The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., August 24, 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 WAINOCK.

For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. R. CHRISTY.

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

GENERAL GRANT and party passed over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad on last Tuesday evening on their way from St. Louis, to which place they made a trip a couple of weeks ago. From Pittsburgh the party took the cars for Long Branch, where the President's family have been sojourning during the heated term.

HON JAMES L. ORR, one of South Carolina's most distinguished men has written a letter in which he announces his adhesion to the Republican party of that State. He says for many years to come that party must control the politics of South Carolina, and opposition to it, will only augment and perpetuate existing evils. Mr Orr, like General Longstreet, manifestly has some sense left him.

GENERAL GRANT was inaugurated President of the United States, something over seventeen months ago. Within this period of time the accrued interest and the one-sixteenth of the whole public debt was cancelled. The astonishing fact is thus demonstrated that if our present rate of taxation is continued, we can wipe out our national indebtedness within the next fifteen years. And if this is so, why dishonor the country by repudiating even one dollar of its obligations?

OHIO county West Va., a few miles below Beaver, has a Democratic negro. He is something of a politician and a few days ago he was enthusiastically equalized by the "white man's party" in one of their township gatherings. The reports do not inform us as to the part he played in the meeting referred to, but it is highly probable that he addressed his fellow-citizens on the issues of the day. The circumstances suggest the inquiry: "Do you want to marry a nigger?"

Two communications appear in this week's ARGUS—one from our Senator and the other from our Sheriff—touching a matter that has elicited no little talk in this county for the past eight or ten months. It seems to us that neither of the gentlemen referred to have *met* the questions which have given rise to the rumors with which their names are associated. They allege, and no doubt truthfully, that there was no agreement or understanding between them that they were to support each other at the election last October. *We* never, we are quite sure, heard them charged alleged is this: That Mr. Rutan [illegible] from Beaver to New Galilee before the election last year with a friend of Mr. Graebing's. They said nought at his house, and during the night, they and some others who were sent for, drank freely of Mr. Grabing's wine, and while the glasses were passing around Mr. Graebing proposed, and all drank a toast "to the success of Mr. Rutan, our next Senator." Soon after this *Mr. Rutan* proposed, and all drank a toast "to the success of John Graebing Esq., the next Sheriff of Beaver county." After this (so the narrative runs) their individual political prospects were talked over and Mr. Rutan told Mr. Graebing that he should go and see Mr. Trimble of Hookstown, and if he could make him all right, he (Graebing) could carry Greene twp. Further along in the conversation Mr. Rutan gave Mr. Graebing the names of other disaffected Republicans in different townships, some of whom at least, Mr. G. afterwards visited and bro't actively into his support. These are the political delinquencies charged up against Mr. Rutan when the New Galilee matter is referred to, and not that he made a bargain to *support* Mr. Graebing for Sheriff. Now the question comes, is he guilty or not guilty of having helped to defeat Arthur Shields in manner and form as above stated? That remains to be seen. We presume the evidence will be forthcoming in next week's ARGUS; and we may premise, that in addition to being *disinterested* testimony, the witness' character for truth will be found good. The Republicans of the county can then determine whether Mr. Rutan "sold out" our candidate for Sheriff or not.

In thus stating the case we have no desire to do Mr. Rutan injustice. If the details already given are not corroborated by an eye witness we will cheerfully take back all we have ever said on the subject prejudicial to Mr. R. With Mr. Graebing's conduct in the matter *we* have very little to do. He belonged to another party, was another party's candidate for Sheriff, and if Messrs. Biggor and Davidson (his associates on the Democratic ticket) are satisfied with his alleged conduct last fall, we need to worry ourselves but little about it.

THE armies that are now opposed to each other in France are terrible as to numbers and equipment. Before the fighting began at Saarbrucken, it was believed that the French outnumbered the Germans, but with their losses since then in killed, wounded and prisoners, there is hardly a doubt but that the Prussians are much stronger in men and war material than their adversaries. On the sixteenth of this month it was estimated that near six hundred thousand German soldiers were in France, carrying the needle gun, A force nearly equal to this is held in reserve on the German line, ready to be hurled into the fight whenever it is needed. The active force of Prussia is distributed as follows: The Army of the Saar, the Army of the Rhine, and the Army of the South. Frederick Charles commands the Army of the Rhine as leader of the centre.

On his right, advancing south-east of Luxembourg, is the first army, or that of the Saar, under Gen. Steinmetz. On the Prince's left is the third, or Southern Army, led by Prince Frederick William, the heir to the Crown. Under the latter are 250,000 men; under Frederick Charles 250,000, and under Gen. Steimetz, 70,000; total, 570,000 men. Steinmetz has nearly 200 guns; the Crown Prince, 660, and Frederick Charles, 660; total, over 1,200 guns.

In other words, Steinmetz has 50 battalions of Infantry, 48 squadrons of horse, 32 battalions of artillery; Prince Charles, 197 battalions of infantry, 52 squadrons of horse, 110 batteries, and the Crown Prince, 192 battalions of infantry, 164 squadrons of cavalry, and 114 batteries.

THE county Republican convention for Lawrence county assembled in New Castle on last Monday and the vote for the different candidates was footed up and the result declared. Mr. Donley received the vote of the county for Congress by a large majority, and Messrs. Samuel Clarke and A. P. Moore were nominated for the Legislature. The balance of the ticket is as follows: Sheriff—James Davis; Register—James Crowl; Commissioner—J. J. Lawrence; Jury Commissioner—James McCune; Auditor—Peter Sedgwick.

The result on the Congressional question surprised almost everybody, and it was only within a few days preceding the primary meetings that marked changes were observed to be taking place in Mr. Donley's favor. Mr. D., is no favorite of ours, yet we are too good a Republican to do anything else than to give him our support for Congress. It is to be hoped, too, that those who labored so hard, and in some instances so unscrupulously, to nominate Mr. Donley, will not be backward now in taking hold and helping to do the work necessary to elect him.

THE WAR.

Since our last issue, there has been considerable hard fighting between the various army corps of the belligerent forces of the French and Prussians. On Monday the French were reported to have evacuated Nancy. The Fortresses of Batche, Strasbourg and Phalesburg are beseiged. The Prussian Vanguard had reached Balse, 28 miles from Chalons, on the 14th inst. The remainder of the broken ranks and shattered corps of McMahon had reached Chalons on the day previous. On Monday 15th inst., the French army, under Marshal Bazaine, left Metz, and started for Chalons, to form a junction with McMahon; but encountered the centre of the Prussian army which had crossed the Mosolle between Metz and Nancy, and seized the road by which the French wished to retreat, and a series of engagements ensued, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The battle of Monday was under the western walls of Metz; that on Tuesday was at Gravelotte, four miles west of Metz; that on Wednesday was at Mars La Tour, six miles from Metz. The French were worsted on the latter day and gave up the road, retiring by the right flank toward Etain. It is said a hundred and twenty-thousand men were engaged in these battles, and the destruction of life on both sides was fearful. Both parties claim to have won the victory, and it would be hard to decide from telegraphic reports which party was entitled to the victory, were it not for the fact that Prussia has possession of the road—has cut off communication between Bazaine and McMahon, and is pushing on seemingly unobstructed, to Paris. French accounts say 40,000 French troops were engaged in the recent battles, and their loss comparatively small, owing to the aid of cannon from adjacent fortress; while that of the Prussians could not have been less than 20,000 men. General Sheridan of the U.S. Army is at King William's headquarters, as a guest. It is the universal conviction in Paris that the Napoleonic Dynasty is ended. Prince Napoleon and Family have fled to Italy. The Empress is reported to have left for England. No railway communication now exists between Chalons and Verbun or Metz.

On Thursday morning last, it was reported that a portion of the French army which had been forced back into Metz, was in a very critical condition. On Thursday severe fighting occurred all day at Mars La Tour. The French were confident of victory. The Pope has written a letter to King William for peace. It is said Prussia says France must ask it or "on to Paris. France "will not treat until she is done retreating." The French journals of Friday morning say 19 German spies were shot after trial and conviction, among them five officers. The Prince and Princess of Wales sympathize with France. Russia is also said to manifest favor to the latter power. The Emperor charges his misfortunes to treason. He is reported sick from excitement. He was at Chalons at last accounts. The London *Times* of the 19th says the French army has been separated by the victory of the Prussians at Mars Le Tours. The main army has been forced back to Metz, and brou't to a stand by the First and Second German armies under Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz. The road is now open to Chalons for the Crown Prince, who has only Gen. Trochu and some fragments of Marshal McMahon's corps to encounter on the way. A decisive event is impending. The Prussians maneuvered over 150,000 men in Tuesday's battle.

To all appearance, Chalons has none but new recruits, with McMahon's shattered corps, to withstand the assault of the Prussians main column of veterans. Such being the fact, the result of a battle at that place can scarcely be doubtful. The present aspect of military affairs is therefore, very gloomy for France. News will be loooked for with unusual interest, as a decisive battle cannot long be delayed.

The conduct of Bazaine causes the gravest apprehension. It was previously understood he was situated so as to be able to march without opposition on Metz or Verdun, as he preferred, and now he seems to be inactive. It requires nineteen hours for a message to pass between him and McMahon, and their communication is frequently interrupted altogether. The French troops in the battle of the 18th again found themselves without ammunition. Paris now knows that the Prussian Crown Prince is at Vitry le Francais, and a battle decisive of the war is hourly expected between him and McMahon. The Prussians have made heavy requisitions at Lanneville. Pfalsburg, in the Vosges, capitulated on Saturday, to the Wurtemburg army. The capture of this fortress ensures the communications of the Crown Prince with his base of supplies. The Emperor and Prince Imperial were at Chalons on Saturday. He was in the saddle on that day and visited the different corps. The soldiers crowded around him, clamoring to be led into action. A general action is anticipated near Chalons.

THE following is the letter of the Pope to the King of Prussia:

"Your Majesty—In the present grave circumstances it may appear unusual to receive a letter from me, but as the Vicar on earth of God, and peace, I cannot do less than offer my mediation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations and to stop the evil and their inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign whose small domain excites no jealousy; who inspires confidence by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God lend an ear to my wishes, and listen also to those I form for Your Majesty, to whom, I would be united in the bonds of charity. Given at the Vatican, July 22 1870.

[Signed.] PIUS.

The postscript adds: I have written identically to the Emperor. The King's reply is as follows:

"Most August Pontiff—I am not surprised, but profoundly moved at the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I nor my people desired or provoked war, and obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, we take up the sword and defend the independence and honor of our country, and are ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. If your holiness could offer me from him who so unexpectedly declared war assurance of a sincerely pacific disposition and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquility of Europe, it will not be I that will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in Christian charity and sincere friendship.

[Signed.] WILLIAM.

Curious Prophecy by Talleyrand.

To what extent can men prophecy, and is the gift confined to the just made perfect? Talleyrand is made to speak as follows in his memoirs:"

"We must not delude ourselves, the European equilibrium, of which we laid the foundation at the Congress of Vienna, will not be eternal Some day it will tumble, but it promises us some years of peace. What threatens to break it up at a period more or less distant are the aspirations which are coming universal in the centre of Germany The necessities of defence and of a common danger have prepared their mind for German unity. This idea will continue to develop, and some day one of the great Powers who form part of the confederation will form the desire to realize this unity for its profit. Austria is not to be feared; being composed of scraps and morsels, and having no unity at home, she cannot dream of exporting it abroad. It is Prussia, then, that should be watched. She will try the venture; and if she succeeds, then all the conditions of the balance of power will be changed, and it will be necessary to seek for Europe a new basis and a new organization."

Having examined the more or less difficult circumstances amid which this reconstruction will be effected, M. Talleyrand indicates France as being the nation most interested in combatting the unification movement or in seeking to be compensated for it. All this reads as if written yesterday instead of many years before them.

The Legislature of 1871.

The result of the Conference and Republican State Convention of Tuesday last [illegible] Legislature will [illegible] more responsibility upon it than any one ever assembled at Harrisburg. In addition to all the ordinary legislation, it will be required to pass upon the three following matters:

1. *Congressional and State Apportionment.*

The apportionment for districts in the State Legislature is required by the Constitution every seven years; for Congressional districts every ten years. Both these for the first time since 1801 must be enacted by the same Legislature. This same thing will not again occur until 1941. No living voter can expect ever to see that election. In fact the multiple of 7 and 10 only come together once in 70 years.

2. *Enactment of the Revised Code.*

During the last three years commissioners have been at work on what is called: revision of our civil code. Their reports will cover two-thirds of all our statute laws. This is not exactly new legislation in its fullest sense. But the Legislature passing upon it ought to contain the largest possible amount of brains and experience that can be procured. This report is finished and will go before the next Legislature for its action.

3. *A Constitutional Convention.*

There will be a wide spread and determined demand to have a convention called to revise our fundamental law. The act calling such a convention ought to be maturely considered and carefully framed. All Republicans may not favor it—but a very large majority undoubtedly do.

Here then is the explanation why the State Committee regards the election to the Senate and House next winter of inestimable importance.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE latest rumor here in regard to the English Mission is that ex-Senator Wade has been tendered the position of Secretary of the Interior, and that Secretary Cox will be sent Minister to England.

MR. WEBB of New York has informed the Post Office Department that he has decided as a business experiment to send his steamship, the Guiding Star, on a trip to Havre on Tuesday next, and offering to carry the U. S. mails. The Postmaster-General has replied, saying that he has no authority to give any subsidy but that the regular inland and sea rates of postage will be allowed Mr. Webb for his service. He has to this end directed the Postmaster at New York to make up a letter and newspaper mail for the Guiding Star on Tuesday. If the venture is successful, the trips will be regularly continued every week.

IT is asserted by the Treasury officials that a document will soon be issued showing that the expenses for the year 1871, for the civil service of the Government, will be 16,000,000 less than for the previous year.

MONSIEUR Bertheny, French Minister, has not been confined to his bed by cholera morbus. The French Legation are in good humor but have no news. Baron Gerolt and the Prussian Legation are confident, as usual, but make no new facts public.

MR. Hurlburd, Controller of the Currency contemplates to change the entire printing of the national currency, owing to the many successful counterfeits that are gotten out. The recent issues of the ten dollar and twenty dollar notes are calculated to deceive experts, and will prove a great loss to the general public. New and improved plans of printing ink, &c., will be considered by Mr. Hurlburd.

BEAVER Aug. 18, 1870.

EDITOR ARGUS:—You kindly furnish me this week with an excuse for obtruding a personal matter upon the attention of the public. You like some others in this county, seem to have been imposed upon by some malicious and unscrupulous enemies who charge me with selling out the Republican candidate for Sheriff, last fall to elect myself. I first heard the slander in January last while at Harrisburg, and immediately wrote to Sheriff Graebing, and asked a statement from him to publish in connection with my own; herewith, I send you for publication a copy of his reply. As no allusion was then made to these reports by either of the county papers, I had no excuse for appearing before the public, in a card of explanation ordinial. And now allow me to say I never attended any meeting either of a public or private nature at New Galilee, last fall, did not go there at any time in pursuance of any arrangement agreement or understanding with any one, and never entered into any agreement or understanding there or anywhere else with Sheriff Graebing, or any one to aid in his election in any way whatever. I went to New Galilee one evening at the request of a citizen of Beaver, a Republican going there on business, to see Republicans and endeavor to settle a difficulty, said to exist there in In regard to myself. I saw many Republicans there and urged one and all to support not myself alone but the whole ticket. In the course of two months spent in canvassing this county, and district last fall, I at all times and places publicly and privately, urged Republicans to stand by their whole ticket. Noliving truthful man can be found to state otherwise. An analysis of the vote last fall will show that I gained no votes through the influence of the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. In Darlington, Bridgewater, New Galilee, Rochester, and Green townships, and boroughs, where Sheriff Graebing got the larger part of his Republican votes, it will be found I did not run ahead in any, while I fell behind in several, my Democratic opponent, however, polling his full party vote. In Beaver and borough townships where I ran considerably ahead. Sheriff Graebing got but few Republican votes, not as many as was anticipated, and every one of whom is and was known at the time. So far as I know I did not gain a vote in pursuance of any bargains or management between Republicans and Democrats. The Republican candidate for Sheriff, and myself had for years been personal friends, and I earnestly desired and labored for his election. The vote I received last fall was a very gratifying one, considering what I had to contend with. Especially was my vote at home gratifying, and among the number of my Democratic neighbors who voted for me, many I had never asked, did not expect and only knew of after the election. It can easily be ascertained here, and in Vanport, that not a vote did I receive by any promise, arrangement or agreement to aid the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. My unexpectedly leading the ticket at home and the whole Legislative ticket about one hundred in the district, many have given rise to these slanders as I have no doubt those Republicans who tried to run me behind by crossing my name on the ticket, were never much disappointed to aid in the found the Democrats to advance my own interests and have since I become a voter, always voted the whole Republican ticket. J. S. RUTAN.

In addition to Sheriff Graebing's letter below he authorizes me to say he is ready at any time to testify under oath that there was no arrangement, understanding, or agreement, made between us at any time, that I was to contribute to his election, or he to mine, and that so far as he was concerned, such was not the case. I have only to add that if necessary, I will publish my own affidavit to the same effect.

HON. J. S. RUTAN, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

Dear Sir: Yours of Jan. 11th received. I am surprised that such a wholesale falsehood should obtain circulation. I will simply state that you never solicited my support, nor did I yours; and no such bargain, that I should support you, and that you should support me, was ever made between you and me at Galilee, or at any other place. Hoping this will be the last of this.

I remain very resp'y yours.
JOHN GRÆDING.

Funeral of Admiral Farragut.

A dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., of the 17th says: The funeral of the late Admiral Farragut to-day was attended by a larger concourse of people than ever before assembled in this State on a similar occasion.—The cortege left the Navy-yard at half-past eleven, escorted by the United States steamer Speedwell. The remains were enclosed in an elegant metalic coffin, heavily laden with flowers, and borne on a bier from the steamer by ten seamen of the Vandalia, and placed in a hearse, which then took its place in the procession. The Pall bearers were Rear Admiral Thatcher, Commodores Steadman and Badger, Captains Parrott and Weld, Commander Butler, Paymaster Watson, Chief Engineer Moore, Col. McCauley, of the Marine corps, and Generals McDowell and Foster. Among the mourners were Mrs. Farragut and son, ex-Secretaries Wells and Fox, Senators Cragin, Patterson and Wilson, and General Banks. The procession was nearly a mile long embracing all classes of people. All the Public buildings, and most of the places of business and many private residences are draped in mourning. Bells were tolled, minute guns fired, business suspended. A dense crowd filled the streets along the rout to St. John's Episcopal Church, in which the services were held, and which was appropriately draped. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. R. W. Clark, resident minister assisted by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of New York, the Admiral's pastor. The remains, subsequently, with religious and Masonic rites, were placed in the tomb near the church. A volley was fired by the military escort, and the immense concourse of people who had assembled left the scene.

—The Brookville *Republican* says: Yesterday, Tuesday, the 16th inst., a terrible accident happened in the mill of Mr. Andrew Rutler, of Pine Creek township, by which that gentleman was instantly killed. It appears that he was engaged in the mill, and about two o'clock in the afternoon, while clearing away sawdust and rubbish from the saw, the saw caught his arm cutting it fearfully, and at the same time, striking his head and severing it almost, the other arm being also badly mangled. Mr. Butler was an industrious and good citizen, and the whole community will be appalled to learn of his terrible death. He leaves a wife and five small children.

For the Argus.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., Aug. 4, 1870.

DEAR CAPTAIN: Having been in this vicinity—Big Sandy—for the past two weeks or more, and having carefully watched the movements of the Kentucky Democracy, I think it may not be amiss to give you a few items. You are aware that elections take place in Kentucky the first Monday in August; and this being the first time the negro has been permitted to assert his manhood at the ballot box, the election just past assumes some unusually interesting features. As early as the 23rd of July it was evident to the close observer, especially to one as well acquainted with the people as your humble servant, that there was a movement on foot to frighten all the negroes out of town, or at least deter them from approaching the polls, of which fact, on the night of the 23rd we had unmistakable proof; for about 8 o'clock p. m., the ball opened by some seven or eight K. K. K's. attacking an inoffensive negro with fists, clubs and stones, chasing him thro' a hotel into a store, where the cowards were checked by the former owner of the boy. Shortly afterwards another negro was hit over the head with a club, and mother shot in the leg.

About 10 p. m. on the 23rd of July I was aroused by hearing two pistol shots fired in quick succession, about a square from my hotel; I learned presently that one of the shots had taken effect in the right shoulder of a negro named Johnson, who was accompanying a couple of ladies of his own color from church. In all there were some eight or ten inoffensive creatures wounded because it was supposed they would not vote with their oppressors.

The offenders of law—some thirteen in number—were all arraigned before the Police Court on Monday morning, but court adjourned until Tuesday, to take counsel as to whether the negro had a right to testify in the courts of Kentucky. The Court met on Tuesday at 8 a. m. Some 3 hours were spent on the constitutionality of the civil rights bill and 15th amendment, and at length the court decided that from the pamphlets and books before it, it felt called upon to let the negro be heard. All the parties engaged in this uncalled for riot were acquitted, except two, one of whom was bound over to court, in his own recognizance in the sum of $100, and the other fined fifteen dollars and costs, and he swore he would not pay a cent of costs, so the Court remitted the costs; for all he had done was to be the first party to attack, and he had only hit one negro with his fist, afterwards with a chair, then with a stone, and caved in another negro's head with a club, and it was thought by many Democrats that even the fine was an outrage.

Almost every night, from the 23rd of July until the first of August, like demonstrations were made, but nothing serious resulted, especially so far as arrests were concerned; but several poor negroes were stoned and clubbed almost every night. It was understood that there was to be trouble at the polls, but Col. Zeigler, formerly of the 5th Virginia Regiment, a staunch Union man, told the colored citizens to arm themselves, and they *did* arm themselves; therefore the aforesaid K. K. K. [illegible] thought it best to let the democratic ma[illegible] county is about 170. But our good Union men have been counting noses since, and concluded if a fair vote was had the majority would be about as much the other way. There is no doubt in my mind but that enough negroes were frightened away from the polls in the county, to make the above difference. There is one consoling feature, however, in the politics of north-eastern Kentucky. Several prominent military men and politicians, such as Gen. G. W. Gallop, Col. L. T. Moore and J. D. Jones Esq., are about renouncing the rebel Democracy and returning to their first love, the old Whig, now Republican principles. J. M. D.

EUGENIE.

Empress and Regent of France.

It is well-known that the Empress Eugenie has taken a most active part in the drama which is now so rapidly developing in Europe; that she has been most energetic in advocating the present war against Prussia's arrogance, and in as much as she may possibly succumb to the terrible strain upon her physical and mental powers, great as they undoubtedly are, a sketch of her life may be acceptable at this juncture. The Empres Eugenie was born a Countess Theba de Montijo, and is a decendant of an Irishman by name of Kirkpatric, a merchant of wines and fruits at Malaga. Kirkpatric had four daughters, of whom the youngest was distinguished already at an early age, not only by her great beauty, but by her extraordinary talents and accomplishments. Accident made her acquainted with a former Spanish officer of artillery, the Count de Montijo. He was poor but belonged to the oldest aristocracy of Spain, and Miss Kirkpatric removed to Madrid, and entered the highest social circles as Countess de Montijo. Eugenie the present Empress of the French, is one of her daughters. The Countess Theba Montijo Eugenie's mother by degrees became one of the leaders of fashion at Madrid, and at her entertainments were to be met the leading men of the times—diplomatists, authors, artists, politicians, all were constantly to be seen at her brilliant soirees, for the Countess was not only a beautiful, but also a most talented, witty and accomplished lady. She had a great influence at Court and her two daughters beautiful and accomplished like herself, were early in life appointed ladies of honor to Isabella II., Queen of Spain. The elder daughter was married to the Duke of Alba, nobleman of high degree, and one of the oldest and proudest names of the Spanish aristocracy. It is said that he hesitated long upon whom he should confer his hand, titles and wealth; and it seems that while he loved the older sister best, and finaly married her, he was most beloved by the younger Eugenie the present Empress. On the evening which the betrothal was made public by her mother, to a brilliant lot of guests assembled, she retired suddenly to her own apartments, and after search had been instituted for her she was found sensless on her bed, with an empty flacon alongside of her. Medical assistance was at once summoned, and they succeeded in saving her life, but up to this day, in consequence of it, she is subjected to nervous attacks, and often succumbs to a kind of nervous depression which gives her a sad and listless look, although it only makes her great beauty the more attractive and interesting. She always had numberless admirers, and many offers of marriage, amongst, them not only Spanish and French noblemen of the highest degrees, but also a royal Prince of the House of Orleans, but she declined them all.

On a visit to Paris, in 1849, in company of her mother, she participated in a hunt on horseback. At Compeigne, where Napoleon first saw her, she attracted his attention at once by her glorious beauty, royal bearing and the accomplished and bold style of riding her horse—a full blooded Andalusian. Napoleon was captivated; after a while proposed and was accepted. It is well known how admirably this highly gifted and beautiful woman has fulfilled thus far the duties of her high position. Any one who has seen Winterhalter's celebrated picture of Eugenie and her Court will, without hesitation, award her the prize for beauty, although every one of her companions is a fairy in looks and form. Her life as a wife and mother has been singularly free from reproach, and not the slightest stain could be cast on her reputation. She has stood by the side of Napoleon not only as a good wife, but as a reliable friend, has been a good mother to his son, and her many great and good qualities will be undoubtedly universally appreciated should her present illness prove fatal and should she be removed from the present scene of strife.

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, by the act of April 4th, 1868, provided that in certain counties all mortgages, judgments, recognizances, and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate made and executed after the passage of the act, should be exempt from all taxation except for State purposes, and that from and after December 1st, 1868, no taxes of any description, except for State purposes, should be assessed or collected on the securities above specified. This act was made to apply to Lancaster, and the county accordingly levied no tax in 1869 upon mortgages and judgments, but the city of Lancaster through the Finance Committee of the Councils construed the law as exempting only mortgages and judgments for the purchase money of land, and therefore insisted upon taxing all other mortgages and judgments.

A bill in equity, asking for an injunction to restrain the collection of a city tax upon mortgages, was then filed in the Common Please of Lancaster, and on August 13th the President of the Court, Judge Henry G. Long, delivered an opinion deciding that the tax was illegal, as the Legislature had not intended to confine the operation of the law of April 4th 1868, to mortgages and Judgments for the purchase money. The Court also held that a bill in equity praying for an injunction was the proper remedy, and also that it was doubtful whether the complainant would have a remedy at common law. An order was then made directing that all further proceedings in collecting the city tax upon mortgages be stayed, that the property levied upon be released from such levy and that an injunction issue accordingly.

Admiral Farragut's Successor.

A Washington special to the New York *Tribune* says: The statement published recently to the effect that the office of Admiral expires with the death of Farragut is incorrect. An effort was made in the last session of Congress to abolish the offices of both Admiral and Vice-Admiral after the death of the incumbents, but it failed. Vice-Admiral Porter will, of course, be promoted to Admiral. The law authorizes the President to fill the position of Admiral and Vice-Admiral by selections from the grade of Rear-Admiral, according to services rendered and qualifications. L. M. Goldsborough stands at the head of the list of Rear Admirals, but it is not probable that he will be promoted. He has been in service fifty-eight years, which is thirteen years beyond the time fixed by law for the retirement of naval officers. He was entitled to ten years' extra duty for having received the thanks of Congress, and in regard to the other three extra years is a dispute which Congress has been asked to settle. Chief [illegible] Winslow, Rodgers and Griffin, follow Goldsborough, and after him come in the order named: Godon, Lee, Jenkins, Rowan and Walker. The succesion to Porter, it is thought, lies between Davis, Rowin Rogers, Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins, son of one of Admiral Farragut's most distinguished Commanders during the Rebellion, will succeed to the vacant position of Rear Admiral.

The Ex-Empress Carlota.

The royal widow of Maximilian, whilom Emperor of Mexico by the grace of Napoleon III. and a foreign coalition, says the New York *Herald*, has long and bitterly indeed explated her innocent participation in the attempt to throttle and stifle an American Republic. The sorrows of this beautiful gifted lady in her bereavement have interested the chivalry and awakened the sympathy of the civalized world. Coming forth from her European home full of youth, beauty and hope, her presence in "the halls of the Montezumas" was the redeeming features of one of the saddest and most insane episodes of this generation's history. The terrible overthrow of her brief vision of power and renown, the cruel fate of her husband, and (some have said) the subtle poison of the Vaudoo gave her back to the home of her childhood an object of heartfelt commiseration, bereft of all things, even of reason. A year or more ago her case was deemed uttery hopeless, and her dearest friends, with a sigh, closed the book that contained the story of "poor Carlota!" But we are told by our latest telegraphic advices that the thunders of war which are crazing half of Europe have restored this lady to herself, and that she eagerly hearkens to the news from France. The ways of Providence are full of mystery. Does this poor Queen recognize familiar sounds in the crash of a falling empire? And does she detect in the rising murmers of the people everywhere the voice of retribution which summons to its final account the system that led her husband to a throne only to desert and betray him? Maddened by the wrong, has she been made whole in order that she may be a witness to its punishments.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—In Norristown, on Friday, Lewis Green went into the manure vault attached to a livery stable, for the purpose of cleaning it. Ten minutes afterwards the suffocated man's corpse was carried out.

—Mrs. Jonas A. Rife, hung herself in Norristown, on Friday, with some strips of muslin which she had prepared for the purpose and fastened to the top of a bedpost. When found she had been some hours dead.

—M. T. Umble and Andrew Ringer, run a raft one day last week from the Maryland line to Confluence, which was 221 feet long and contained 233 logs. This is the largest raft that has ever run on that part of the Youghiogheny.—*Uniontown Genius.*

—The Uniontown *Standard* says: During a thunder storm on the 10th inst., the lightning struck the chimney of Capt. Hagon's store, passed down the stove pipe and killed his son Lucien, about eighteen years of age, who was at the time resting his feet on the stove hearth.

—As an inducement for immigrants of the feminine gender, we suppose, a letter writer from Missoutown, near Uniontown, says: "We have three widowers in this place, that we will put against any other three widowers west of the Allegheniss, for good looks, enterprise and gentility of manners.

—A youth named John Woolslayer was killed by lightning in Carroll township, Washington county, last week. He and another boy were running down hill at the top of their speed, when the flash came, resulting in instantaneous death for the one, who was taken away while the other was left.

—The Norristown *Herald* says a powder mill belonging to Mrs. William Jacoby, at Sumneytown, exploded on Friday, killing Jonas Nyce, probably the oldest powder maker in this country.

—Last Friday, eightoon young ladies received the habit of the order of St. Fransis, at the Convent of the Third Order of St. Francis in Philadelphia. Rev. Father Grunder, Superior of the whole community, officiated.

—The Chester Valley *Union* says that James Waterson struck Geo. W Woollason on the temple with his fist with such force as to cause his death in three minutes. Woollaston had worked for Waterson to amount of fifty cents, which had been paid, but was demanded again, when a quarrel led to hard words, and put Waterson in the Chester County jail for murder.

—Pottawatomie City, Kansas, claims the largest percentage of increase yet developed, under the census of 1870. The population of "the city" in June, 1860, consisted of the proprietor, Josephus Elsegood. In the fall of 1860, he got married, and the population of "the city" now consists of Elsegood, his wife and eight children—ten in all—an increase of nine hundred per cent.

—Wednesday's Elmirya (N. Y.) *Advertiser* has the following: A very destructive accident occured at Belvidere, on the Erie Railway, yesterday forenoon. A wildcat train, eastward bound, consisting of nine cars of merchandise and five of oil broke in two a little above that station. The truck there is a down grade, and the front part of the train being brought to a stop, the detached portion came in collision with it, bursting open a large tank of oil on one of the cars. Extra freight No. 28 was standing on the adjoining track, and the fire from its engine communicated with the oil from the broken tank, and soon everything thereabouts was in flames. The destruction of property by the fire that ensued was very great.—Twenty cars with their contents were destroyed, together with one engine, the depot buildings and freight houses, six houses, four shanties, a lumber-yard, the wood-shed, and every other building and article of a combustable character which the flames could reach. The work of the fire fiend ceased only when there were no more buildings or property to be destroyed.

—The Wilkesbarre *Record* says: A fire damp took place at Olyphant, in Eddy Creek shaft, on Monday evening of last week, burning five men so fearfully that two have since died. It was late in the evening when the accident occurred, and but six men were in the mines at the time. Three were at a distance and escaped harm. Edward Hanick, John Carry and Richard Mason were more unfortunate, but were carried out by their three companions. John Pettigrew, the mining boss, and Henry Whitby the mule boss, were notified of the accident and descended the mine in the hope of rescuing the mules. A second explosion occurred shortly after their descent, and Peter Ross and Henry Jones went to their assistance, finding them in a car badly burned and nearly unconcious. They were taken out and conveyed home. Pettigrew died about seven o'clock Tuesday evening, and Hancock lived about an hour longer. Whitby was not expected to live at last accounts.

—Charles Gottleib Krenger, a young man about twenty-two years of age, worked for Michael Knochel, a neighbor of Hartman's. He was on terms of criminal intimacy with Hartman's girl, and became the subject of neighborhood talk. On Sunday night Krenger and the girl had been in the barn at nine o'clock and then went to the house. Her father was then in bed. Some of the neighbors came to the house to rout young Krenger out but were deceived by the girl as to his whereabouts, and [illegible] out from where he had been hiding behind the pantry door. Yesterday morning he was there at about half past seven o'clock and staid about the premises. That is all that is known until the girl's father, Louis Hartman, was discovered to be dead, on the porch, between 11 and 12 o'clock. The supposition, based upon subsequent facts, and given previous to the examination of the corpse by the surgeon, is that either Krenger, or the girl at his request, had given Mr. Hartman a drink from a bottle furnished by Krenger. The girl denies knowing anything of it. Krenger offered to treat John Roemer and Joseph Hensler, from a bottle he had, and gave the bottle to Roemer. Hensler declined and told Roemer to hand the bottle back. He did so, and Krenger spirted some of the contents at Hensler. It struck him on the right side of his face and a little fell on his breast. His right eye is burned out, and the place on his breast has the flesh burned to a crisp. The girl got a little on her dress, and it burned holes wherever it touched. The neighborhood was soon aroused, and one man named Schimp, drew a bead on Krenger with his gun, but some woman prevented him from shooting.—*Erie Dispatch Monday.*

—Thursday afternoon vague rumors of a terrible affair at Walnut Creek reached us, but it was not until late last evening that anything definate was known here. The following are the facts: Louis Herman (brother of Peter Hartman, the gunsmith, of Erie), a farmer about forty-five years of age, lived at Walnut Creek, about four and a half miles south east of the city. He was a widow and had a daughter between thirteen and fourteen years old, but as large as most girls several years older.

—A correspondent writes from Portland, Oregon: "One morning as I sat at breakfast with the door open, I saw a sight that could not be witnessed in an eastern city. Directly opposite are a barber shop, run by negroes, and a laundry, operated by Chinamen. The Africans and Mongolians airing themselves outside. Presently there came along an Indian with his squaw and a half grown female papoose, and to the opposite direction two Caucasians and an Irishman. The five races, with their respective grand divisions—Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Ireland, were represented on twenty feet of side-walk. The Paddy was ragged, but he looked as if he owned them all."

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