The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., May 31st 1871.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBERT B. BEATH.

Republican County Ticket.

Assembly.—Wm. C. Shurlock.
Associate Judge.—Joseph C. Wilson,
Treasurer.—Chas. P. Wallace.
Pros. Attorney.—J. R. Harrah.
Commissioner.—Hugh J. Marshall.
P. H. Director.—Samuel Gibson.
Auditor.—Ralph Covert.
Surveyor.—Azariah Wynn.
Trustees of Academy.—Henry Hice, John Murray.

THE Republican County Convention assembled in the Court House in this place on last Monday, and organized by appointing, Capt. G. S. Barker President, and Messrs. Frank Miner and John S. Wilson Secretaries. The proceedings were harmonious. Elsewhere in the ARGUS will be found the result of the Primary meetings of last Saturday. The majority of those composing the ticket are good men and have the confidence of the party whose support they will again solicit in October. We would have preferred to have seen two other names on the ticket for Assembly and Prosecuting Attorney, but as the nominations of Messrs. Shurlock and Harrah seem now to have been legitimately reached, we shall, along with the rest, give them our support. The official proceedings, the names of the members of the County Committee, resolutions, &c., will appear in next week's ARGUS.

THE proceedings of the Democratic Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 24th inst. were harmonious and orderly. Every county in the State was represented. Gen Wm. H. McCandless, of Philadelphia, was nominated on first ballot as candidate for Auditor General; and Capt. William Cooper, of Lawrence county, was nominated for Surveyor General. The Democrats are highly pleased with their State Ticket.

THE annual examination at West Point will be held June 1. A change in the order of examinations is contemplated, by which the classes will be called according to seniority. A number of the newly-appointed candidates have arrived, including Alonzo Napier, a coloral cadet from Tennessee. He is a native of Nashville, age 18, and was educated at Howard University, where he was Quartermaster of Cadets, and afterward Adjutant. It is expected that President Grant will award the diplomas to the graduating class. The Engineer Corps is engaged in improving the grounds and repairing the barracks.

THE Nework (N. J.) *Advertiser* says the position, platform, attitude or whatever it may be, of the Democratic party, suggests the old age of Mrs. Gummidge. She was of a retrospective turn of mind. Her "troubles had made her contrary." She was "a lone, lorn creetur," with no interest in present affairs and no plans for the future, except that she occasionally proposed to go into the work-house, "and die and be a riddance"—a gleam of sense which ought to be suggestive to the Democratic leaders, who, like Mrs. Gummidge, [illegible] of their new life. The growth of their new life was unparalleled—there was no childhood—they were, in rapid succession, slaves, freemen, voters, officers in State and nation! It was felt that they must be educated. The Association made an appeal, and teachers and funds were forwarded to them and Christian schools planted throughout the south, in every State, principal city and town. The religious culture of the Freedmen is their profoundest need. The moral blight of slavery has done its blighting work upon them. They have pastors and churches; but too deplorably often, both have zeal without knowledge, and faith without works. The Association attempts no proselyting, but aims to prepare the people, by its Christian schools, to appreciate and demand an educated ministry and a pure church; and it sends such ministers as soon as room is prepared.

The cessation of the Freedmen's Bureau compels the Association to curtail its work, and to call upon an enlightened Christian public for aid, that the work may be resumed with increased vigor. We trust the appeal will be responded to heartily.

THE HIGH COMMISSION treaty is still under consideration in the U. S. Senate, in executive session. Present advices regarding the matter are that the treaty will be confirmed. Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, is not pleased with the treaty. On Monday 22d inst. he read a paper before the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations of that State, in which he reviews and condemns the treaty. He first criticises the settlement of the fishery question, on which he says, out of the 400,000 bbls of mackeral caught between Cape May, or the 39th parallel, and the northern extent of their limit, by our fishermen, only some 30,000 barrels were last year taken east of the State of Maine in all waters, British or otherwise. In frankness it should be stated that owing to the annoyances which our fisherman suffered, and from other special causes, that catch was smaller than usual; but it may be safely put at an average not much exceeding 30,000 barrels. During the Reciprocity Treaty and since its abrogation, when fishing under full British license, our fisherman took something less than one-fifth of their catch within the three-mile line, so that the the amount of concession by the present Treaty to us is the right of Great Britain in 5,000 barrels of mackeral, when swimming in the sea within three miles of her shores. Now as fishing is only about 15 per cent business, or in other words, as 85 per cent of the value of the fish taken consists in the use of capital employed, labor expended in taking, curing, packing, and preparing for market, it will be seen how inconsiderable is the right actually attempted to be ceded to us by the present Treaty. Its extent is, in fact, when reduced to a money value, from $5,000 to $7,000 annually only. As regards the Alabama claims, he is displeased because he finds, in neither Treaty nor Protocal, a word of censure for the British officials who gave aid to the "piratical enemy" of the United States; no apology for the delay of the law officers of the Crown; no explanation or apology for England's demand of Mason and Slidell. The Commission of Arbitration does not please him. He finds quite as much fault with the articles in regard to the claims of British subjects, claiming that it will oblige us to pay compensation for slaves taken by us during the war, and that, by being obliged to pay for cotton by which the Confederate loan was secured, we should in reality be paying the loan itself.

The General argues the various questions at great length, and his opinions — seemingly well fortified by facts and reason—are eminently worthy of respect; still, we are inclined to the opinion the treaty will be ratified.

—Since writing the above we learn the Senate has ratified the treaty without amendment—just as it came from the President and High Commission. Five amendments were offered, three being by Mr. Sumner, but they were rejected. It is known that Messrs. Corbett, Kelly, Casserly, Thurman, and Morrill of Vermont, made speeches in opposition to its ratification without amendment. Mr. Casserly's position is already known. The Oregon Senators opposed it on account of the San Juan articles. Mr. Morrill took decided exception to the fishery provisions, and Mr. Thurman was earnest in his opposition on account of what he deemed a general unsatisfactory settlement, especially in the limitations to which we submit by the new rules of neutral law. Messrs. Cameron and Morton sustained the treaty, and argued against all amendments. The Democrats opposed ratification, with the intention of making political capital.

In regard to the ratification of the treaty, *The N. Y. Tribune* says:

> A majority of the Senate approaching unanimity has ratified the treaty of Washington without amendment. There were Senators who would have preferred a different settlement of some points which are treated by the Commission.—these points were touched upon in executive session, and some of the most distinguished Senators presented their views in support of the several amendments proposed. But it was decided—and in the opinion of the *Tribune* wisely—that it was not prudent to risk the possible defeat of the measure for the sake of a problematical improvement. The work of the American Government will be at once completed by the signature of the President to the treaty, and the ratification by the Queen of Great Britain will speedily follow. It is to be hoped that the sober second thought of our Northern neighbors will induce them to accept the accomplished fact, and to pass the requisite legislation to carry the provisions of the treaty into effect. The most cheering and beneficent work of modern diplomacy now now be looked upon as accomplished, and the conduct of both Commissions, both Governments, and, with most inconsiderable exceptions, the Senate and the Press of our country, has been of a character which proves how practicable a matter is Peace on Earth to men of good-will.

THE EVENTFUL DECADE.

Ten years have passed since Sumter was stormed. This decade has uprooted Slavery and planted Freedom. The next ten years will foster or blight the fruit. There was no peace in the land while the negro was a slave; there will be no safety while the Freedman is unprotected and degraded. The only safety for him, or the nation is to make him an intelligent and virtuous man.

The American Missionary Association has been prominent in its practical sympathy for the slave, and for the self-denying and successful labors of its missionaries and teachers for the culture of Freedmen. September 3d, 1871, will be a double anniversary for this Association—the *quarter centennial* of its existence, and the *decennial* of its work among the Freedmen.

The modern anti-slavery movement began as a *moral* conflict. The Bible was the armory, and the grand preliminary effort was to carry Christian forces against oppression; but the marshalling was tardy. So reluctant were some of the missionary and benevolent societies to become active in the struggle, that many earnest men could not conscientiously contribute to their support. Hence, as early as 1844, several missionary societies had sprung into existence as protests against slavery. Originating without concert, they were eventually merged into the American Missionary Association, on Sept 3d, 1846, at a convention held at Albany, New York.

The basis of the Association is an Evangelical, Catholic Christianity; its aim is to follow the steps of Him who came to preach the Gospel to the poor; its utterances and existence are meant to be a protest against oppression everywhere, yet its work is not mere discussion, but earnest missionary labor. It naturally turned its first efforts toward the African race; established missions in Western Africa which were effective in checking the slave trade. Freedmen are now suggested to supply the place of whites in these missions, as being better fitted to stand that climate. It has fifty-seven foreign missions, and one hundred and fifty-four home missions; the latter mostly in the slave States.

Striking coincidents marked the beginning of the Association's work among the Freedmen. It began at Fortress Monroe, where the first slave ship passed into an American river, and where the escaping slave first had the protection of the national authority. The peaceful work began amid the horrors of civil war, and the first missionary to the ex-slaves had his first meeting with them on the Association's 15th anniversary. The first interview was a touching scene. The escaped slaves were protected by the guns of the fort, but they were in great destitution. The missionary reached there Sept. 3d, 1861. The poverty of the ex-slaves demanded relief, and the missionary's appeal tapped those treasures of supplies in Northern store houses, the distribution of which has made an important branch of the missionary work. An Orphan Asylum has been established in Atlanta, Ga., and one at Wilmington, N. C.

The education of the Freedmen was a deeper and more permanent want. Their craving for knowledge [illegible] of their new life. The growth of their new life was unparalleled—there was no childhood—they were, in rapid succession, slaves, freemen, voters, officers in State and nation! It was felt that they must be educated. The Association made an appeal, and teachers and funds were forwarded to them and Christian schools planted throughout the south, in every State, principal city and town. The religious culture of the Freedmen is their profoundest need. The moral blight of slavery has done its blighting work upon them. They have pastors and churches; but too deplorably often, both have zeal without knowledge, and faith without works. The Association attempts no proselyting, but aims to prepare the people, by its Christian schools, to appreciate and demand an educated ministry and a pure church; and it sends such ministers as soon as room is prepared.

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HERE AND THERE.

—A bridge over the canal in Cleveland broke down on Tuesday, of last week, and a man driving across at the time received fatal injuries.

—On Wednesday last an oil train backed into an engine standing on the track of the Athens and Schenectady Railroad, at Athens N. Y. setting the oil on fire, and one car loaded with petroleum and sixty empty freight cars were totally destroyed.

—In the case of David Montgomery on trial at Rochester, N. Y., for the murder of his wife in November last, the jury brought a verdict of murder in the first degree. The defense was insanity.

—While Mrs. Margaret Baker, of Lowell, Ohio, an old lady of about sixty, was reading by a [illegible] accidentally hit it with her arm, and turned it over on her lap. Her clothes ignited and burned her so badly that she died in a few hours.

—A motion for a new trial of the Kellogg divorce case in New York, on the ground of newly discovered evidence proving adultery between Mrs. Kellogg and her nephew Jas. Fuller, was argued before Judge Gilbert, of the Kings county Supreme Court, on Wednesday last.

—The Woman's Journal under Mr. Higginson and the Woodhull & Claflin Weekly, under Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews, are having a regular prize fight without an umpire or referee. In the meantime Mrs. Swisshelm has another branch of the woman's rights subject and has nothing to do with either Higginson or Andrews.

—On the person of James Reilly, alias Orland Valentine, arrested as a pick-pocket and held for examination in New York city, were found a contract and a number of letters, showing that Reilly had engaged with a man to send from that city each week to Connecticut five young girls, who on arrival there were to be placed in houses of prostitution.

—The Government printers at Washington having become endowed of a feeling of veneration for the founder of their art in America, have asked permission of Mr. Clapp to place a bronze bust of Benjamin Franklin on the new extension of the Government Printing Office, and Mr. Clapp has endorsed their proposed movement. It is thought an elegant bust will be procured—one that the printers of Washington will be proud to exhibit to their friends.

—The editor of the Savannah, (Ga.) *Republican* publishes the result of careful observation and much inquiry regarding the crops, in the course of a recent hasty trp through the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. He concludes by saying that, upon a survey of the whole field, so far as he has been able to compass it, he is convinced of two things, viz: that the crop of cotton will fall far short of that of last year, and the crop of corn be among the largest ever raised in the cotton States.

—On Friday, the 19th inst., a little boy about a year and a half old, a son of Frederick Steck, the miller at Mount Hope Mills, Cumbeland county, fell into the mill race and was drowned. The child wandered away from the house of Mr. Steck, which is close to the race, about noon, and was shortly missed by his parents. Search was soon made, and to the horror and distress of his parents the lifeless body was found in the race.

—Wednesday night between 9 and 10 o'clock Theodore Lyman hung himself in the jail at Canton, O. He was arrested a short time ago for burglary. There were three others in the jail at the time, and a short time previous they had been talking to him. He fastened a sheet to the ceiling and said he would show them "a little Huffman," naming a man who hung himself sometime ago. They left him a few moments, thinking nothing of what he said, but when they returned found him dead.

—The little mining town of Auburn, California has a tantall zing mystery. During the last eighteen months various Chinamen have brought into the village and sold chunks of pure gold, varying in value from $10 to $200, which seems to have been roughly chopped off from a solid mass. Where they come from nobody knows, but their character indicates that the Chinamen have found somewhere a pretty considerable mass of pure material, from which they work off chunks from time to time.

—The New York *World* relates that the "genious and loving wife of a certain literateur found that her husband's chest was rapidly falling away, and bade fair to become consumptively inclined, because while writing the said chest pressed too much upon the abdominal region. So she bought a corset and in spite of all resistance fastened it upon him, drawing it tighter every day, till at last its ends met behind. She made him work in this strait jacket, and now he rises up and calls her blessed beyond woman."

—A Deputy Sheriff of Memphis arrested a little negro last week on a charge of theft. The *Ledger* says the little vagabond looked up impudently into the face of the officer and said: I'll bet you twenty dollars you are mistaken in your man; will you put the stamps up?" The indignant deputy ordered him to be silent, and replied: "If it wasn't for sixteen Constitutional amendments hanging over you, I'd kick you down stairs." The case turned out to be one of mistaken identity, and the youthful speculator departed. The sheriff doesn't want his name published.

—Tom Quinlan, who has of late been serving out a sentence in the Illinois Penitentiary, at Joliet, for till-tapping at Chicago, attacked and killed the prison guard, who was escorting him and a party of other prisoners to their work, on Friday afternoon last. Quinlan first stabbed the guard twice with his pocket knife, and then took his revolver away and shot him with it, causing death almost instantly. The prisoner then made his escape, and up to the latest advices had not been recaptured.

—A party of gentlemen from Pittsburgh purchased the Big Springs property on the Westmoreland side of the Laurel Hill mountains, and are now making preparations, building dams, &c., for the propagation of trout.—This spring is one of the largest and finest in the State, and has been pronounced by our most experienced men in fish culture, as one of the best places for carrying on that business to be found. These gentlemen will also erect a large hotel at or near the old tavern stand by the springs as a pleasure resort for city people. They have issued circulars warning all persons against fishing on their premises.

—Accounts from the African diamond fields are very flattering to those now in possession of "finds." During March the Cawoods Hope diggings turned out upwards of $175,000 worth of diamonds of rare qualities. The precious stones found here are said to equal any found in the world. One stone weighing 106 karate has been found, while large numbers ranging from 5 to 94 karats are reported. The work of getting them is spoken of as being very laborious, and about 50 per cent. of all adventurers who go to the diggings die in a very short time of fatigue, while many become discouraged and return home [illegible] diamond digging is a lottery, and few are the lucky ones.

A Startling Fact Bearing on the Policy of Exempting Certain Property From Taxation.

We have deemed it proper, on several occasions in these columns, to refer to and disapprove the mistaken policy of exempting certain property or interests from taxation. From year to year, gradually though secretly, this policy has been pursued, until we now have a startling revelation from Attorney Brewster on the subject, which we have no doubt will yet result in an inquiry that will excite alarm among those who favor a fair and equitable distribution of the burdens of government among all classes and interests. In the course of an argument of a very important case, heard by the Supreme Court, the Attorney General stated that in the city of Philadelphia, more than $40,000,000 worth of property, taxable under the general and local laws, is now exempt from all taxation by force of special laws. Here is a startling fact, which only partially exhibits the full effects of this system of legislation. No doubt whatever that at least $40,000,000 additional exemption has been secured for property outside of Philadelphia, so that there is not less than $80,000,000 investment in property of different description in the State of Pennsylvania which pays no tax. The great bulk of this property is held by corporations and individuals which can well afford to pay towards the support of the government, and yet by some means, while other interest and men cheerfully and patriotically pay their taxes, we have this favored class of exemptionists. The policy is as nefarious as it is infamous. No property should be exempt. Here is another question for constitutional reform. Let the people think of it.—*State Journal.*

How Pennsylvania Politics are Regarded Abroad.

The following from the New York *Evening Post*, indicates how the politicians and people of this State are regarded abroad. It is very certain that heretofore very strong and corrupt influences have guided the initial movements in both parties in Pennsylvania. Corrupt men, with no convictions as to principle, and no desire but to plunder and secure their own personal advancement, have had too much to do with our politics. So far as we are concerned, at least so far as the writer of this paragraph is concerned, we have deemed it our duty heretofore, and—with God's aid we will continue hereafter, in defiance of man or men, while he has opportunity and means to expose and denounce all such wrongs, that the Republican party may be made pure and powerful for good. Here is what the *Post* says of the politicians of the Keystone State:

"The politicians of Pennsylvania, more than of any other State, fail to represent either national party upon national issues. The demands of their constituents or of the country at large, are considered only as vexatious questions, to be disposed of as easily as possible. Behind them there is a more powerful body, than the people the monopolists, who refuse to allow either party to improve the revenue system, to favor civil service reform, to abolish the subsidy business, or to adopt a definite policy of retrenchment. The combined abuses to which Congress committed the country under the pressure of apparent necessity, and which it has so long continued, are plainly demanded to sustain the monopolists. On all these questions the politicians of Pennsylvania are united against the people of the country; so far as any real national policy is concerned, they might as well form only one party."

—Truer words were never uttered in any quarter.—*State Journal.*

THE FRENCH CIVIL WAR.

Dispatches from Versailles to the 24th says.—"This has been a terrible day for Paris. The city is burning in many places and the destruction of a great part of the central and eastern districts seems inevitable. The Communists still hold all the district between Place Vendome, the Tuilleries and Belleville. The troops are mowed down by fire from the windows, barricades and mitrailleuses, but steadily gain ground. The slaughter is awful."

The government troops dislodged the federalists from the Faubourg Germain and elsewhere and are continuing their victorious [illegible]. It is thought the federalists attempt to escape towards Belleville and Puntin. Crowds of repulsive looking men destitute of uniforms and in rags were taken prisoners.

Great fires are raging in Paris in all directions. The Tuilleries has been entirely burned down, it is hoped the galleries of the Louvre may be saved.

A dispatch from St. Dennis, dated 25th inst. says: After a brief lull, fighting in Paris recommenced yesterday, continuing all night. The troops of Generals Douai and Vinoy surrounded the Tuilleries, Louvre and place Vendome. Desperate fighting followed, the federals disputing every inch of ground. At daylight these positions still remained in the hands of the federals. The Tuilleries was seriously damaged by shells. A combined assault by all the troops is now going on. The Versailles Fire Brigade has gone to Paris, and Theirs has gone to superintend the operations. There is every symptom that the fire was caused by petroleum. There are reasons to fear that the Palace Royale, Hotel de Ville and other State edifices had been prepared by the Communists for destruction by fire.

Another Paris correspondent describes the burning of the Tuilleries; another that of the Hotel De Ville, and the dreadful scenes accompanying them. The Austrian Embassy, the property of the Empress Eugenie, was also burned. Caisse Des Consignation is reported destroyed; likewise the Spanish embassy. Departure from Paris is impossible, and circulation through the city difficult and dangerous. The loss of the Versailliist troops is small, and two hundred prisoners have been taken to Versailles. It is reported that Billoray was shot immediately after he was taken. The Versailliists are sending firemen to the city from towns within a radius of twenty miles.

Later.—A correspondent telegraphed from Versailles last night that Paris is being burnt to the ground. The mad and frenzied insurgents deliberately fired the Louvre, the Tuilleries, Cour des Comptes, the Hotel de Ville, the Ministry of Finance, the Churches, and every public building in the city. The conflagration is rapidly extending. The correspondent tried to enter Paris, but found it impossible. In watching the fire he noticed a tremendous increase, and more than a third of the city, he says, will be burned tonight. Another correspondent from Versailles telegraphs that the insurgents were beaten everywhere except at Bellville, montrouge and Antoine. The chiefs all skedaddled. Delescluse is a prisoner, and Dombrowski is a prisoner of the Prussings. Thiers announces that all the Nationals will be disarmed immediately. A letter from Paris says the Versailliists are masters, and the city is in ashes.

VERSAILLES, May 25.—Thiers has to-day issued a circular of information to the provinces as follows: We are masters of Paris, except a small portion which will be occupied today. The Louvre has been saved. The Hotel of the Minister of Finance has been partially burned, and the Tuilleries, and the Palais Du Quai D'Orsay, in which the Council of State holds its session are destroyed. We have already 12,000 prisoners and shall have 20,000. The soil of Paris is strewn with the insurgents corpses. Our loss is terrible. The army has soon be satisfied, and France be happy in the midst of her misfortunes.

OUTSIDE PARIS, May 26.—The cannonade against the insurgent's position at Belleville has been vigorously resumed. Terrible fires are raging inside of Paris. The Northern Railroad has been repaired, but entrance to the city is refused.

The following named public buildings have been destroyed; Palais of Tuileries, Ministry of Finance, Prefecture of Police, Court of Accounts, Palais of Legion of Honor, the Barracks on the Quay D'Orsay, Hotel and Mont de Ricte.

The Government troops have captured the Mazais prison and the Lyons and Orleans railway stations. The hostages held by the Insurgents in Mabais had been transferred to the prison of Roquette. The Insurgents have evacuated and blown up the fort De Ivry.

VERSAILLES, Sunday Noon.—The insurgents yesterday shot the Archbishop of Paris, Abbe Duquerre and sixty-two other hostages remaining in their possession. The troops had previously captured La Rouquette and saved one hundred and sixty-nine hostages detained there.

A dispatch from St. Denis Friday night says there are still terrible conflagrations in Paris, the flames of which rise to a great height and illuminate the country for miles around. All human aid seems valueless, and the only chance of saving much more valuable property from destruction rests in the hope that the night will remain calm. The slaughter of the insurgents has been frightful, and the Versailliists, since Tuesday, have been killing all prisoners, taken. It is calculated that there are nearly fifty thousand dead bodies in the houses and cellars of Paris, many of those of women and children. The women, it is said have been fearfully furious during the recent fighting in the French capital.

VERSAILLES, Sunday *evening.*—The Insurrection is completely suppressed, not one band of insurgents is left. A great number of prisoners were taken.

Singular Accident.

The *Lehigh Valley* (Allentown, Pa.,) *News* says: A singular and most extraordinary accident occurred on Monday evening last, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Ida Wittman, and the serious and perhaps fatal injury of her five children. It appears that Mrs. Wittman went to the barn for the purpose of setting a hen, and, as is the custom of some farmers, she desired to mark the eggs. Accordingly she returned to the house and asked her husband where he had put the pencil used for that purpose.

He told her she would find it on a certain shelf in the barn, and she returned for it, followed by her two little children. On the farm is a stone quarry, and blasting powder is of course used. A can containing powder was on the shelf on which the pencil lay, and also some matches. The unfortunate woman in reaching for the pencil, knocked down the can and the matches. The matches ignited and an explosion ensued, burning both mother and children terribly. On Tuesday Mrs. Wittman suffered terribly, but before her death, which took place on Wednesday, her agonizing pain was over. One of the children is in a very precarious condition.

—During a storm last week in Lancaster county, the lightning struck Peter Ebersole's barn, in Conoy township, completely destroying that and a large crop of hay and grain, besides several valuable agricultural implements; also, a large sty full of pigs. Then it struck and destroyed a barn, with its contents, belonging to Abraham Andrews, in Donegal township. Besides these, a tenant house belonging to a Mr. Herr was destroyed.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1871.

WEATHER.

The weather is no longer out of season. Yesterday and to-day, as yet, are the two hottest days of the season. Summer suits are being put on at a fast rate, and in consequence the people on the streets present a stranger appearance.

SOUTHERN ARRIVALS.

Already, by railroad and boat, people from the extreme Southern States are arriving in Washington "en route" to the Northern summer resorts. The numbers of arrival will be increased for two months to come. Washington is a kind of a half-way house to them and they really tarry a few days, visiting Congress, when in session, and the public buildings and other places of interest.

THE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED.

The President is the recipient of telegrams and letters from people in different parts of the country, congratulating him first on the Washington treaty itself, and second, on its ratification without any amendment.

CAPTAIN HALL.

The steamer Polaris, the vessel in which Capt. Hall the great Arctic explorer is soon to depart for the Arctic regions, is nearly completed. President Grant and members of the Cabinet, by invitation of Capt. Hall will visit it next week.

LETTER FROM GEN. SPINNER.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States has just received a letter from General Spinner, Treasurer. The letter is dated "B. & N. A. Steamship Packet, at sea, lat. 50.26, long. 20.23, Thursday May 21, 1871."

The General commences by saying "stick a pin on the map as above and you will see where we are at sea. After eight days of very rough weather we are now within about four hundred and fifty miles of Queenstown, where we have made up our minds to end our sea voyage, i. e. the ladies, who constitute three-fourths of the vote, have so decided me. I have been on deck the first passenger every morning. All of us are anxious to tread the green bogs of Old Ireland and to kiss the "blarney stone." We intend to visit Cork, Limerick, Dublin, and then by the Lakes of Killarney to Belfast. From there we shall probably visit Glasgow, Edenburgh, and the places of historic interest in Scotland and England." The remainder of the letter is devoted to personal matter.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

This influential organization held an effective session in the Congregational church last evening. Near the close of the meeting, the entering of the National Flags of England and the United States, called forth elequent words and rousing cheers. As the thought was manifestly expressed that these flags caught never again be borne in conflict one against the other, cheer after cheer burst forth, many rising and vigorously waving their handkerchiefs. When another thought was immediately added, namely, the desire that the combined energies of the two nations might continuously aid in the glorious work of Christian civilization. The endorsement of the thrust was appropriately expressed in a more subdued manner, yet with no abatement of earnestness, bearing with it the fervent prayer, "O Lord, may it thus be."

THE ELECTION IN THE DISTRICT AND ITS LESSONS—AND ITS FRUITS.

The political world at Washington moves along, to all appearances, in the same old groove. You might walk for a day within our capacious limits and not find a single case of apostacy from the "simon pure" Republican faith, and from the fervent assertions everywhere heard, you would imagine there is not likely to be before the final crack of doom.

The Republican party is now established on such a firm basis, has taken such a strong hold upon the prevailing sentiment of all classes of people, the justice of its principles is so apparent to the commonest understanding, and the application of its faith to the living issues of the day, has been attended with such blessed results that it can withstand any ordinary amount of speculation and honest difference of sentiment, without imminent danger of disintegration and defeat.

There is a certain aptitude in its framework, and such a more magnetism in the history of its life and the record of its actions, that nothing less than some terrible political convulsion could disturb the equilibrium of its organic forces, or limit the sphere of its exalted influence for good.

For long has the Democracy been experiencing the school of its tendency of its striving to force upon it issues of doubtful conclusion, and problems whose solutions involved the unity of the different complexions, both of skin and of opinion, in the active working ranks of the party organization. They are now compelled to say that the recent election for territorial officers was the fairest one ever held in the District of Columbia, and that their defeat, which was certain from the outstart, was made the more lamentably signal and disastrous, from the very fact that their whole effort was made to foist upon us issues which had no vital connection with the campaign and were of paramount interest to neither party, in fact, were looked upon in the light of very doubtful expediency by those apparently most interested. I refer to the question of mixed schools in the District of Columbia. Whether it would be wise legislation by Congress—having exclusive jurisdiction—to enforce upon the people of Washington city, *nolens volens*, a system of mixed schools, or whether it would not be wiser and better to leave the matter alone to the citizens, to be determined among themselves, as to its expediency and general adaptation to the common interest, in a well ordered and judicious system of education. And this is a question which will be tested throughout the Union by the same standard which prevailed in our councils and governed our votes.

Virginia, the mother of Presidents, and the vanguard in the more primitive civilization of the country, raised the Babylonian cry, and it is answered by the establishment of two thousand free schools within her limits, and having thus tasted of the more advanced literature of a more republican age desires to drink deeper. "What a rise, was there my countrymen!" The whipping-post, which less than a decade since, marked the barbarism of a boasted freedom in a free country, is to-day apparently so far back in the benighted regions of the past, that it seems but to index at once the exodus of barbarism and the genesis of mercy in the evolutions of humanity. Where ignorance was once the assumed safeguard of society, and oppression the fruitful source of power, the schoolmaster is now abroad, and the potential elements of a general and well ordered education are permeating through all classes of people and its benign influences are building up an aristocracy of *mind*, which must, in the logic of events supplant the long exploded and illy tolerated aristocracy of blood, the besotted offspring of Kings, and the worst foe to national progress.

What, but the unselfish and humanitarian element of the Republican party is the potential author of these mighty strides towards the evangelism of the age? The victories of peace are hardly a kin to those of war; for the absence of heated blood, and consequent want of revenge exalts them over the bloody exegesis of the sword, and links them with the more important exigencies of the higher spheres of life. The triumphs of are the very antithesis of war; for we see through a cordon of bayonets darkly, but in the light of peaceful diplomacy we see face to face, and in both we may congratulate ourselves as a party, that we are sustained by the verdict of a common humanity, and rewarded by the blessings of a better secured and more substantial Americanism.

It is said that war legislates, and in nothing is the fact more apparent than in the visible and actual decline of the Democratic party. The boom of the first gun at Sumter decreed its downfall, and in the exultant day at Appomattox its sad and honorable prestige went down like Dagon before the Ark. It had challenged the verdict of the American people, and received its just condemnation. And now, after it has survived the terrible perseverances of four long years of bloody war—after it has withstood the bullets of its enemy in front, and the ballots of its more insidious, cowardly and detestable enemy in the rear, what potential prophet of evil shall predict the divorcement of the Republican party from the love and affection of the loyal people of the Union? shall it be said that while, war legislated our old and bitter antagonist into disbonor, and turned all its proud history into contempt and ridicule, in the piping times of peace we wasted our strength and energy in fruitless quarrels and personal animosities until victory was impossible, and defeat accepted with that passive indifference with which the hardened convict meets the righteous verdict of his peers in a Court of impartial justice? God forbid that the day should ever come; but upon the well tested principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is it not better that in this, our day of merciful visitation, we overlook the little ills that somewhat disturb our harmony, than give encouragement to those egregious national evils which would be the sure followers of our downfall. I have said before, that nothing but some terrible political convulsion could effect our dissolution; but it is, perhaps, more proper to say that our worst enemy is our own passive indifference; that while the opposition under disguised forms and galvanized life and energy is struggling to acquire its lost ascendency—piling Ossa upon Pillon to reach the citadel of our strength, our only safety is in united intelligent action, combatting with energy their evil schemes, and organizing our forces to maintain at all hazards "Liberty with laws, and government without oppression."

CHIEL.

TERRIBLE MINE FIRE!!

A dispatch from Pittston, Pa, dated May 28th say a terrible fire occurred in a coal mine of that place, caused by spontaneous combustion from the friction of the woodwork of the main hoisting shaft. All the men in the mine, thirty-eight in number, have been brought up, eighteen dead. At half-past twelve last night the people succeeded in effecting an entrance into the bottom of the shaft, and brought to the surface Andrew Morgan. They also found Hiram Curtiss laying with his face in the water. At 12:45 they sent up word that the men had barricaded themselves in, and sent up a cage for more men and tools.

Martin Cox a miner taken out of the pit makes the following statement: We went in at 7 a. m. My brother Robert cut through from one air way to another and turned on the gas and six miners came out with him. Before their shaft was up the air was so bad they couldn't work at all. This was about fifteen minutes before 4 and seven miners came up to the top 5 minutes before the fire was discovered. The first intimation we had of the fire was a sound through the mine as if there was an explosion. Joseph English, a miner, said, "Is that fire?" We were then working about fifty yards from the bottom of the shaft, on the west side. I then ran to the bottom of the shaft and saw fire coming down. I now ran back and told my comrades "we are all lost, the shaft is on fire." We were seven in all. We then ran to the foot of the shaft, and the burning timbers were coming down. We threw on water and put out the fire, and the smoke became so intense that we were nearly suffocated. Dense volumes came down the shaft and filled the place. We then ran over to the west side, in the direction of the river bridge, down the slope, and got in at the door, with eleven others, making eighteen in all. In that place the smoke came in upon us so badly that we gathered up a gob of fine stuff from the track and plastered up the cracks of the door and also stuffed coals in the holes, which stopped the smoke for some time. We now had time for thought and reflection." No one expected to see daylight, and said this was a second Avondale. We sang hymns and prayed, calling upon God in his mercy to save us, as we all felt doomed beyond human aid. We ran back and forth through the gangways for fresh air. At 3:15 p. m., Patrick Farley fell, groaned twice and was found dead, when the men came in the place after the fire. I then went over to the west side for my coat to help to stop out the smoke as we would all be suffocated very soon. The men then passed me carrying back their comrades, who were dying in their arms. More men outside the doors were crying out in distress and anger, calling upon God for safety and succor. None expected to come out alive. The mules were kicking and neighing. A boy told his father with horrible crying, "We will come out safe, and if we must die, let us die like men." Father and son both came out alive at 7:30 p. m. I became insensible and remained so until I was brought out by my brother Robert, about five o'clock Sunday morning.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.—A Gentleman Agent wanted in this county to procure Insurances for a First Class Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Inquire at this office. may31:1m

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