The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 19th 1871.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH.

Republican County Ticket.

Assembly.—Wm. C. Shurlock,
William A. Mickey,
Demas M. Leatherman,
George W. Fleeger.
Associate Judge.—Joseph C. Wilson,
Treasurer.—Chas. P. Wallace.
Pros. Attorney.—J. H. Harrah.
Commissioner.—Hugh J. Marshall.
P. H. Director.—Samuel Gibson.
Auditor.—Ralph Covert.
Auditor (1 year.)—Clark A. Hunter.
Surveyor.—Atarish Wynn.
Trustees of Academy.—Henry Hice,
John Murray.

NOBLE county, Ohio, furnishes a clean temperance record. A record of the temperance movements in that county will be found in another column of this paper. The temperance men in this county, and in the whole State may profit by giving it a careful study.

THERE are a few persons hereabouts who would not be injured in the least if they would "read, ponder and digest," the following sentence which we clip from the Boston *Transcript:*

"President Grant's administration has more to fear from the sycophantic fawning of 'camp followers than from any honest criticism of those who aided in placing him in power."

THE Nebraska Constitutional Convention is now in session at Lincoln, and are said to be making fair progress. There seems to be little doubt that the question of female suffrage will be submitted to a vote of the people, male and female. Should it pass affirmatively, Nebraska will became the Paradise of the "strong-minded."

THE Commissioners recently assembled at Washington city, for the purpose of Reforming the civil service, with the view to a more economical and efficient administration of the several departments of the civil service of the general government, adjourned on Friday last, without having accomplished anything, save the drawing of five hundred dollars each for ten days' duty—fifty dollars per day! Verily, this is reform with a vengeance. Such conduct gives color to the charge that Commissioners are constituted, now-a-days, solely for the purpose of rewarding favorites.

CONTRARY to the general belief *entertained* sometime ago, the temperance men of the State will *not* nominate an independent State ticket this year. At a meeting of their Executive State Committee held a few days since, they adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend the friends of prohibition in the several counties of the Commonwealth to adopt measures to secure, if possible, the nomination of temperance candidates for all offices to be filled at the ensuing elections, and where those nominations have already been made to interrogate those nominated, and secure their approval of prohibitory legislation, if possible, and vote accordingly.

Mr. A. Bestwick of New Brighton is the chairman of the temperance committee of Beaver county.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON reached out a feeler to test the temper of the Republican party as to his nomination on the national ticket, with Grant for the Vice Presidency, by manipulating a Grant and Cameron club in Baltimore, and it touched something which quickly prevailed on him to withdraw and to declare his determination not to be a candidate. What it was it is not necessary to say; but those who are inquisitive should read the comments the project excited in some of the principal Republican newspapers throughout the country.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

GENERAL McCANDLESS, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, after serving three years as a Colonel of volunteers, was offered a Brigadier-Generalship. He refused to accept the position, and gave the following reasons for declining the position. His letter is dated July 30 1864; and is addressed to Adjutant General Thomas:

"SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 21st fast, informing me of my promotion to the position of Brigadier General of volunteers. This appointment I decline to accept. In order that my motives for so doing may be clearly understood, I will state that when those who administer the Government readily admit the final intention of prosecuting this war for the restoration of the Union, I, together with hundreds of officers and thousands of men—at present out of service—will be found ready and willing to return. Until such time, I consider the post of honor to be the private station.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
"WM. MCCANDLESS."

THE RUMOR published last week that Gen. Pleasonton had resigned the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, proves not to have been true. The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphed on Thursday night last, that the muddle had been adjusted by the President appointing Deputy Commissioner J. W. Douglass to supersede Pleasonton. Gen. Pleasonton is represented as having declared he was in the right and would not resign; that he did not want a Foreign Mission; and would not accept one if offered; he would make no concessions to Boutwell's sensitiveness; if the President wanted him to leave the Internal Revenue Bureau, his successor must be named, as he is determined to take no hint that his room is wanted.

THE LATE RIOTS in New York, between the Orangemen and the Catholic Irish, have been the burden of the telegraph and newspaper press since the 12th inst. One hundred and eighty-one years passed away on that day, since the memorable battle of the Boyne, in which the Protestant army, under command of William Prince of Orange, conquered the Catholic army of James IId of Great Britain, and drove him from his throne into exile. Since that date the Protestants have held power in that monarchy. William of Orange, was married to a daughter of James, who ascended the throne on its vacation by her father. William refused to enter England and take a secondary position—he demanded equal rank and prerogative with that of his wife, and it was conceded to him by act of Parliament. The reign has been since designated as that of "William and Mary." Assuming the duties of King, he became his own Minister of Foreign Affairs, and shaped his diplomacy in such a manner as to unite the Protestant elements of all Europe against Catholicism. He became known as the great champion of the Protestants throughout the world. His memory is revered by all Protestants—but more especially so by the Anglo-Irish, who look upon him, (altho not canonized) as a saint. The Anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, has been regularly observed by them as a holiday since its occurrence. By immigration, there are a sufficient number of both Orangemen and Catholic-Irish in the large cities of the United States to form very large processions, when they choose to assemble on any public occasion. Bringing the animosities of themselves and their ancestors with them to our shores, no public exhibition or parade of the one sect or the other is safe from assault.

The Orangemen of the city of New York notified the public that they would celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, by a public parade on Wednesday last, 12th inst. The low and impulsive Catholic Irish—contrary to the expressed prohibition of the Bishop of that diocese, and the clergy of the various congregations—announced that this demonstration would be resisted. The Mayor of New York fearing the consequences of a collision between the belligerents, and deeming it his duty, where violations of the law, riots and bloodshed, were likely to follow in the wake of the proposed demonstration—issued his proclamation forbidding the Orangemen to parade on that day. The executive of New York countermanded this order of the Mayor, intimating that however impolitic and unwise it might be to make a public procession, still that order had the same right to so, unmolested, as any other body of citizens; and, should they persist in doing so, they would be protected by the entire military force of the State if necessary.

As it was determined by the leaders of the "Ribbonmen" to proceed with their programme, several regiments of soldiers were called out, and innumerable extra police detailed, to guard the procession and suppress riots. They were placed on duty on the night of the 11th of July. About noon, on the 12th, the procession near one thousand strong, guarded by two files of soldiers on each side, commenced its march through the city. They were attacked simultaneously at several points along the line of march, the soldiers were compelled to fire on the mob in order to disperse it and quell the riot. In doing this many "lookers on" were killed and wounded, as well as those engaged in the melée. The procession was broken up—the mob was dispersed—arrests were made—forty or fifty persons were killed and one-hundred and eighty wounded. This is a sad result of foreign animosty. But the law has been indicated, and the right of citizens—no matter of what religion, party, or sect—peaceably to march in procession, sustained.

All respectable Catholics, we are happy to note, condemn this action on the part of those ignorant and misguided men who, contrary to the advice of their Bishop and pastors, engaged in this assault upon the liberties of their fellow citizens.

ANOTHER BORGIA has come before the public in the person of Mrs. Wharton, widow of Maj. Henry W. Wharton of Baltimore, who was arrested on the 11th inst., under a charge of having murdered General Ketchum, and of attempting the murder of Eugene Van Ness, of that city. Mrs. Wharton is well known, and has moved in the most exclusive circles, where she was acknowledged as a most accomplished woman.—Since her arrest suspicion points to her as having been the cause of the death of a cousin, from whom she received some property; a son, who had his life insured in her favor for $40,000, and a Miss Wharton, daughter of the cousin above alluded to. Money is supposed to have been the motive for crime. Gen. Ketchum had called upon Mrs. Wharton to collect a note which he held against her, when he was murdered. Mrs. Wharton's maiden name was Nugen and her family is considered one of the most wealthy and respectable in Philadelphia.

"TAD" LINCOLN, youngest son of the deceased President, died at the Clifton House in Chicago, on last Friday morning. His disease was dropsy of the heart. He was eighteen years old last May. Symptoms of the disease which carried him off developed themselves a short time after his return from Europe, last spring. During his illness, his mother was his constant attendant, between whom there always existed the strongest affection.

WHAT the Democratic party did, and what it got for doing it, is thus tersely set forth by a cotemporary:

It supported slavery—and was beaten.

It countenanced rebellion—and was beaten.

It set up a peace-at-any-price platform—and was beaten.

It advocated repudiation—and was beaten.

It opposed equal laws and general suffrage—and was beaten.

An Important Decision.

The United States Supreme Court have decided that the limitation laws of the Southern States were suspended for the full period between the proclamation of blockade of the Southern ports of April 19th, 1861, and the proclamation of restoration of Federal authority of August 20th, 1866. The effect of this decision will be to reopen the courts of the Southern States to ante-war claims of Northern creditors, and to give vitality to obligations which have been barred by limitation under the hitherto received ruling of State courts. The principle will apply equally to Federal and State courts.

A former slave, who seems to have shot a person pursuing him with blood-hounds, inquires of us whether he can be protected from the consequences of this act if he should make public the thrilling story connected with it, and the strange scenes he witnessed in his wild fugitive life in Alabama during the Rebellion. There is no way by which he can receive a legal guaranty for the immunity he seeks; but we doubt whether even in South Carolina a Grand Jury could now be brought to indict for such an act. We have forgiven a great many men at the South for killing a great many others to perpetuate Slavery; and the prosecution could hardly be very vigorous against one man who, in self-defense, shot another to preserve his Liberty.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HERE AND THERE.

—A young lady of Salem, Ill., was to have been married last week. Her lover came from St. Louis with his wedding suit in his carpet-bag. She took a fancy to see his wedding garments, and he gratified her. In the valise also was a pistol. This she carelessly handled, it was accidentally discharged, and she was killed instantly.

—A terrible wind, rain and thunder storm struck the city of St. Joseph, Mo., on the night of the 13th inst., and damaged buildings to the amount $10,000. The damage to orchards, vineyards and cornfields in the path of the tornado is incalculable. The storm came from the northwest and continued with unabated fury for more than an hour.

—Arkansas is a pleasant State to live in, because difference of opinion is tolerated there with such sweet temper and Christian resignation. James Harris, at Hempstead, in a recent conversation with a friend, said he thought Frank Barnes's plantation poorly cultivated. Barnes believed otherwise, and, to show the earnestness of his belief, armed himself with a double-barreled shot gun and revolver, sought out Harris, killed him at the first fire, and then riddled the corpse with bullets.

—We have frequently heard of men who had ill-luck in marriage; but Thomas Francis, at the State capital—if we may believe the Albany N. Y. papers—has been particularly unfortunate in that relation. His first wife killed herself 34 years ago; nine years after, his second spouse ran away from him, and died of destitution in Illinois; six years later his third consort was drowned. In 1858 his fourth helpmate was killed, and he, having been convicted of the murder, was sent to prison for life, but pardoned out. In another decade the fifth partner of his bosom mysteriously disappeared; and very recently the sixth wedded idol of his soul sought peace and oblivion by hanging herself to a bedpost. The accumulation of years and experience having made Francis a philosopher, he bears his connubial bereavements with fortitude and resignation.

—Gen. Sherman is particularly genial in speech making, and created a considerable sensation recently, in a little address to a college class at Georgetown. "I was pleased," said the General, "at hearing the valedictory delivered by Mr. Dixon. I was at St. Louis about the time he was born, and his father being a very dear friend of mine, and the young gentleman so small and weak that he was not expected to live long, I stood god-father to him. That was some years back. I won't tell the girls how many—let as call it several years. [Laughter.] I do not suppose the young man remembers it, but those who were there at the time will bear me out in saying that I did not assume much responsibility. [Laughter.] As it is, I am delighted to find him grown up well and strong, and enjoying the honor of delivering the valedictory for this class." The General then proceeded to give the graduates some good advice.

—Was the wine made by Jesus from water, at the wedding in Cana of Galilee, intoxicating? This question, substantially, was discussed lately in six successive meetings of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Philadelphia. The body was divided on the question, at the end as in the beginning of the discussion; but all united in the resolution "that, in view of the deplorable results, temporal and eternal, which in so many cases are clearly traceable to the custom of wine drinking, especially as part of a social entertainment; and in view also of the Divine precept that the strong bear the infirmities of the weak, not pleasing themselves, even as Christ also pleased not himself, this Association regards the entire disuse of wine, as well as other intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, by individuals or at social assemblies, as a duty which, under the Christian law of self-denial, is now due to suffering humanity."

—A Newbern, (N. C.,) paper contains the following remarkable story: "A man named Edward Brown, of Pitt county, who fled to the swamps during the late war to avoid the draft, has been lately discovered living a hermit life in a den and settlement of his own, in a dense thicket near the bank of the river. When first discovered, he fled to his hiding place, and upon being pursued he showed fight, but finally surrendered, and insisted upon refusing to go into the army. Upon being informed that the war was ended about six years ago, he concluded to abandon his hiding place and return to the old plantation, where he found many changes since the commencement of the rebellion. His only clothing was made from the skins of coons and other animals which he had captured during the time, having seen no one with whom to converse during about eight years. He has nearly lost the control of language, except a few profane words. His father and mother have both died during the past year."

—In March last a man named Owens was convicted in Doddridge county, Va., of having killed one Rogers; but circumstantial evidence alone convicted him. A prominent politician named James, with whom Rogers had a law suit, was suspected of complicity. Still, as Owens refused to implicate him he was not arrested. A few days ago Owens made a confession of the crime, and said that James agreed with him to kill Rogers for $75, but that unforeseen circumstances prevented his carrying out the programme at the time. Shortly after, Owens saw Rogers in the woods, and knowing that he would have to pass a lonely spot hurried to James' house and the two started to intercept the unlucky man; and when he came in sight James fired, followed by a shot from Owens, and Rogers fell dead. At the trial of Owens, James used his best endeavors to convict Owens of the crime, and succeeded, notwithstanding he promised that if he should be arrested he would stand by him, secure him counsel and support his family. James having heard that a warrant was out for his arrest, went into the woods on the 1st instant, shot himself in the eye, and died instantly.

—A report from North Platte on the 13th inst., says: The Indians drove off a few head of horses from the ranche about a milesouth of the town. The cavalry started after the Indians and succeeded in capturing the horses, but the Indians escaped.

Constitutional Reform.

The following is the act of Assembly passed at the last session authorizing the people to express by vote, at the election in October, their wishes in regard to a convention to amend our State Constitution:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the question of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted on in the following manner, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or endorsed with the word "State" and not otherwise; and the words used shall be "Constitutional Convention," and underneath 'for a convention' or 'against a convention," and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a convention" or "against a convention," and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SEC. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections; the sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation for the present year, and the Governor shall cause all the returns of the said election as received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the Legislature at its next annual election.

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN W. GEARY.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. July 14th, 1871.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I suppose there is no subject affecting the interests of the American people, on which there is a greater amount of misapprehension than the Civil Service. In this, as in all matters having the slightest relation to party politics, a large margin must always be allowed for the misrepresentations of the opposition party. The outs always propose to want a chance to make extensive reforms in all sorts of public affairs, and hence it is their interest to make it appear that there are a great many things which need reforming. That the civil service should be selected as one of these things is very natural for a variety of reasons, not necessary to specify here.

Of course it would be very rash to assert that there is no need of reformation. Among the thousands employed in the various Departments here, most of them *owing to their appointments*, in part, at least, to political influence, it would be strange if there were not many who lack the energy or capability to do the duty which a private employer would be able to secure in his employe's. But such inefficiency, or inattention to business is very far from being general, and the scene presented in most of the rooms of the Departments into which one happens to call during office hours, is very different from that listless inactivity which the popular imagination sometimes pictures.

In this connection, a special word should be said of the lady clerks. I may say that so far as my own observation has extended, they are on an average, at least, the equals of the gentlemen in punctual and regular attendance at their desks and in diligent application to their work; and Heads of Bureaus in which they are most largely employed, declare that they average as well as the males, not only in the particulars just named, but also in the quality of the work done. The stars to which there are sometimes subjected as a class, are simply outrageous. Among so large a number there are sure to be some whose conduct will be open to criticism, but it cannot be truthfully said that there are any more of such than would be found among an equal number in a corresponding station of life elsewhere, while many of them rank among the purest and noblest of the land.

But I set out to write of civil reform, and of what has already been done in this direction. Popular agitation of the subject has had the effect of attracting the attention of Congress, and at its last session a law was passed authorizing the President to prescribe, rules, and regulations for appointments in the civil service, including qualifications of applicants. In pursuance of this law, he appointed a Commission headed by Hon. G. W. Curtis, and including other and able reformers. It held a session here two weeks and adjourned. They discussed the matter ably and earnestly, and while no definite action was had, it is well known that its most influential members are thorough reformers. They submitted the question as to whether their action would infringe upon the constitutional prerogatives of the President, in appointing to office, to the Attorney General for his opinion.

But, aside from this Commission, honest efforts to improve the civil service are being made, and while political qualifications have their influence in securing appointments, there must be in those accompanying them, the ability of March 3d, 1853, it was provided that "no clerk shall be appointed in either of the four classes until after he has been examined and found qualified by a Board, to consist of three examiners, one of whom to be the chief of the bureau or office into which he is to be appointed, and the two others to be selected by the head of the department to which said clerk will be assigned." Although this law is ostensibly enforced, yet the examinations have been but a mere form, until within the past year. An examining board was organized in July last, of which Messrs. Elliott and Eichlitz are the active members. It subjects applicants for clerkships to a thorough examination, some think too rigid; but gentlemen and ladies who have passed the ordeal pronounce the questions fair and reasonable, and well calculated to bring out the general attainments of the applicant, and his special qualifications for the work he seeks.

In the first place, general questions are asked him calculated to draw out something in regard to his former mode of life, occupations, extent of reading and studies; and the subsequent portion of the examination is shaped, in some degree, in accordance with the facts elicited by the first portion, to a satisfactory knowledge of the common branches of education is required in all cases. It is not unfrequently deemed advisable, however, to examine such as desire it upon the higher branches. If the applicant be proficient it is satisfactory to himself to place the fact on record, and it may, also, be of considerable advantage to the Department at times to have precise information as to the attainments of its employes. But, perhaps, the primary reason for such examinations is that the proficiency of an applicant in the branches he has studied and professes to understand, affords an interior of his intelligence, industry, and power to adapt himself to other investigations, which, of course, are important points to determine.

Whenever it is practicable, the applicant is also examined in relation to the kind of work in which he has been employed, it being reasonably judged that if he has taken pains to perfect himself in that, he will be likely to do well in every other work suited to his capacities, to which he may be assigned. Of course, a failure is likely to be interpreted in the opposite way. In the examination in the several branches, that which will be most required in the work wherein the applicant is to be employed, is ranked first in point of importance. Thus if a clerk is to be employed in computations, arithmetic receives the first place in his examinations, whereas, if he is to be engaged in looking up laws &c., as is the case with employes in some of the offices, the Board give greater prominence to the examination on laws. This flexibility gives the examinations a peculiarly practical character, and, of course, adds proportionately to their value.

The examinations for promotion are similar to those for appointment, but they are very generally made somewhat more strict. The report made by the chiefs of immediate official superiors as to his capacity, industry, &c., receive due attention, and he is also examined on the kind of work he has been doing. This places to his credit the aptitude for his work discovered by actual experience, but at the same time affords a means of detecting obvious incompetency, if through any cause, such as political influence, or even official favoritism, it should be overlooked in his own bureau.

The effort of the system, taken as a whole, is undoubtedly excellent. If it does not exclude political influence from anywhere in receiving appointments or promotions, it at least, obliges the politicians to present good material, which is certainly a great point gained, and must greatly promote the efficiency of the civil service. It would be too much to hope that any system of examination should unerringly secure the right man for the right place, but in admitting only persons of respectability and fair attainments, the system adopted, if carried fairly, will gradually, but to elevate the general character of the service while the effect of making intelligence a condition of appointment upon the educational interests of the country, cannot but be salutary. Indeed, if we may judge by the prevailing anxiety for civil appointment, it must constitute a stimulus to mental culture of no mean value.

Space will not permit me, here, to speak of the systems pursued in the other departments, but what has been said, serves to show that the question of civil service reform is receiving serious attention and practical treatment. CHIEF.

A Whole County without a Dram Shop.

CALDWELL, Ohio, July 5.—The first County Temperance mass meeting was held in Caldwell yesterday. People were present from every part of this and other counties. The orator of the day was John A. Fiester. He used in illustrating his speech, large, oil paintings representing the progress of the drunkard. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. "The Temperance men of Noble county congratulate themselves upon the unlooked for success of the Temperance reform within the last year, upon the healthy temperance sentiment pervading all parts of this county, upon the great success in shutting up and abating every whisky shop in this county within a year past and especially do they call attention to the fruits of this reform as seen in the county seat, where, one year ago, there were three liquor shops, and now not one is open."

2. "We recognize the success of the various agencies that have been employed in bringing about this result, and we would here and now insist upon the importance of the vital principle that this movement is pre-eminently a moral one, and it is to be best promoted by the free use of all moral agencies; and we would here recommend, among others, the following ways of advancing the Temperance Reform: The organization of township temperance societies in every county of every State; the education of the people by the lecture system, the pulpit; and the newspaper press; the hearty co-operation of the officers of the law, and especially of prosecuting attorneys, in enforcing the laws both by civil and criminal actions against rumsellers, and last and principally, the refusal of temperance men to cast their votes for candidates for office of any political party who are not staunch temperance men.

3. "In order to perfect the organization in our county a Central Committee of three is hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be to provide for a thorough temperance canvass of every school district, including ministers of the Gospel of all denominations to lecture to their people on this Reform, and present the pledge for signature, and soliciting Common School and Sunday school teachers to present the pledge to their scholars.

4. "While pledging ourselves, and the temperance men of Noble county generally to not vote for or support any man of any party whose habits are intemperate, yet for the present we deem it our duty and expedient to labor for this cause within existing lines of party politics; having demonstrated to ourselves and the world the uselessness of any additional prohibitory legislation, in so far that in a few months from the time we set about the work, by the blessing of God, without Prohibitory Laws, and by enforcing those laws we have, and by stirring up public sentiment, utterly, and without exception, abated every single grog shop in our county, we finding it only necessary to continue this Reform that other sections may be alike blessed, and that we, for all the future may provide against intemperance here."

At the close of the public meeting, a temperance business meeting was held of delegates from the various townships. Not a single arrest was made, nor wasmy person seen intoxicated during the entire day. One year ago there were twenty rum shops; to-day there is not one in this county. This results from one year's agitation in all parts of our county of temperance subjects, meetings being called on what is known as the Washingtonian plan, and by townships.—The President of the Noble County Temperance Society is the Rev. L. C. Rutter, the "Boy Preacher." Much of the success of the movement is due to his active exertions.

The Capitulation of New York.

From The New York Independent.

New York is no longer free! We let Germans celebrate their victories over the French. We let Frenchmen hold sanitary fairs. We let Fenian processions, which propose to make war on the innocent people of the neighboring provinces of a friendly power, defile through our streets. We protect such processions, with files of police. We welcome seditious Irishmen with the freedom of the city. On the great holiday of Fenianism we deck our public buildings with green flags. But when a few Orangemen, who were mobbed last year, ask to be protected in marching through the streets, our city authorities join the mob and solemnly forbid the procession! Mayor Hall makes buncombe speeches on the Fourth of July; but this is his understanding of American liberty.

For what is a procession but one way of expressing opinion? By the banners, by the airs played, by the numbers who march, men wish to make a demonstration in favor of certain principles. Now we do not like Orangeism. It is nearly as bad as Fenianism. But Orangeism has just the same right to make a demonstration that Fenianism has. Any denial of this right is a blow at freedom of speech. Only tyrants dare forbid such expressions. In the riots of 1863 the Government gained a victory over the mob. But in 1871 this same Irish Catholic mob, which hung negroes and killed babies and burned orphan asylums, had but to threaten. The city surrendered.

If we had a man! Mayor Hall might have called out the militia; he might have put a phalanx of liberty-loving Americans on one side the Orangemen, and a phalanx of liberty-loving Germans on the other side, with loaded muskets and bayonets glistening in the sun. He might have done this, and his name would have descended to future generations along with those of illustrious heroes. It would have been said that he saved the liberty of the city. But now, when he dies, the newspapers which make up history will hand him down to infamy by writing: "This was the cowardly Mayor who surrendered the liberties of his city on the 12th day of July, 1871."

COL. FISK'S STATEMENT.

His Encounter With the Mob Pitches In and is Pitched into the Gutter —Flies to Long Branch in Disguise.

Col. James Fisk, Jr., gives the following account of his participancy in the trouble at New York on the 12th, and of his escape from the bloody scene to Long Branch:

I received an order from the Governor to stop all Orangemen from crossing the ferry from Jersey City. I came back to the Opera House and heard of the trouble. I put on my sword and coat and tried to get to the regiment. The fighting had commenced. I told Colonels Scott and Clark that the only way to save us was to pitch into them. I made my way to the regiment to give the order to fire. Braine had already given the order. The crowd came for me. I was set upon by the mob with stones and brick-bats and pitched into the gutter. When I got up my coat was all torn off and I found I was wounded. I limped into a house which was broken open and had been used for a hospital. I there got a big overcoat and hat, blacked my mustache, and otherwise disguised myself and shobbed over a fence into the street, when I got a coach and drove to the Hoffman House, followed by the mob. I was afraid the mob would burn the Hoffman House, if I did, so I got a coach and drove to Pavonia ferry, when I telegraphed for an engine and car to meet me at Sandy Hook. I hired a tug and arrived here at ten o'clock. I had to be carried to my room.

ORDINANCES

OF

Bridgewater Borough.

Ordinance No. 1.—On Obstructions of Streets and Side-walks.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, any person or persons owning or leaving lumber, boxes, coal, wood, stone, wagons or any other obstructions so as to impede the free passage of the street, alley, sidewalks or side-walks in said borough, for forty-eight hours after being duly notified by the Chief Burgess, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two ($2) dollars together with the costs of removal, and twenty per cent. added thereto to be collected before the Chief Burgess of said borough and paid to the Treasurer of said borough. All ordinances of this borough in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

Done the twenty-eight, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 2.—On Riding and Driving.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, any person or persons riding, driving or racing their horse or horses at a faster speed than a moderate trot or at what shall be considered a safe speed through the streets or public highways of said borough—on conviction before the Burgess—shall forfeit and pay the penalty of not less than two ($2) dollars and fifty (0.50) cents or over five ($5) dollars and costs for each and every offense. One-half of said fine to go to the person giving the information, and the half to the Treasurer for the use of the borough. All ordinances of this borough, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871.

ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 3.—On Shows.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to exhibit shows or exhibitions of any kind, in said borough, without first obtaining license from the Burgess, for which license, the person or persons for all circuses, menageries, &c., under canvass, the sum of ten ($10) dollars; for all jugglers or tricks and jugglers the sum of five ($5) dollars; and for all individual exhibitions the sum of three ($3) dollars. If any person or persons within said borough without first obtaining license, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty ($20) dollars "for use of the borough" for every such offense. All ordinances of this borough inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871.

ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 4.—On Nuisances.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to throw or place any dead animal, or other nuisance within the limits of this borough or at public places or houses therein, are forbidden—under the penalty of not less than one ($1) dollar and not more than ten ($10) dollars "for use of the borough," to be recovered before the Burgess, and in default of payment of said fine, he or they committed to the Lock-up House for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours. All ordinances of this borough inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871.

ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 12.—On Dogs.

Whereas it is deemed and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, that the owners or persons harboring dogs and bitches within the limits of the borough, shall be liable to a tax of one ($1) per head on each and every dog, and two ($2) dollars on each and every bitch, and on every additional bitch owned, kept or harbored in this borough the sum of four ($4) dollars.

SECTION 2. That the Assessor be required to assess the owners of said dogs and bitches in like manner as other property is assessed.

SECTION 3. That the Collector of borough taxes be and is hereby authorized to collect said tax on dogs and bitches in the same manner as is authorized by law for the collection of other taxes for the use of said borough. All ordinances of the borough inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 29, 1871.

ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 13.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Burgess of said borough and such officers as the Burgess may appoint as night watch for the time, are authorized and required to arrest any person or persons who may violate any of the ordinances of this borough, and take said person or persons before the Burgess for a hearing, and it shall be the duty of the High Constable, officers and Police to execute such order or orders as said Burgess may make on said hearing in reference to said person or persons.

June 29, 1871.

ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 14.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the width of all side-walks within the limits of this borough shall be one-third (1/3) part of the width of each street, lane or alley

June 29, 1871.

ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No 15.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That each lot holder, tenant or resident within the limits of this borough, shall and they are hereby required to keep open and free from dirt or rubbish of any and all descriptions, the gutters and water-ways in front of their respective residences or property, and any person or persons refusing or neglecting to comply with this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of one ($1) dollar for each offense. All ordinances of this borough inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871.

ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 16.—On Shooting.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That all firing of guns, pistols, fire-crackers or other Chinese crackers or other fire works whatever within the limits of this borough under the penalty of not less than one ($1) dollar nor more than five ($5) dollars. One-half to the use of the borough and the other half to the use of the informer. All ordinances of this borough inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*

Ordinance No. 17.—On Swine.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for the owners of any swine to permit the same to run at large within the limits of the borough of Bridgewater, under the penalty of one ($1) dollar for each and every offense.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the High Constable, and he is hereby authorized and required without any special order or warrant or authority that this ordinance, to seize and secure any such animals or hogs kind that may be found running at large within the limits of this borough, and sell the same within six days after such seizure at public sale, after having given notice of time and place of sale by at least three advertisements put up in the most public places in the borough at least four days before the sale, and after making such sale said Constable shall deduct out of the proceeds thereof the amount of fine and penalty imposed by the first section of this ordinance, together with all costs, charges and expenses attending the seizure, keeping and sale of said animals, and the balance, if any, he shall pay over to the owner or owners thereof upon demand made of him for the same; and the fine or penalty aforesaid shall in all cases be paid by the Constable to the Borough Treasurer within ten days after such sale. *Provided*, That if the owner or owners of such animals shall prior to said sale, pay the amount of fine and penalty and the first section of this ordinance together with the costs, charges and expenses attending the seizure, keeping and advertising of the same, then it shall be the duty of said Constable forthwith to deliver the same to the owners thereof.

SECTION 3. That the High Constable shall be entitled to receive for each and every hog seized and taken in pursuance of this ordinance the sum of fifty cents, and for advertising and selling the same, the additional sum of seventy-five cents.

July 3, 1871.

A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.* ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*

New Advertisements.

Notice to Carpenters & Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received up until the 1st of August 1871, to repair the Big Beaver Bridge, at or near the mouth of Wolf's Lane. A specimen of the work to be done can be had on application at the Toll House in Bridgewater.

JAMES ALLISON,
Treasurer

july19:3w.]

Pitts. Daily *Commercial* copy three times and send bill to this office.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION will open SEPTEMBER 18th, 1871, and will be continued for *five* months.

I have concluded to have *two* sessions in the year, of five months each, instead of three of three months each, as heretofore.

Many of our best schools are returning to this division of time, and with decided advantage to the pupil. It gives nearly a month of time now lost in vacations and arranging of classes, and gives time to complete in one session many studies now interrupted by the three-term arrangement. The cost is the same as for one pupil now paying $30, a session for three sessions, will pay $15, a session for two sessions.

A full corps of experienced teachers will be employed, and our aim will be to secure thoroughness in every branch of study. Pupils in music will be received who do not enter as pupils in other branches, and we hope for even more than our usual success in this department for the coming year.

As the Academy has been closed, I will arrange for the accommodation of a few boys and young men preparing for business or for College. As we give a choice of studies to those not intending to graduate, teachers, and those intending to teach, can select the branches *specially needed for their work.*

For Catalogue, or Circular, send to

D. H. A. McLEAN, *Prin.*

Beaver, July 19, 1871.—1

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Brown, deceased, late of Beaver county, township, Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is expected; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

jy19,6t] J. BOYD BROWN, *Adm'r.*

Orphans' Court Sale.

TWO TRACTS OF VALUABLE LAND IN MOON TOWNSHIP. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Henry Baker, dec'd., will expose to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, August 26, 1871, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of said decedent, viz:

1st. That certain parcel or tract of land situate in Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of Daniel W. Baker, east by lands of John Davis and William Springer, south by land of James Raw, and west by land of Daniel Baker, containing forty acres of land, more or less; about 25 acres whereof are cleared and fenced.—There are on the said premises an orchard of young fruit trees, a good two story frame dwelling house, nearly new, a frame barn and other outbuildings.

2nd. That certain parcel or tract of land situate in the same township, bounded on the north by lands of John G. Baker, east by lands of Samuel Zimmerly, south by lands of Michael Baker, and west by lands of Bruce Baker, containing 56 acres of land more or less, about forty acres of which are cleared and fenced. There being on the premises last aforesaid a good young orchard, containing about 50 fruit trees, a log dwelling house, &c., &c.

The above described lands are fertile and well watered, and are very desirable for farming purposes.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments from the date of said confirmation, with legal interest thereon from the same time.

DANIEL FIGLEY, adm'r.,
jy19-7w] New Sheffield, Beaver county,