The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., May 10th 1871.

☞ The editor is absent. ☜

FROST visited us on Sunday night last. Poor show for fruit.

We are authorized to withdraw the name of John Roberts, Esq., as a candidate for nomination for Assembly at the primary election.

OUR CO. Committee, at its late session, overlooked the fact that a County Surveyor is to be elected this fall. We announce the name of Azariah Wynn for that office.

HON. JUDGE BUFFINGTON, of Kittanning, Pa., has resigned the President Judgeship of that judicial district, on account of ill health. His resignation took effect on Wednesday.

ON Thursday last Governor Geary appointed Hon. James A Logan; of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, *vice* Hon. J. Buffington, resigned.

A LETTER from Alabama asserts that the members of the Ku-Klux have entered upon a systematic course of unwarranted persecution upon County Judges and Sheriffs, their object being to compel them to resign their offices, and to obtain control of the County Boards of Supervisors, and thus have the management of elections entirely in their own hands.

A NUMBER of Methodist divines, together with some friends, lately visited St. Simon's Island, near Brunswick, Ga., to photograph the venerable live oak under the umbrageous branches of which John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, preached his first sermon in America. It is probable that the picture will be engraved on steel, and offered for sale.

THE monthly statement of the Public Debt shows a decrease of $6,124,053.43, something less than the average during the present Administration. The total decrease since President Grant began his system of retrenchment, twenty six months ago, is $221,889,716.87. During the same time the annual interest charge has been reduced $1,072,503.33. These significant figures are their own best comment.

A SPECIAL says that the Haytien Minister has been authorized by his government to state that Hayti does not desire longer to control the Dominican Republic, but that their only object is to establish a boundary line between Hayti and Dominica. It would be pleased if the boundary line could be guaranteed by the Government of the United States. The Haytien Minister here has had the report of the San Domingo Commissioners translated in the French language, with a view of distributing it in that form in Hayti and Europe.

CHARLES PURDUE, a sailor, formerly of Orange, New Jersey, tried some time since in the United States Court, before Judge Woodruff, and found guilty of firing the ship Robert Edwards, on the high seas, had been sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of May. Every effort has been put forth by his counsel to secure a commutation of the sentence, and yesterday a letter was received from President Grant, announcing that after a careful review of the case he had determined to order that Purdue be imprisoned in the Albany penitentiary for twelve years.

JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, of Mason-Slidell notoriety, died at his residence near Alexandria, Va., on the night of the 30th of April, in the seventy-third year of his age. Having done what he could to ruin his country in the interests of slavery, the people of the country cannot be expected to mourn his death. When the rest of his set have followed his example, the way to real lasting peace will be clearer. We will willingly chronicle the events as fast as they occur.

THE *Democratic Platform for 1872*, says Senator Morton, contains only four planks. They are arranged thus:

1. Payment for the slaves.
2. Pensions for disabled Confederate soldiers.
3. Disfranchisement of the negroes.
4. Abolition of equal civil rights.

Deny it as they may, the above are their real sentiments, and they only pick power to enforce them.

ALLUSION has been made to the disastrous gale of the 24 inst. on George's Banks, in which forty-one lives were lost. The Cape Ann *Advertiser* says that thirteen of the men that were lost were married, leaving thirteen widows and thirty-five children. The total number of lives sacrificed on the George's thus far, this season, amounts to sixty-four, the gales previous to the 24 having been very destructive among the fishermen. The result of these losses is twenty-four widows and fifty fatherless children.

THE President has appointed the following Commissioners under the fourth section of the act of March 3d, providing for celebrating the 100th Anniversary of American Independence, at Philadelphia: Asa Packer and Daniel J. Worrell, Pennsylvania; D. M. Boyd, Jr., and John C. Campbell, Indiana; Solomon L. Spink and George A. Batchelder, Dakota; J. T. Bernard and J. S. Adams, Florida; E. D. Holton and David Atwood, Wisconsin. The act provides for the appointment of two gentlemen from each State and territory to be made upon recommendation of the Governors thereof. The above are all the nominations which have been received by the President to the present time.

THE sharpers in New York still continue to write confidential letters to people in this and other towns, offering to sell large amounts of counterfeit money at a heavy discount, and some of the newspapers are dealing out harsh censure upon them. Nobody appears to comprehend that no person of honor and downright honesty will be caught with such a bare hook. The gudgeons who bite and lose their cash, advertise their intention to deal in counterfeit money when they can procure it. It is absurd to sympathize with the bitten, and equally absurd to censure the biters. The swindle involves crime in intent; but as no advertiser is foolish enough to send out the spurious paper, no harm comes to any but those who admit that they would harm their neighbors if they had a chance. Between the biters and the bitten there is nothing to choose; both deserve the penalty prescribed for conspiracy.

ANOTHER terrible outrage has been reported from Columbia, South Carolina. A party of masked men entered the house of Mr. Lawson H. Long, a merchant, and having dragged him out, they inflicted no less than one hundred and seventy lashes upon him, and ordered him to leave the State in fifteen days under penalty of death. They then went to the house of Isaac Cowles, a colored man, dragged him out and shot him. The only known offence of these two men, was that they were Republicans. It seems however that to be a black Republican merits death in the opinion of these men, while the offence of being a white Republican is expiated with lashes and being driven out of the State.

THE Mississippi has broken through its banks above New Orleans, and formed a channel eight hundred feet wide, and eighteen feet deep, through which "a vast volume of water rushes with a roar like thunder." The Assistant State Engineer says that "the closing of this crevasse is beyond the range of possibilities." The country as far as Lake Ponchartrain, "and for many miles above and below," is flooded, and "the disaster is great and deplorable" and "beyond the reach of remedy." The danger to the Crescent City and to the railroads of the State is said to be of the gravest character. At the latest accounts, the river was falling, and engineers had perfected plans for preventing the crevasse from spreading. In the interior, the people have thrown up embankments at certain points, in order to arrest the progress of the water. It is now hoped that no more damage will be done by the inundation.

A CABINET meeting was held last week, at which the Chinese question was under discussion. The Chinese complain that no attempt to carry out the treaty lately ratified, has ever been made by the United States, and that more outrages have been perpetrated upon Chinamen in California than there has been upon Christians in China, and they announce that as the treaty made in good faith is not being kept, they propose to send away all of our missionaries. No conclusion on the subject was arrived at.

The administration is excessively annoyed at the criticisms on the new treaty before it is sent to the Senate, and one of the members of the Commission said that they expected it would be attacked by those whose first thought of everything was the expense, but that it was the best that could be done; and if it was rejected there would never be another made, and the country might as well be ready for an expensive war at any time; for if these disturbing elements were not removed there would be an overt act some day that would cause war. This doctrine, however, will not stand fire when the Senate get to work on the treaty, for there are a large number of Senators who are not going to be cajoled or driven in buying a peace of England at such an extravagant price as the treaty, it is said, will involve.

There is one singular fact connected with it which shows how little time has been given to it in comparison with that accorded to the daily round of feasting. At a dinner party one of the American Commissioners was telling a Senator, who sat by him, of the provision to pay for all the property taken from British subjects during the war, and on being asked if he was aware that under that section we would have 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 to pay for slaves liberated, he replied he did not think of that and would insist on having that class of property excluded, and he has since carried his point.

THERE seems to be some prospect that the long-continued Anthracite coal strike, will shortly end. On Wednesday last, the general council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association convened at Pottsville; where the object of the meeting was stated by President Kealy. He said that the officers of the W. B. A. were blamed for the present dead-lock. He denied that there were salaried officers in the organization. He wished the Council to accept his resignation and that of the other officers of the organization, in order that his constituents may elect a new Council, with the hope that it may be more successful in bringing about a final settlement. After a long discussion, it was resolved not to accept the resignation of President Kealy. Thus reassured of the confidence imposed on the President by his fellow-members of the Council, he promised faithful adherence to the cause of the Union.

The reports of the different counties were received. The collieries throughout the Anthracite Coal Fields were still idle with the exception of a few works, including those of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. The sentiment of the Council was in favor of adopting some measure by which the dead-lock should be ended, to show to the world that they were not to blame. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The dead-lock now existing between the miners and operators is blamed on the leaders of the W. B. A.; and

Whereas, It has appeared in some newspapers that the Grand Council are *palavering* this strategic contrary to the wishes of the majority; therefore,

Resolved, That each county shall settle the existing difficulties by local arbitration, or in any manner they may deem best under existing circumstances, with the full sanction of this Council.

The adoption of the above, it is probable, will be the means of bringing about the resumption of work. The members of the upper counties are anxious to see Schuylkill, Carbon, Northumberland, and Columbia resume immediately, hoping thereby to force the three large companies to make terms with their men.

A TORNADO swept over Baton Rouge and vicinity on Tuesday of last week causing great destruction of property. The north and south walls of the penitentiary roof, shoe factory and cells in the south wing of the building were blown away, and the whole second story and the roof of the store-house. The arsenals, with three hundred feet of the labratory, a frame building, and the roof of one powder magazine, were rent in fragments. The roof was torn from the Catholic church, and a large number of frame houses were unroofed and received other damage. The sugar house and a number of cabins on the plantation of Joseph Bernard, were blown down and one negro killed and several wounded. The sugar house, gin house and cabins on the plantation of James McCallen were all destroyed, and many colored persons severely injured. The sugar house and all the cabins on the plantations of W. S. Pike were blown down and two negroes killed and a number wounded. Many boats and flats laden with coal were sunk. The loss will reach $400,000. During the storm some of the convicts escaped from the prison, but were recaptured.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DAVIDSON, of Texas, reports that there have been over 50 murders committed in that State since January 1st, and that there are innumerable gangs of horse thieves, who steal horses in one locality and forward them to accomplices in another for sale. One gang of horse thieves, he asserts, is headed by a pretended minister of the Gospel, who is in the habit of holding protracted meetings in certain localities. While the congregation is engaged in worship, at a given signal from the minister the horse-thieves make a descent, steal all the horses, and are off before their presence is discovered.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the aggregate number of immigrants to the United States from all the world from the year 1790 to the end of 1870, is 7,803,865, including the estimated number of 250,000 prior to 1820. Since 1820 there has been accurate count kept, and the results show that during that period 7,553,805 came in. Of these more than half, or 3,851,750 were from the British Islands, and 2,167,500 were from Germany. Sweeden and Norway gave us 153,928, and France 245,812. China sent us 109,502, and British America 242,491. From Paraguay we had one; from the Barbary States and from Iceland, eleven; Syria and the Canary Island gave us four each; Abyssinia sent us five and Egypt twenty. In the ranks of the "countries not specified" are 233,643. The average capital value of each inmigrant is placed at $800, and returns show that the average amount of money possessed by each upon landing is sixty-eight dollars.

HERE AND THERE.

—Boston men, and some women, are luxuriating in a new patent pants without button or button-holes. We can't imagine how they work, unless people are melted and run in, and then poured out at night, or pulled with a corkscrew. How is it, anyway?

—A Lady of Hannibal, Mo., breaking an egg recently, discovered upon the inside of the shell, a perfect miniature egg, about the size of a blue bird's egg, and with a shell as hard as an egg of ordinary dimensions The larger one was of full size, and was entirely disconnected from the smaller one, on the inside.

—A Newspaper editor in Ohio says he rejected an offer of a druggist to advertise his drugs and medicines, and take his pay out of the store. He is willing to take all kinds of produce for papers and advertising, such as parsnips, wooden coimbs, old clothes, cold victuals, etc., but he *won't* take physic.

—United States Treasurer Spinner has nearly recovered from his indisposition. He will go on a mission to Europe in connection with the new government loan, and visit the principal financial centres. Assistant Secretary Richardson will also go to Europe on similar business. Gen. Spinner will probably sail toward the close of the present month.

—The valley of the Red River of the North is said to contain 60,000 square miles of the richest wheat land in the world. The six New England States contain 65,000 square miles, but a large portion of this area is taken up by mountains. When the Red River Valley shall be cultivated it is estimated that it will produce 600,000,000 bushels of wheat annually.

—Let no young girl give her "likeness" to any man, unless he is a relative. It is holding herself in very cheap estimation to do so. What, pray, is left for her real lover, when he comes, if so sacred a gift lies on another man's table, to be gazed upon by his chance—and sometimes not very choice—acquaintances? Many a young girl who has thoughtlessly committed herself in this way would afterwards give worlds to recall the silly gift, which has been prized only as a matter of boasting.

—Benjamin Lansdowne, a young man 16 years old, working at a Boiling Furnace in Brown, Bonnell & Co's. rolling mill, at Youngstown, Ohio, was terribly burned on Wednesday night, by the explosion of a mass of Railing cinder which ran into water as it was drawn from the furnace. The shower of boiling material nearly covered the front of his body from the abdomen upwards, running through his clothes into the flesh. His face is burned, but his eyes escaped. He is lying in great pain but it is expected he will recover.

—On Tuesday morning as a boy by the name of Simpson was driving the team of Joseph Wolgamot down Main street, Millersburg Ohio, the team took fright and ran. Joshua Teischer who was driving along before this team, jumped out of his own wagon, to stop the other. His own horses took fright and away both teams went pell mell down street. The tongue or pole of Wolgamot's wagon broke and ran into the fleshy part of one of the horses' thigh, injuring it badly. The other team ran as far as the Court House where it came to a stop with a sudden crash against the railing.

—Three quarrymen in Lancaster county were severely injured last week by an explosion, two of them probably fatally. One who had been to the powder-house for a keg partly filled with powder, stopped at the smith-shop for a drill, and set the keg down in the shop, actually moving the water-keg, used for tempering, to make room for it. The smith, mistaking the powder-keg for the water-keg, put the drill, with a tempering heat on it, into the powder, when an explosion followed, blowing out the side of the shop, and sending the man who brought the powder under the bellows, burning him in a horrible manner.

—There arrived at New York, on the last Cunard steamer, Thomas W. Homewood, wife and thirteen children. The mother is only in her thirty-second year, and the children range in age from sixteen years to ten months. In reply to those who were inclined to sympathize with Mr. Homewood, because of his many responsibilities, he stated that he had brought over with him $33,000 in gold, which he thought was sufficient to keep the wolf from the door, and had also purchased a farm near Wilmington, Delaware, where he proposed to settle.

—The Indiana *Messenger* says Mrs —Loudermilk, who lives in White town-ship, about one mile southeast of McClain's mill, met with an accident on Thursday last that it is apprehended will prove fatal. She was in the act of dismounting from a horse at her house, when the animal gave a sudden bound, precipitating her to the ground; before striking the ground, however, she was kicked by the horse. Upon being conveyed to to the house and a physician summoned, it was discovered that two of her ribs were broken, and that she had sufferet other wounds. At this writing (Monday) it is doubtful whether she will recover.

—The Greensburg *Herald* says: "James Warad, pit boss at South Side Drift of Westmoreland Coal Company's mines, just west of Irwin Station, lost his life on Saturday night last. He went into the mine with a lamp, which ignited the gas in the main entry, causing an explosion which killed him. The drivers of the mules had been on a strike, and the work in the mines had been stopped for some days, but the duties of a pit boss do not cease in such cases. It is supposed the gas had accumulated on account of a want of agitation of the air in the mine, usually kept up by the mules and cars passing to and fro. Another bad result of strikes."

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Proposed State Law on the Subject.

The Committee appointed by the Republicans of Philadelphia to revise the rules of the party, have reported, recommending the enactment of a general law, applicable to the whole State, "to protect elections of voluntary political associations, to regulate primary elections, and to punish frauds therein." Its provisions are mainly based upon the law of Ohio, approved Febuary 21, 1871, and similar to one enacted in California in 1866, and pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court of that State. The first section provides that the judges and inspectors, clerks and other officers selected to hold elections "by any voluntary political association or party" in the State, "for any delegates or executive committee, or for the nomination of candidates to public office," shall be sworn to "correctly and faithfully conduct such election, protect it against frauds and unfair votes, and truly canvass all votes cast thereat." The second section prescribes the duty of the judges, and requires them, among other things, to entertain objection to any vote that may be offered on the ground *that the person offering "has received or been proved, directly or indirectly, any money, promise or reward for his vote for any candidate, or that he has voted before at that place or some other on that day, on the same election;"* upon the party thus objected to refusing to be sworn "that he will truly testify," the vote shall be rejected; but if the oath taken, and the proper questions be answered satisfactorily and not successfully contradicted by other testimony, the vote shall be taken, and the word "sworn" noted opposite the party's name on the poll list. The third section prescribes the punishment for violation of the provisions of the act by election officers or others, and of persons who make false statements touching the qualifications. Upon conviction they shall be fined not exceeding $500, and imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both. The fourth and last section provides that any voluntary political association, or any party in city or county, may, by a vote of the Executive Committee thereof, elect to adopt the provisions of the act, or submit the question of the adoption to a vote of the members of the association or party. It is also provided that no expense shall be incurred to the county or State in the conduct of elections under the act.

A FATHER'S VENGEANCE.

A Little Child Ill-Treated—A Prisoner in Custody Attacked—Exciting Scene in the Mayor's Office—The Victim Severely Injured.

Yesterday afternoon, an exciting and rather unusual scene disturbed the equanimity of His Honor Mayor Brush. It occurred at the four o'clock hearing, at the time when the case of Jas. Williams was up for consideration. The accused had been arrested upon a charge of attempting to commit a rape upon the person of a little four year old daughter of Mr. John Drew, tavern keeper in the Diamond. It was alleged that he enticed the little girl into an outhouse on Sunday afternoon and made the attempt, when he was interrupted and escaped.

When the hearing was in progress, the defendant occupied a seat in front of the Mayor and the father and mother of the little girl were seated to the right. The man was identified by a neighbor woman who had seen him make the attempt and had raised the alarm. The little girl was then called upon and also identified him as the man, had proceeded to tell her story of how she had been enticed by him with presents of money and candy into the outhouse when he made the attempt.

Just at this point the father became very much excited, and before any one could divine his intentions, he picked up a spittoon and threw it at the prisoner. The missile struck the mark and laid the man senseless, with the blood flowing freely from a deep gash in his head. Mr. Drew was proceeding to throw a second time when the Mayor jumped up and held him.

A physician was at once sent for—the messenger happily overtaking Dr. Gross, on Fifth avenue. He came and together with Dr. Murdoch after an examination thought the skull was not broken, although the wound was a serious one.

The injured man received every attention and recovered after a time, but was unable to be moved and was provided with lodgings in the Mayor's private office until further can be determined of his condition to-day. He claimed to be from Baltimore and says he is innocent of the charge.

The child is a beautiful little girl, and one which none but the veriest villian could do harm. She told her story in a childish, innocent way, and positively identified Williams.

What disposition of the case will be made to-day is not known.—*Pittsburgh Gazette*, of May 4th.

—M. M. Kennedy, a farmer sixty years old, residing in Solon township, Cuyahoga county, was killed by his son, Thursday morning. They had been on unfriendly terms for some months on account of trouble arising in regard to property. Early Thursday morning the father went to the place where the son lives, and informed the latter that he had come to take away a certain horse and buggy and to clean out him and his wife. The old man then went to the barn, where the son followed him. When the son entered the father seized him by the throat and swore he would kill him. Believing he meant it, the son drew a revolver, and to save his own life, fired three balls into his father's head before the latter fell.

—J. Monroe Campbell, contractor of the Normal University building at Carbondale, Ill., while superintending the hoisting of material at the building, on Monday, was struck by falling joists, and died yesterday.

From The State Journal of May 2.

SETTLEMENT AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Yesterday, in compliance with the law, Gen. W. W. Irwin retired from the State Treasury, handing over the accounts and moneys belonging to the State to his successor, B. W. Mackey. Gen Irwin's administration of the financial affairs of the State for the past year, was eminently successful, and although we have only recently referred to his official course, we find ourselves constrained now by the facts before us, to make a further statement showing how well he has discharged his duty as State Treasurer.

From May 1, 1870, to May 1, 1871, Gen. Irwin paid $3,037,250.35 of public indebtedness. Such a liquidation, without creating a new debt, is unprecendented in the financial affairs of the State. It exceeds the payments of the preceeding year, $2,700,000, thereby reducing the interest to be paid the coming year, $180,000.

During the same term Gen Irwin's collections exceeded those of the preceeding year within a fraction of half a million of dollars. The collections were all made as promptly as could possibly be done, and all accounts with corporations, except those which are in the courts, closed, and the revenue derived applied to the payment of the State debt. This proceeding has always been the course advocated by Gen. Irwin. He has urged, and has sternly acted on the principle, that as fast as the State collected from her debtors she should satisfy her creditors. It is this policy of economy which is pursued by individuals who prosper in business. To loan the public money as has been proposed, at less rates of interest than that accruing on the public debt is so apparently ruinous, that only those advocate it who desire to enrich themselves at the expense of the tax payers. Gen. Irwin's idea and management of the finances thus shows for itself a result at once practical, and which can be comprehended by all who understand honest business transactions.

In another column we print the regular monthly statement of the condition of the treasury for the month of April, such statement being made in compliance with the law. Below will be a statement of the money received by Gen. Irwin when he took the treasury in 1870, the receipts during his late term, and the manner in which the same were applied:

Balance from Mackey May 2, 1870		$4,137,461.85
Receipts during the year ending May 1, 1871		6,479,410.50
		$8,616,871.85
Loans red'd dur'g the y'r	$3,037,250.35	
Premium on loan and on gold for redemption of loan and payment of interest	142,264 70	
Interest paid on debt of Commissioners	1,846,103.04	
Paid for ordinary expense of Government	2,379,889.88	
		7,412,508.04
Balance turned over to Mackey		$1,204,363.81

The public servant who can retire on such a rendering of accounts, carries with him the consciousness of having performed his duty, and is deserving of the gratitude of the people.

A Valuable Officer.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

General W. W. Irwin, who retired on the 1st instant from the position of State Treasurer, paid off, during the last fiscal year, of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth over three million one hundred thousand dollars, that being a larger sum than was ever discharged by any previous State Treasurer within a like period. The entire debt of the Commonwealth is now reduced to about thirty millions, or twenty millions less than that of the city of Philadelphia.

There are also in the Sinking Fund in railroad first mortgage bonds and other equally valuable securities, nine millions, so that in fact, Pennsylvania's liabilities, beyond her immediately available assets, are no more than twenty-one millions. In six years, therefore, if the same judicious course is pursued by others holding or to hold the position just vacated by General Irwin, which characterized his administration of the Treasury, the whole indebtedness of the State will be extinguished.

In view of the able and satisfactory financiering of General Irwin, during his term of office, it would be eminently wise for the City Councils to invite him to take up his residence here in order that he might be induced to do for the City of Philadelphia what he has done for that of the State. As Chairman of the Finance Committee, he would be able to make more cheerful exhibits of our finances than is possible under the present direction.

The Democratic Address.

In reference to the late Democratic address, put forth by their delegation in Congress, our Washington correspondent says:

The mountain labored long and brought forth what? Nothing—absolutely nothing. After four weeks of severe labor, or, as one of the dailies of this city says, "just long enough to hatch goslings," the Democratic Members of the Senate and House of Representatives have issued, what they are pleased to term, "an address to the people." The daily Patriot, (the Democratic organ here) in giving it to public, says:

"This important paper is intended to expose the actual situation of affairs here, and to present to the country a statement of the course of the Radical party in its "usurpations" of power and its criminal neglect of the public interests &c., &c."

Hark to the old cry—persecution, usurpation of power, destruction of our liberties, &c. As the New York *Tribune* says, "there is not a boy of fifteen in the land, who has not heard this "sing song" till his ears call for cotton to relieve them of the dread monotonous din." There is not a penny whistle in the republic that cannot utter as pleasing and forcible a variation as that of the Democratic Members of Congress.

The whole paper above referred to, is a fabric of falsehoods from beginning to end, and can be refuted by facts and figures; but at present, we will refer more particularly to one clause, that which alludes so deprecatingly to the manner in which our soldiers have been treated with regard to the public domain. Now in this clause, there is certainly a counterfeit drum. To what soldiers do they refer, Union or Confederate? They cannot have reference to the first, because in looking over the list of persons, whose names are attached to said documents, but two or three are there who were found battling for the right and the cause of justice. Excepting these, it is safe to say that few, or none of the others ever allowed their sympathies to enlist in the Union cause, while on the other hand, nearly, or quite one-fourth of these same persons whose names are signed to the Democratic address, served with distinction in the Confederate army. Now we will ask any candid reader, do these men, in their hearts, wish to give any advantage to the Union in preference to the Confederate soldier? The truth is, and the record of their votes in the past will attest it, that three-fourths of those who put their names to that address, would much rather give to the Confederate soldier the benefit of their legislation, than to those who fought in their country's defense.

The whole address is but a repetition of the same old hobby, upon which the Democratic party have been trying to ride into power for many years, but fortunately for the country, although, unfortunate for them, this pet scheme will never win, and is it to be wondered at?

The Greenville *Argus* says: Wm. Keck, esq., an old citizen of this place, and for ten years postmaster here, was found dead on a lounge in his residence, on Friday morning, April 28th. When discovered he was cold and stiff, having, apparently, been dead some hours. He had all his clothing on and was covered with a buffalo robe, and, from all appearances, had sunk into his final rest as quietly as a healthy person is lost in sleep. During the day preceding his death he had complained of a severe headache, but otherwise was in the enjoyment of his usual health. Mr. Keck was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln during his first administration, and held the office ever since, and was always efficient and faithful in the performance of his duties.

A FRESH and large assortment of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons and every article in the millinery line, at greatly reduced prices at Mrs Beacom's. [apr 26:4w

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Cool Weather—M. C's. Not all Left—Agricultural Department—Women Righters vs. Board of Registration—Taxes—A Prize Fighter Sentenced to be Hanged—Intelligent Juror, &c.

WASHINGTON D. C., May 4th, '71.

The weather here of late has been much cooler than we are accustomed to experience at this time of the year. We are now having a cold but soaking rain, which bids fair to continue until "mother earth has her fill."

The streets still thick with Members of Congress, who it is presumed, are looking after the interest of their constituents, or their own, your correspondent don't know which—not a few of them have bought property here and have concluded to take up residences in Washington.

The Agricultural Department has been quite busy for months sending out seeds, and in return receive most incouraging accounts of good use of them.

The women rights portion of the fairer sex are determined to know what the opinion of the judiciary of District of Columbia is in respect to their citizenship, and whether, under the existing law, women have the same right as men to make their power be felt at the ballot-box. These women mean business. Their attorney, Hon. A. G. Riddle, has brought suit against the board of registration in the election for refusing to enter their names as voters on their books, and claim damage in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

One disadvantage these ladies are laboring under is that their case comes before the Court from which the board of registration received their instruction; and indeed it would be strange if the Court should nullify its own decree.

The act repealing all special taxes, licences &c., except on distilled spirits has gone into effect. This act reduces the receipts from internal revenue some thirty or forty millions per annum.

The counsel for Bolster, the prize fighter who was found guilty in the Criminal Court in this city last week of the murder of a notorious gambler here, and sentenced to be hanged, is now making great efforts to have the verdict set aside and a new trial granted.

The good citizens here strongly oppose the granting of a new trial, fearing in that event, he may escape a deserved punishment. Bolster has stood prominent among those gangs of outlaws, who have infested Washington for several years past and given it the reputation of an immoral city.

The Criminal Court is doing a good work. It has before it this term, some half dozen murder cases, with the prospects of convicting all of them of murder or man-slaughter.

Much merriment was created in the Criminal Court the other day. One of the talesmen on being interrogated by the prosecuting Attorney whether he was opposed to capital punishment, answered in a serious manner that he was a workman on the Capitol extension and was very well satisfied with the work.

The change of the form of Government of the District of Columbia has created a great deal of interest among the people, and a few are ready to divine evil results from this change, but the majority of the citizens feel that the change commences a new era of prosperity which will make the Capital of the nation worthy of its name.

Much interest is being felt here in the meeting of the Senate two weeks from to-day. The result of the labor of the Joint High Commissioners, and it is hoped that the rules of the Senate will be suspended so as to allow their proceedings to be in open session. As yet the members of the Commission have not sufficiently agreed to sign the document.

Much effort is being made with the Common Council of this city to get them to concur in the bill passed the upper board, the board of Aldermen, a few weeks since, abolishing corporal punishment in public schools.

The President intends leaving Washington to-morrow evening; and will spend Saturday in Philadelphia enroute to Bigham to be present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in that city—Mrs. Grant and her son have already taken their departure for a visit in Philadelphia.

CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS.

"No indignation can be too stern, and no scorn too severe, for the assertions, by unscrupulous Radical leaders, that the great Democratic and Conservative party of the Union has or can have sympathy with disorders or violence in any part of the country, or in the deprivation of any man of his rights under the Constitution." Thus exclaim fourteen Senators and ninety-five Representatives in Congress, Conservative Democrats, as they choose to call themselves.

Let us, for a moment, examine into *their record as the conservators of the* peace, defenders of human rights, and supporters of the constitution.

In pretended defense of liberty, the Democracy abolished all limitations upon, and by force of arms, attempted to establish slavery in all the National territory.

The Republicans, through the power of a superior civilization, an inate love of justice and indominatable individual enterprise, proved the capacity of liberty to occupy the territories in spite of the Conservative Democracy.

In defiance of a popular majority, the Conservative Democracy inaugurated rebellion, that the Union might be destroyed, and slavery perpetuated.

The Republicans subdued the rebellion, and restored the Union, that liberty might be national and everlasting.

For ten years the Conservative Democracy have persistently aimed to destroy, whilst the Republicans have persistently and successfully aimed to reconstruct and re-establish liberty and the Union. Even now, while pretending to acquiesce in our reconstructed nationality, the Conservative Democracy denounce, in terms of unmitigated scorn, the basis upon which it is re-established, and express in words of loving sympathy, their cordial appreciation of the destructive rebel sentiment which provades every element of their party organism.

Conservative Democracy—Heaven save the mark! It has been for fifteen years the synonym of destruction, nothing more—nothing less. And yet, these 14 Senators and 95 Representatives roll the words as a sweet morsel under their tongues, and boldly and shamelessly flaunt their transparent falsehoods in the face of the American people.

Is it not apparent that the Conservative Democracy are the only destructives and the Radical Republicans the only practical Conservatives? Who, but the Democracy in the years that are past, or in the present, have sympathized with, or do sympathize with disorders and violence? Who, but the Conservative Democracy have endeavored, by all the means and appliances at command, to deprive a whole race—four millions of citizens—of their rights? Who, but these same fourteen Senators and ninety-five Representatives, while the ink which fixed their names to the remarkable manifesto from which the above quotation is made, is yet wet, spoke and voted persistently in behalf of disorders and violence and to deprive millions of loyal and law abiding citizens of security in their rights under the Constitution?

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

"Everything that malicious ingenuity could suggest has been done to irritate the people of the Middle and Southern States. Gross and exaggerated charges of disorder and violence owe their origin to the mischevious minds of potential managers in the Senate and House of Representatives, to which the Executive has, we regret to say lent his aid, and thus helped to inflame the popular feeling. In all this course of hostile legislation and harsh resentment, no word of conciliation, of kind encouragement or fraternal fellowship has ever been spoken by the President, or by Congress, to the people of the Southern States. They have been addressed only in the language of proscription."

The above extract is from the address of the Democratic Members of Congress; but it will not be presumed for a moment that there was a Member on the Committee, or in the Caucus, who believed one word in the paragraph. It is of a piece with those false and meaningless diatribes of the opposition which have found their way into the public prints in every campaign since the Spring of 1861. Up to that time the Republicans of the North were arrant cowards, and one Southerner was equal to five of them in any given emergency. But now the times are sadly out of joint, and the disposed Nazarines of ten years ago, are the potential authors and abettors of a harsh and relentless proscription.

If there is any truth in the paragraph quoted, it might with some reason be justified on the ground of ample provocation, but it is a base fabrication without even the semblance of truth, and so clearly proven as such, in the light of concurrent facts, that it needs no denial. In the light of impartial history, when all the sufferings and sorrows, heroism and self-denials, defeats and victories of the war are faithfully portrayed, and the great results which were its immediate or remote offsprings shall receive their full measure of glory, no page will be oftener read, nor less often applauded, than that which will recount the generosity of a victorious people over a malignant fallen foe.

The most damaging commentary upon all such false and flippant statements as that above quoted, is in the fact that, while a properly constituted committee of U. S. Senators has been able to fill a volume with crimes of the most malignant, perpetrated by these Southern outlaws, in one State alone, it has not been able to furnish an instance where the Government has laid a heavy hand upon a single perpetrator of the multiplied volumes of crime against law and order, against the peace of society and life itself throughout the entire South. CHIEL.

—GREELEY, in one of his late leaders, defining his status on the next Presidency, draws a most forcible picture of the Democratic party as follows:

"We like Gen. Grant, but we care far more for Republican ascendency than for any man's personal fortune. It is in our view of great importance that the opposition shall be kept out of power, while it is of comparatively small moment that A or B should tenant the White House. For a Democratic National Triumph means a restoration to power of those who deserted their seats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President to plunge the country into the Red Sea of Secession and Rebellion.

Though you paint an inch thick, you must come to this complexion at last. The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic party is the rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core to-day, unable to reconcile the defeats of Lee, Johnson, Bragg, Hood, and Price, and the consequent downfall of its beloved Confederacy, with its traditional faith in Divine Providence. It would hail the election of a Democratic President in 1872 as a virtual reversal of the Appomattox surrender. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath; the mortification of ten bitter years, to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of paying the interest on the National debt, and would hail the tidings of National bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconceaded exultation.

Whatever chastisement may be deserved for our National sins, we must hope this humiliation and disgrace will be spared us."

List of letters remaining in Beaver Post Office, May 1st, 1871:

Mr. James Brittain, Samuel Bixby, Mr. John W. Cox, Mr. Charles Chodwick, C. J. Hawkins, esq., Mrs. Margaret Heavy, Mrs. Susie Hollingsshead, Miss Matilda E. Hill, John W Jameson, A. W. Jackson, Phillip Landis, J. Wood, esq., Mr. Jacob C. Lynn, S. M. Manville, esq., Miss L. A. McLaughlin, Mr. Charles W. May, Mr. H. C. Knowling, Mr. E. Pool, Miss Margaret E. Patten, Robert Reed, James Reed, Mrs. Wm. Sutherland, W. Thompson,

MISS M. A. MCGARVICK, P. M.

Dr. Will. F. Waugh, son of Wm. Waugh, esq., of Greenville, Mercer Co., has been appointed assistant physician at Dixmont Hospital. He is a young man of good attainments, and we congratulate him and his friends on his flattering success.

—George Nutter of New-Durham, N. H., who, under an assumed name, sailed from Portland for Liverpool on Saturday, is charged with uttering forged orders to the amount of $45,000. He obtained $20,000 from the Dover Bank.

—The tug-boats Aspinwall and Admiral, while racing on the Mississippi River, near New-Orleans, on Monday, ran into the Harbor Police-boat, knocking it to pieces, and killing Officer Douglass. Three other officers were saved by swimming ashore.

—The Rev. M. S. Gaddis has been again indicted by the United States Grand Jury for neglect of duty, while Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Second District of Ohio, for receiving presents and bribes, and for offering a bribe to his Assistant Assessor to induce him to allow Gaddis to commit frauds in office.

—THE Legislative mill is now in first-class working order, and is grinding out bills as fast almost as they can be counted alone, read and considered. An immense number of local bills were passed yesterday among them about the only ones having any general application, was the act to give all members of the charitable institutions over twenty-one years of age the right to vote in all their elections unless expressly prohibited by the charter, also an act securing to married women their separate earnings, provides that such earnings of any married women, shall inure to her benefit and use, independently of her husband, and shall not be subject to any legal claim of her husband, or to claims of his creditors.

White House Carpet.

The Sublime Porte, in order to testify his respect and show his kindly feeling for the Government of the United States, caused a beautiful carpet to be manufactured for the East Room of Presidential Mansion. It is acknowledged by all who have seen the elaborately and exquisitely finished carpet that it is the most beautiful piece of Workmanship ever brought to the United States.

The Annexation of Cuba.

It appears that the Spanish Government is very desirouse of disposing of Cuba to the United States. Her main object appears to be to get as large a sum as possible. Her first proposition to our minister, General Sickles, was two hundred millions. The sum was then reduced fifty millions, and finally to one hundred millions. Some time ago Mr. Fish informed our minister that the Government could not at present entertain any proposition looking to the acquisition of that island.

A New York Growl at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

[From the New York Democrat.]

The control of the New Jersey railroads adds immensely to the already overgrown power of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and affords another remarkable illustration of the irresistibe tendancy toward railroad centralization The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with a line only 480 miles long, now owns or controls connecting lines nearly 5,000 miles long. It recently swallowed the Union Pacific Railroad, and it now annexes the New Jersey lines. It has established through connections with and controls the trade between St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco and the Atlantic ports of Philadelphia and New York. This company will also soon own the direct lines to New Orleans and all the chief cities of the South.

DIED.

ALLIBAND.—On Saturday last, Miss Mary Alliband, of Darlington, Beaver county, aged 32 years.

New Adv