecision as to whether we are to be one in love and life, I would be miserable. I am perfectly true to you. I am prepared to make any sacrifice for you. I have already seen more perfection in you than in any other human character."

Letter No. 12—Jan. 20, 1869.

"I feel inseparably united to you. I look upon the relation in which we stand as equivalent to a real consummation. That consummation I devoutly hope shall take place in a year from this spring. There are two objects from which I never swerve—one in heaven, God; the other on earth, Lillie."

Letter No. 13—Jan. 22, 1869.

"O, my soul let all thy powers be fixed on thy Creator, and that beloved Lillie, given thee to love; fairer than the lillies of the valley, worth more than the universe of matter. To thee my heart is ever turning. For thy happiness and prosperity I will willingly labor day and night."

Letter No. 39—April 8, 1869.

"My love, I see plainly that one source of your worry is your fear for your father. If you wish, I will simply be shameful for me, because Providence does not restore your health perfectly and almost instantly, to think of turning away from you."

Letter No. 40—May 20, 1869.

"If I am not true to you then I cannot be true to any one. I can say in the slight of Heaven that I have been honest in all my professions to you, and intend to abide firm; come what may."

At the date of this letter, (May 20, 1869) my physical health was not good. I was under the medical care of Dr. Dixon. Dr. Clark was perfectly aware of all the facts.

Letter No. 73—August 11 1869.

"I delight in the idea of having one close to me, who has had the strength manifested by your dear self. My temptation will be to lean on you, but will not any more than I can avoid. I need not add that you are still everything to me, I have seen none that I would think of exchanging you for. You fill my soul and meet all my desires. I love you truly, only."

He often expressed and manifested a deep solicitation for my temporal interest, that led me to believe that he loved me most devotedly.

Letter No. 1—Dec. 4, 1868.

"Allow me to anticipate Christmas, and make you a little present before the day arrives. I give it in this shape because you know what you want better than I do. It is my marriage fees for the past two weeks. They shall be all yours in the 'sweet by and by.'"

Letter No 2—Dec. 8, 1868.

"All I have is yours."

Letter No. 7—Jan. 1, 1869.

"In God's kind Providence you expect to enter upon your school duties next week. My heart and full sympathies shall go with you to that work. With all my heart I wish you happiness and success in it. But you know I am master now, and as such I have a few orders to issue; and first, please don't tax and worry yourself with the school. If you find it injuring you in the least, won't you quit?"

Why my dear girl I would rather give you a salary of a thousand dollars than have you fretted and worn with such labor. If you find it unpleasant or wearing you must let me know, won't you? Support must not cost you a second thought."

Letter No. 30—March 11, 1869.

"I will be only too glad to provide you with music and whatever else may be required; and finally to get a nice new piano for my own dear Lillie. I am proud of you. I am proud of your talents; of your true, unselfish Christian character. I forgot to say to you yesterday that the Trustees have raised *our* salary to three thousand dollars. Will that support us? I think so if we are economical."

Letter No. 35—March 25, 1869.

"I see that during my absence they have made me Vice President of the Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company. I have a $5,000 policy in it for your benefit. You see I want to make you as comfortable as I can."

During the time of our courtship he claimed and exercised the right to control my actions.

Letter No. 12—Jan. 20, 1869.

"I am really sorry to give you the trouble of dissolving all intercourse with Archie. He is proud and persistent. If I could do this for you I would, but I cannot."

Letter No. 7—Jan. 1, 1869.

"But you know I am master now, and as such I have a few orders to issue."

During our last interview, about the middle of February, 1870, he expressed displeasure because I had told my brother, sister and mother of our engagement.

On the evening preceding the festival the Doctor spent nearly two hours with me, and his devotion to me was expressed as ardently as usual. I however received a letter from him the next day, which had been written previous to our interview on Monday evening, evidently implying a desire on his part to be released from his contract. The effect of this letter, however, was nullified by his conduct on Monday evening, and also on the evening of the supper, on which evening he escorted me home, and spent at least an hour with me—his conduct bearing the greatest evidence of affection. And on Sabbath evening, December 12th, 1869, nineteen days after the supper, he expressed to me his final determination, using these words: "Lillie, we will be married the coming year, and let there be no more words about it. Come weal or woe, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, we belong to each other."

And in his note of December 14, 1869, he addresses me: "My Dear Lillie." Although the propriety of fulfilling our engagement was by mutual consent under consideration during the month of November, 1869, yet I did not consider it broken on the part of Dr. Clark until near the close of February, 1870, when in letter No. 90, dated February 28, 1870, he addressed me as follows:

Dear Friend—The past year of my life has been full of 'wear and tear,' bending my neck to the yoke of labor. I have endeavored to go along, feeling that if no reward should be reaped from this selfish world, some remuneration would be enjoyed in the hereafter. For the last ten years I have been whirled along more by the excitement and interest of work than by the stimulus of earthly happiness. In the composition of my nature, cheerful and hopeful, God did much for me; but under the power of different circumstances these elements have largely faded away.

I cannot come close to human hearts as I once did; or feel that other hearts are close to me. I am deeply impressed with the idea that in all circles of society, mere convenience is a predominant motive in the relations established, and that self is the first thing consulted. 'You do as I want you to or I will have nothing more to do with you,' seems to be a kind of motto under which most men and women act. I am sick of the whole thing. No doubt there are specimens of unselfish affection, but it strikes me they are quite as scarce as ice in the equator. I have fought against this conviction, but it sticks in my mind in spite of all effort to put it away. I set up no claim for myself as unselfish. My nature is like that of other human beings, but I do feel that I have been more self denying than most people in the direction of accommodating others at the cost of my own ease. I no longer attach the value to earthly relationships as sources of even moderate pleasure, that I once did.

I feel that I want no one to approach nearer me than the confines of simple friendship. I would like to marry again if I was thoroughly convinced that it would really minister to the advantage of my higher nature—that it would be a means of anchoring my soul to some earthly object, which would, in its influence over my moral nature, tend to make it more pure and Godlike; otherwise I would prefer to remain as I am, for the sake of the other no less than myself. Unless I feel right on such a matter it would be a great wrong to enter into any alliance with any on God's earth.

For months and months my mind has been a quiet but fierce battle field. I have been, as you know, in a dissatisfied condition. In your presence I have repeatedly called myself a fool, and so I have been. I have acted without judgment and common sense in many things. All that I know of you gives me a high appreciation of your moral excellency, but I cannot but quietly doubt your capacity to furnish the happiness which my soul craves.

An old fool is hard to cure. I know I am peculiar, but it is as impossible for me to get away from my peculiarities as it would be to drink the Allegheny at one draught.

Of your Christian character I have the highest opinion. Your Christian aim is high—not fully realized, but whose is ever reached in this world? Yet, I do not say that has been vexed within me for months, but who cares? While God's arm is extended to me I shall quietly bear whatever comes; but vain is the hope of man.

Woman is called man's help-meet, but how often is she little more than a help meet?

This will no doubt strike you as the letter of some crazy man, and I do not so certain that I am precisely sane all the time. But I guess the court still knows itself.

I am resolved hereafter to do what judgment and conscience dictate, and to cease obliging and disobliging the world so much.

Sworn to and subscribed in Presbytery, this 17th day of May, 1870.

LILLIE HAWKES.

J. W. WITHERSPOON, Clerk *pro tem.*

Rev. Mr. Collins, counsel for the defense, said: "I will state that we admit the genuineness of the extracts from the letters, and will not offer any further testimony. I beg leave now to present the defense." Rev. Mr. Collins read to the Presbytery just in the same manner and form as the paper presented by Miss Hawkes, and in order that it may be done I now present the statement, and ask that it be read."

The Moderator—I suppose it will be necessary to pursue the same course as we did in the case of the statement made by the young lady.

A member moved that the oath be administered to Dr. Clark, which was carried and the oath was administered.

Dr. Clark's Statement.

Mr. Witherspoon then read the statement, as follows,

To the Presbytery of Allegheny to meet in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny City, May 10, 1870:

In reference to the matter alleged against me upon your table, I respectfully present the following statement:

1. I admit that there existed between Miss Lillie Hawkes and myself an understanding involving a purpose and promise of marriage.

2. That after much deliberation and mental agony, I asked her to release me from all obligation in the matter, feeling it my duty to decline the consummation of the marriage.

3. I present in justification of my refusal to proceed further in the matter a fear with regard to the complete mental restoration which became so fixed upon my mind that I could not remove it. I struggled against the power of this impression until others, whose judgment I regarded as reliable, and more than my own, unconscious of the relation existing between Miss Hawkes and myself gave expression to the same opinion in my hearing. I became thoroughly convinced that there was on this account a great risk in entering the marriage relation with her, and that in a matter so solemn and important I would be doing a wrong and committing a grievous sin to proceed further.

It is with the deepest regret, and without any spirit of malice or resentment, I feel constrained to make this allusion to Miss Hawkes in my own vindication. I am not conscious of ever having said anything derogatory to her moral or christian character.

4. I thereby acknowledge my imprudence and want of judgment in entering into any understanding with Miss H. in regard to marriage with her, and I can only plead in extenuation of this conduct my impression at that time that her mind had been perfectly restored.

The above statement is humbly submitted, in confidence that the Presbytery will exercise that judgment tempered with mercy inculcated by the spirit of the Divine master.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. CLARK.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the names of the following persons as candidates for the various offices for which they are named. The Primary meetings will be held on Saturday May 28th 1870. The Return Judges of the primary elections will meet at the Court House, in Beaver, at 1 p. m. of Tuesday May 31st.

For Congress.

WILLIAM HENRY, of Fallston.
MICHAEL WEYAND, of Beaver.

For Assembly.

DR. WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK.
DR. T. J. CHANDLER, of Rochester.

For Prothonotary.

JOHN CAUGHEY, of Beaver.

For Commissioner.

JAMES SMITH, of Raccoon Tp.
GEO. K. SHANNON, of Hopewell Tp.
SAMUEL NELSON, of Greene Tp.
SAMUEL TORRENCE, of Hanover Tp.
G. W. SHROADS, of Moon Tp.

For Jury Commissioner.

HUGH ANDERSON, of Beaver.
WILLIAM BARNES, of Bridgewater.
JAS. WARNOCK, of North Sewickley.

Poor House Director.

GILBERT PENDLETON, Rochester.
HIRAM REED, of New Brighton.
SAMUEL M'MANAMY, of Economy Tp.

Auditor.

J. H. CHRISTY, of Raccoon Tp.
ISAAC SCOTT, of Hopewell Tp.
JAMES W. JOHNSON, of Moon Tp.

Trustees of Academy.

MATTISON DARRAGH, of Bridgewater.
Rev. B. CRICHLOW, of New Brighton.

Great Excitement—The Georgia Difficulty—Naval Appropriation bill—General Amnesty—Congressional Caucus—Payment of Pensions—The General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, '70.

Yesterday in front of the City Hall in this city, in which the several Courts of the District meet in session, a great farce was enacted over a personal conflict between two of the most distinguished representatives of the legal fraternity of the District of Columbia, the Honorables George P. Fisher, and Jos. H. Bradley, jr. Mr. Bradley met Mr. Fisher and exclaimed "now sir," and at the same moment with his cane, dealt a powerful blow across the shoulders of Mr. Fisher, breaking the cane in two pieces. Mr. B. attempted to strike again, whereupon he was tripped down by Fisher, and both fell to the pavement. The large number of persons attending the Courts crowded around, and the belligerents were separated and escorted to their respective offices. This encounter grew out of an old feud between these gentlemen, nearly two years since in connection with the John H. Surratt trial, and the subsequent dismissal of Mr. B. from practice in the District Courts by Mr. Fisher, the then Judge before whom Surratt was tried. Fisher has just been qualified as District Attorney, having resigned but a short time since the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and it is understood that Mr. Bradley has been waiting this change in his official position to avenge himself of the imagined wrongs done him by Judge Fisher in his disbarment.

It is difficult to surmise when legislation on the reconstruction of Georgia will end. The subject was before the Reconstruction Committee yesterday, and a lively time ensued. Gen. Butler favored a proposition that it be agreed, that when the bill should be reported, the previous question should be moved, debate cut off, and only permission given to the Democratic members of the Committee to make amendments. B. won. This of course is intended to prevent the Bingham side of the question receiving consideration. The way things appear now the Georgia muddle is by no means near its end.

Yesterday the Naval appropriation bill was resumed, and in its debate Mr. Hale defended the Navy Department against the charges of extravagance, whereupon Mr. Morgan of Ohio stated that the pay of Naval officers had been illegally increased 33½ per cent, while no more than one half of the Naval Officers were actually employed; and that the creating of Admiral and vice Admiral was subversive of Republican institutions.

The question on the motion of Senator Ferry to strike out in the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment that part of Mr. Stewarts amendment affecting persons holding office in violation of the fourteenth amendment, called up the question of general amnesty, and an exciting debate followed. It was soon ascertained that the Southern Senators generally are as favorable to granting general amnesty as they were universal suffrage.

The Republican Senators and Members held a Caucus in the Hall of the House of Representatives Monday night and agreed on appointing a Congressional Campaign Committee in the ensuing Congressional election. It was moved that each of the State delegations designate some member for the campaign committee to be reported at the next meeting. Prominent Republicans here are fully aware that the party should thus early organize and agree on some definite plan of action. The labor and anti-land grant associations are now ready to join their strength with the party which offers the greater inducements.

The thousands of maimed and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphans and friends, in fact, all the people of this now happy country, heirs of the peace and prosperity purchased by the sacrifices and wounds of these heroes, cannot fail to be interested in the debate which occurred in the House the other day upon the bill submitted to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, prescribing the manner of paying pensions, the same bill which was brought forward by the Committee last December, but was laid over on account of objections brought forward by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio. He objected to the whole system of paying pensions, as cumbrous expensive, and unjust to pensioners; the bill proposed, being but a very slight improvement upon existing laws. He thought the present system should be abolished with all its machinery and fees, thus saving the Government annually $200,000, and relieving the pensioners of all the burdens of fees to agents, making out vouchers, delays of correspondence, &c.; and advocated the paying of the pension by the Assistant Assessors or Collectors who are accessible to every pensioner. He said "Pensioners are the only persons of whom Government exacts fees to get their dues. In the name of Justice, and for shame let us abolish all fees and costs now exacted of these pensioners."

In consequence of these objections, the bill, when it reappeared last week was slightly improved. It proposed quarterly, instead of semi-annual payments of pensions, and that the fee to the pension agent for preparing the vouchers shall be paid by the Government instead of the pensioner. But, as Judge Lawrence showed, the system is cumbrous and expensive to the pensioner, besides involving the Government in the expenditure of $250,000 for the agent, and $200,000 more in fees; allowing them, on an average, the enormous salary of $2,169, and still leaving the pensioner to pay every year 40 cents to local officers, for verifying each voucher, making an annual aggregate of $388,800, which with postage and other expenses, as Judge Lawrence estimated, will soon reach the sum of $600,000 annually. The bill introduced by him some time since, he stated remedies that "by bringing to the door of each pensioner an officer who shall prepare the proper vouchers, administer the oath, deliver a check for the amount of the pension, and all without any expense to the pensioner."

Mr. Randall, of Pa., Mr. Cobb, of Ill., General Butler, and others urged the same objections to the bill of the Committee, and proposed plans for removing them. The plan of Gen. Butler, advocated by him, very earnestly in a ten minutes speech, bears a close resemblance to that of Judge Lawrence, only it substituted the Postmasters of the country, instead of the assessors, to act as pension agents. Mr. Benjamin, chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, said that the adoption of either of these plans would involve the necessity for the appointment of 500 additional clerks in the Pension Office, to which Mr. Lawrence replied, "any body who says that, does not understand his business." Gen. Butler said, "any body who says that, is not fit for his place." The amendments were all rejected, and the bill passed as reported by the Committee. It is to be hoped that it may be amended by the Senate in accordance with some of the plans proposed in the House. At all events the pensioners and their friends throughout the country—and none will be willing to be excluded from this category—have came to be grateful for the efforts of Judge Lawrence, Gen. Butler, Mr. Randall and others who endeavored so earnestly, though for the present in vain, to secure justice to the pensioner, and economy for the Government.

The General Land Office has just received returns showing that during the month of April last, three hundred and sixty eight farms embracing 35,202 acres were added to the productive area of the state of Arkansas, under the operation of the homested law. Also, in receipt of returns from land offices showing a disposal during the past month of 36,289 acres of the public lands.

CHIEL.

Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Republican Primary Meetings:

SECTION 1. Candidates for the various offices shall be nominated by a direct vote of the Republican party by ballot.

SEC. 2. All who claim to be, and are recognized as members of the Republican party, legally entitled to vote at the ensuing October election, and residents of the election district where they propose to vote at the time of the primary election, and minors who are identified with the party, and who will be of full age at the next ensuing election, shall be entitled to vote for candidates for the various offices to be filled at such election.

SEC. 3. Candidates for the respective offices shall announce themselves as such in at least one county paper, for two weeks before the primary election, and thereby pledge themselves to abide the result of the nomination.

SEC. 4. The primary election for nominating candidates shall be held at the usual place of holding primary meetings in each district on the last Saturday in May in each year, and shall be opened at 2 o'clock p. m., and close in the townships at 7 o'clock p. m. and in the boroughs at 8 o'clock p. m.

SEC. 5. The Republican electors present at the time for opening the election, shall elect *viva voce* one of said electors as Judge, and two of said electors as Clerks to hold said election, and discharge the duties incumbent on such officers under these regulations, said clerks to keep a correct list of the names of the persons voting.

SEC. 6. The electors of each district shall also, at the same time and place, elect by ballot, as aforesaid, one person as a member of the County Committee the ensuing year for every 100 or fraction of 100 Republican votes cast at the last preceding election for Governor.

SEC. 7. After the polls are closed the officers of the election shall correctly count the votes cast for each candidate and for the member or members of the Co. Com., and shall duly certify the same over their signatures, and such certificates, together with the list of voters and any papers, also certified by the officers, shall be carefully sealed in an envelope addressed to the Chairman of the Republican Co. Com., which envelope shall then be delivered before 8 o'clock a. m. on the Tuesday following such election, by the Judge or one of the Clerks aforesaid, to the person who has been elected a member of the Co. Com., or either of them, where there are more than one in the same district.

In case the member of the County Committee elect is unable to discharge the duties of his appointment,

SEC. 8. The members elect of the Co. Com. shall assemble at the Court House in Beaver on the Tuesday following said election, at 1 o'clock p. m., and shall organize by the election of one of their number as President and two as Secretaries, and when so organized the members elect shall deliver to the President the returns of the elections in the several districts in the same condition as received from the election officers aforesaid, which returns so delivered shall be opened and the votes for the respective candidates correctly counted, and the person receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared the nominee, and the committee shall also cause the publication of the candidates nomination to be made in the party papers of the county.

SEC. 9. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office shall be balloted for by the County Committee, and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be the nominee.

SEC. 10. A majority of the County Committee on being satisfied of fraud in the returns or otherwise, of any election district, may reject the votes of such district to the extent of the fraud committed—and, in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of a majority of the members of the County Committee aforesaid that such frauds were procured, aided or abetted, or connived at by a candidate, the entire vote of such district cast for the candidate thus procuring, aiding or conniving at such fraud shall be rejected in the count of votes.

SEC. 11. The person having the highest number of votes for any office, in the county to be voted for by the County Committee, shall be the nominee.

SEC. 12. Immediately after declaring nominees for the ensuing election—the members of the County Committee shall proceed to permanently organize by electing one of their members as Chairman and one as Secretary, and the appointment of seven of their number as an Executive Committee, for the ensuing year.

SEC. 13. The delegates to all National and State Conventions shall be elected by the County Committee, and it shall be the duty of the Chairman of said Committee to call meetings for that purpose. By order of Co. Com.

M. WEYAND, *Ch'n.*

J. R. HARBAR, *Sec'y.*

County Committee.

The several districts will choose Committeemen as follows:

Big Beaver	2	Industry	1
Beaver borough	2	Marion	1
borough township	1	McGuffey	1
Bridgewater borough	3	Moon	1
Brighton township	1	N. Brighton, (N. W.)	3
Baden Borough	1	do (Middle W.)	2
Beaver Falls borough	3	do (S. W.)	1
Chippewa	1	New Sewickley	1
Darlington	2	North Sewickley	1
Economy township	3	New Galilee borough	1
Fallston	1	Ohio	2
Franklin	1	Patterson	1
Freedom district	1	Pallipsburg	1
Freedom borough	1	Pulaski	1
Frankfort district	1	Raccoon	2
Greene township	2	Rochester borough	2
Georgetown borough	1	Rochester township	1
Harmony	1	South Beaver	1
Hopewell	1	St. Clair borough	1
Independence	1		

—That is rather an unpleasant monomania of a once respectable merchant of Louisville, who has an irresistible passion for watching people while they sleep. He enters people's houses in the night time, and stands by the bedside of a sleeper for hours at a time, without moving or disturbing anything. He is occasionally arrested for a burglar, just as a change we presume; but has been as invariably discharged as a "harmless person," until the other day, when he was held in five hundred dollars to behave himself for a year. Possibly so much watchfulness might be utilized in some of our hospitals, where nurses who watch for the love of it are never in excess.

—On Wednesday last, the body of Wm. Hostlier, a German, about 20 years of age, was found in the Cemetery of Massillon, O., pierced with two bullets. One shot entered the head just over the right eye; the other passed through the breast. A revolver was clutched tightly in the left hand when the body was found. The evidence produced at the Coroner's inquest goes to show that the deceased had of late been suffering from a slight aberation of the mind. Suicidal death was the verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury.

—On Tuesday last the third yacht race between the American yacht Sappho and the English yacht Cambria was won by the former. The London *Times* has the following details: Both yachts were beaimed for a long time. The Cambria was winner for the first twenty miles of the race, which was a beat to windward and weathered the Sappho under Bonchurch Cliff. Between there and St. Catharines she tacked to windward of her fourteen times successfully by overlapping the island in short boards, from St. Catharines to the mark steamer, completing the first side of the triangle. The Sappho from her greater length of fore reached and weathered on the Cambria, doubling the mark forty seconds ahead. Here the interest in the race ended. The mark steamer had to take the Cambria in tow, as she drifted with the tide. A good breeze prevailed for the first score miles. The struggle for the weather position occasioned considerable excitement. A dense fog prevailed during the greater part of the time.

The evening journals concede the victory of the Sappho, but the reports of the press association awards the race to the Cambria, on the ground that the Sappho is obliged to allow time for the difference of size, to the amount of five seconds per ton by Acker's scale of measurement.

—A lady was recently walking, accompanied by her nurse and two children, near St. Louis, when one of the latter was missed for a few moments. On being called he answered from a little distance, "Here I am, mamma, behind the stump. I'm playing with a big beautiful worm. I've got a chip, and it opens its mouth ever so wide when I touch its teeth with the chip." Anxious to see the character of the child's playmate, the two woman went to the spot, when, behold! they saw a rattlesnake two feet long coiled against the but of the stump, and the child thrusting the chip against the but. The snake appeared passive, not even giving the usual warning with its rattles. It is needless, perhaps, to say that the mother was frightened beyond the power of motion. The nurse quickly removed the child, and one of the hands dispatched the dangerous playmate.

—A committee of seven, headed by the Presidents of the Boards of Alderman and Councilmen, is to go to Washington to urge upon Congress the importance of immediately appropriating a sufficient sum of money for the enlargement of the Louisville canal, so that river steamers 79 feet wide may be enabled to pass through it by the 1st of November of this year. We hope this committee will discountenance any alternative proposition looking to the organization of a private corporation to run the canal on any terms, and that it will insist on Congress accepting the canal by joint resolution immediately, under the terms proposed before the war. This will insure an early reduction in tolls.—*Cin. Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Saturday, June 11th, 1870, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following property, to wit:

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in, and to the following property in Ohio tp., Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Dr. A. W. Palmer, Jas. Little, Henry C. Chase and others, on the north-west by land of Benj. Little, on the north by the heirs of Geo. Dawson, deceased, on the south by the Amberson Oil Co., containing 7 acres more or less, on which there are two oil wells, bored and producing, one steam engine, sufficient to operate both wells, two derricks, and two tanks. Both wells tubed and in good order.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Metzgar at the suit of the First National Bank of Wellsville.

ALSO, No. 2.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lot of ground in Glasgow Borough, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows: North by an alley, east by M. S. Quay, south by Front or Water street, west by other property of defendant. On which is erected a large stable, sufficient to hold 20 horses.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of C. W. Sill at the suit of James Schutt.

ALSO, No. 3.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in, and to a frame dwelling house located on lot No. 4 in Daniel Barnard's subdivision of plan of lots in the Borough of Beaver Falls, which said lot is bounded as follows: On the north by lot No. 3, on the east by Cedar alley, south by lot No. 5, and on the west by North Beaver street.