The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 6, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET, 1870.

For Congress:
MICHAEL WEYAND,
Subject to District Conference ratification.

For Assembly:
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
Subject to District Conference ratification.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN GAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustees of Academy:
REV. R. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH.

A SINGULAR circumstance happened in Mississippi a week or two ago: Gov. Alcorn of that State appointed W. G. Henderson to a judgeship on the recomendation of a former slave of the applicant. Who will say that the world does not move?

THE Democracy of Washington county on Tuesday of last week placed in nomination the following ticket: Congress—Capt. Wm. McClelland. Assembly—Jerome Grable, James Donaldson. Sheriff—Wm. C. Ramsey. Commissioner—Jas. Craighead. Director of the Poor—James McBride. Jury Commissioner—Wm. Quail. Auditor—Chas. Campbell.

THE Republicans of Iowa will hold a State Convention at Des Moines on the 17th of August to nominat three candidates for Supreme Court Judges, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Register of the Land Office, Attorney-General, and Reporter of the Supreme Court. As the State is almost entirely Republican, the gentlemen who succeed in getting the above nominations will be sure to "go in."

THE *Radical* in giving the Senatorial vote in Crawford county allows Mr. George K. Anderson just 1,000 votes less than he received. Bearing in mind that Mr. A. is a "Beaver county boy," this attempt to belittle him in the estimation of his old neighbors is the most unmanly thing we have seen for some time. Mr. Anderson was beaten just 472 votes, and *not* 1472 as the *Radical* alleges. This result in a vote of nearly 7,000, shows that Mr. A. has more local strength than the "ring" papers outside of Crawford county, have felt disposed to accord him.

About three weeks ago a couple of adroit thieves entered the room in the Treasury building in Washington where are counted the national bank bills and stole a package containing $20,000. On Tuesday of last week U. S. Treasurer Spinner was informed that a person was arrested in New York who was supposed to be one of the thieves, and $6,400 found in his possession. There is scarcely a doubt but that this is a portion of the stolen funds.

THE Republican convention of Crawford county met in Meadville one week ago, to foot up the results of the primary meetings on the preceding Saturday. The result was as follows—Congress, Colonel S. B. Dick, 4,059; Van Horne, 1,414. Senator—G. B. Delamater, 3,505; Geo. K. Anderson, 3,033. President Judge—Joshua Douglass, 2,013; Henderson, 1,987; Richmond, 4,035. Dr. Gray and Dr. Ashley were nominated for Assembly. Commissioner—P. A. Gage. Auditor—F. H. Bemis.

SOME person signing himself X in last week's *Radical* comes out against the popular vote system of nominating candidates for office. Without any intimation as to who the writer is we venture the opinion that it is some one who is looking ahead for a nomination and at the same time has a wholesome dread of the people. If he can help it he will never trust himself in their hands. Not he. He wants *delegate* conventions where trades can be made and votes *bought* if they are needed.

The death of Col. Titus, a well known Kansas "border ruffian," is confirmed. He was tortured to death by Indians in Arizona.—*Western Telegram.*

If our recollection serves us this "Col. Titus" was one of the most cruel persecutors the Free State men ever had in Kansas.

No outrage was too gross, no crime too black for him to perpetrate on the inoffensive people who went to that State to make it free. Justice, it seems, however, has overtaken him at last; and as he had shown no mercy himself so none was shown him at the close of his eventful and boisterous life.

THE total receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending on Friday last, are within a fraction of $188,000,000. The total receipts from customs are estimated at $170,000,000, and from public lands and all other sources about $30,000,000. This will make an income for the Government of nearly $100,000,000. The sinking fund, up to Friday last inclusive, shows $37,665,191.63; the special sinking fund shows $86,537,776.96, or a total of $124,202,968.51 to be deducted from the national debt. The reduction of debt for the past month will reach nearly $20,500,000.

A GEORGIAN, writing of Mr. Akerman, the new Attorney General, describes him as an original Union man and a sound Republican, and adds: "He is not a man of showy talents, but is one of the most clear-headed, methodical and thoroughly informed lawyers I have ever known. His language is remarkably terse and perspicuous; he speaks the purest English I have ever heard from an American; and his words are so well chosen, so expressive, that if they were taken down as they fall from his lips, they would have the effect on paper of a well-considered, carefully corrected manuscript."

THE antipathy of certain Californian newspapers to the Chinese almost surpasses belief. A Correspondent, some weeks ago, related in the *Tribune* the diabolical devices by which the returning Chinese emigrant is received in Hong Kong, and himself and family are sold into slavery, because the English Government, supreme in that city, licenses and encourages the gaming "hells" which the Chinese Government will not permit in their own cities. The Sacramento *Reporter* reprints the letter, and, commenting upon it says: "If, as the correspondent asserts, the English Government is throwing obstacles in the way of emigration to the United States, we most certainly owe our best thanks to the English Government."

THE La Crosse *Leader* reports the death in the county poor house, on Tuesday last, of Mr. Leonard Greeley, uncle of Horace Greeley, aged 77 years. The authorities have written to Horace Greeley, asking him to share in the expense of his uncle's maintenance.—*Exchange Item.*

We trust that the *Tribune* editor will decline to "defray the expenses of his uncle's maintenance," and at the same time suggest to the "authorities" of La Crosse the propriety of attending to their own business in the future. While it is true that this is a progressive age, we have still not reached the point yet at which industrious, economical and thrifty nephews are obliged to feed, clothe, and foot the bills of lazy, improvident, and it may be, intemperate uncles. If the "Wisconsin authorities" are not aware of this, a little newspaper light would do them no harm and possibly a great deal of good.

THE Republicans of the Fourth District in this State are involved in a difficulty which presages defeat in October. A couple of weeks ago the Republican primary meetings were held in Philadelphia, and Hon. Wm. D. Kelly was nominated for Congress, we believe, by acclamation. A week or ten days later a large number of Republicans of that city held a meeting and passed resolutions denouncing Mr. Kelly's course in Congress, and at this gathering Col. William B. Thomas was nominated in opposition to Judge Kelley. Col. T. was present at the meeting and accepted the nomination in a speech. The 4th District is largely Republican, but judging from present appearances neither Kelly or Thomas will be elected in October.

THE Crawford county Republicans, at their county convention a week or two ago adopted a resolution against the *popular vote* system of nominating candidates. At about the same time a large body of the Republicans of Philadelphia, in a mass meeting, adopted a resolution against continuing the *delegate* system of making nominations in that city. Fraud, it is alleged, has been practiced in both of these localities under each of the systems referred to. We wish some one would tell us now how a swindle could be perpetrated through the operation of the popular vote arrangement and how it could be avoided under the delegate plan of selecting candidates? We always were, and are still, verdant enough to believe that where political scoundrels can cheat the people once under our present mode of nominating candidates, they could swindle them *twice* under the delegate system.

JOSEPH NEUMAN, of San Francisco, arrived in Washington city on last week, and is said to be about to present to Congress in the name of his State—a magnificent flag made of California silk. It was displayed on Thursday last, in the Marble Room of the Senate, where it attracted great attention for its size and beauty, as well as its being the first American flag ever made of native silk. It is also said to be the largest silk flag on the globe, being 36 by 20 feet, and containing 82 square yards of silk, all of which was produced and manufactured in California, and is of the finest quality. The stars are heavily embroidered, and are of a rich golden color. The flag is bound with a heavy silk ribbon six inches wide, and is furnished with red, white and blue halliards of silk cord, also of California production and manufacture. Mr. Neuman states that there are now over 25,000,000 mulberry trees set out and growing in California, and he is confident that in a comparatively short time the State will be able to supply the country with raw and manufactured silk.

THAT little or almost *terra incognita*—the Nipigon country, north of Lake Superior—is about to be introduced to the world. Prof. Bell, of Canada, has recently made an excursion up Nipigon river and sailed on Nipigon lake. The Nipigon river is the only one of seventeen rivers in that district which flows into Lake Superior; the others empty into Lake Nipigon, and add to its shores a coast line of about 580 miles. The Lake is elliptical in shape, about 50 miles in breadth & 70 in length, studded with islands, most of which are thickly wooded. Steamboats could not ascend the Nipigon river more than ten miles, as beyond that there are rapids. In places high rocks, of a basaltic character, border the river, especially on the eastern side; in other parts it expands into a chain of lakes. A week was occupied in going from Fort William to Lake Nipigon, and seven portages were required. The country beyond the Lake is believed to have been once covered by forests which, with thirty or forty years growth, is fit for the axe. It is a prairie, as far as the Lake of the Woods. Its climate is said to be not unpleasantly cold, and its soil is suitable for agriculture.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati is just now considerably ruffled in the equanimity and calmness usually manifested by that respectable branch of the church militant. The exciting cause is a Mrs. Eliza Van Cott has been licensed as a regular Methodist preacher by a Quarterly Conference in Troy. More than a baker's dozen of the ministers of that denomination held a meeting in Cincinnati, on the 20th inst., and resolved against the Rev. Mrs Eliza as not in harmony with the Scripture, nor to be allowed as a prudential measure. Dr. Wiley cut her scriptural footing entirely away, and left her no gospel standing whatever. The Chairman, the Rev. Moody, discovered that she was born out of due time, and thought the proceeding "one of the efforts of rationalism and infidelity to raze the christian ministry." One of the speakers admitted that John Wesley licensed women to preach, but they improved on his methods after his death, and stopped the women. Dr. Rust, of the Wesleyan Female College, sounded a cry of alarm: "We are floating to perdition on this tide of revolution." Dr. Hughes modified his expressions by saying that he was not referring to Mrs. Van Cott or any other woman, and other speakers indicated that there was a wide divergence of opinion in the matter.

THE terrible "frauds" perpetrated by Geo. K. Anderson esq., and his friends at Titusville while the Republicans primary elections were being held in Crawford county, and of which we have heard so much through the 'ring' papers, lately, turn out to be mere fancies after all. The returns show that Col. Dick—a Meadville man—had 885 votes in Titusville for Congress; while Mr. Anderson had but 21 votes more in his own town for the State Senate. This fact seems to scatter the large quantity of virtuous indignation which the "ring" papers of western Pennsylvania have been showering the public with for the last week or two.

REFERING to the defeat of George K. Anderson Esq., in Crawford county for the Senatorial nomination the Titusville *Herald* says:

"Hundreds of republicans doubtless voted against Mr. Anderson under a conviction that he was a resident of Philadelphia a year ago, and had voted in that city. Such was the charge of outside newspapers, iterated and reiterated by the partisans of Mr. Delamater in every part of the county. An authoritative contradiction of the falsehood was printed, and circulated on the eve of the election, but too late to counteract the effect of the defamation. Other electioneering *cuards* of the same damaging character were also circulated against Mr. Anderson, and of course contributed to his defeat."

A MURDER TRIAL.

The Case of Sheridan for Killing His Wife.

One evening in January last, Thos. Sheridan shot his wife on the third floor of a wooden shanty in Forty-seventh street, New York. It appears that in 1864 Sheridan went to the war. During his absence, it is alleged, he furnished his wife with sums of money from time to time. Some time after Sheridan had entered the battle field his wife came into possession of a farm worth from $20,000 to $30,000 by inheritance from her father. No sooner had she became thus rich than she indulged in the wildest habits of dissipation, forming the acquaintance of disreputable people, and cohabiting with men the lowest of the low. Some time before the fatal day Sheridan had interviews with his wife, during which he urged her to return to him again as his wife. By this time she had spent all her inheritance, and was living in the most wretched style. She unheeded her husband's entreaties, refusing to live with him. The result was the fearful tragedy given in full detail at the time. One night Sheridan went to the place above named, entered the shanty, and finding his wife in the company of a man named Thomas Powers, he drew a pistol, and shooting her in the chin, killed her on the spot. A struggle ensued between Sheridan and his wife's paramour; Powers, who held the former till the arrival of the police. The trial of Sheridan was to have been commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday, but the case was adjourned to secure the attendance of the full number of jurors notified.

Queer Domestic Arrangement.

Washington Correspondent Cin. Commercial.

Some years since a gentleman in this city married a widow lady, who had one child, a girl of a dozen years. At the time of the marriage the husband's newly acquired step daughter was sent out of town to a boarding school, the couple not desiring any embarrassment upon entering upon the new state of marital happiness. After being away for five or six years the girl returned to town and to her parents' house, having now grown to be an accomplished and beautiful young lady. Presently it was evident that her step-father had fallen desperately in love with her. Her mother, or his wife, very soon saw the situation, and, after a brief struggle with herself, prepared to accept its unfortunate consequences. Terrible to relate, having procured a divorce for herself, she permitted her husband to marry her daughter, to whom she also gave a young child which she had borne during her second wedlock. She continued to live in the house as if friend to all the parties; but it soon happened to be the ex-wife's turn to be courted by another aspirant for her hand, to whom she was, after a time, married. Both of the parties, and all parties, continue to dwell together in one household, and all the details of the affair, from beginning to end, having been arranged satisfactorily and without the least misunderstanding. Is not this a fearful incident, as well as a queer one?

LIFE INSURANCE REPORT.

A Denial by General Porter—A Swindle Exposed.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, June 25.

It was reported to us, a few days ago, that General Horace Porter, one of the Presidents secretaries, and Mr. James Wheeler, his brother-in-law, had been for some time soliciting subscriptions for a paid up life insurance policy of $50,000 for the President; also, that in Philadelphia ten thousand dollars were subscribed; that in this city nearly a dozen subscriptions were obtained, and among them that of Collector Grinnell; and that no policy had yet been issued. It is true that such a paper has been circulated, but not, it is now certain, with the knowledge and consent of General Porter. His attention was brought to the matter, and he remarks that "he has been accustomed to uphold the fair name of the President, instead of uniting in schemes to destroy him; that he has neither been knave nor fool enough to solicit subscriptions for an insurance policy for him; nor even given countenance to any such project. Neither the President nor Mrs. Grant has ever heard of such a thing; and he is very sure they would not accept it. He remembers being spoken to about some such insurance scheme, to provide for Mrs. Grant after the President's death; and he said, it must not be thought of; that Mrs. Grant would not accept it, and it would be a positive injury to the President.

This, coming from General Porter, is enough. It is a public notice that any one who goes about soliciting subscriptions of this kind deserves to be shown the door, and is acting without authority, and under false pretenses.

A Disturbing Element Removed.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* writing from Washington under date of June 30th, says that the San Domingo treaty has been got out of the way is a fact in which nearly everybody finds satisfaction. It has done more than all other causes to create and foster bad blood here during the present session of Congress, and has already caused breaches in the Republican ranks that will be a long time in healing. There had been so much talk about San Domingo that most persons say it was wise on the part of the President to get the wishes of Baez put into such a form as would give the Senate a chance to pass upon the question at issue. If he had stopped without making the treaty and laying it before that body, accompanied by his reasons for thinking it had better be ratified, there would scarcely have been a voice to object to his action. Trouble has grown up from the fact that he undertook to use the influence of his great office to get favorable consideration. He no doubt thoroughly and conscientiously believes it would be a wise step to annex the Island, and there is no need to impugn or question the motives by which he has been governed; but many of those who favor annexation are decided in their censure of the manner in which he has sought to bring about such a result, and if the country could have a full conception of the condition of affairs here it would heartily rejoice that the question has been decided. The annexationists have had three leaders: First Morton, next Cameron, and finally Conkling. The anti-annexationists would probably concede that while Sumner has stood firm as a rock, Mr. Schurz, aided by Ferry, has been the active spirit in marshalling their forces, and he did his work with a vigilance for which he is entitled to the praise of those who think the treaty ought to have been defeated. The executive session to day was but little more than an hour long. Morrill finished the argument he began yesterday, and then Schurz and Conkling bro't the body to a vote which resulted in the defeat of the treaty.

THE Democracy of Mercer county, Ohio at a county meeting last week adopted these resolutions. It must be confessed that they exhibit more honesty and less discretion than the generality of their brethern:

Resolved, That the so called war debt is a fraud and swindle, and was created under false pretenses and in violation of the Constitution; we are, therefore, uncompromisingly infavor of *repudiating the whole of the bonded war debt of the United States.*

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to negro citizenship and negro suffrage, that the XVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was forced upon the people by trickery and fraud and against their well known wishes, and is therefore illegal, and void of any binding force whatever.

"Mr. Anderson gave to Col. Parsons, member of the Legislature from Dauphin, a check upon the Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg, for $1,500, and to J. B. Deininger, member from Lebanon, a check for $2,000, taking in return their pledges to vote for Irwin. Witnesses—Messrs. Parsons and Deininger, the banker upon whom the checks were drawn, Senators Graham, Brooke, Rutan, and forty others, to whom the checks were exhibited."

This statement is from an editorial in the last issue of the Beaver *Radical*, edited by M. S. Quay. It is the statement of one who took a very active part against Gen Irwin in the late contest for the State Treasurership. The members of the Legislature named in the article, were therefore active in his interest. It is to be presumed that they were and are his friends. We must therefore accept as true the statements which Mr. Quay makes concerning them. What are they? 1. That Messrs Parson and Deininger pledged themselves to support Gen. Irwin. 2. That in consideration of these pledges they were paid $5,100 and $2,000 respectively. 3. That they violated their pledges at the bidding of their masters. We do not desire now and here either to defend Geo. K. Anderson, who is charged with bribing these men, or to condemn Mr. Mackey, in whose interest they accepted the bribes. We have only to say, in brief, that men who will permit themselves to be used in the manner in which Mr. Quay declares these men were used, should not be allowed to hold any office of trust or profit. If in every other way fitted to be legislators, they are morally incompetent.—*Harrisburg Topic.*

An Indian Romance.

Grace Greenwood writes as follows: At the Land Office, the other day, Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner, who has collected a remarkably curious and valuable cabinet and museum, showed us a singular trophy of Indian warfare—a headdress of the most frightful and diabolical description. It was composed of buffalo horns and skin, adorned with wampum and tinsel, and long, wild tufts of buffalo hair. Depending from it was a tail of inordinate length, also tinseled and tufted, with small sleigh bells running all the way down it. This unique accoutrement was once the property of Tall Bull, a Cheyenne chief, who was killed in a fight with the U. S. Fifth Cavalry and their Pawnee auxiliares, under Gen. Carr, some time last summer. When this chief, who was a gigantic savage, saw that the day was lost, he put his wife and children on a pony, and sent them within our lines, telling them to surrender to the whites. The Indian woman, who was kindly received, said that when her husband told her she must give herself up, she urged him to go with her, but that he covered his ears to shut out her entreaties, and rushed back into the fight, which was the last she saw of the lamented Tall Bull. He was speedily killed, and these are his remains. In the same engagement, another Cheyenne woman, young and remarkably handsome, came dashing into our ranks, with two children strapped to her pony. But she did not come to surrender. She came like a fighting fury, armed with a long knife, with which she struck right and left. At last, seeing herself about to be captured, she stabbed to the heart first one child, then the other, then herself, and so perished—a Medea whom there is no Euripides to immortalize.

Still Improving.

It will be recollected that Mr. Dawes in his New Hampshire speech set forth in a strong light the vigorous collection, and economical expenditure of the revenue by the present Administration. From the figures presented by him, it appeared that Mr. Johnson collected during the last year of his administration, only $368,000,000, Mr. Grant, during the first year of his, while encumbered with the fraudulent parasites, of his predecessor, and with reduced taxes, collected $363,000,000. Not only so, but, while Mr. Johnson spent every dollar of the $368,000,000 collected by his dishonest officials, and had to borrow $60,000,000 in addition. Mr. Grant carried on the Government during his first year, with an expenditure of only $314,000,000, and, with the balance of the $394,000,000 collected from him, paid off 80,000,000 of the public debt, and still has left an enormous surplus in the Treasury!

The telegraph tells us that on the 21st inst., Mr. Dawes reviewed the work of the Committee on Appropriations and of the House, showing the estimates for the next year to be $8,000,000 less than the estimate for the present year. Thus it appears that the good work of economy and retrenchment goes bravely on.

THE *Tribune*, after enumerating the achievements of Grants administration says: "But we need not continue the recital. How poor and beggardly besides these things, seems the complaint that the President chooses to take such relaxation as every clerk or shopkeeper seeks to secure; that he does not nominate for office politicians with whose claims noisy iteration has made the public ear familiar; that he does not make rhetorical speeches, and does not seek to establish some great and brilliant policy of foreign aggrandizement or domestic expenditure in defiance of the will of the people! We never advocated General Grant as a great Statesman. We have presented him to the people as a sound and safe man. We point to his record with hearty satisfaction, and are sure that the country will unite with us in pronouncing him a sound and safe man still."

—In Perry, Lake county Ohio, last Sunday, three small boys by the name of Clegg, residing near the Red Mill, and on returning home called at the house of Jesse Perry. It seems that the family were absent, with the exception of a son, James Perry, said to be fifteen or sixteen years old. Two of the Clegg boys entered the house, and shortly afterwards the Perry boy went into another room, as he said to get something to eat, but immediately returned with a gun in his hand, and pointed it toward the oldest of the Clegg boys, who exclaimed. "Don't cock it at me!" He then turned and pointed it at the other brother aged ten years, who was standing close by, when the gun snapped, and he fell a corpse, the charge striking him sideways just in front of the shoulder, cutting a deep gash, and then striking him in the neck, tearing his throat and half his neck away.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Closing of the Congressional season—Hot weather and vegetation—The House decisions of adjourning on the 15th proximo—Leaf tobacco—The sinking fund—The examing Committee—Income tax—The Soldiers bounty bill—The National Cemeteries South—Attorney General Akerman—The Census Bureau—Indian treaties not valid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30th '70.

As the Congressional season is fast drawing to a close and hot weather fairly set in, the work of Congressmen increases. Members are visited by scores of people from early morn till late at night, daily, at their boarding houses and at the Capitol. The nervousness with which members receive their company is most apparent now. They have now time to attend to their country cousins. Instead of inviting discussion as they do at the beginning of the Session, they place themselves on the defensive and with adroitness scarcely known only to shrewd *clever* politicians, they manage in a pleasing way to dispatch their business, thereby dispatching their visitors, by the simple utterances of the monosyllables, *yes* or *no*.

We have had no rain here for ten days, and the weather has become dry and hot. Vegetation is maturing rapidly, and vegetables and fruits of all kind are plentiful and cheap: New potatoes 25 cents per peck, Green peas (late) in the pod, 10 cents per peck; cabbage, onions, turnips, &c., proportionally low. Raspberries, blackberries and cherries from 5 to 8 cents per quart.

The intimation that the Senate will ask for an extension of the time for adjournment is received with indignant comment by members of the House. There is no probability that the House will agree to any extension of the time. By Thursday it will have concluded original action on all important measures, and will be waiting upon the action of the Senate, with a very strong inclination to press that body into a more speedy dispatch of the public business.

The revenue Collector of the Fifth Virginia district, has called the attention of Commissioner Delano to the increasing retail sales and consumption of leaf tobacco throughout the South, from which the the Government cannot derive a cent of revenue. He estimates the amount of tobacco so used in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and South Carolina during the past year at over five million pounds. The law provides for taxing only "manufactured tobacco," and the collector says that he has construed the law as applicable to this class of tabacco, it being ready for consumption. Copies of the letter were yesterday transmitted to the chairmen of the Committees on Finance and Ways and Means, and the revenue law will, undoubtedly, be amended so as to provide for taxing this branch of the tobacco business, which is rapidly increasing in all parts of the country, and if not checked by taxation will soon exceed that of tax-paid tobacco.

On June 30, 1869, the sinking fund amounted to $8,691,000. To this has been added, by purchase, during the present fiscal year $28,151,900 in bonds which will make the sinking fund on the 1st of July $36,842,900 which, added to the purchases of the special fund, (86,586,200,) all purchased within the present fiscal year, gives a grand total in the hands of Treasurer Spinner of $123,429,100.

The committee engaged in examining the affairs of the bureau of engraving and printing, concluded the labor of counting the money yesterday afternoon, and found it correct. To day they will finish their task by counting the stamps.

The income tax is bound to go up this pull sure. The Senate by a vote of 34 to 19, has adopted an amendment striking out entire from the tax bill, the income tax. The least the House can do in its furtherance, is to non-concur which, owing to the little time remaining this session for legislation, will allow the income tax to expire by limitation with this year.

The action of the Senate on the income tax questions is by no meanes unsatisfactory to the private feelings of the majority of the members of the House. This will clear the skirts of much further responsibility in the matter. They have all along been very nervous over this question. The wealthy portion of their constituents whose incomes are greater look to their members to vote for its repeal while those of small incomes, mostly exempt from paying any income tax who constitute the majority, look to their members to do quite a different thing.

The bill for equalization of bounties which passed the House several days since is exciting no little interest among the soldiers here who will be effected by the passage of this bill. A meeting has been held during the week in its interest, and addressed by Generals Cobb of wisconsin, Stoughton of Michigan, Turner of New York, and others of note, strongly advocating the passage of this bill as the most equitable one ever introduced in Congress for the benefit of the soldiers. An appropriate resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee of two from each State to await on their respective Senators urging its passage.

In brief this bill provides that every soldier who served in the late war shall be paid after deducting all bounties, if any, previously paid, the sum of eight and one-third dollars per month for the whole time served.

It is thought there will be no little opposition to that provision in the general Amnesty bill now before Congress, which takes away from the late insurgents States, all jurisdiction over the territory occupied by the National cemeteries and place them under the entire control of the National Government. It will be argued by some that the enactment of such a law will only lead to harrow up in the people of the South antagonistic feelings to a Government which suspects them of desecrating the resting place of the Nation's dead.

The oppositionto the confirmation of Amos T. Ackerman as Attorney General, was made at the instance of a rumor set afloat that the nomination was a compromise one, rather than the result of illigent search after the best man for that high position. The fact that he in his application for the removal of disabilities, asserted that he went into the rebellion voluntarily, made his case, it was thought at one time a desperate one; and he assured that no little surprise was manifested in his hasty confirmation by the Senate.

Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, is sanguine that he will be able to make a preliminary report showing the actual population of the several States, in season to determine the Congressional apportionment of the several States.

It is quite certain that one or more Representatives it large will have to be chosen in several of the States, which will add much interest in the coming fall campaign.

It now seems it is quite probable, that after all these years of treaty making with the Indians, after all the vast expenditures attending these treaties, and the sacrifice of life among both the whites and Indians, that it will be determined that what has been done is invalid and of no account. The House committee on Indian affairs, agreed to the opinion that none of the treaties are valid; for the reason that all treaties or contract made between nations or individuals, pre-suppose that both parties have the intention and the ability to maintain its articles, and the Indians being a savage and unenlightened people, who roam the forests without houses to live in are in no condition to make a rational treaty, and if made have not the sense of obligation to keep it.

CHIEL.

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

But few persons pass any considerable time of life without experiencing some of the aches, pains, weaknesses, sicknesses, ect., which are the monitors of existing disease.

These monitors should never be passed over lightly, nor considered slightly, as their neglect is the great cause of so many lingering sicknesses. Many of the chronic diseases of today might have been arrested in their incipient stages, and speedy cures long since obtained, had timely application been made to a conscientious physician of learning, of judgment, and of skill in treatment.

The slightest feeling of distress is positive evidence of existing disease, and the sooner it is removed the better.

By thus nipping disease when these *signs* first appear, hundreds of lingering cases may be avoided and much suffering prevented.

It is not enough, however, for the physician to know the anatomy of the human body, the pathology of disease, and the nature and properties of his medicines.

He must know how to interpret these signs of disease, that he may anticipate their actions.

He must know how to determine the *nature* of the disease, that he may select that appropriate remedy with which to abbreviate its course.

He must know how to estimate the *strength* and *endurance* of the patient, that he may calculate the prospects of a cure.

These are some of the advantages we propose to gain by a scientific examination of the urine.

The *facts* which the optic le appearances, chemicle anlysis, and mycroscopic observations reveal to the physician, compensate more than a hundred fold for the time required to make the examination.

They throw such a flood of light upon the nature of the disease, and give such demonstrative evidence of the extent, that both the kind degree may often be definitely determind by an examination of the urine alone, and, whatever the disease, seldome fails in furnishing us with the clue to the principles upon which it is to be treated.

No one should disregard the slightest feeling of indisposition, no more than the severest suffering, but repair at once to a physician, whose whole time and attention is devoted to the discovery of the best mode of relieving the most afflicted, in the shortest time, and at the least possible expense.

L. OLDSHUE M. D.,
132 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Exciting Encounter with a Horse.

The Montgomery, (Missouri) *Standard* says: One of the most exciting scenes and terrific encounters that it has ever been our privilege to record, occurred at the ford near L'Outre Lick last week. The facts, as we received them from an eye witness, are these: On last Saturday evening Mr. Thomas Moore and a gentleman by the name of Thompson residing in lower L'Outre township, were returning home from Danville, and stopping at the ford of L'Outre proposed to take a bath and water their horses. Mr. Moore was riding a very fractious mustang poney. He started into the water with her, and when he had ridden in to where the water was deep enough to swim her, the pony commenced rearing and plunging, and finally succeeded in throwing Mr. Moore, who received a wound on his right ankle and foot from a stroke of the forefoot of the pony, which somewhat disabled him for a while. The pony reared up with her forefeet entirely out of the water, and made a dart at Moore, which would have ended him then and there, had not Moore, quick as thought, darted under her body, came out in her rear, and made for the shore as fast as his arms and legs could carry him. The pony saw him, and with the blood running from her nostrils, in her fury and excitement, and the devil in her eyes, she wheeled and made another plung at him, which was avoided by Moore diving under the water and swimming some distance under water. This time Moore reached the bank in safety, but had no time to allow the grass to grow under his feet. The pony was after him immediately, and the exciting race took place on the land for the distance of about fifty yards, when Moore was compelled to take to the water again to save his bacon. He seized a stout club and jumped off the bank into the deep water, the pony following. He swam rapidly to a log lying about midway in the creek and mounting it he gave the pony a severe blow as she came up in hot pursuit. This seemed to cool her excited feelings, and she started back for the shore. Now the pursued became the pursuer, and Moore soon overtaking the pony, mounted, and after administering several severe blows on the head of the pony, with his club, succeeded in conquering her. The battle was short but severe. Moore says his pony may go dirty hereafter, he does not intend to wash her again by a swimming.

A Balloon Duel.

Perhaps the most remarkable duel ever fought took place in 1808. It was peculiarly French in its tone, and could hardily have occured under any other than a French state of society. M. de Grandpre and M. Le Pique had a quarrel, arising out of jealously concerning a lady engaged at the Imperial Opera, one Mademoiselle Treyit. They agreed to fight a duel to settle their respective claims; and in order that the heat of angry passion should not enterfere with the polished elegance of the proceeding, they postponed the duel for a month—the lady agreeing to bestow her smiles on the survivor of the two, if the other was killed; or, at all events, this was inferred by the two men, if not actually expressed. The duelists were to fight in the air. Two balloons were constructed, precisely alike. On the day denoted, De Grandpre and his second entered the car of one baloon, Le Pique and his second that of the other; it was in the garden of the Tuileries amid an immense concourse of spectators. The gentlemen were to fire, not at each other, but at each other's balloons, in order to bring them down by the escape of gass, and as pistols might hardly have served for this purpose, each aeronaut took a blunderbuss in his car.

At a given signal the ropes that retained the cars were cut, and the balloons ascended. The wind was moderate, and kept the balloons at about their original distance of eighty yards apart. When about half a mile above the surface of the earth, a preconcerted signal for firing was given. M. de Pique fired, but missed. M. de Grandpre fired and sent a ball through Le Pique's balloon. The balloon collapsed, the car descended with frightful rapidity and Le Pique and his second were dashed to pieces. De Grandpre continued his ascent triumphantly, and terminated his aerial voyage successfully at a distance of seven leagues from Paris.

Hot Summers.

From the published records kept at Nuremburg, in Bavaria, we translate says the Detroit *Free Press*, the following interesting facts relating to extremely hot seasons, in times past:

In the year 1135 the earth cracked by reason of the heat, the wells and streams in Alsace all dried up, and the bed of the river Rhine was dry.

In the year 1152 the heat was so great that sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs.

In 1160 great numbers of soldiers in the campaign against Bela died from the effects of the heat.

In 1175 and 1177 the crops of hay and oats failed completely.

In the years 1203 and 1204 a man could have crossed, dry shod, over the rivers Seine, Loire, Rhine and Danube.

In 1393 and 1394 a multitude of animals perished by reason of the heat, which was so great that the harvests dried up.

—Captain Samuel Thompson, an old citizen of Freemont, Ohio, died on the 13th ult, after a severe and lingering illness. He was one of the veterans of the war of 1812, and served under General Scott at Lundy's Lane, and in the war with Mexico as captain of a company he again served under his old chief. He had been wounded in the war of 1812, and drew a pension from the Government in consequence. As a citizen he was much respected.

New Advertisements.

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Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 20 years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale everywhere.

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Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

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Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain is its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and do and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine over known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE!

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. Warner's Tonic Wine, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public; far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

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Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter. Address—619 State street, Chicago.

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