The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 27, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. 1870.

For Congress:
MICHAEL WEYAND,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification.

For Assembly:
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
DEMAS M. LETHERMAN,
WILLIAM A. MICKEY.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

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. B. C. CRICHLOW,
M. D'ARRAGH.

"FATHER ABRAHAM," published at Lancaster, says that Mackey, Don Cameron & Co., are now at Bedford Springs, busily engaged in "setting up" things so as to get control of the State Treasury next year.

WE had taken it for granted that Mr. Mackey would again be a candidate for State Treasurer at the next session of the Legislature, but as his organ here (the *Radical*) brought out Mr. Simon Brown for that office last week, we judge Mr. Mackey declines the further use of his name in that connection. Mr. Brown, at the present time, is in the Allegheny county workhouse, sent there eleven months by the Mayor for stealing four dollars. How the *Radical* will get its candidate properly before the Legislature, under the circumstances, becomes a very interesting question, to the "lookers on in Venice."

HERE is something we commend not only to the ladies of Beaver, but to the sex everywhere: "It may mollify the opponents of the education of women in colleges to know that the consequent expansion of intellect does not require an equal spread in the way of personal adornment. A Miss Estelle Woods, of the graduating class of the Ohio Wesleyan College, the daughter of a Judge, delivered her essay and received her diploma, dressed in neatly fitted 12½ cent calico! Yet there was no economy of sentiment in her essay, and the free and easy use she made of language may be judged from the title, 'Spherophobia.'"

THE President has decided to send Lieutenant General Sheridan to European once, to observe the operations of the contending forces on the Continent. He will be accompanied by two or three members of his staff, and perhaps prominent officers representing the artillery, engineer, and infantry arms of the service. Instructions have also been forwarded to prominent officers of the United States Navy, now in Europe, to watch the operations of Prussia and France, with a view to reporting any new improvements in naval warfare.

Gen. Sheridan is now in Washington securing instructions preparatory to his leaving for the seat of war. This movement is not a new one on the part of our Government. It will be remembered that Gen. McClellan and two other officers of the regular army were sent to Europe on a similar errand during the Crimean war.

IT is stated that the friends of Mrs. Lincoln will advise her to decline the pension of three thousand dollars per annum, voted her by Congress at the late session. The reasons urged are that after what was said in the debate in the Senate about Mrs. Lincoln, in connection with the pension, she cannot, out of respect for herself and the memory of her distinguished husband, accept a boon so grudgingly granted. Some of the friends of the late President propose to bind themselves to raise Mrs. Lincoln three thousand dollars per annum during the term of her natural life, provided she declines the pension voted by Congress. Col. Ward H. Lamon, who was United States marshal for the District of Columbia during President Lincoln's first term, promises to be one of three who will guarantee Mrs. Lincoln a thousand dollars annually. In the meantime, Mrs. Lincoln herself has not been heard from on the subject.

A DISPATCH from Berlin, dated July 24th, says: The only written document which Prussia received from France since the beginning of the quarrel reached Berlin at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday, and was a declaration of war. It declares that the Emperor of the French is obliged to consider the proposal to elevate a Prussian Prince to the throne of Spain as an attack on the security of France, and he desires Prussia to disavow the scheme. This Prussia refused to do, reserving her right to be governed by circumstances. The Emperor says he is forced to consider this determination as equally menacing to France and the European equilibrium, and particularly as it was rendered the more significant by the communication made by Prussia to the cabinets of Europe, giving an account of the refusal to receive the French Ambassador. The paper concludes: "The French Government is taking steps for the defense of its honor and injured interest, and having adopted all measures which circumstances render necessary, considers itself at war with Prussia.

THE whole civilized world is on tipoe respecting news from the seat of war.—France and Prussia have been mobilizing their troops for the last ten days, and a battle is momentarily expected. On Tuesday of last week, a detachment of two hundred French soldiers crossed the frontier into Prussia for a reconnoisance, and had a skirmish with a small Prussian force. The Frenchmen were finally surrounded by the German soldiers and all made prisoners. None were killed, and only a few wounded.

The first regular battle, according to all present appearances, is likely to take place on the Moselle River, near the frontier of France and Prussia proper, a few miles north of Metz, which place is the present headquarters of a portion of the French army. This battle, if it occurs, will be waged on the side of France by what is termed "the Army of the Moselle," which is composed of the Second, Third and Fourth Corps, and is commanded by Marshall Bazaine. This army must be met by the Prussian forces under the command of the Crown Prince in person. The supposition is that it will be a disastrous conflict, as both sides will fight with desperation, knowing that much of the prestige of the war will depend upon the result of this first engagement.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

As we predicted, last week, the price of gold ran up considerably, under the war news, and the pressure brought to bear upon the market by gamblers in the precious metals. From $1.24 on Thursday last, it declined toward the close of the week very considerably; and will doubtless ere many weeks fall below what it was prior to the late European war panic. We base this prediction on the grounds that there are more purchasers of our bonds at $1.07 and $1.08 than there are of that class of securities on the market; that dealers in government securities abroad will soon discover that our bonds are a far better and safer investment than those of Europe, and gold will come here for investment; that in the natural course of events, this country will supply—to a very great extent—Europe with provisions and breadstuffs, during the War; thus giving us a balance on our export trade which will relieve the money market and hasten the resumption of specie payments. In anticipation of this latter presumption, we note an advance in the price of grain and flour in the Eastern markets already.

We would advise our farmers not to hold back their crops, in anticipation of realizing too heavily; because, it is more than probable the present European war will be of short duration. Both powers were well prepared, and have every facility of railroads, and bridged steamers for the concentration of troops. It is nothing like a campaign in this country, where marches are performed on foot; where roads have to be made and bridges built for the transportation of ammunition, artillery and subsistence. The whole country is not much larger than New York and Pennsylvania, and has been settled for ages. Armies can be moved and concentrated in a very short time. It is most likely the impending shock of battle will be immediate, terrible and decisive. Should this not be the case, and the majority of European Powers become involved in the conflict; then, indeed it may be protracted for years. But most of the European governments have announced their intention of remaining neutral, thus precluding the supposition of a general war.

Another reason why it would be bad policy to hold back grain for a heavy advance may be found in the fact that late accounts represent a full average crop of Wheat, with more than an average of corn and those who do not take advantage of an early rise in the price of breadstuffs will run the risk of being the losers. Early to market, therefore, we think the most advisable course to pursue.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

The Chinese immigration question is growing to be one of vast magnitude, and of serious consideration in its bearings, not only upon the industry of the country, but in its political aspects. The Asiatic immigration is no longer local—confined to the Pacific coast—but national. Southern and eastern plantations and manufacturing towns are being supplied with laborers shipped directly from China. Of course, they work for less wages than native or European laborers; otherwise, they would not be imported to any extent. This arouses the indignation of the latter class of our citizens, who are holding meetings in California, Boston, New York, and other localities where the celestials have been introduced, protesting against further immigration and petitioning for legislative action to prevent them from becoming citizens. A strong effort was made in our last Congress, toward the close of the session, to pass an amendment to the naturalization bill excluding Chinese from the rights of citizenship; and it was urged as a reason for its passage that in less than ten years—if immigration was unchecked—the Chinese would be in the majority in California. The Asiatics have the same right to come to the United States, seek employment and become citizens as the inhabitants of any other power. The questions of labor and politics will regulate themselves in due course of time. It till becomes us as a people, who have just closed a bloody and protracted war to establish equal rights in the Government, to raise objections to citizenship on the ground of nationality or color of the skin. The XIV and XV Amendments to our Constitution, adopted since the close of the war, guarantee to the Chinaman as well as the African or European, the rights of citizenship on complying with the naturalization laws. We have, as a party, advocated the doctrine that the inalienable rights of man were deducible from the laws of nature, which are nothing else but the laws of God discoverable by the light of reason as well as by direct revelation; hence they are anterior and superior to constitutions and Governments. The great end for which civil society is instituted is to protect, defend and vindicate—if need be—those rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These rights we hold by virtue of our manhood; they are inherent in, and constitute it; and for the express purpose of securing them we enter into a compact—called a constitution and bill of rights—as the foundation upon which is built up, by consent of the people, a government. This government, thus constituted, must show no partiality—All nations, races, and colors must be treated on the basis of equality. Therefore, we say, John Chinaman has the right to come over here, labor here, become a citizen here, vote here and hold office here. We have land in abundance. Those who do not wish to labor for the same wages as the Chinese can cultivate the land. As we said before, the question of labor will soon regulate itself by the law of supply and demand. As Americans, we protest against violating, in our treatment of the Chinese, the principles which underlie and are the base of our Constitution—Equal Rights.

OFFICIAL dispatches from China give the correspondence between Minister Howe and Prince Keens, of China, relative to the death of Mr. Burlingame. Great regret was expressed by the Chinese officials at the event. It is stated that Mr. Burlingame's mission has been gratifyingly successful, and that the posthumous rank conferred upon him was the highest that could be given any one outside the Imperial family.

AT DENVER, Colorado, on Thursday, two men named Patrick and Griswain, were arrested for participating in the hanging of James O'Neil, some days since, and bound over for further trial. This is the first instance in that territory where the legal authorities have interfered in the acts of the so-called vigilants.

THE WAR.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN CRISIS.

The Empress Eugenia Delighted.

LONDON, July 19.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says the Empress Eugenia is delighted that the Prince Imperial will now see his first campaign with his father. Ollivier avows entire confidence in the favorable result of the war.

Austria Joins France.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A special to the *Times* from London says: It is positively asserted here to-day, on what is regarded as the highest authority, that Austria joins France against Prussia. There is much excitement.

Naval Battle Supposed.

THE HAGUE, July 20, Noon.—The rumbling sounds of heavy cannonading, as if from a point off the coast, are distinctly heard in this city, creating great excitement. It is supposed that the French fleet have overtaken the Prussian squadron from England and that a great naval battle is in progress.

LONDON, July 20, Noon.—There are rumors that a naval battle is in progress off the coast of Holland.

2:00 P. M.—The *Times* of this forenoon reports that a movement of the French army has begun, and that hostilities have been opened near Forbach.

A gentleman just returned from a trip up the Rhine, tells his experience to the *Times* of this morning: He says the German army is quiet, grave, anxious and resolute, and on the other hand the French are drinking, yelling, swaggering, and literally spoiling for a fight. For every one German soldier he saw a hundred French.

Telegraphic communication between France and Germany has been destroyed by the authorities.

France places an army of 350,000 men upon the Rhine.

All Germans in the service of the French have been ordered to return forthwith.

Neutrality in the Baltic and North Seas.

LONDON, July 20.—It is reported here that England, Russia and the United States propose the neutralization of the Baltic and North seas.

The Prussian Government has announced that the merchantmen, even of the enemy, will not be interfered with on the high seas, unless for causes which would expose neutrals to seizure.

Meeting of North German Parliament—Declaration of War Announced.

BERLIN, July 20.—Reichstag, or North German Parliament, met yesterday afternoon. The Grand Duke of Mechingburg-Scheerim was chosen President. Vehement cheering followed Count Von Bismarck's announcement of the Declaration of war by France. The King then opened the session with a speech, which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

Stirring Speech from King William.

King William charged the Emperor of the French with seeking for a pretext for war in a manner unheard of in the annals of political intercourse and declaring war with that disregard for the people's rights to the blessings of peace of which the first Napoleon gave such an analagous example. But Germany now had the will and the power to repel aggression, and before the judgment seat of God and mankind, the King solemnly declared, the responsibility fell on the man who had dragged two great peoples into a devastating war for the furtherance of his own personal interest.

The King of Prussia had no interest in the selection of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, except that it might bring peace to a friendly people. It had nevertheless furnished the Emperor of the French with a pretext for war unknown to diplomacy, and scorning peace, he had indulged in language to Germany which could only been prompted by a miscalculation of their strength. Germany was powerful enough to resent such language and repel such insolence. He said so in all reverence, knowing that the event weighed the responsibility which rested on the man who drives into war and havoc two great and tranquil nations yearning for peace and the enjoyment of the common blessings of Christian civilization and prosperity, and for contests more salutary than those of blood. Those who rule France have shrewdly studied the proper method of hitting the sensitive pride of that great neighbor nation, and to promote selfish interests have misguided it.

Then, concluded the King, as our fathers before us have done, let us fight for liberty and our rights against the wrongs inflicted by a foreign conqueror, and as He was with our fathers, so God will be with us in a struggle without which Europe can never enjoy lasting peace.

French Chambers—Announcement of the Existence of a State of War.

LONDON, July 20.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Duke Grammond announced that war has been declared with Prussia and her allies, in the following words:

Messieurs: The expose, presented to you on the 15th inst., made known the causes we have for war against Prussia. According to the rules and usage of nations, and by order of the Emperor, I have requested the Charge d'Affairs at Berlin to notify the Cabinet of Prussia of our resolution to seek with arms the guarantees we could not obtain by discussion. This has been done, and I have the honor to make known to the Corps Legislatif that in consequence thereof a State war exists since the 19th between France and Prussia.

This declaration appears to be to the allies of Prussia who give her armed assistance.

Alleged Intrigue by Eugenia.

It is now stated at Berlin that the failure of the intrigue between the Empress Eugenia, to marry her niece the Duchess of Albat, to Prince Leopold, is the real cause of the present trouble betwee.. France and Prussia. The father of the Duchess is now in Madrid, drowned in debt and generally despised.

Prince Napoleon goes to the Baltic.

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will go to the Baltic, and with his land force co-operate with the fleet.

Diplomatic Circular to French Agents—Nature of Negotiations with Prussia.

PARIS, July 22.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated July 21, addressed to the Diplomatic agents of France now at foreign capitals. The circular mentions the explanation made on the 15th of July in the Chambers in regard to the rapid events of negotiation in which in fast as we redoubled our efforts to preserve peace the secret designs were developed of an adversary resolved to render it impossible. Whether the Berlin Cabinet has judged war necessary for the accomplishment of their projects against the self-government of the German States, or hardly satisfied at having established in the centre of Europe a military power formidable enough to awe its neighbors, they had wished to turn to account the power already acquired by displaying definitely to the advantage of Prussia the international equilibrium, premeditated intention to refuse us guarantees which were indispensable to our security as well as our honor showed itself by the strongest evidence in their conduct of negotiation.

The circular then mentions the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern, and declares that the Berlin Cabinet hoped to place the Prince on the Throne of Charles V. by a surprise, believing Europe would accept the accomplished fact, and that France, in spite of her temporary displeasure, would hesitate to oppose the express will of the Spanish people, who were friendly to her. The French government, informed of danger from this intrigue, did not hesitate to denounce it to the Representatives of the people and to foreign powers. All have felt that Prussia was alone in her unscrupulous policy, and that knowing herself to be without support in the common right, she has nevertheless, sought to impose upon Europe the further abuse of so dangerous an extension of her influence. France took up the cause of balance of power, knowing it to be the cause of all peoples menaced like herself by the disproportionate aggrandizement of one royal house. In doing so, she has not placed herself in opposition to her own maxims and policy, or those of the Great Powers. The circular cites as proof the cases of Belgium, Greece and Naples—the refusal of the Great powers to allow any of their Princes to mount those thrones.

The circular then mentions the withdrawl of the Hohenzollern, the refusal of Prussia to give guarantees, and other incidents which have followed, adding that France ought to demand guarantees since Prussia had already given her word that Prince of Hohenzollern should not mount the throne of Spain. When in March, 1869, there had been a question of his candidature at that time the French Minister at Berlin told the King that no Prussian could reign in Spain. Count Bismark said that France need not concern herself at a contingency so improbable, and Herr Vonthile, Prussian under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave his word of honor that a Hohenzollern was not and could not be a candidate. If assurances thus solemn cannot be relied upon, diplomatic intercourse must cease. In repudiating such pledges, Prussia challenges France, who now only demands, in view of previous tergiversation, that the former renunciation of her designs be made real and permanent.

The circular concludes by declaring that history must assign to Prussia the responsibility for a war which she had the means of avoiding and which, while she effects to deplore it, she had rather sought, and adds: 'Under what circumstances has she done, this? It is when France for four years past has refrained, with an almost exaggerated scrupulousness, from invoking against her treaties concluded under the mediation of the Emperor, but to which she has failed to give a voluntary support. Of all the acts of this Government, which has only thought of means of freeing herself from obligations of treaties, even while signing them, Europe has been witness. Let Europe pronounce upon the justice of the cause.'

Several Skirmishes Reported—Great Secrecy Enforced.

PARIS, July 22—6 p. m.—The evening journals report several skirmishes yesterday between the advanced guard along the frontier, but give no details. It is extremely difficult to obtain intelligence, as correspondents are strictly forbidden from approaching the army lines.

The authorities of Strasbourg no longer permit strangers to ascend the steeple of the Cathedral, because the movements of the troops on both sides can be seen from that point.

Quarters were prepared for the Emperor and his staff at Strasbourg.

The number of volunteers enlisted for the war is 97,000.

Many ladies offer their services as nurses for the wounded. While in the service they will wear a costume similar to those of the Sisters of Charity.

A General Council of the Bank of France, by advice of the Governor, have voted to give 100,000 francs to the Sanitary Society, and resolved to continue the salaries of all employes called into the military service, whether in the army, the reserve or garde mobile.

Vessels have been sent to New Foundland to notify the French fishermen of the declaration of war.

The *Journal Officiel* reprints from the *Journal de France* a serious accusation against Count Bray, Bavarian Minister. He is charged with misleading the Bavarian Chambers, by announcing that the French troops had invaded Bavaria, and it is alleged that by this falsehood he succeeded in forcing the Chambers to vote the required subsidies.

The municipal elections in France will be held on the 6th of August.

A Brisk Skirmish.

COBLENTZ, July 25.—A Prussian force from Saar Louis crossed the French border on Saturday to make a reconnoisance in the direction of St. Avolt and Metz. After proceeding some distance they encountered an outpost of the enemy and had a brisk skirmish with a force of French chasseurs. The Prussians retired, leaving two men on the field. It is believed the French lost ten or twelve killed.

It is confidently stated the Prussians are strengthing Coblentz only with the intention of making it a base of operations, and they intend to throw a force down the line of the Saar and carry an offensive war into France.

Bridge Blown Up by the Prussians.

STRASBOURG, July 23.—Yesterday afternoon a Prussian force on the Baden side of the river blew up the eastern side of the bridge connecting this city with Kehl.

Suicide of M. Paradol.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1870.

The French Minister shot himself in his sleeping chamber, front room of the second story, and the circumstances attending it show that the act was premeditated. The inmates of the house at the time were his housekeeper and a French servant man. The woman heard the report of a pistol and rushed into the room, where she found Paradol lying dead on the floor, bleeding from the left breast, the ball having entered immediately over the heart. The weapon was a small single barrel breach loading Colt's pistol. It is ascertained that he walked out yesterday and purchased a pair of pistols of the style described. The other was found upon his bureau, with cartridges beside it. The body was embalmed and prepared for burial, but nothing further will be done until the arrival of M. Berthemy, the late French Minister, who is in New York, and who has been summoned by telegraph. The body will no doubt be taken to France. M. Paradol had prepared himself for bed, but had evidently remained up in his chamber for some time, meditating suicide. He had nothing on but his night shirt and slippers, and, apparently stood facing the fireplace and near the center of the room. The body was found lying on the back, one leg drawn upward, the left arm outstretched above the head. The French Minister took possession of his house on Friday last, and on Sunday evening he sent his son and daughter, who accompanied him to this country, to Newport, Rhode Island, intending to join them there in a few days, and spend the summer. He left a note, saying, "I will kill myself, M. Berthemy, come back and stay." The members of the French legation were absent from Washington, with the exception of M. De Jardin, the Chancellor. That gentleman communicated the fact to Secretary Fish, who, after expressing surprise and profound regret, suggested a Coroner's inquest, to which M. De Jardin assented, and seven o'clock this evening was designated by the Coroner for that purpose. The entire community is shocked by the event.

At the inquest on the body of the late Minister Paradol, a note was read which was left by him for M. de Jardin, requesting him to send his family and servants to France. De Jardin testified that Paradol's mind appeared afflicted by the heat. The jury returned a verdict of death by his own hands while under mental abernation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Geo. W. Redding, the pioneer periodicalist of Boston, died on Thursday last.

—The Emperor of China has appointed a Consul at Portland, Oregon.

—The Spanish press generally ridicule the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility.

—The steamship European, from New York, arrived at Glasgow on Thursday last.

—The President and family left Washington for Long Branch Thursday morning.

—John Colerick has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Ninth District of Indiana.

—Jackson Orr has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District of Iowa.

—The Liberal party of Utah have nominated Gen. George R. Maxwell for delegate to Congress.

—One of the Paris journals accepts the war between France and Prussia as God's intervention to check Protestanism.

—The steamships Leipsic, Maine and New York will not leave South ampton until officially notified that it is safe to do so.

—An anti-Chinese State Convention has been called to meet at San Francisco, August 9th.

—A young woman named Sarah Green committed suicide at Indianapolis, Indiana, Thursday morning last, by taking arsenic.

—At Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on Wednesday afternoon last, Johanna Thompson, aged thirteen years, was struck by lightning and killed.

—The fact that Austria is ordering an extended field of maneuvers on Hungary is accepted as proving sincerity for her nationality.

—Dispatches from Athens, Greece, state that the resignation of Ministers has been accepted, and the King has charged Deligerges with the formation of a new Cabinet.

—Cincinnati was visited on Thursday by a violent hail storm, and hail stones fell so rapidly into the river as to form, in appearance, floating cakes of ice.

—Senator Ames married the daughter of Hon. B. F. Butler, at Lowell, Mass., on Thursday evening last.—They leave for Minnesota shortly.

—On Tuesday, near Chenoa, Ill., Daniel and Patrick Quevmy, while riding on horseback, were struck by lightning. Daniel and both horses were killed and Patrick severely shocked.

—A letter from Fort Laramie, dated July 6th, says: "Red Cloud states that if his people do not make a treaty of peace, he will leave them, and will send his son east to be educated."

—The Attorney General at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday last commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to test the legality of the recent annexation of territory to Cincinnati.

—The boats and fishing tackle seized on the St. Lawrence river have been ordered returned, and hereafter pleasure fishing parties will be granted permits by the overseers of the fisheries.

—It is estimated, says a Boston telegram of Thursday, that the decline in the number of German emigrants to America this year, will reach fully 200,000 on account of the war.

—William Sanford, a blacksmith, living at Young America, Illinois, on Sunday last was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His wife, who was standing near him, was considerably injured.

—Rev. Dr. Neuman, of Washington City, will start in a few days for Utah, to deliver an argument to the Saints against polygamy. This is in accordance with a challenge extended to and accepted by him some time ago.

—A San Francisco telegram of Thursday says: It is rumored that a fillibustering expedition is being fitted out to capture and plunder the French Colonies of Tahiti and New Caledonia. The French Consul here is preparing for the emergency.

—The residence of the late French Minister Paradol is under guard of the Marine Corps, subjects to the orders of the French Legation. The body of the late minister was sent to New York on Friday last for shipment on the steamer Lafayette for France. The children of Paradol will, together with the servants, embark on the same steamer on Saturday.

—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan accompanied by Gen. Forsythe, of his staff, and his friend Dr. Hayden, left Chicago for Washington on Thursday morning to receive his instructions, and will sail from New York to the Cuba on the 30th. It is understood General Sherman will assume command of that department during the Lieutenant General's absence.

—Baron Gerolt on Thursday evening received the following answer from the French government: "The French government refuts to exempt the North German steamers from capture, except that at sea ignorant of war, which may enter the French ports." The Baron immediately telegraphed the abce to the Consul-General of North Germany at New York.

—A farmer living near Elkhart, Indiana, has refused for seven years to sell his wool, because he could not get the price he demanded. His stock has, therefore, increased, until the other day he concluded to come down, and brought to town over five thousand pounds of wool, contracting it at from thirty-five to thirty-eight cents per pound. For a large proportion of this wool he has long ago offered $1 per pound and refused it.

—For some time notices have been circulated through the diffent frontier posts to the effect that a Mrs. Dorothy Field had been abducted by the Indians from Menard county, on the San Saba River, four miles below McKavett, State of Texas and offering a reward of $750 in gold for her safe return to any point in the United States. It has been ascertained that she was shot, scalped and tied to a tree, where she was left to starve.

—Peter Blimm, who a short time ago killed a boy eight yed old, at the house of Mr. Hoffman near Burlington, Boone county, Kntucky, and then attempted to avenge the wife of Mr. Hoffman, was promptly arrested. A special grand jury indicted him for murder in the first degree. Wednesday last Blimm was tried by a court specly convened, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 26th August next. He expressed little concern for his fate.

—A terrible affair occured near Plymouth, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, recently, Charles Ott was hitching his horse to a reaper, when they became frightened at a sharp clap of thunder and threw him down, dragging the reaper over him. He was terribly mangled, and died on the following day. A few weeks previous to the funeral of Mr. Ott, his widow disappeared, and upon search, her body was found in the woods hanging from the limb of a tree. She had committed suicide.

—Six hundred years ago Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian traveler, visited Hang-Chow, at that time it contained a population of over 2,500,000 souls, and was the trop-

oils of China. It was inclosed in the same walks we see now, and it ranked among the wealthiest and most populous cities on the globe. According to the best authenticated history Hang-Chow was built in the beginning of the Chow dynasty, 1122 years before Christ. At that time Carthage and Troy were flourishing, Rome had not been founded, Athens was in her infancy, and Solomon had not yet dedicated the temple. To day the very site of Troy is lost in the night of antiquity, the "Niobe of Nations" is in the dust, the glory of Athens is known only in the chronicles of Homer, and traces of the grand Temple of Solomon are only to be found by laborious research. What a train of dreamy musings it suggests that amid all these changes and chances here stand these gloomy walls and towering temples,—contemporaneous with hoar antiquity—which, to all outward appearances, still preserve a set calm and statuesque composure!

WAR ITEMS.

—The Germans are raising patriotic hospital funds in Liverpool and elsewhere.

—The Cologne *Gazette* reports a combat near Saarbruck, between the Prussians and the French. The later were beaten and pursued.

—The London *Shipping Gazette*, considering the extended coast line of Prussia, doubts if the blockade can be made effective under the law of nations.

—All the propositions and demands made by the Prussian Government, have been voted by the Reichstag—Legislature—which, after an ardent speech from Count Von Bismark, adjourned.

—Couriers left Paris on Thursday last with despatches for the Cabinets of Austria and Italy. It is believed the Emperor demands from those powers the fulfillment of the agreement already made to take sides with France.

—The Paris *La Liberte* reports the Prussian troops massed between Treves and Saarbruck as having fell back to concentrate between the fortresses of Coblentz and Maynnee.

—Large orders have been issued by the British government for naval supplies. There is great activity at all the naval stations. Several war vessels have been ordered to concentrate at Plymouth.

—The Germans of Cincinnati are exerting themselves in a quiet but determined manner, to render pecuniary aid to Prussia. The French, who number about 500 in all, are demonstrative, but as yet have made no organized effort in behalf of their nation.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says a foreign legion is proposed, and four hundred Americans have volunteered to fight for France against Prussia. Others from America subscribed liberally to the hospital fund.

—It is thought the French frigate, off Eddystone lighthouse, is lying in wait for the German steamer Holsatia. The British Admiralty decline to detail vessels to watch French cruisers. The Hamburg steamers, however, will continue to run.

—The Berlin *Gazette* declares that before the war is over Germany and Europe will effect from France guarantees for the observance of peace hereafter, and in case of refusal, to so cripple her as to prevent her making more mischief.

—It is reported that the French army, on the Prussia frontier, will make Sirk the basis of its operations. A French gunboat is cruising off the Eddystone lighthouse, and French cruisers are reported off Emden, Hanover.

The North German Government offers a reward of two pounds sterling on the first notification of the declaration of war given any German ship at sea; the money to go to the captain of the ship giving such notification.

—A council of Ministers was held at Vienna, on Thursday last, at which word was received that Austria should maintain a position of watchful neutrality. The Austrian government is buying horses and accumulating supplies. Her ulterior policy is dependent upon that of the Czar.

—It is reported that the Admiral of the European fleet of the United States has received orders to keep his vessels well together and await events. Varioloid has broken out on board, the flag ship Franklin, but no details.

A "Bolt for the Taxpayers.

That the defeat of the Mackey Treasury ring last winter was a fortunate event for the taxpayers of Pennsylvania is daily becoming more manifest; as we are afforded better opportunity, by the lapse of time, of contrasting the present management of the State finances with the extraordinary mismanagement displayed by Mackey. In some carefully prepared statistics published by us a few weeks ago, it was shown, that during Mr. Mackey's administration, there were redeemed of outstanding and over due loans, etc., only $313,648,52, while during the corresponding year of his predecessor, Gen Irwin, loans were redeemed to the amount of $2,870,335,67, showing a balance in favor of Irwin's financiering of one million, eight hundred and sixty-five thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents ($1,865,887,25). The same statistics revealed the significant fact the during Irwin's administration the "unexpended balance" was *decreased* $1,506,036,43; while during Mackey's term of one year this corruption fund was *increased* over one million dollars ($1,002,266,43). Had Mackey devoted this million of dollars to the payment of the State debt (as proposed by Senator Billingfelt the year previous) instead of keeping it as a political corruption fund in the "vault account," thousands of dollars would have been saved to the taxpayers of the State in interest on the public debt. These facts were set forth in detail in the *Daily Express* of May 28, and June 1, and republished in the *Weekly Express* of June 1; but damaging as the were to the reputation of Mr. Mackey, as a "great financier," and humiliating as the exposure was to his friends, they have not attempted to this hour to controvert a single fact, figure or deduction therein presented.

But a still greater humiliation awaits these old Treasury hummers in facts and figures still to come, and which fully justify the republican members who bolted the Mackey caucus and voted for Gen. Irwin, the soundness of whose republicanism had never been questioned. *Although General Irwin has had possession of the Treasury less than two months and a half, he has in that time paid off $1,220,597,83 of the State debt, being $707,149,41 more than was paid by Mackey during his entire term!* Here are the figures:

Loan paid in May, 1869	$460,832,73
" " June, "	185,300,00
" " July 15th "	568,565,10
	$1,220,597,83

Now, we call the attention of the honest taxpayers of the State to the fact that if Senator Billingfelt and Mr. Reinoehl and their fellow bolters, had been bound by such a resolution as was adopted by the Lancaster County Committee the other day, "requiring a pledge from all candidates for the legislature that he will attend all caucuses for the nomination of State Treasurer and other officers, and that will abide by the decision of such caucus," this million of dollars which has just been used in paying off that much of the State debt and thereby to that extent lightening the burdens of the taxpayers, would still be hid away from public gaze in that mysterious "vault account," for the benefit of Mr. Mackey and his treasury roosters, including some of his editorial champions who had the use of $25,000 apiece, and who are now, of course, thoroughly disgusted with "bolters" and loud in their praises of King Caucus. We have no doubt, however, that the honest Republican taxpayers of Lancaster county will sustain a "bolt" *the practical result of which is the liquidation of the State debt at the rate of half a million dollars a month*, rather than join in with the political Thugs and Treasury roosters in their effort to secure the absolute and unconditional tyranny of a corrupt Harrisburg caucus, the chief end of which for years has been to make State Engineers and United States Senators through the most corrupt and mercenary influences, and in utter defiance of both the interests and the sentiments of the masses of the party.—*Lancaster Express.*

Royal Participants in the War.

Both the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia are old enough to be thinking about other things than war. Napoleon was sixty-two years of age on the 20th of April last, and his frequent fits of illness, and habits of dissipation in early life, rendered it extremely doubtful if he reaches much less passes three score and ten. King William is even older, having been born on the 22nd day of March, 1797. The Czar of Russia, who may be expected to take a hand in the game, is much younger than the two sovereigns above mentioned. He was born April 29, 1818. He is a nephew of the King of Prussia. The Emperor of Austria will complete his fortieth year on the 18th of August, and the King of Denmark, who may naturally hope to see the provinces which Prussia wrested from him restored, is just three weeks the senior of the Russian monarch. King Leopold III., of Belgium, was thirty five years of age on the 9th of April. Being the son of Queen Victoria's favorite uncle, family sympathies, as well as considerations of State, render the English Government very solicitous that the neutrality of his little kingdom should be preserved. King William III., of Holland, another of the crowned heads who is naturally desirous of keeping out of trouble, is the son-in-law of the King of Wurtemberg, and a nephew of the late Nicholas, of Russia. He was born February 19th, 1817. Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, who may be involved in the war, is fifty years old. He was born March 14th, 1870.

We have been asked in regard to the relationship which Prince Napoleon bears to the Emperor of the French. He is his cousin, being the son of his uncle, the late Jerome, youngest brother of Napoleon I. Jerome, it will be recollected, married Miss Patterson, of Baltimore. This union his brother refused to recognize, and forced him to espouse one of the daughters of the King of Wurtemberg. His son by this marriage, Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, was born September 9, 1822, and married in 1859 the Princess Clotilda, daughter of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy. The Prince, who is nick named Plon Plon, is fat and jolly, and affects liberal principles in politics. Should the Prince Imperial, Napoleon's only child, die, he would be heir to the throne. In the severe contest between Prussia and and Austria in 1866, the Prince Royal of Prussia, Frederick William, and his cousin, Prince Frederick Charles took active parts. The former who is married to Victoria's oldest daughter was born October 18, 1831. Frederick Charles, who is the son of the King's brother, Prince Charles, was born March 20, 1829. The Duke of Baden, whose dominions lie very near to the scene of hostilities on the Rhine, was born September 9, 1826, and is a son-in-law of the King of Prussia.

American-French Iron-Clads.

A writer in the *Tribune* say:—"There is a probability that the French iron-clad Rochambeau, formerly the Dunderburg, built by M. H. Webb, Esq., will soon have an opportunity of displaying her prowess. The officers of the French navy look upon her as the most formidable vessel they have, and are determined to put her to the severest tests. I had an opportunity recently of visiting this terrible engine of war and conversing with her officers, who pronounce her the fastest iron-clad in the world, and capable of performing her evolutions with more celerity and certainty than any vessel of her tonnage in the navies of Europe. Her battery has been changed since she left here, and is, the heaviest for its number of any afloat. The French naval officers are very reticent in regard to her performances and her armament, but to an American they have uniformly been quite communicative and our countrymen have been allowed to visit her when others have been refused. A distinguished French Admiral informed the writer some months since, that he expected that the Prussians would be the first to feel the weight of the Rochambeau's shot, and more than one of their frigates would be sunk by her terrible ram. Americans will look forward with much interest to the performances of this wonderful vessel, the creation of our most celebrated shipbuilder, who has furnished nearly every nation in Europe with specimens of his skill and handiwork."

The Treaty of Paris.

The Congress of Paris in 1805 made a declaration by which the powers that signed it are bound. The articles are four in number. First—Privateering is and remains abolished. Second—The neutral flag covers the enemy except contraband of war. Third—Neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not seizable under the enemy's flag. Fourth—Blockades to be obligatory must be effective. It is under these rules that France and Prussia conduct their war on the seas. When the declaration of Paris was made, the United States were asked to sign it. This they refused unless the other powers would agree to further a stipulation that private property should be exempt as well from seizure by public armed cruisers as privateers. In 1861 Mr. Steward tendered the accession of this country to the Paris Declaration, but it was declined by England and France unless to apply prospectively. So far the States of Europe have not accepted the ultimatum of the United States, "That free ships make free goods," equally against privateers and national vessels.

New Advertisements.

J. H. McCREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Third Street, Beaver, Pa.
Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

THE BIBLE
And the Public Schools.
Wanted, Men and Women of Christian Character,
Ministers, School Teachers, and all others so disposed, to act as special agents for that new and important book entitled the OPEN BIBLE, or the Hand of God in the Affairs of Man, by Rev. Joseph Berg, D. D.
This work has a great mission to perform, and is readily receiving the earnest and hearty endorsement of all classes of people. Its success in no work presents greater attractions as ministers tend it their support, everywhere. It is just the bar and terms. Apply for descriptive circular and terms. Prospectus books furnished free of cost.
J. R. FORTUNE & CO.
Apr 40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.—$30 PER DAY—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO, BOSTON, MASS. and ST. LOUIS, Mo. (jeo22m

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the LOCKMAN SEWING MACHINE. Patented, makes the "Elastic Lock stich," and is warranted for 5 years. Price $10. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 to $40 are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass. (jy13m

$10 A DAY