The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Dec. 14th, 1870.

THE Republicans of the First Senatorial district, on last Wednesday nominated Joseph R. Lyndall, esq. for State Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Watt (Rep.) who died two or three weeks ago. Mr. Lyndall is represented as a strong man, and the probabilities are that he will carry the district.

A COMMUNICATION from an active country Republican touching the recent action of the County Committee and signed "Anti Quay," is withheld, for the present at least. If the writer will call at the ARGUS office, some time when he is in town we will give him our reasons for its non-publication at this time.

IN consequence of dissensions among the Republican members of the Alabama Legislature, the Democrats succeed in electing Judge Goldthwaite U. S. Senator for that State on the 6th inst. Willard Warner (Rep.) is the present Senator, and was a candidate for re-election, but was unable to poll the vote of his party in the contest referred to.

THE second annual message of President Grant appears in the ARGUS of to day. It will be read with deep interest by the public generally. It is a document worthy of its illustrious author, and will serve to endear him still more in the hearts of the loyal people of the country. The Republican papers throughout the whole country speak very favorably of it, and the Democratic organs have little or no fault to find with its subject matter.—We commend it to the readers of the ARGUS who will profit by giving it a careful perusal.

MR. FREDERICK DOUGLAS, undoubtedly the ablest and most practical (politically speaking) colored man in the United States, has purchased the *New National Era* of Washington City, and is about to take editorial control of that paper. Mr. Douglas will move his family to Washington in a few days. The want of a newspaper, conducted by an able, prudent, colored man, has been felt in this country for some time, and Mr. Douglas's project will therefore very likely meet with a success not usually accorded to new papers.

AND now into the lecture field comes John H. Surratt, who was tried a couple of years ago, as one of the conspirators who assassinated President Lincoln. On the evening of the 6th inst., he told the people of Rockville Md. what *he* knew about the assassination referred to, and all summed up, headmits being connected with Booth and others in a project to kidnap the President and carry him off to Richmond, but denies that he had anything to do with the taking of his life. He says he was in Elmira, N. Y. when he first heard of the murder. This may or may not be so. His word on that point needs confirmation.

A LAW SUIT, in which considerable interest was felt, not only by river men but by the public at large, was tried in Memphis last week. Messrs Riddle and Coleman of Pittsburgh brought suit against General Gideon Pillow and Major J. J. Murphy late of the Confederate army, for coal seized by their order at Memphis, at the beginning of the war. The case was tried in the United States Circuit Court and continued for a week. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs for about $40,000. A motion was immediately made for a new trial.

WE have the authority of the N. Y. *Tribune* of last Saturday for stating that the English Mission is about to be filled by Gen. Schenck of Ohio. The Gen. will bring to the discharge of his new duties the same ability and zeal which have characterized his former service, and a social tact and culture that will be of great value in the delicate and difficult work which is before him. We are not too sanguine of the results of the coming discussion of our differences with England, but we are sure that with Gen. Schenck as our Envoy, our side of the case will receive the best possible treatment. We congratulate the country upon the Minister and the Administration upon its choice.

THE turmoil prevalent for a year or two past about the removal of the National Capital to a point further west, seems to have subsided, and the general belief now is that Washington will continue to be the Seat of Government for many years to come. The removal scheme was confined to a few western politicians and real estate owners, who no doubt saw visions of great prosperity and personal wealth in the project. After holding a number of meetings in the west, and passing long strings of resolutions, in favor of "squelching out" Washington, they appeared before General Grant and wanted his opinion on the subject. He is reported to have told them that their movement was impracticable, and that if the Capital was ever removed from Washington City it could only be accomplished by the concurrence of *three fourths of the States of the Union*. Whether this is Constitution law, or common sense, it appears to have had the effect of stopping further agitation on the subject, and inducing the Capital "removers" to return to their homes, where it is to be hoped they will remain wiser, if not sadder men.

THE European war news has been more than usually exciting during the past week. The Prussians within this period of time have captured Orleans, Rouen, Gidy, Janvey and Prinis, together with some 15,000 prisoners, 100 pieces of artillery, mitrailleuses and small arms in large numbers. The reported successes of the French troops were greatly exaggerated, and the belief is now general throughout all Europe that Paris will soon fall, and the strugle close.

In the North German Parliament, on the 7th inst. the consolidation of the various German Powers was announced, and the title of Emperor conferred on King William of Prussia, who has accepted the rank. In England the belief is prevalent that Napoleon will again be called to the head of affairs in France. They say there that private advices from all parts of France indicate a reaction everywhere in favor of the restoration of the Emperor; the people contrasting twenty years of order and prosperity, with the present misery and anarchy. The Provisional government have proved incompetent, either to conduct war or to negotiate peace: Napoleon refuses to give his sanction to any schemes for his restoration at present, saying that his part is silent inaction until the Republicans either capitulate or are dispersed.

QUITE an excitement among the politicians, was created last week by the publication of a *private* letter written during the war by Rear Admiral D. D. Porter to Gideon Welles who was Secretary of the Navy at that time. Welles and Porter, it seems have not enjoyed a lamb-like disposition toward each other for some time past, and as the President a few months ago, nominated Porter to the Senate for the full grade of Admiral, the ex-Secretary, it is presumed, thought he could kill him off by the publication of the letter here referred to. In this letter Porter speaks very disparagingly of Gen. Grant, who was in immediate command of our armies at that time, and plainly states that while Grant does little or none of the hard work to put down the rebellion he is extremely solicitious to have all the glory resulting from its accomplishment. General Grant, has all along, had implicit confidence in Admiral Porter, and on seeing this letter in the newspapers, with Porter's name attached to it, he is said to have remarked, "this almost makes me lose confidence in human nature." Porter's letter is generally regarded as a mean production, but Secretary Welles' conduct in giving it publicity when it was marked "private" is looked upon as meaner still.

GENERAL IRWIN'S November report of the condition of the State Treasury is receiving very hearty commendation in all quarters of the commonwealth. The remarkable difference in the amounts of the State indebtedness paid off by Messrs. Mackey and Irwin respectively, is attracting very general attention, and we imagine that even General Irwin's bitterest enemies are forced to the conclusion that the State has never had a more efficient Treasurer than himself. The Harrisburg *State Journal*—by the way, the most reliable Republican paper published at the State capital—speaks of the reduction of the debt as follows: The steady reduction of the State debt is a most gratifying fact of which every citizen may speak with pride. The rate of reduction is increasing, and is this year more rapid than it was last. Under the administration of Mr. Mackey, in the Treasury office, in one year, $303,179.22 were paid, and during the seven months of Gen. Irwin's administration, from May 1 to November 30, 1870, the sum of $1,522,066.16 has been paid. Were it not that the premium on the State bonds has risen to a figure beyond the limit fixed by law, at which the Sinking Fund Commissioners may purchase, the debt might be reduced still more rapidly. No individual may, with fairness, appropriate to himself the honor of this gratifying fact. The economy and integrity of the Republican administration, in all the departments of the government, have produced this healthful state of our finances. Governor Geary and the officers, both elected and appointed under him, share the credit, for all have labored to attain this result.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from Washington on the 9th says there is a good deal of interest felt here on the subject of a repeal of the law requiring Congress to assemble on the 4th of March, and several bills have already been introduced to repeal the law during the present session, so as to delay the meeting of the XLIId Congress until next December. There is strong opposition on the part of the shrewdest Republicans to these bills, and, from an imperfect count, it seems probable that the law will stand, for political reasons. These reasons are founded in the fact that an attempt has been made, and is making, to disorganize the Republican party, and, by a coalition of the Democrats and what are termed "Revenue Reformers," or dissatisfied Republicans, secure the organization of the next House by electing a compromise Speaker, and thus divide the Committees and control the business of the House. The Republicans, or a majority of them, will oppose the repeal of the law in question, because they prefer to meet the subject of Revenue and its supporters at once, instead of waiting nine months for their plans to develop, and trusting to the uncertainty which the long delay would occasion. Several of the State elections will occur during the intervening time, and the Republicans are sure of being able to defeat any coalition, if the XLIId Congress assembles on the 4th of next March, and thus secure a straight Republican organization, but they argue that State interests and possible complications may arise from delay which might greatly embarrass them. It is thought that the Democrats will favor a repeal of the law in order to give them time to organize as strong an opposition as possible. It is not probable that the repeal bill will pass the House, but, in any event, the Senate is reasonable sure of insisting upon retaining the law, to provide against any emergency which may arise.

THE Census returns are still incomplete, though full returns from many of the States are in, and will be ready for publication as soon as they can be proved by counting three times in the census office. The returns from some portions of the South have been greatly delayed by attacks on the Deputy-Marshals, some of whom, especially when they have been negroes, having been driven out of their districts. The Marshal to whom a very difficult part of Kansas was assigned, and who had been four months in collecting his statistics, lost them all by flood in the Arkansas River, and was obliged to return and do his work a second time. Gen. Walker is doing everything in his power to hurry up the returns.

—The heaviest verdict ever given in Illinois on a breach of promise suit was on Saturday, at Waverly, in the suit of Isabella A. Smith, vs. S. I. Campbell. The damages were laid at $20,000, and the jury found for $18,000. This was the result of an attempt on the part of the defendant to destroy the character of the lady. A girl at Marion did not fare so well as her Waverly sister. She brought suit against a false lover for breach of promise, claiming $6,000, and the jury awarded her $4.

HERE AND THERE.

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has been called upon to decide, if a man gains a wife by falsely representing himself to be rich, shall she be divorced, the wife claiming that a marriage contract through such false pretenses is null and void. Of course the divorce cannot be granted, because, as in cases of false pretences to obtain money, it was the lady's duty to ascertain, before parting with herself, that the representations were correctly founded. The case is a remarkable illustration of how far discontented married people will go, in these free-love days, to procure their liberation from the marriage thrall. As well might a husband sue for a divorce on the ground of having been deceived by a wig, or by padded dresses, or by a row of false teeth.

—A clergyman (the Rev. C. G. Ames) at San Jose, Cal., has a wife who is a helpmate indeed; for recently when he was absent in pursuit of health, which preachers seem to lack rather more than they do grace, the Rev. Mrs. Ames arose, one Sabbath morning, got breakfast, washed and dressed the baby, put him to sleep sat down and reviewed her sermon, and then went to church and preached it, "to the entire satisfaction of a large and critical audience." It will be observed that this good lady attended to her domestic duties first, and not until these were fulfilled did she go to the pulpit. We mention the facts, in accordance with our rule of honorably recording all women who really do something besides talk.

—Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego would have had rather a warm time of it but for a miraculous interposition in their behalf; but theirs was a comparatively cool position for here it is stated that in the town of Bloomington, Ind., there are sixty-seven young women ready to be married, and only three marriageable young men, being an average of twenty-two sweethearts and one third of a sweetheart to each bachelor. He must indeed be difficult to please who from such a beautiful assortment, could not pick and choose; unless indeed his judgement should be paralyzed by an embarrassment of riches. Eastern swains who have failed to suit themselves here might wisely make a flying visit to Bloomington, that well-named city.

—One Dr. Duvall, who is in the Wisconsin State Prison for life (he murdered his wife), has presented to the autuorities a rather singular petition. He sets forth that he has become extremely pious, and also that he is a person of ability; he therefore respectfully asks that he may be appointed chaplain of the institution in which he is incarcerated. It certainly redounds to the credit of any prison that is able to grow (so to speak) its own chaplains; but we think there should be pretty good evidence of the Doctor's personal piety before he is intrusted with these delicate functions. Should he only be wearing a moral sheep-skin he might, as chaplain, do a great deal of mischief.

—The Fostoria *Review* publishes the following; Mrs. Sophia Hanna, wife of Mr. Hugh H. Hanna, living a mile and half west of Fostoria, died last Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, after a lingering illness of eight years, occasioned by a cancer in the stomach. Four or five hours after her death, when she had been properly laid out, the family, who were in an adjoining room, heard a noise like the falling of some heavy body on the floor, and hurrying into the room in which the deceased lay, they were horrified to discover that the gasses which had been accumulating in her stomach, finding no outlet, had burst it open with a report that actually jarred the whole house as can be testified to by reliable witnesses. A dark fluid, bearing no resemblance to blood was oozing from her mouth and nose, and altogether the scene was one that will not soon be forgotten.

—In Memphis John F. Thomas, a white man, and an ex-soldier of the Confederate army, was, in open church after the conclusion of the war, married to a Mrs. Christy, a woman of African descent, since which time the twain have lived as man and wife. On the 23d of June last, the parties were arrested on a charge of "cohabiting" tried and fined $25 each. The woman paid the fine; the man was subsequently released by the writ of *habeas corpus*, after being compelled to work in the chain-gang. He has now brought an action against the city of memphis, in the U. S. Circuit Court, for false imprisonment, laying his damages at $25,000. The law of the State of Tennessee prohibits the marriage of white and colored persons, but unquestionably, we think, such a statute is unconstitutional, and and so probably the Circuit Court will decide. In estimating the injustice which has been done to Thomas, and the outragous persecution to which he has been subjected, it is quite unnecessary to consider whether these mixed marriages are desirable or politic. Of course, from any point of view, they are infinitely preferable to the loose cohabitation of whites and blacks which prevailed before the Emancipation, and of which every mulatto in the country is a living memorial. It isn't the business of the law-makers to decide upon the wisdom or folly of marriages—Heaven help a great many sighing pairs if it were. If groom and bride keep outside the laws of consanguinity, society has nothing to do with their tastes.

THE following, from the *Erie Republican*, is published by request of Mr. Isaac Scott of Beaver:

The report of the State Treasurer for the month of November, is published, and shows that from May, 1870, to the 30th of November, 1870, General Irwin has redeemed State bonds and reduced the State debt to the extent of $1,521,600.16. In the corresponding period last year, Mr. Mackey paid 308,170.22. The improvement of our State credit, is seen in the fact, that while Treasurer Mackey paid three per cent. premium, Gen. Irwin has redeemed $1,300,000 at par, making a saving of $39,000. These are some of the results of the defeat of the "Mackey ring" last winter, and the reform in the Treasury department which that defeat forced the legislature to adopt.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 8, 1870.

Before the hour of 11 on Monday, the lobbies and galleries of both Houses of Congress were filled almost to over-flowing, waiting the assembling of the 2nd Session of the 41st Congress. An unusual large number of members were on the floors early, and such friendly shaking of hands among them "I never did see." Seeming to forget party and past differences; they all (with one or two exceptions) joined in having a jolly good greeting. Ben Butler and "Shoo fly Cox" took a hearty shake; also, did Benjamin take particular pains in looking up all his old enemies except Gen. Fransworth, the personalities between them last Session being too deep seated for reconciliation. The youthful Representative, Conger, of Texas, who improved his first opportunity on being admitted to his seat last Session to pitch into General Butler, characterising him to be anything but an honest man and a gentleman, was also observed shaking hands with Mr. B. and congratulating him on his good looks and his re-election to Congress. Mr. Dawes the able chairman of the Committee on appropriations, who out Generaled Gen. Schenck, chairman of the Committee on ways and means, the latter part of last Session, in getting the rule suspended to take up appropriation bills to the detriment of Gen. Schenock's programme, seems to receive particular attention from the members of both parties. But the rap of the hammer promptly at 12 by Speaker Blaine upon his desk, put a stop to this hilarity, and the 2nd Season was at once organized. The proceedings, so far this Session, being simply the resumption of the business of the last, there has nothing transpired sufficiently astounding to warrant particular note, except the calling up of the bill for extending the time for the completion of a rail-road from St. Croix river to the west end of Lake Superior, which some members explained as another attempt to swindle the Government out of more lands, belonging to her people, under the guise of mere extension of time for *completion* of the road. The rail-road grant lobby is in full force, and waiting very impatiently the coming up, in the regular order, of the several bills donating public lands to rail-road monopolists.

The weather, which has hardly been interrupted for the past three months, still continues warm. The nights are clear, cool, and frosty, and the days clearer and warmer than we are accustomed to experience in the New England States on the first of Oct.—The weather is really delightful; no one could hope for it to be as good in any latitude on the Globe. Members of Congress and others just arrived in the city, from all parts of the country, are charmed with the climate in which our National Capitol is located. By the way in talking with a prominent Western M. C. yesterday, I interrogated him as to the prospects of the removal of the U. S. Capitol to the banks of the Miss., and was answered that the whole question laid with the citizens of the District of Columbia. To be sure he said, "in some respects it is desirable that the Capital of the country should be centrally located, perhaps not necessarily Geographically central, simply *central* as to population; but in other respects accessibility, climate, and its proximity to, (but not in) the most important seaboard towns, is vastly more important." What can be your Western peoples objection to Washington? your correspondent asked "Nothing except the rebel sentiment here' and that, I notice from the recent unparalled yankee enterprise lately, is fast disappearing." But, Northern emigration South will doubtless change the political atmosphere, here much sooner than it would take to remove the Capitol. "That's so; for if it were to be removed so great would be the feeling of the people in the different sections West to dictate its location to suit their respective interests, that years of agitation and turmoil would elapse before it could be consummated." In short, wouldn't it be better to postpone the discussion of the subject altogether to the next generation? "Yes to the succeeding ones if we had the right so to do," was the reply.

If these capitol removal speculators would now only let us alone we would make considerable of a city of Washington in a very few years, and one which every American citizen would be proud to visit. Only a few years ago this city was under the iron rule of slavery; the people were aristocratic fogies, only interested in encouraging the propagation of old fogy ideas and the institution of slavery everywhere, and like the majority of Southerns cities the sanitary influence of Washington, was weak and ineffective; horses and cattle run at large and even hogs were let loose to root hog mires in the, then unpaved public streets. On the most fashionable drives could be seen holes so large that when a vehicle went into one, its top was scarcely visible. Since the War, however, things have changed. Northern emigration and Northern capital are making it a most desirable residing place. The finest of buildings have been erected, the *private* as well as the public grounds have been greatly improved and beautified, and the streets have nearly all been lifted from a quagmire, graded and paved; and lastly, Penna. avenue, one of the widest streets in the World, is now being repaved with wood pavement from the *Capitol* to the Treasury Department, a distance of one mile, making it the most beautiful street, and one of the finest drives of any city in the United States.

John H. Surratt, one of the Lincoln conspirators, has just delivered an address in the village of Rockville, a few miles from this city, upon the subject of the conspiracy. He gives a very clear, and, apparently, candid statement of his connection with the affair, and taken with the generally conceived opinion of the people, and of Butler, in particular, it is additional evidence to the fact that Mrs. Surratt was really and truly murdered. His statement agrees very generally with the evidence adduced in his trial, but explains many little points not brought out fully there It has such an air of truthfulness about it that it is almost impossible to doubt any part of it.

Butler would, no doubt, be greatly elated in having in this new grounds of attack upon Bingham, were it not for the fact, that for some reason or other, he is now fraternizing with Bingham and on the closest terms (apparently) of intimacy. It will not be long, likely, before the cause of this sudden friendship transpires.

CHIEL.

Western Pennsylvania Internal Revenue Collections.

We derive from the books of General J. B. Sweitzer, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the following comparative statement of the revenue collected in the twelve sub-divisions of his jurisdiction, in the years 1869 and 1870.

The energy and efficiency of the Supervisor is illustrated by the figures. The aggregate collections in the fiscal year ending 30th June 1870, amount to $1,230,504.89 more than in the preceeding year, an increase of more than 25 per cent., and yet no one believes that the *sources* of revenue were more in 1870 than in 1869, the conclusion is therefore inevitable that the office has been filled with greater fidelity, and the Government proportionately better served and its revenues better supervised.

District.	1869.	1870.
12th -	$ 364,873 57	$ 334,838 40
13th -	103,326 64	117,154 96
14th -	207,196 06	243,551 88
16th -	140,496 47	158,710 44
17th -	103,371 77	102,126 41
18th -	145,526 98	144,027 67
19th -	226,392 04	261,129 49
20th -	180,733 56	396,562 17
21st -	987,507 91	1,234,873 51
22nd -	1,695,512 40	2,037,843 99
23rd -	492,932 91	671,416 96
24th -	382,934 70	459,074 02
Total	$4,930,805 01	$6,161,309 90
		$4,930,805 01
Increase - - - - - -		$1,230,504 89

Erie and Beaver Canal Sold by the Sheriff—W. L. Scott Esq., President of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad the Purchaser, and $15,150 the Amount Realized.

The Erie *Dispatch* of Friday makes the following mention of the sale of the Erie canal: "William L. Scott, esq., of this city, is at least the nominal owner of the Erie and Beaver canal, he having bought it at Sheriff's sale, on Tuesday afternoon, the property having been sold immediately upon the discharge of the motion to continue the sale. It is understood that Mr. Scott bought up about $80,000 worth of judgments against the canal, before purchasing it at auction. It was struck off: the canal for $17,000; the canal dredge for $1,000; and the office furniture and fixtures for $150. As an offset to the smaller judgements on which the canal was sold, it was alleged that J. N. McCullough, esq., held judgments amounting to $1,200,000 against the property. A certificate of sale was given to Mr. Scott yesterday. There are a large number of persons (canal boatmen, etc., interested in the labor of the canal, who are anxious to learn the status of affairs with reference to it, so that they can shape their business for next season. Boatmen felt undecided last season whether to build boats or repair old ones, on account of the uncertainty as to whether the canal would be abandoned or not. We would like to see all the avenues of trade to Erie kept open and in good condition to transport to and from it the articles of her commerce.

CAREER OF MRS. LAURA FAIR.

Mrs. Laura Fair, the murderer of A. C. Crittenden, in San Francisco, has been remarkably ready in the use of the pistol throughout her diversified career. Her husband committed suicide, and her next "protector" in Mexico, a petty chief in Chihuahua, was killed by the natives because they hated his mistress. A southern correspondent continues her history as follows:

"In 1861 she prompted her nephew to rob the treasury box of the Panama steamer, but he was detected and punished, though afterward released on turning State's evidence against his confederates.

In 1862 the silver discoveries in the State of Nevada caused a rush of population to that territory. She took up her residence in Virginia City, and soon afterward, in conjunction, with a male partner, opened the Tahoe House. The sympathies of Mrs. Fair were intensely Southern, while those of her partner were equally strong in favor of the North. On the 4th of July he determined to hoist the national banner over the hotel, and she threatened to shoot him if he did. He made the attempt, and she fulfilled her threat, inflicting a severe, but not mortal wound. She then raised the "bonny blue flag," and stood by it for twelve hours, pistol in hand, defying the whole city to pull it down.

"She was tried for the attempted murder, and Mr. Crittenden, whose political sympathies were in full accord with her own, volunteered to undertake her defense, and was so successful that the jury acquitted her without leaving the box. From that time an inmoral intimacy existed between the two, which lasted until a year ago, when, after a quarrel, she laid in wait for him on the steps of his office and flashed a pistol in his face as he came out. The cap snapped, and she was thus saved from her attempted crime. Last July she again married, the victim being a Chicago man. He was worth seventy-five thousand dollars, but kept such a tight hold on the purse strings that she procured a divorce in less than six weeks. She then tried to renew her connection with Mr. Crittenden, though only with partial success. That gentleman offered her an annuity of five thousand dollars for the rest of her life if she would leave the State and annoy him no more. This offer was rejected, and his friends then advised him to repel her for once and forever. But the one great error of his life was to bring with it an awful punishment. All his efforts to escape from her toils were fruitless."

REPUBLICAN UNITY.

Appeal to Senator Scott to use His Influence.

(From the Philadelphia Telegraph.)

The time has come when the Republican party must be restored to the confidence of the people, or it must accept a rapid decline and fall. In Pennsylvania its position is one of peculiar peril. Has it no leaders, clothed with its honors, to interfere and point the way to safety and success? Cameron could not if he would, and he would not if he could, for Republican regeneration means the end of the corrupt enthralment of the administration. Senator Scott could and should emerge from the official obscurity and doubtful atmosphere he has unwittingly permitted to envelope him, and become the bold champion of the elevation and honest advancement of Republicanism. Although inexperienced in subtle political management, he has the ability essential to the task. He is respected as a senator who is above the petty conflicts which have belittled the President. He is blameless in character, and thrice armed as he would be by his just cause, he could not fail in the grand effort if he were to step to the front. He sees and knows the demoralization that is progressing around him, and eating like a horrible cancer at the vitals of the party, and the remedy is so plain and the path of duty so clearly marked out that he could not err in the movement. Great opportunities occur but seldom in a lifetime, and the opportunity of Senator Scott is now! If he shall fail to grasp it, and continue to be subordinated to mean ability and consummate trickery, he will retire from the duties with which he is charged leaving to history only this record.—*He served in the United States Senate with Simon Cameron.*

THE PRESIDENT AND HUMAN NATURE.

The publication of Admiral Porter's letter is said to have wrung from the lips of President Grant the exclamation: "This almost makes me lose confidence in human nature." The President, however, upon a careful survey of his surroundings, will learn that it is a poor sort of human nature that he has of late confided to. When he was a great General in the heat of a tremendous struggle for the defence of the life of the nation he was surrounded by soldiers tried by fire, and true to the cause, for the success of which, they perilled their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred Honors. There were Sherman, and Thomas, and Meade, and Sheridan, and Sedgwick, and Hancock, and Howard, and Geary, and Butler, and Banks, and Stoneman, and Burnside, and Warren, and a host of others, in whom the commander of the army could have implicit confidence, because they were men worthy to be trusted and honored. These great soldiers sought only the nation's good they labored, and fought, and prayed for victory and peace. Not so with the fawning, flattering sycophants who now dance attendance at the White House. They are "professional politicians" who labor, and fight, and swear, for official promotion and for spoils.

Good and true men are modest and manly in all their deportment; they will not elbow their way through a disreputable crowd to gain an audience with the Chief Magistrate of the nation. They ask no favors, they seek no patronage, they never volunteer advice; they do not fawn and flatter in public, and swear and swagger, and denounce in private. It has ever been the misfortune of those in high places to be surrounded by the basest portions of human nature; by men who stoop to conquer; and, having conquered, despise, overthrow, and reject. There are this day, in Washington, troops of just such men as Porter; men who, in private correspondence and in private conversation, denounce, ridicule, and condemn the president, but their deception is so skillfully practiced that they enjoy his unbroken confidence, and control the public patronage in their respective districts and States. Having got out of him all they can, they will cast him aside as a dry rind of lemon, from which no more juice can be squeezed. Such is the human nature in which President Grant has "almost lost confidence." Whenever he shall altogether "lose confidence" in it, he will gather to his support a higher and a purer human nature, in which he can never "lose confidence," and he will be a wiser and happier man.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Agents For PHYSICAL LIFE OF MAN AND WOMAN.

GREAT ADVICE TO BOTH SEXES—a highly moral and chaste work, being a compendium of the laws whose observance brings health and happiness, and whose infraction, disease and misery. It contains a plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise on the latest English, French, and German works, covering a difficult yet all-important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband and Son; principles of purity, moral and physical, elements of individual, social and national welfare, and is couched in language that cannot offend the most fastidious delicacy. It will find its way into and prove a blessing to many a household. Agents wanted everywhere. For full description, with table of contents, address—

PARMLEE & CO., 181 Race st., Cincinnati, O. dec14:6w

Election Notice.

NATIONAL BANK OF BRIGHTON, NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 7, 1870.

The stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday, (the 10th day) of January next (1871), between the hours of 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock of the said day.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r. dec7tz

Forty-First Year.

Godey's Lady's Book FOR 1871

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