The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., March 15th, 1871.

Assistant Supervisor R. T. Gaines, accompanied by the Deputy U. S. Marshall, A. H. Attarson, and a squad of Federal soldiers, left Nashville on the 27th of February for a raid on the illicit distillers in the third district. They have succeeded in breaking up twelve distilleries and destroying thirty-six thousand gallons of beer at Shell Mound, in Smith county, Tennessee. The party was fired upon by bushwhackers, but no one was hurt. District Supervisor Gaines was shot in the thigh by an accidental discharge of his pistol. The wound is severe but not dangerous. The remainder of the party are still in search of contraband distilleries.

Miss Anna Ella Carroll, of Baltimore, Md., was the first petitioner who succeeded in getting her memorial presented and referred in the Senate of the present congress. She claims to be a natural military genius, who, without the advantages of a West Point education, conceived and planned the Tennessee river campaign during the great rebellion—which has hitherto been ascribed to General Grant—and she asks Congress to pay her a good round sum for her services. Her petition was refered to the Military Committee, which last session reported in favor of paying her $5,000 for her strategic services; but the bill died on the Senate calendar of unfinished business at the expiration of the last Congress. There is no resisting the prayers of a beautiful woman. So well is this fact known, that women lobbyists are employed in almost every case where the treasury is to be depleted for private interests.

One of the correspondents who accompanied the San Domingo Commission, is very sanguine on the subject of the speculation Uncle Samuel would make in the purchase or annexation of that Island. He says the Bay of Samna is worth two millions of dollars, which would pay off the debt, leaving the public land over. Say this is one-fourth of the republic, or 8,620,000 acres (the whole area being 22,000 square miles,) and averaging it at fifty cents an acre, the new concern would start with a clear capital of $1,760,000. The population is now only 120,000. By the time it doubles land will not be so cheap. So those who want to buy corner lots had better hurry, or the people of the neighboring islands will get the start of them. These alone will double the population. An impoverished Frenchman, who is used to a similar climate, would rather go to San Domingo, and make money for himself, than stay at home to pay it in taxes to the Prussians. His countrymen who are already on this island are writing to him about it, reminding him how rich were the French planters of Hayti, whom slavery drove out, and suggesting that if he gets tired, in a few years he can go back to Paris with enough to be comfortable. A prosperous Yankee who went down in the Tybee to look, and stayed to speculate, thinks that mahogany forests, even at twenty dollars an acre "will pay first rate." He will risk the fever. Maybe some more of his people might do the same. Where there is certain wealth there will be rapid emigration.

Great excitement was created in Washington city on the evening of Wednesday last, caused by a rumor that the majority of the Senate caucus committee had resolved to depose Sumner as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which position he has held for the last twelve years consecutively. Investigation proved the rumor correct; and, unless something occurs to change the result, it will be brought into general caucus, where the discussion will in all probability prove as warm and bitter as was that of the removal of Stephen A. Douglass, during Mr. Buchanan's Administration. Sumner's friends—in the event of his ouster by caucus—will throw the controversy into the open Senate, and argue the right of Senators to independent judgment on treaties before the country. Discreet Republicans look upon this movement as fraught with ruinous consequences and likely to result in a schism of the party.

At eleven o'clock a. m. on the 9th the Republican Senators met in caucus, with a full attendance, and the committee on Standing Committees submitted a report, which after a long and bitter debate was sustained. It placed Mr. Cameron at the head of the Foreign Relations, and transfered Mr. Sumner to the chairmanship of the committee on elections. Mr. Sumner at once declined, and challenged criticism of his conduct during the twelve years he occupied the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He spoke at some length, and then withdrew from the caucus.

On the tenth inst., the Senate adopted the Republican caucus slate for Standing Committees; leaving Mr. Sumner out, and placing Cameron as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations. Mr. Wilson and Shurz denounced the action of the Senate, as unwise in displacing Mr. Sumner—the oldest member of the Senate—from that Committee at this stage of our affairs with Great Britain, and for the reasons assigned. Disraeli may now boast that his bullying speech against Mr. Sumner has intimidated the American Senate, and compelled it to implicitly censure the utterances of that Senator relative to the Alabama Claims. We deem the course taken in this matter—by Republican Senators—unwise and impolitic, to say the least.

Some two or three weeks since it will be remembered, we chronicled the discovery of what was alleged to be a rich silver mine near the north shore of Lake Superior, and that some of the ore had been sent to an assayer to ascertain its value. Several years ago, a company was formed for working the copper mines of Isle Royal, in Lake Superior, for silver; but the per centage of the precious metal was so small that it had to be abandoned, and it has subsequently been worked for copper alone. It is known to miners that most of the copper mines of the Lake Superior region contain silver, and it had long since been predicted that rich leads would be discovered in the future. Such appears to have been the result in the discovery made on the little islet alluded to above, which is now declared to be the richest silver lode in the known world. The ore smelted has yielded an average of $1,700 currency per ton, while the richest mines in Mexico do not exceed $350 per ton. Silver Islet is the name by which this spot is known. It is of a rounded, irregular shape, about twenty-five yards in diameter, rising not more than four feet above the level of the lake in still weather. When the lake is disturbed in rough weather, the waves wash clean over it. There is no vegetation on the islet, and to the unscientific eye it appears to be simply quartz rock. The shaft or drift is, of course, partly below the level of the lake, and is from eight to twelve feet in diameter. Nearly a hundred and fifty tons have been raised and prepared for shipment in less than two months working of the mine. The smelting furnace is in New Jersey. The assayer of the mint in Philadelphia has reported the result of his experiment with the ore. It contains galena with native silver. About twenty-five per cent. of it is metallic lead.

There is no gold, which in silver ore is an uncommon circumstance. There is an appreciable quantity of sulphur. There is neither antimony nor zinc, nor any ingredient that interferes with the ready fusion of the metals. Six specimens selected from various parts of the shaft are reported by the assayer of the mint to have yielded at the rate respectively per ton, of $13,000, $4,000, $11,000, $8,500, $11,000, and $17,200. The assayer truly characterizes this as an unprecedented yield.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

The probability of an early adjournment of Congress seems to lessen with every day's session, notwithstanding the decided demonstration in the House in passing a resolution on last Saturday week, to terminate it in eight days. The President informed the joint committee, who waited upon him with the information that the XLIId Congress was organized and ready to receive any communication he might see proper to make, that he would not be prepared to send in a message for a week or so; and expressed the wish that Congress, in the intrim, would designate no day for adjournment. In the House, on the 7th inst., a motion was made to proceed to the appointment of Standing Committees, which although not a question of privilege, was entertained by the speaker. During its consideration there was a manifest change of opinion, in regard to an early adjournment, expressed on the part of members since their vote on the resolution referred to above. The almost imperative demand for legislation to protect loyal citizens from the murderous assaults of an organized band of cut-throats in the South, has its effect upon some members in staying their demand for an early adjournment. The repeal of the income tax operates upon others, and the consideration of the annexation of San Domingo upon another class. The free-traders demand a continuence of the session; on the other hand all the Democratic members—for political effect—vote solidly for an early adjournment; and they are seconded by the protectionists. The probabilities are they will be defeated.

In alluding to Ku-Klux outrages, while urging legislation in behalf of loyal citizens of the South before adjournment, Mr. Butler, of Mass., said "the House could not shut its eyes to the fact that there was a state of things in the southern part of the country which called for legislation to enable the President to carry out the constitutional guarantees of protection to life, liberty and property. He desired to enter on no legislation, but he trusted it was in view of this condition of things that the President had intimated his desire that Congress should not fix any day for adjournment during the week. He quite agreed it was better not to appoint the general Committees of the House for the purpose of going into general legislation, but, he did hope the House would not adjourn so soon. It would be false to its duty to the nation, false to its duty to the Constitution if it adjourned, and left the state of things in the South that now was there, and left the President powerless to correct it. In this connection he sent to the clerk's desk to be read a report made to Governor Scott of South Carolina, by John. B. Hubbard, Chief Constable, stating that in Laurens county since the 19th of October, 1870, there had been a Judge of Probate and eleven others killed, fifty mal-treated and one hundred and fifty driven from their homes in one county alone, as well as many outrages in other counties.

The United States steamer Periwinkle, of three hundred and eighty-seven tons burden, in which Captain Hall intends to convey his exploring party to the Arctic regions, is now on the ways at the Washington Navy Yard, receiving a complete overhauling. She is being strengthened with heavy timbers, and will receive additional sheathing with a coating of cork interposed. Of her two boilers, one is arranged so that blubber can be used as fuel. A propeller well is to be attached for the protection of the screw against the ice. The work of repairing is under the supervision of a constructor who has charge of fitting out the vessels employed in former Arctic expeditions. The Periwinkle, it is stated, will when completed, be in almost as good condition as a new vessel. The expedition, it is anticipated, will sail in May.

Thos. A. Scott of the Penn'a. Central Railroad has been elected President of the Union Pacific Railroad. In accepting the position, he delivered an address, as a condition precedent to accepting the office he demanded that all unsettled contracts for the construction and equipment of the road should be adjusted and paid. That all the floating debt of the Company should be provided for as it matures by actual sales and assets in hand applicable to that purpose. Both these conditions having been complied with and a satisfactory balance in cash and assets remaining in the Treasury to provide for contingent wants, he accepted the position.

On Saturday last the German Minister called upon President Grant and presented him a letter from William, of Prussia, notifying him of his assumption of the title of Emperor at the request of the other German sovereigns and of the free cities of Germany.

HERE AND THERE.

—London ladies refuse to wear their back hair low in the neck, say the fashions. Of course, they repudiate anything low.

—Two Montreal gentlemen, spirituously festive, tried to dance a jig in church to the music of the organ, and were cruelly ejected.

—The Philadelphia Press says if our Congressmen, after a sharp debate, do not embrace their opponents, as French Assemblymen do, they ask each other to drink, which is just as affectionate.

—Charitable ladies in New York, when getting up fairs, send circulars to gentlemen whom they desire as patrons, informing them that they are expected to take so many tickets, and that unless they write to the contrary, the tickets will be sent. That's a dreadful custom.

—Col. John Baxter was much laughed at a short time ago when he commenced $550,000 worth of libel suits against newspapers. He seems however, to know what he is about, for his first action, against the Knoxville *Whig and Register*, has resulted in a verdict of $27,000 for him.

—A yeally young Chicagoan bought poison because a chambermaid jilted him for a street-car conductor. He bid her an affectionate farewell, and announced his dire purpose of leaving the world, but a night in the station-house cured him of his desire for suicide.

—*Richard Adams Locke, who has just died on Long Island, aged 71,* was the author of the famous Moon Hoax, which thirty-five years ago set the country by the ears over Sir John Herschel's reported astronomical discoveries at the Cape of Good Hope, and made a world-wide reputation for the New York *Sun*. It was reprinted in pamphlet form in 1859.

—The London *Post* learns that the prospect for the settlement of all matters of dispute between the United States and England by the Joint High Commission at Washington is very promising. There is, says the *Post*, an evident disposition to treat all topics with fairness. Discussions will take place upon the question of Fisheries, and afterwards upon the Alabama Claims.

—Toombs, the Georgian Bombastes Furioso, having noticed with what ease licenoclasts demolish pet myths and prove that the Tells and the Pocahontases never were, comes out now in a denial of his ever having said he would call his slave roll on Bunker Hill. But this will never do, no one will believe him any more than if he were to deny that he was the hero of that cheerful lay commencing "Hark from the Toombs a doleful sound!"

Gath, the free-trade, free-land of the Chicago *Tribune*, living in Washington, has got so incensed and provoked by bad whisky and the constant though slow progress of correct ideas and principles of political economy, that he avers we might as well write Pennsylvania over the face of our maps, and asserts that Pennsylvania is trying to get $50,000,000, in four huge jobs, out of the United States Government. This Gath is the same delectable person who called Pennsylvania laboring men mendicants, etc.

—*It is probable that a statue will be erected to the Hon. John Morissey as soon as that to Hon. Wm. Tweed is finished. The only trouble seems to be that the Tammany sachems want him to be represented in one of the classical attitudes for which he first became famous, with the gloves upon his hands; while the young Democracy wish to have him in Senatorial robes with a scroll in his hand, while bas reliefs upon the pedesta will depict the great deeds which won him his position as a leader in the Democratic party. It has not been decided whether to place the monument when completed in the Capitol at Washington, Central Park New York—or the penitentiary at Sing Sing.*

—On Monday of last week, during the trial of three negroes before Justice Bramlette of Meridian, Mississippi, for riotous conduct one prisoner named Finley, shot and instantly killed Justice Bramlette. An indiscriminate firing ensued, and two negroes were killed in the court room. The negro who killed the Justice jumped from the second story window but was pursued and shot to death by the Sheriff and his posse. The citizens assembled in large numbers and with arms assisted the officers and Sheriff, who commanded them to disarm the negroes. In the execution of this order, several negroes were killed by the Sheriff's party during the night. The total number of persons killed as far as positively known was seven—six negroes and Judge Bramlette.

A remarkable suicide occurred in New York on Monday the 6th inst. Hugh Pollard and David Reu have for many years been partners in real estate business, but a short time since resolved to dissolve partnership. They owned a number of lots of land in New York and New Jersey, and agreed to draw for the lots. They did so and by a freak of fortune Pollard drew all the New York lots valued at $101,000 on which there were mortgages for $27,000. Rea drew the New Jersey, valued at $88,000 and mortgaged for $22,000. Rea was so enraged at his bad luck that he went home and proceeded to his room and procured a razor and cut his throat. He was discovered by his wife a few minutes afterwards and medical aid was procured but he was past help.

—A shocking case of depravity occurred in Milwaukee on Monday last. An Irishman named W. McCarthy, who had been arraigned in the municipal court on a charge of drunkenness, was afterwards released because of the death of his child. Instead of going home, as was expected, McCarthy continued his spree until night, when he returned to his family in a state of beastly intoxication. Immediately upon entering the house he took the candles surrounding the coffin of his child and threw them into the stove, after which he seized the dead body of his child by the legs and attempted to hurl it through a window. The timely force of friends prevented the consummation of the diabolical act. He was handed over to the police and sent to the house of correction to serve out his term of imprisonment.

HURRICANE.

Horses on the Rampage.

Freaks of the Wind at St. Louis—Several Railroad Depots, Dwelling Houses, &c., Demolished—A Train Of Cars, Including a Thirty Ton Locomotive, Blown from the Track and Hurled Forty Feet Into a Slough—Seven Persons Known to Have Been Killed—Thirty or Forty Seriously Injured—Damage to Property Over $750,000.

St. Louis, March 8, 1871.

A most terrific hurricane passed over a portion of East St. Louis between two and three o'clock this afternoon. The wind first came from the southeast, accompanied by a brisk shower, but suddenly veered to the southwest, and came with a fury and force never before witnessed in this latitude. It first struck the elevator on the bank of the river and took a part of its roof off, and passing on in a due northeast direction, it totaly demolished the freight depot of the St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad eight hundred feet long by one hundred wide, and a water tank 90 feet high, and the passenger depot of the Southeastern Railroad; two freight depots, portions of the passenger depot and ticket office, and the round-house of the Chicago and Alton Railroad; the car-house, scale office, freight office and part of one of the freight depots of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; the freight and passenger depots of the Toledo and Wabash Road, and a number of dwelling houses in the vicinity. A portion of the roof of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis depot was blown off. Nearly all the derricks and other appliances used in the construction of the bridge were torn from their places and blown into the river. Everything within a width of from two hundred to three hundred yards was actually torn to pieces.

A whole train of cars, including a thirty ton locomotive, was blown from the track and whirled some forty feet into a slough. Another train of thirteen cars, laden with grain, was overthrown and smashed, and one car blown into the river. A train coming in on the Terre Haute Road, when at Brooklyn, three miles north of East St. Louis was blown from the track and some forty cars standing on a side track of the Toledo, Wabash and Chicago and Alton Road, about nine miles out, were overthrown. The round house of the Chicago and Alton Road, after being blown down, caught fire from an engine inside, and its ruins were burned. The engineer of the locomotive was burned to death. The number of killed and wounded cannot be stated to-night, but seven are known to be killed, and between thirty and forty seriously, some dangerously wounded, and a good many more slightly injured. It is believed there are a number of persons still buried beneath the ruins. The scene is frightful. Some houses are torn to fragments, others unroofed or upset, and still others carried bodily from their foundations. Scarcely a building or a tree or anything else within the track of the storm is standing. The wreck and ruin is complete. The pecuniary losses are estimated as follows: Chicago and Alton Railroad, $200,000; Ohio and Mississippi, $200,000; Toledo and Wabash, $125,000; St Louis and Vandalia, $50,000; Southeastern, $30,000; Wiggin's Ferry Company, $25,000. Two or three steamboats lying on the eastern side of the river were also very seriously damaged.

Social Evil Reform.

A correspondent writing from St. Louis to *Woodhull and Claflin's* Weekly advocates the social evil reform in the following style:

Having given considerable attention to the result of the new law lately enacted by this city for the regulation of the social evil, we are convinced that it is a move in the right direction. The only reason for the opinion, generally entertained throughout the country, that it has been without adequate results, is due to the fact that the prosecutions under the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Health, under authority conferred upon them by the ordinance, have not been sustained, and the board require further enactments to enable them to enforce these regulations. The matter is now before the City Council, and it is believed it will grant all the Board of Health require. They desire specially to confine bawdy-houses to certain prescribed districts, so that respectable citizens may be protected from their encroachments. In our goodly city, even our best locations have been invaded by them, and the subject is worthy of the careful consideration of its authorities.

The evil is one which, in the present condition of society, cannot possibly be eradicated, and consequently, it is infinitely better to take the "bull by the horns," and use every effort to relieve it of some of its horrors—and, God knows, it can never be freed from them—than to inanely fold one's hands and preach against "legalizing immorality." One noticeable effect of the new ordinance, is the total absence from the streets of prostitutes, and one may even walk thro' Seventh or Green streets without being accosted from behind half closed shutters. Yet St. Louis was formerly noted for the boldness with which its prostitutes plied their vocation! The effect of this feature alone upon the morals of the community—especially the young men—can hardly be overrated. Another result directly attributable to the records which the authorities are now enabled to keep, has been the return of nearly one hundred prostitutes to their parents within the short period of six months. Does not this fact alone call out, in trumpet tones, to the executive departments of every city in the Union to go and do likewise? That the sanitary condition of the city is vastly improved is also an undeniable fact. No radical change can attain immediate perfection, and there is doubtless plenty of room for improvement in many respects. The ordinance now in force here enacts that every keeper of a bawdy-house or prostitution shall pay to the Board of Health the sum of ten dollars per month, and each inmate the additional sum of one dollar and fifty cents per week, every penny of which is to be placed to the credit of a fund for erecting and maintaining a hospital and house of industry for prostitutes. Although the ordinance was only passed in July last, the sum of nineteen thousand dollars has already been received from this source. Contemplate (or a moment the result of such an enactment in New York, with its thousands dissolute women! With the enormous amount of funds thus collected, buildings might be erected, and the horrors of the "social evil" thereby mitigated to an extent which would awaken the admiration of the entire civilized world.

—*German rogues are not the dullest of rogues. Recently, a youth, seemingly a baker's apprentice, presented at the counter of a bank in Vienna a slip, which was, to all appearances, the ticket which had drawn the first prize ($67,500) in the Brunswick lottery. The officers of the bank had a consultation, and sent the ticket to the principal manager of the lottery, the presenter all this time, keeping up an appearance of the coolest unconcern, even inviting one of the bank clerks out to lunch with him, while waiting for the return of the unexenger. The ticket was certified by the manager, and the money was paid to the suppositious baker's boy. He departed forthwith, bearing his treasure; forty-eight hours afterwards it was discovered that the ticket was a counterfeit, an exact fac simile of a genuine one which had been cashed only a few hours before at Darmstadt. How the imposter obtained cognizance of this ticket cannot yet be known as he is among the missing.*

Athenians Old-Time Yankees.

BY R. W. BALL.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for March.]

Athens was in some marked respects a community of New England Yankees, prematurely appearing in the recess of the Eastern Mediterranean; and the history of Athens will never be properly written, except by an American scholar.

An enemy of Athenians, in summing up their character, said that "they were made neither to be quiet themselves, nor to let the rest of the world be so," thus assimilating them exactly to our modern Yankees in their fondness for innovation, social and political. In fact, the devising of ideal commonwealths, and the discussion of public and private ethics with a view to legislation, were as rife among the free-thinkers of Athens in the fifth century B. C., as they were in the Modern Transatlantic counterpart and literally namesake, the Hub. Furthermore a fish might have been suspended with as much propriety over the deliberations of the ancient Athenian Ecclesia as over those of the Great and General Court in the State House of this Commonwealth. For the Athenians were as great fishermen as our Cape Ann folks, and were immoderately fond of a fish diet, which accounts perhaps for their startling intellectual brilliancy and apprehensiveness, on the theory of Professor Agassiz.

Food and fish, says Mitchell, were synonymous terms among the Athenians. Salt fish constituted the principal food of the Attic soldiers and sailors. Prodigious quantities were imported from the Euxine. When the bell of the fish-market rang, everybody rushed thither, leaving the sophists and orators in the middle of their harangues without an audience; and the Athenian billingsgate, like that of modern London, was noted for the scurrilous tongues of its dealers. A story is told of an Attic orator who was unfortunately in the middle of his "few feeble remarks" when the fish-market bell rang. There was an instant stampede of his entire audience, with one solitary exception, who, to the surprise of the speaker, "stuck." In pure gratitude he thanked his solitary listener, at the same time explaining the cause of the stampede. It turned out that the fellow was deaf, and as soon as he ascertained that the fishmonger's bell had rung he too fled, leaving the eloquent speaker soliloquizing to vacancy.

Forty-Second Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate, March 7.—A bill was introduced to abolish the income tax. Also, a bill giving honorably discharged soldiers and sailors a homestead on the public lands,—the same bill which passed the House last session, and was defeated in the Senate. A joint resolution passed to appoint a commissioner to the international congress on penitentiary discipline. All the bills introduced were laid on the table to await the formation of committees.

House.—The President would have no communication to make until next week, but expressed a desire that, during the present week, no day should be fixed for final adjournment. A dissultory discussion occurred on a motion to proceed to the appointment of Standing Committees. Speaker Blaine said taking in view the decided manifestation of the House in favor of adjournment, it was not his purpose, unless otherwise instructed, to appoint standing committees until the December Session. The resolution was laid on the table. A bill passed to remove the political disabilities of J. H. Holly of Illinois.

Senate, March 8.—Nothing of interest transpired in either House.

Senate, March 9—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial for a general disarmament throughout the world, and a repeal of the war clauses in the Constitution of the United States. He also presented his bill of last session supplementary to the civil rights Act, intended to secure equal rights to colored people in all conveyances, places of amusement, churches, benevolent and other institutions, and gave notice that he would press the bill. Various petitions were presented, and bills introduced, which temporarily lay on the table.

House.—A bill was introduced to repeal the duty on salt and coal, which was discussed, and attempted to be amended, during the entire day. Amendments were all defeated, but without definite action the House adjourned.

Senate, March 10.—Mr. Anthony was chosen President *pro tem* of the Senate during the absence of the Vice President. A motion to proceed to the election of standing committees was agreed to, and the caucus committees were elected. Mr. Sumner asked to be excused from serving on the committee of elections; and after some debate he was excused. A resolution passed complimentary to Mr. Sumner, and to his successor at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee. A good deal of dissultory debate occurred on the causes for the displacement of Mr. Sumner. They were alleged to be his unsocial relations with the President and Secretary of State. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Shurz denounced the course of Senators for this policy.

House.—Among the resolutions adopted was one to admit free of duty, animals from Canada imported for breeding purposes. The bill to repeal the duties on salt and coal, was taken up, and rather turned into ridicule by the character of the amendments offered. One was offered to make the tax on manufactured tobacco 16 cts. per lb; agreed to; one to repeal the duty on tea, coffee, brandy, potatoes, bunting, &c., agreed to. This, for the purpose of defeating the bill.

—On Saturday last the Republican members of the U. S. Senate held a caucus to consider the advisability of prolonging the session in order to enact some measure for the better protection of life and property in Southern States. There was a long discussion upon the subject, a number of Senators taking the ground that it would be impracticable to legislate on the question without opening the door to general legislation, which is not desirable at this time. A resolution was finally adopted, for an appointment of a committee of five to confer and act with a similar Committee of Republican members of the House, in framing a bill for the protection of Southern loyalists, and to report to another meeting of the caucus on Monday, when the subject will be further considerd, and a conclusion probaly reached. Resolutions were offered, and considerable argument was made, in favor of taking early action upon the bills to repeal the duties on coal and salt, the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill, and several others, but the caucus definitely decided that no measures shall be enacted this session except such as relate to the condition of the Southern States.

Next to the Count of Paris, the most formidable competitor for the French crown on the Orleans side is the Duke of Aumale, the fourth son of Louis Philippe. The manner in which he obtained vast wealth during the reign of his father it may be interesting here to state. It was shortly after the accession of Louis Phillipe, in 1830, that the old Duke of Bourbon—the father of that Duke of Enghien who was murdered by Napoleon I. in 1804—was found hung by the neck to his bed, in Paris, in such a manner as to superficially lead the bystander to conclude that it was the result of suicide. There was no person above the rank of a domestic in the house, except his cunning mistress who was in the adjoining room, a door communicating between the two rooms. She professed to have heard nothing in the night, and strenuously urged the idea of suicide. When his will was opened, it was found that he had left all of his personal property to his mistress, and all of his vast real estate to the Duke of Aumale, the son of the King above alluded to. This event, at the outset of Louis Phillipe's reign, created a great deal of scandal and talk against his family. There where many then, familiar with the facts, who believed that the Duke of Bourbon did not die a natural death—that there was a foul taking off, accompanied by a fraudulent will, and that those who profited by it were its instigators.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, '71.

OUR NEW TERRITORY.

The passage of an act by Congress, making a Territory out of the District of Columbia, has created considerable commotion among the political aspirants of the District. The appointment of Hon. Henry D. Cook, to the Governorship was much unexpected by the political *clique*, and no little fears are entertained by them that Gov. Cooke may turn a cold shoulder to jobs and jobbers.

SIGNS IN THE POLITICAL SKIES.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., after nearly a year of suicidal wrangling the Republicans of this city met in council for the purpose of burrying the hatchet. Like Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri, Washington city has had its fill of citizens' candidates, who when elected were heralded over the country as *bona fide* Democrats. A number of speeches were made by men who were prominent in the fight of last May, but who have seen that the Democratic party always growing fat on 'Republican folly' declared themselves tired and ashamed of the past. The most notable speeches at the convention were those of the Governor, Henry D. Cooke, and Gen. N. P. Chipman, Secretary of the new Territorial government. Both of the gentlemen named, declared their firm adherence to the Republican party, and stated that they had nothing to hope from the Democracy, counseled unity in the party and promised a hearty support to the Republican cause in the District.

The Democracy are immensely disgusted with the proceedings, for in them they see defeat. This is the case not only with the Democrats belonging to this district, but also those in Congress from the several States which happen to be cursed with Democratic representatives. The fight will be sharp now that there is no hope of duping the Republicans again. The Democrats are everywhere striving to carry the spring elections for the purpose of encouraging the faithful, but at no other point in the country will more effort be put forth than in this city. One year ago they claimed the city by 4000 majority electing Mr. Emory, (an independent Republican) as Mayor, he receiving a solid Democratic vote besides a large number of Republicans. They know very well that their claim was false, but it had to be made to encourage the desponding before the last fall election. The natural inference by those who believed them then, will be now that the Republican party in the city will be the Republican majority for delegate to Congress plus the four thousand majority claimed last year. The imitation by Republicans in other parts of the country, for the hope of the Democracy in 1872 rests upon the folly of Republicans during this Spring and the coming Summer. Every Republican gain is a staggering blow to the Ku Klux Klan. Let such blows fall thick and fast. They will strive to deceive by claiming that party politics should not be allowed to extend to town and city elections, but Republicans have only to ask themselves, "When did Democrats ever advise us to our best interest?" The action suggested by the answer, will add power to the party and secure the continuance of good government.

New Advertisements.

ELECTION.—The stockholders of Big "The Company for erecting a bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane, in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the Toll House of said Company on the last Monday, the 27th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

mar15,6w.] JAMES ALLISON, *Treasurer.*

THE OLD ORIGINAL

BOTTLING HOUSE.

H. W. BUFFUM & CO.

22 and 24 Market Street,

PITTSBURG, PA.

Established in 1844, by H. W. Buffum.

This oldest and largest Bottling House west of the mountains, has made extensive preparations for supplying their friends and the public with their celebrated

Mineral Waters, Ales, Porter, &c., &c.

For the Spring Trade, at the following prices:

Sarsaparilla	$ 37½	per doz.
Mineral Water	37½	"
Raspberry "	37½	"
Champagne Cider	37½	"
Porter	60	"
Ale, small bottles	60	"
" Kennet	1 25	"
" Winchester	1 25	"
Syrups	3 00	"
Imported London Porter and bottles	3 00	"
Imported Scotch Ales and bottles	3 00	"
Crab Cider	3 00	"
Syrups	2 00	"

Bottles 75 cents per doz. extra. Money refunded when returned.

Goods delivered free, and freight paid to railroad stations and steamboat landings. 1yr

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

BROWNS, WHITES, SATINS, GILTS;

VARIETY ENDLESS;

COLORS BRIGHT;

STYLES NEW;

PRICES LOW;

Oil Cloth Store; Shades made to order and lettered.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMTLY AT DEPOTS.

DeZOUCHE & CO.,

112 Wood St., 2 doors from 6th Avenue,

mar15,3m.] Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTATE of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, dec'd.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Elizabeth Smith, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills of said county, to the undersigned residing in Smith township, Washington county, Pa., All persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to present the same, and those indebted to make payment to JOHN FERGUSON, Ex'r.

mar15,6w* Barington P. O., Washington Co., Pa.

FURS WANTED.—The undersigned will pay the highest price in cash for furs of all descriptions. He wishes the Fur Company of Beaver county to bear in mind that he has an extra $5 bill to give to any person in the county who will catch and bring him a raccoon (living if possible, but dead or alive,) weighing 25 pounds.

COL. R. WALTON.

Industry tp. March 8, 1871—3w

ESTATE of Wm. Kennedy, Dec'd.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Wm Kennedy, dec'd., late of the borough of Rochester, having been granted to the undersigned residing in said borough: All persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment, and those having claims against it will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

mar8,6w] E. M. POWELL, Adm'r.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

Commissioners Office, Beaver, February 8th, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, by the Board of county Commissioners, until Saturday March 18th, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the masonry and superstructure of five iron Bridges, of about fifty-five feet span each, and about eighteen feet roadway, to wit: One over Block House Run in Pulaski township, where the Harmony road crosses the same; one over Brush Creek, near Mankinsville in North Sewickley township; one over the same creek, at Unionville in New Sewickley township; one over Big Travis' creek in Hanover township, where the Georgetown and Pittsburg road crosses said creek, and the iron structure of the bridge at Keefer's Mill, over Big Travis' creek, also in Hanover township. Proposals for the structures must be accompanied with a statement giving the total weight of the cast and wrought iron of each bridge; the general working strength and the ultimate or breaking strength per linear foot, as well as the greatest load that each bridge will sustain. Plans and specifications for the masonry of said bridges may be seen at this office from the first day of March until the day of Letting. The Commissioners will reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of County Commissioners

JOHN McGOUN, *Clerk.*

mar15w Radical copy.

New Advertisements.

—The St. Albans *Messenger* says that there is in that town a horse whose upper lip bears a heavy moustache, fully three inches in length, which parts in the middle and gracefully curls out on either side in the most approved fashion.

—A New York woman has sent a communication to a journal of that city, stating that she is desirous of selling her hair, which "is a yard long, and thick in proportion, and of a light brown color." She is led to this course because she is in arrears forher rent, and she proposes to sell her hair for $100.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrups.

Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from rich and poor, *learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. Established 1835.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others, is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ones are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is *ready for use at all times.*

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases arising from them.

Lindsay's Blood Searcher.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health, *keep it pure.* LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe, and the most delicate can use it.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists everywhere. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

feb15 1y] No. 45 Wood Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Dry Goods.

Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Bought at the

Lowest Cash Prices,

And will sell some Goods

AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Ocum, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Window-ware, Flour, Feed, Grain and Bacon, a variety of Prints, Muslins, Ticking, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Dimins, Crash and Hosiery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil, 200 *bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City*

AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE CAR WHITE LIME;

Land Plaster, and Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Strunz & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA ISABELLA

—and—

Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

SPEYERER & SONS,

apr13,tf

J. H. McCREERY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. je2tf

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc Kinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31:1y.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. my3:1y.

WHERE TO BUY

GOOD GOODS

At Reasonable Prices,

At 148 Federal St. Allegheny City.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Ladies' Satchels and Baskets.

Also a fine stock of Gents Valises, Pocket Books, Combs, Brushes, Umbrellas, Notions, Fancy Goods, Hobby-Horses, Wagons, Toys, &c.

A very large and fine assortment of

Children's Carriages,

To arrive this month.

F. A. O'LEARY,

Successor to

O'Leary & Singleton,

148 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

apr3:1ych'gd june, sept., dec. jan. feb.

Sale of Bank & Bridge Stock.

The undersigned, administrators of William Davidson, sr., deceased, will sell at public vendue at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, on *Tuesday, March 21, 1871*, at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, Thirty Shares of Stock in the National Bank of Beaver county, and Fifty-one Shares of Stock in the Bridge over the Big Beaver creek, near the mouth of Wolf Lane, (between Rochester and Bridgewater).

THOS. J. DAVIDSON,

SAM'L. DAVIDSON, Adm'rs

mar8,2w] [Radical copy.]

New Advertisements.

LIST OF APPRAISEMENTS

THE Following Appraisements, under the Act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children