The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Oct. 26, 1870.

THE State *Journal* is a new Republican paper, started a couple of weeks ago at Harrisburg. It is a very readable sheet, and under its present able management, it can hardly fail to attain success. We wish it all the prosperity imaginable.

WE have received a communication signed "Political Honesty" from Industry, touching political matters in that township. The name of the writer does not accompany the communication, and on this account, if on no other, we could not publish it. In addition to that, it is a little too personal for *after* the election reading.

JOHN COVODE—"Honest John" as he is sometimes called—left his home on last Friday for the Pacific coast, to be absent for a month or two. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* invites him to write a book while he is away, giving an inside history of Pennsylvania politics for the past two years, and his candid opinion of the life and public services of Senator Cameron. Covode, however, we apprehend has no intention of becoming an author.

SENATOR CAMERON was stricken with paralysis on last Friday morning while in his room at a hotel in Baltimore. One of his arms and one side of his person were badly affected. A consultation of physicians was held and it was thought advisable to take him to his home at Harrisburg at once. Arcordingly a special train was provided and he was taken from Baltimore, in charge of medical attendants and a few personal friends.

IT is generally understood that Columbus Delano of Ohio, at present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is to succeed General Cox as Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Delano is an untiring worker and a gentleman of considerable experience in public affairs, yet a large majority of the people of this country would have preferred the retention of General Cox in Grant's Cabinet. We regret very much that so able and upright a man was forced to retire from it.

THE Legislative vote in this district is reported as follows:

	Wash's. Co.	Beaver Co.	Total
Jas. Donaldson R.	4700	3174	7874
Josl Grable, D.	4738	3174	7912
J. R. Jackson, D.	4491	3174	7665
D. M. Letherman, R.	4421	2888	7309
Wm. A. Mickey, R.	4467	2871	7338
Jas. C. Shurlock, R.	4537	2382	6919
T. J. Chandler, R.		413	413

The vote on Congress, in the 24th District, foots up as follows:

	Wash.	Beaver.	Law'nce.	Greene.	Total
McClelland, D.	4816	3293	1757	3401	13,267
Donley, R.	4507	3785	2617	1596	11,505
M'Clelland's majority					762

THE Secretary of war received a number of dispatches last week from South Carolina to the effect that the late rebels had become excited over the recent Republican victories in that State, and that a large body of armed men were marching on Lawrenceville with a view of attacking that place; and that while on the way they have destroyed all the ballot-box and election returns to be forwarded to the State capital. Gov. Scott, asked the Federal Government for assistance, and the Secretary of war at once ordered the military officer in that department to take such steps, in connection with the Governor, as would tend to preserve the peace and disband the rebels.

THE claim of Rutan and Shurlock to a victory over somebody on the second Tuesday of October reminds us of a facetious Arkansas editor who received a whaling in a printing office, and described it next day—giving all the facts, but making himself the hero. The narative ran thus: "There was a blow. Somebody fell. We got up. Turning upon our antagonist we then succeeded in winding his arms around our waist, and by a quick manoever threw him on top of us, bringing our back at the same time in contact with the bed of the printing press. Then inserting our nose between his teeth and his hands in our hair, we had him!"

AN earthquake of rather huge proportions, passed over or rather under Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo &c. at about half past ten o'clock a. m. on last Thursday. Its shock was perceptible at Meadville, and even as far in this direction as New Castle. At Cleveland the houses shook so violently that the inmates rushed, panic-stricken, into the streets, and the consternation in the public schools was a pitiable sight. It seems to have been felt at almost the same moment at points hundreds of miles apart, and at no place assuming any more serious aspect than a slight swaying motion from West to East and lasting from one to five minutes. Some fifteen years ago a shock similar to the one of last Thursday, was felt at Cleveland. Old residents of that city say that the water in the lake rose four or five feet at that time. In 1821 a violent earthquake was felt along the Mississippi river. New Madrid, a town of considerable size was destroyed and portions of the river bank were swallowed up; hence it will be seen that while our region of country has suffered comparatively little from earthquakes, these mysterious and unwelcome visitors do occasionally make themselves felt in our own latitude.

THE State *Journal*, published at Harrisburg, talks in this wise concerning the defeat of several congressmen in this State:

"Morrell, Cessna, O'Neill, Gillilan, Stewart and Donley, for Congress were not defeated because they are sound Republicans, fully committed to the support of the great principles of the party; they were defeated by the base treachery, the low scheming of the rule or ruin politicians, who infest our party organization. If these candidates would have servilely submitted to the assumptions of these treacherous partisans, if they would have consented to surrender the patronage in their respective districts to the managers of that office-seeking clique, there would have been no difficulty in the way of their election. That clique, however, had resolved on the capture of the public patronage in this State, and whenever it could not nominate or elect one of its own vile tools, it resolved to combine with the Democrats to defeat the Republican candidate; for, be it known, the election of a Democrat to Congress throws the patronage of the district into the hands of the chief of the ruig or ruin faction.

The election of members of Congress was made the occasion for a struggle to gain the control of public patronage, and in this struggle, base treachery overcame frank, honest endeavor. The political managers have triumphed over the people. The party defeated, but the low intriguers are victorious. Now, every servile attendant who dances in the train of the dispenser of this patronage thus surreptitiously won, cries out with might and main, "glorious victory!" "glorious victory!"

ELSEWHERE in this paper it will be noticed that the steamship Cambria, of the Anchor Line, is reported lost, off the coast of Ireland. William Bingham jr., wife and two children, together with Miss Pusey, well known to some of our lady friends in this county, were on board the ill-fated vessel, and it is supposed all were drowned. Mr. Bingham, has for several years, been the ARGUS' agent in Pittsburgh, and we have invariably found him an honest, upright, intelligent gentleman, and we sincerely hope our apprehensions as to his own and family's fate may not prove well founded.

THE war news has not been unusually startling for the past week. The Prussians, however, have encircled Paris, and for some days back have been busily engaged in transporting heavy guns with which to reduce the city. The artillery arm of the Prussian service is not excelled in any country on the globe, and when these guns are opened upon Paris, that city will fall before many days expire.

A proposition was made a few days ago by Marshall Bazaine to surrender Metz. That officer proposed to surrender all his own army on the terms made at Sedan, excepting however, the regular garrison at Metz, which should continue to hold the fortress. Von Moltke refused, because the garrison thus reduced would hold out longer. An unconditional surrender is looked for within a few days.

THE present week closes the first half of the fall term, at the Beaver Seminary and Institute. Eight weeks of the term remain, pupils can enter for the half session, at any time. The Lectures and experiments in Natural Philosophy given this term add very greatly to the interest in this study. The last two have been on the air, with the use of the Air Pump, and apparatus connected with it.

THE forced retirement of Gen. J. D. Cox from the Secretarship of the Interior, is regarded by a great many men as little less than a public calamity. His career during the rebellion was as brilliant as any man's, and the ability he brought to bear upon his duties while a member of General Grant's Cabinet was excelled by no one who had ever filled that position before. His honesty was undoubted, and he strove to elevate the politics of the country to a higher plane than a mere scramble for office. This sort of statesmanship was unsatisfactory to such arrant demagogues as Cameron and his fellow-worshipper Gen. Cox for the past six months or year. The appointment of a Congressional committee to investigate the whole matter was simply a trick to gain time, during which the names of Cameron and Chandler were prominent, gave those men an opportunity of hurrying on an issue which culminated in the resignation of the Secretary some ten days ago. They claimed the right to tax the clerks in his department for campaign purposes; he denied this right and insisted that the clerks were better judges of their ability to pay than were Messrs. Cameron and Chandler, and urged that they should be left to *subscribe* only such amounts as they could conveniently contribute. They appealed from his decision, and subsequently badgered him such an extent that, to get rid of the annoyance he immediately went out of the Cabinet.

The correspondence between Secretary Cox and the President has not been published, and if it is ascertained that Gen. Grant has in any way yielded to the demands of the Cameron-Chandler corruptionists, in their raid against a high-toned, honest member of his Cabinet, he will have done that which the country will be pained to learn. Gen. Grant cannot be ignorant of the fact that Senator Cameron came very near ruining President Lincoln's administration in an early part of its history; and the same individual will ruin any other administration that he is permitted to have any influence with.

THE CENSUS.

Western District of Pennsylvania.

The following are the official figures for all the counties in the Western District of Pennsylvania:

	1870.	1860.
Allegheny	262,482	178,831
Armstrong	43,354	35,797
Beaver	36,133	29,140
Butler	36,485	35,594
Blair	33,051	27,829
Bradford,*	51,100	48,734
Bedford	28,636	26,736
Cameron	4273	new co'ty†
Clearfield	25,779	18,759
Cambria	36,572	29,155
Clinton	22,213	17,723
Columbia	28,765	25,065
Crawford	63,827	48,755
Centre	34,894	27,000
Clarion	26,542	24,988
Elk	8,315	5,915
Erie	65,077	49,432
Fulton	9,861	9,131
Forest	4,185	898
Fayette	43,281	39,909
Greene	25,893	34,343
Huntingdon	31,252	28,100
Indiana	36,123	33,687
Jefferson	21,661	18,270
Juniatta	17,491	16,986
Lawrence	27,288	22,999
Luzerne	160,971	90,244
Lycoming	47,638	37,399
McKean	8,826	8,859
Mercer	49,981	36,856
Mifflin	17,509	16,340
Montour	15,344	13,053
Northumberland	41,440	38,922
Potter	11,418	11,470
Snyder	15,606	15,035
Somerset	28,325	26,778
Sullivan	6,191	5,637
Susquehanna	37,530	36,267
Tioga	35,102	31,044
Union	15,568	14,045
Venango	46,382	25,043
Warren	23,897	19,190
Washington	48,481	46,805
Westmoreland	58,699	53,736
Wyoming	14,585	12,540
	1,713,957	1,233,039
	1,233,039	
Increase	480,918	

*Barclay township not yet in.
†New county formed out of Potter and McKean.

GEN. IRWIN TALKS TO QUAY.

EDITOR ARGUS.—M. S. Quay, in the last sheet of slander and libel which he publishes, says he did not assist in electing Cameron to the U. S. Senate, nor did he help in any way (so he says) to defeat Curtin, for that position. Now, he might just as well save the paper and ink with which he prints this falsehood, for there is not an intelligent Republican in the commonwealth who takes any interest in politics who will believe a word of his statement on this subject. It is not to be expected that a traitor will confess his treason, nor will a man who sells himself for a price, admit the sale in his own newspaper. Bold and brazen-faced as Quay is, he is still not reckless enough to do that. His attempt to hide behind Col. A. K. McClure's letter of which he speaks in his paper, will not wipe away his guilt, as he supposed it would when he obtained it from that gentleman, who was then in South Carolina, and to whom Quay appealed to save him, from the ruin which the exposure of the sale to Cameron was threatening him with. Col. McClure, being a kind-hearted man, wrote such a letter as Quay dictated, but mark me, let Quay proceed with his suit against the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, then Col. M. will be put upon the witness stand, and when under *oath* a very different version of the Curtin sale will be brought to view, by that gentleman's testimony. I know, whereof I affirm in this particular. I know, too, what Governor Curtin's opinion of the matter is, for in an interview with him at his house in Philadelphia, about three weeks before his departure for Europe, the whole subject, in the presence of others was fully discussed; and from the Gov's. remarks at the time, I think your little neighbor will never sincerely ask Governor Curtin to testify in his behalf on that matter.

Why does not Quay bring a libel suit against his friend 'Bill-Kemble,' who 'blowed' on him for selling out Curtin? Kemble was the one who did the talking to Quay for the Cameronians, on the Sunday preceding the organization of the Legislature in 1867. On the Monday following, Hon. Alexander Adaire, of Philadelphia, remonstrated with Quay against this political treason; and, from his room in the Brady House, proceeded to Gov. Curtin, and informed him that his *especial friend*, M. S. Quay, had *sold* him out.

Quay says he does not propose to defend Gen. Cameron. This is simply said to hoodwink the public. I know, and others know that he is, and has been, owned by Cameron ever since that treasonable political sale of Andrew G. Curtin in January, 1867; and he is obliged to defend and protect his master, for therein dependeth "his bread and butter," and it constitutes a part of the consideration for the capital invested in starting the publication of *The Beaver Radical*, which is a paid Cameron organ. Had Quay failed in having Shurlock returned to the Legislature he would have lost caste with the Cameron ring as a tool and a lobbyist. Hence his desperate political contest above referred to.

Mr. Editor, I am not a literary poser. I have no newspaper, nor would I slander my neighbors—as the *Reviewer* man does—if I had. He mutilates my letters in his newspaper, and charges that I do not write these. I say he *lies*; and I say, further, that neither the editor of the ARGUS nor his brother ever saw my letters—recently published—until after they were written and forwarded for publication. If I am neither a fine nor a fancy writer, I at least utter truth, and that is what hurts Mr. Quay. When Mr. Quay and myself were young I labored on a farm, and Quay—through the struggles of his poor parents—was kept in school.—During this period of our lives, Mr. Quay's father made frequent visits to our farm and, through the kindness of my good, pious, Presbyterian mother, always returned with his buggy well filled with butter, eggs, hams, etc., etc. Of course, Quay learned some words of which I am ignorant. But, a parrot can be learned to talk.

Quay insinuates that I had better remain at my post in Harrisburg. I will just say, in answer to this, that I am abundantly able to manage the State Treasury, take care of my farm, enjoy the society of my family, look after various matters for my neighbors, and thrash him whenever he again dares to "pop-up" his head for office in this county; or, in any other way he desires it. He says all that is necessary to defeat a man in this county is, that it be known I am for him. "Trot out" Mr. Quay, and we will see whose man goes *through*, as you said Mackey would.

Where is Rutan? I looked for an affidavit from him in the last *Radical*, setting forth that "he didn't tell the Agent of the Pa. R. R. Co., that he could put him (Rutan) down for anything that company wanted next winter." *He did so tell the agent;* and since Rutan is notorious for a ready supply, either of his own or other's *affidavits*,—indeed, his brains (what is left of them) are full of '*affydavys*' ever since he was *Chief* District Attorney of 'Beaver County, ay'—I was surprised at not seeing one on this subject, more especially, since it may jeopardise his office. How are you, Rutan & Shurlock, the great Republican *endorsed* of Beaver county?—Bah, bah!

Again, I repeat: Quay did give his bonds, stocks, &c., &c., as collateral security for money to elect Mackey. I repeat that he so deposited five hundred shares Union City Passenger Railway stock, of Philadelphia; two thousand Pennsylvania Railroad stock; two thousand Bald Eagle Valley stock, and over four thousand dollars of stock of Beaver County National Bank; and that he did borrow on his note, with R. W. Mackey as endorser, twenty-five thousand dollars from J. C. Bumbarger, Esq., of Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania; and that he did then and there put that money into a fund to buy the votes of Legislative "scalawags" for the nomination of Mackey as the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. But, afterwards, *Mackey was not elected;* M. S. Quay did thereby *lose* the aforesaid *twenty-five thousand dollars;* and, consequently, he was obliged,—with his note of promise, with R. W. Mackey as endorser, and his aforesaid stock collaterals,—to raise the money (which he did on Third street, Philadelphia,) to take up the note at Bumbarger's. In order, however, to effect the negotiation, Mackey was forced to deposit State funds in the bank of J. C. Bumbarger, *against the wishes of his master—Simon Cameron*—to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, to stand in place of that amount drawn out by Quay, until the same could be refunded from his collaterals and the Mackey-endorsed note—which note of twenty-five thousand dollars is now about due. And further, the fifteen thousand dollars, loaned by R. W. Mackey, in the name of M. S. Quay, to Geo. M. Lauman (whiskey dealer, in Philadelphia,) and which M. S. Quay was obliged to raise on his note with George M. Lauman as endorser, (and which note has been protested and is unpaid), is the identical paper on which the title to a certain property came into possession of M. S. Quay, about which he failed to answer in the famous libel suit *vs.* the editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. When he brought that suit he flourished a Derringer pistol on Fifth street, Pittsburgh, declaring that he would "either convict Brigham or shoot him with that!" (flourishing the weapon). Poor fellow, he only succeeded in torturing himself.

I will close for the present, but if Mr. Quay persists in his abuse, I will come down with more and heavier shots. Again I ask: Where is Rutan, with his affidavits?

W. W. IRWIN.

EARTHQUAKE.

Distinct Shocks Felt Yesterday.

New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Canada Shaken Up—Buildings Rock to and Fro—People Badly Scared—Tall Buildings Suddenly Evacuated—No Damage as far as Heard.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Oct. 20th—Quite a distinct earthquake was felt in this city at eleven o'clock to-day. The shock lasted three or four minutes, and the effect was to sicken many persons with a dizziness. In the second and third stories of buildings the force of the motion was greater. In some instances the occupants deserted in fright.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—An earthquake was felt at 11:20, causing the precipitate vacation of buildings, and displacing and cracking a portion of the walls. The shock was felt at Burlington, Montpelier, Providence, Portland, Bangor, Lewiston, Brunswick, Montreal, Sackville, and a large number of other places in New England and Canada. No serious damage was done anywhere.

PORTLAND, ME., Oct. 20.—Three hundred feet of the bed of the Ogdensburg Railroad across the Otter Creek, in Standish, sixteen miles from here, settled ten feet to-day at the time of the earthquake.

TROY, Oct. 20.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 11:15 a. m. The Southwest school house was severely shaken, causing a panic among the scholars. The shock was felt at Albany, Hudson, Sandy Hill, Cambridge, Warrensburg, Saratoga, Syracuse, Warsaw and Auburn. At Saratoga some buildings were damaged.

ST. CATHARINES, Oct. 20.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at 11 a. m. to-day.

CONNEAUTVILLE, PA., Oct. 20.—At eleven o'clock this morning we felt two distinct shocks, like that of an earthquake, at an interval of from two to five minutes. Many people rushed into the streets in fear that the buildings were falling, and some more was no damage done the buildings.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The earthquake this morning passed harmlessly, though several school buildings and tenement houses were suddenly vacated, and the higher towers and spires in the lower part of the city were made to vibrate perceptibly. Professor Hough, of Dudley Observatory, at Albany, thus describes the event: "The shock of an earthquake was felt here at 11:15 a. m., October 20th and lasted about one minute. The walls of the building had a very marked vibration; opened doors were made to vibrate; objects hanging on the walls were put in oscillation, and even the tables and chairs on the ground floor had a sensible tremor. At the time of the shock a rumbling noise was heard. Clock pendulums swinging north and south were made to vibrate east and west, showing that the earthquake passed in an eastward direction. Since nine a. m. of yesterday the barometer has been falling rapidly, the total fall amounting to seven-tenths of an inch. During the shock the mercury in the registering barometer was in a violent state of agitation.

[Signed.] G. W. HOUGH,
"Dudley Observatory."

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Walnut Hills, within the city limits, about half-past ten o'clock this morning. The students at Lane Seminary noticed it very perceptibly in the dormitories.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—The latest information indicates that the shock of earthquake was greater in some parts of the city than at first reported. In one large factory, the operatives at first thought the foundations were giving way and caught hold of objects to steady themselves, as the buildings swayed to and fro. At one of the largest foundaries, the men first thought their tools were coming towards them, but soon thereafter discovered that it was the building in motion. There was considerable alarm, but work was not long suspended.

TITUSVILLE, PA., Oct. 20.—The shock of an earthquake was very perceptibly felt here at 11:15 a. m. Several brick buildings were shaken, and the occupants ran out into the streets in great alarm. It lasted but a few seconds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—A shock of earthquake was very perceptible in this city about eleven o'clock this forenoon. Reports from various parts of the State would indicate that the wave was very generally felt throughout the State.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—This city was visited with a severe shock of earthquake at a quarter past eleven o'clock this morning. All the inhabitants rushed, terror stricken, into the streets, and the excitement was intense. Much confusion prevails, and it is impossible to ascertain whether any serious damage is done.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—At a quarter past eleven o'clock this morning a severe shock of earthquake was felt here. Buildings rocked to and fro, and everybody rushed into the streets in alarm.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.—A very visible shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning at about 11 o'clock, lasting fifteen or twenty seconds. The National Bank building and Atwater block, and other large buildings, were swayed to and fro, causing persons occupying upper stories to flock into the streets. The greatest consternation prevailed. The shock was plainly felt at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Daniel McFarland Arraigned Before a Police Court.

The New York *Times*, says: about one o'clock, on an afternoon of last week, while on duty in Thirtieth street, near Sixth avenue, Officer Carnick, of the Twentieth precinct, observed an individual approaching him in a most besotted and miserable condition. His face was full of cuts and bruises, his clothes were torn and blood-stained, and his whole appearance indicated the misery of his situation. The officer was unable to ascertain his name on account of the incoherency of his remarks, and brought him to the Jefferson market police court, where he was kept in the recess. At 4 o'clock his senses were sufficiently returned to enable him to appear before Judge Fowler to answer a charge of drunkenness. The officer testified, in addition to the fact just stated, that at the time of the arrest, the prisoner was on the point of falling through a cellar of considerable depth, and the consequences would in all probability have been of a serious nature. The prisoner said his name was Daniel McFarland, that he had shot Albert D. Richardson, and had escaped greater dangers than these threatened him. He produced a number of letters in evidence of his wife's infidelity and of the proceedings in relation to the Indiana divorce, which was recently so prominently before the public, but the judge refused to entertain them, to his apparent discomfiture. In reply to a question of the bench with regard to the condition of his face and head, McFarland said that he had imbibed a little to drown unpleasant thoughts, and fell near Wood's Museum. He was committed for examination, to take place this morning.

CHALLENGE IN VIRGINIA.

AN ENCOUNTER IN THE CARS—A SENSIBLE ANSWER.

In July last an article was published in *The Richmond Enquirer* reflecting severely upon Maj. James W. Walker, Delegate in the State Assembly from Madison, and others. Mr. James Barbour, the responsible editor of the paper, was regarded as the author. On Friday night last Mr. Barbour received a dispatch from Culpepper Court House informing him that one of his children would probably die before morning. He took the morning train for Culpepper. While standing upon the platform at Richmond he saw Major Walker waiting for the same train. The two entered different cars, and had ridden about 25 miles when Major Walker came to the car in which the former sat, and took a seat near him. The Major afterward went to Mr. Barbour, and spoke of the offensive article. The latter declined to give any explanation, and remarked that the platform of one of the stations was the proper place for an altercation, if he sought one. Major Walker repeated his demands for an explanation and then retired to his seat. Afterward, as Mr. Barbour was listening to the confession of friends, the Major suddenly advanced toward him and struck him in the face with his clenched fist. Mr. Barbour was in a position in which he could not raise his hands, but kicked his adversary, and placed his hand on his pocket as he rose. Major Walker seized him by the arms and a struggle ensued, in which Barbour spit in Walker's face. Passengers interfered, and Major Walker retired to another car, leaving the train soon afterward. The above is the story of the encounter as given by the friends of Mr. Barbour. Major Walker's version of the affair is given in his own letter, published below:

On Monday Mr. Barbour, having returned to Richmond, after burying his child, sent the following note to Major Walker by Col. John S. Mosby:

RICHMOND, Oct. 10 1870.

Major J. W. WALKER—*Sir*: Waiving all question about my right to regard your conduct in any other light, I choose to demand of you, for your assault on me on Saturday, the satisfaction which a gentleman has a right to demand. My friend, Col. Mosby, will make the necessary arrangements. Yours &c.,

JAS. BARBOUR.

reply was returned using the following:

RICHMOND, Oct. 11, 1870.

JAMES BARBOUR, *esq.*—SIR: Your note, dated October 10, was duly delivered by your friend, Col. Mosby. In reply, I have simply to state that, during the recess of the Legislature, and while I was absent from the city and State, you offered me, through the columns of *The Enquirer*, what I deemed to be a personal insult. Upon my return to the City of Richmond, I sought you for the purpose of obtaining reparation, and found you had left the city. I returned to my home and family, but determined, upon the resembling of the Legislature, to seek an explanation the first time I met you. I met you casually on the cars, and called your attention to the fact that I considered myself aggrieved by said article, and demanded an explanation, which you declined giving, telling me that I could take my redress, and at the same time placing your hand in your pocket as if to draw a weapon; and having no weapon myself, I seized your hand and slapped your face. You spat upon me, and I struck you. You now demand satisfaction in a manner which I cannot give you, because it would deprive me of my rights as a citizen, and impose upon me some of the penalties of felony. If you seek any other satisfaction, I shall of course hold myself in readiness to give it to you. Yours, &c.

JAS. W. WALKER, Jr.

The article in the Constitution of Virginia, referring to dueling, is as follows:

ART. 3, *Sec.* 1, Clause 3. No person, who, while a citizen of this State has, since the adoption of this Constitution, fought a duel with a deadly weapon, sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with a deadly weapon, either within or beyond the boundaries of this State, or knowingly conveyed a challenge, or aided or assisted in any manner in fighting a duel, shall be allowed to vote or hold any office of honor, profit or trust under this Constitution.

A VESSEL GONE DOWN.

William Bingham Jr., Wife and Child, and Miss Pusey, of this City, Supposed to Have Been Lost.

Another great steamship has gone down to the bottom of the ocean, carrying with her the greater part of her precious cargo of men, women and children. The vessel was the "Cambria" of the Anchor Line, a new and staunch craft, but recently put afloat. She took out with her a large number of passengers, the majority of whom were women and children. She left New York on the 9th inst., and went down in a storm off the coast of Ireland at about ten o'clock on Wednesday night. Four boats with passengers left the sinking vessel, but only one, containing a sailor and the corpse of a girl reached safe harbor. The sailor says his own boat upset and that all were drowned but himself. These are the meagre particulars we have received of the terrible sea calamity up till past midnight.

We do not know how many Pittsburghers were on board the ill-fated vessel, but the agent for the line in this city, William Bingham, Jr., esq., wife and child, Mr. John Hobson and wife, of Pittsburgh and Miss E. H. Pusey, of Allegheny, were among the passengers. Great anxiety for their welfare is manifested in this community. Mr. Bingham enjoys the universal respect of our business men and people. Should he have perished with his wife and child great sorrow will follow. We can only prayerfully await further particulars to confirm the sad conjecture that all on board the vessel were lost, and hope that many may have been rescued, and among them those from this city.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

THE shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city yesterday, though not the first, were far the severest ever known in this latitude. They were distinct enough, and so serious in their manifestations as to cause families to abandon their houses, and workingmen to retreat from their workshops to the streets. In various parts of this State and in New England and Canada the shocks were felt with more or less severity, causing great terror. Fortunately, no lives were lost, and no property was materially damaged.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 21st.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Whereas, it behooves a people sensible of their dependence on the Almighty, to publicly and collectively acknowledge their gratitude for His favors and mercies, and humbly beseech for their continuance; and whereas, the people of the United States, during the year now about to end, have special cause to be thankful for general prosperity, an abundant harvest, exemption from pestilence, foreign war and civil strife.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, concurring in any similar recommendations from the Chief Magistrates of the States, do hereby recommend to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 24th day of November next, then to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate for its continuance. In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE STORM SIGNAL CORPS.

A Station in Pittsburgh—Reports Daily.

The Government, as our readers are already aware, has organized a full signal corps, with stations scattered throughout the country, for the purpose of making meteorological observations and advising the public of the approach of storms. Those in charge of the stations in different localities will receive telegraphic reports from all other stations at stated times during each day. Mr. James West has been appointed to the station in this city, and has secured the rooms in the third story of Phelan's building, Fifth avenue, for his office. He is provided with all the instruments necessary for taking observations, and is now making arrangements for commencing work. It is expected that he will be prepared to receive the first reports on Monday next. These reports will be published in the papers, and also be bulletined at different points in the city, in order that the public may be as fully informed as possible in regard to the changes which may occur. The workings of this system, when fully organized, will be of the utmost advantage to the public.—*Evening Mail* Oct. 18th.

OUR NEXT CONGRESS.

The political complexion of the Representatives, of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska in the Forty-second Congress as compared to the Forty-first, is, as far as can be gained from all the information received, as follows.

In the Forty-first Congress, Pennsylvania had eighteen Republicans and six Democrats. In the Forty-second, it will stand fifteen Republicans and nine Democrats. Ohio had in the Forty-first Congress, thirteen Republican Representatives to six Democrats, and will have the same in the Forty-second. In Indiana the Forty-second. In Indiana the Forty-second Congress the Democracy claim the representation will be five Republicans to six Democrats. In Iowa, there will be the same number—six Republicans. Nebraska will stand in the Forty-second as in the Forty-first Congress, with one Republican representative. In North Carolina the Republicans lost five of the Representatives. Maine and Vermont, the same now as in the Forty-first Congress. The entire number of Representatives is 242. Thus far the Republicans have elected 48, requiring them yet to elect 74 to gain a majority. For these 74 we have Massachusetts 10, Michigan 6, Illinois 14, New Hampshire 3, Rhode Island 2, Wisconsin 6, Kansas 1, New Jersey 5, Missouri 9, Minnesota 2, Connecticut 4, West Virginia 3, New York 31. While all of these States will not be carried by the Republican party, yet, allowing all possible loss, the House will stand Republican. South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia cannot fail to secure the number far above the requisite amount of 74, to gain the required majority.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

A Balloon Battle.

The following extraordinary statement appears in a Belgian paper called the *Nouvelles de Jour*, from one of their correspondents at the seat of war, which note was conveyed to Brussels by a carrier-pigeon:

"PARIS, Oct. 1.—Nadar returned yesterday to Paris. His return was not effected without much trouble, although his balloon was favored by a good wind since his departure from Tours. But I will relate the facts in their chronological order. He left Tours at six o'clock in the morning, and the bold aeronaut arrived in view of Paris at 11 o'clock, floating about 3,000 meters above the fort of Charenton. At the same time as the Intrepide—which was the name of Nadar's balloon—appeared a second was observed in the horizon. Nadar was seen to display a streamer with the French national colors. Immediately another national flag floated from the car of the other balloon. Vigorous hurrahs and cries of 'C'est Duroufl!' proceeding from the garrison of the fort, greeted the appearance of the two aeronauts, whose balloons gradually approached. When they were within a short distance of each other, suddenly a loud report was heard in the air, followed by a series of explosions. These were at first thought to be demonstrations or signals of victory, until Nadar was seen to fling himself into the network of his balloon and to cling to its sides. During this time the other aeronaut continued discharging shots at Nadar, which were traced in the sky by their luminous effects. The Intrepide descended rapidly, and it appeared to the spectators below that some incomprehensible event had taken place above. But mark what the French flag in the neighboring balloon had come to. It had been removed, and a black and yellow standard was observed to be floating in its place. Then all was explained. 'Treason! it is a Prussian balloon! he has fired on the Intrepide! Nadar is lost!' were the cries that burst simultaneously from the French people. But Nadar was safe; for he was seen to descend rapidly to his car, and the balloon to nearly reach the earth. He cast out the ballast, and reascended, having stopped the hole made in his balloon by his adversary. Then shots were rapidly fired, from the Intrepide into the Prussian balloon, which one, losing all power, descended to the earth with rapidity velocity. A detachment of Uhlans who were in the plain, and who had been following the aerial combatants throughout this exciting struggle, rushed forward, and surrounding the balloon, received their champion—God knows in what condition—and then all hastened off at full speed to the Prussian advanced posts. In the meantime Nadar descended safely at Charenton, where he still remains."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the next Legislature:

SENATE.

1 W W Watt R
2 A W Benson R
3 Geo Agnew R
4 George Connell R
5 R J Brooks R
Henry S Evans R
6 James W Knight D
7 Ed Albright D
8 J De Witt Davis D
9 W M Randall D
10 A G Sandford D
11 P H Osmerhout R
12 Sam'l G Turner D
13 A G Olmsted R
14 A H Dill D
15 C R Backalew D
16 David Mamma R
17 E Bigham R
18 J B Merrill R
19 A G Miller D
19 C M Duncan D
20 Moses Pleasley D
21 T B Pearsites D
Dr Crawford D
22 Harry White R
23 Wm A Wallace D
24 A A Purman D
25 Thomas Hooper R
O H Anderson R
26 J S Rupp R
27 Jabez Kerr R
28 Harrison Allen R
29 O B Schoonover R

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia.
1st S P Thompson R.
2d George McGowan D
3d Thomas Josephs D
4th W Elliott R
5th Wm Duffy R
6th John P Mooney D.
7th B Rahman R
8th W Marshall R
9th Geo A Quigley D
10th J S Stylmarr R
11th S M Hager R
12th John Lamon R
13th John Dunsmuir R
14th John Cloud R
15th A Albright R
16th Wm F Smith R
17th A Campbell D
18th James Miller R

Armstrong.
George Kelly D

Bucks.
W H Rose D
Garber & Monroe.

Berks.
W B Leonard D
John D Hall D

Clinton, Cameron & Potter.
A C Noyes D

Cambria.
A C Smith, R.
John E Parsons R

Delaware.
Tyrone Lewis D

Erie.
George W Starr R
I Newton Miller R

Fayette.
Thomas B Schnatterly D

Greene.
Rob't McConnell D

Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.
H J. McAteer D
Abraham Rohrer D

Lycoming, Sullivan and Union.
Samuel Wilson D
John Cummings D
S Clingan R

Luzerne.
George Corey R
S W Ross D
Richard Williams R

Northumberland.
R Montgomery D

Perry and Franklin.
D R Millikes D
G W Skinner D

Schuylkill.
James Ellis D
J Bowen D
Francis McKeon D

Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.
W H Sanner R
R F. Wishart R

Susquehanna and Wyoming.
E H Fletcher R
M Caldwell R

Tioga.
Henry S Evans R

Venango.
James W Knight D

Warren.
Ed Albright D

Washington.
J De Witt Davis D
W W Randall D

Westmoreland.
R A G Sandford D

Wayne and Pike.
H A Overfield R

Wyoming.
Sam'l G Turner D

Clarion.
A G Olmsted R

Clearfield.
A H Dill D

Cambria.
C R Backalew D

Mercer.
David Mamma R

Allegheny.
Isaac Heyster D
J H Kerr R
D N White R
J H Kerr R
Henry Warner R
J W Mohr R
M S Hampheys R
J Taylor R

Berks.
J A Conrad D
A T O Keffer D
H M Schwartz D

Bucks.
Samuel Darrogh D
S O Purcell D

Bradford and Sullivan.
James H Webb R
P H Buck, R.

Blair.
S L Hewet R

Chester.
Levi Priner R
J C Roach R
S H Hooper R

Crawford.
J H Gray R
D D Williams D

Columbia and Montour.
Thomas Chalfant D

Cumberland.
John S Leidig D

Westmoreland and Indiana.
Hanlb bloan D (gain)
Thomas McMullen R
A M Fulton R

Lancaster.
George Whitson R
John E Wiley R.
A C Reinoehl R
Henry M Engle R

Lebanon.
Jonathan Zerbe R

Lehigh.
Adam Woolcret D
Herman M Feiter D

Mercer, Lawrence and Butler.
A P Moore R
N D Clark R
G W Flegger R
E A Wheeler R

Montgomery.
J J C Harvey D
O G Morris D

Northampton.
Samuel Rollman D
D Engleman D

Tioga and Potter.
B B Stone R.
Jas S Mann R

Venango and Warren.
J D McJunkin R
G W Stone R

Washington and Beaver
D M Letherman R
J Mickey R
W Shimerlock R

Wayne and Pike.
David A Wells D

York.
Lemuel Ziegler D
F J Magee D

RECAPITULATION.

According to the above showing, the Senate will stand 17 Republicans to 16 Democrats; and the House 56 Republicans to