The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Aug. 30th, 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. R. Harrah.
Commissioner.—Hugh J. Marshall.
P. H. Director.—Samuel Gibson.
Auditor.—Ralph Covert.
Auditor (1 year.)—Clark A. Hunter.
Surveyor.—Azariah Wynn.
Trustees of Academy.—Henry Hice, John Murray.

REPUBLICAN RALLY!

Hon. H. BUCHER SWOPE

Will address a Republican Meeting to be held in the Court House in Beaver, on

TUESDAY EVENING, SEP. 5th.

Let there be a grand turn-out to hear one of the greatest orators of the day. S. J. CROSS, *Ch'n. Co. Com.*

THE Buffenberger case occupied the attention of the court during the entire day, at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday last, after which the defendant was honorably discharged from the charge of having murdered Mr. Buffenberger, her former husband.

THE receipts of fractional currency for the week ending Saturday last, amount to $492,000. Shipments of notes $1,146,000, fractional currency $548,000. The Treasurer holds as security for the National Bank circulation $363,490,600, and for public deposits $15,691,500. The internal revenue receipts on Saturday, were $825,000; total for the fiscal year to date $23,960,343; National Bank notes in circulation at that date $321,373,880.

RAILROAD accidents, for various causes, have become alarmingly frequent of late, calling for critical and severe investigation. A frightful accident occurred on Saturday night last on the Eastern Railroad, seven miles from Boston, by which twenty-one passengers were killed outright and some forty or fifty more wounded. A collision occurred on Saturday morning, on the middle division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, near West Port Station, by which four persons were killed and fourteen persons dangerously wounded.

CONGRESS having appropriated $1,000,000 at the last session for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repair of vessels on their stations, the Secretary of the Navy has received plans from eminent naval architects of the country, besides those of leading naval constructors, all of which will be submitted to a board which will meet at the Navy Department in a few days for the purpose of determining upon the most suitable plan for the dock, which will be made public on September 5, and bids for its construction will be received for three months thereafter. The dock must be constructed at some private establishment.

sheep, more fatal even than the murderous dogs, has made its appearance and dreadfully ravaged the flocks of Manitowoc, in Wisconsin. The animal being found dead, no marks of violence are to be observed, save a small hole behind the ear, from which the blood has been sucked. This has led to the conclusion that the destroyer is a kind of bat, or, more properly speaking, vampire—a creature which even men may fear, since it may not have an exclusive taste for the vital fluid of the muttons. This, with the curculio and potato bug, renders our present assortment of noxious vermin very complete.

YELLOW fever has made its appearance in Charleston, S. C., it is feared in an epidemic form. A letter received by a gentleman in New York, on Friday morning last, says that the "yellow fever of a malignant type has broken out, and that he has seen four cases himself." Information from other sources, state that the disease is there and spreading.

What with the small pox, and a prospect of cholera, we have ample monitions to attend at once to the sanitary condition of our borough and surroundings.

AT THE Spiritual camp-meeting in Walden, Mass., last week, Mr. J. L. Hatch made a speech in which he said that he *hoped* that the Spiritual doctrine was true; but he was *one of* those unfortunate men who had never succeeded in obtaining any testimony from the spirit world. Perhaps it was his own fault, but he prayed to be luckier in future. This speaker, it seems, hits the nail on the head with refreshing squareness. No person has a right to believe in the truth of these "spiritual manifestations" except upon the evidence of his own senses; and since these may often deceive us, even their authority is not the best possible.

THE Sunbury *American* thinks the political canvass so far this year has been very satisfactory to the Republicans. Commencing with the victory in Connecticut, the defeat of the rebels and Ku-klux in their efforts to annul the reconstruction constitution of North Carolina followed. The *victory*, for such we are enabled to call it in Kentucky the other day, whereby the old Democratic majority of 70,000 was reduced to barely 20,000, has given fresh vigor to the spirits of the party, which augurs well for success for the coming elections in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. Keep the ball rolling.

By a recent act of the New Hampshire Legislature, a system is provided "to compel children to attend school." Every parent or guardian of a child between eight and fourteen years of age, must send him to some public school within two miles of his residence for twelve weeks in each year. Six weeks of such schooling must be consecutive. The parent is relieved from sending such child to public school in case he is instructed for the time mentioned at home or in some private school in the branches taught in the public schools or in more advanced studies. The penalty for violation of this law is ten dollars for the first offence and twenty dollars for the second and every subsequent offence. The local school board, on notice from any tax payer of any violation of the law, must institute suit under penalty of twenty dollars for each neglect to enforce the law.

THE vast aggregate of the liquor trade of the United States, is beyond the comprehension of the public, unassisted by statistics from Washington. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of statistics gives a statement of the trade during the past fiscal year, from which it appears that spirituous liquors to the value of six hundred millions of dollars, and lager beer, ale and porter to the value of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, were sold by retail in this country. This is a fact appalling to some minds, and astounding to all who reflect. The consumption is equal to an outlay of fifteen dollars per annum for intoxicating drinks by every inhabitant of the land! These facts without any exaggeration, should be sufficient, in the hands of temperance lecturers, to convince the public of a necessity for reformation. To exaggerate would be to lessen their effect.

THE fact should not be overlooked by the people of our county, that they will be required on the second Tuesday of October next, to vote upon the question whether there shall or shall not be a call for a Convention to amend our State Constitution. The authorized advertisement of such a vote being demanded of those who are entitled to the ballot, at that time, will be found in the columns of the ARGUS. That a Convention is needed for amending our State Constitution will be obvious to every one who desires that instrument to conform to the United States Constitution, which guarantees equal rights to all men—suffrage and eligibility to office included. Our present State Constitution confines the elective franchise to "free white male citizens"—excluding the colored man. Now, although it is the law that where the Constitutions of a State and that of the United States conflict, the former must give way to the latter yet it is very desirable that this cause of conflict should be removed; because in many election districts where not overly enlightened election officers control the board, who have been sworn to "conduct the election according to the constitution and laws of the State," colored men are apt to be ruled out of their votes, and litigation and disorder are the results.

The subject of placing special legislation under Constitutional restriction, is one which loudly calls for an amendment. Surely, when it is so frequently charged that moneyed corporations can control our State Legislation, it is time the people should prescribe in their fundamental law, metes and bounds beyond which that body may not pass. The mode of choosing our State Treasurer also demands the revision of the Constitution, making that office elective by the people.

ON the subject of political amnesty we admire the views expressed by Governor of Ohio, in a speech at He said, in substance, that six long years had passed since the close of the Rebellion. All the States have assumed their old relations to the General Government, and are fully represented in the Congress of the Nation. We want the hatreds and animosities engendered by the war to die away, and the South once more to start on its career of prosperity and happiness. To this end we are inclined to think that the true policy of the Administration and of Congress would be the grant of general amnesty to all the excepted classes, for the reason that many of those now under disabilities are as loyal as those who have all their civil rights without restriction, while some of the latter class are notoriously disloyal.

Few people know how many or what persons are now excepted from the privileges which amnesty confers, and we lose the benefit of what might otherwise prove exemplary punishment. It would be better to exclude from the provisions of general amnesty such persons, by name, as have persistently refused to accept the situation, and who decline to adapt themselves to the changed condition of affairs—such men as Davis, Toombs and Stephens, prominent persons who still declare that nothing has been settled by the war; who openly threaten to renew the attempt at secession whenever opportunity presents itself, and who refuse to wash from their hands the blood of their old treason. This would be a significant warning to evil-doers, as well as a recognition and encouragement of those who are well disposed.

BY authority of a recent act of Congress a class of cadet engineers will be formed in September, composed of fifty members. Any one sufficiently proficient, between the ages of 18 and 22, may apply to the Secretary of the Navy for leave to appear before the board of examination, which will convene on the 15th of September and remain in session until the 25th. During the course of probation of the cadets at the Academy, which will be two years, they will receive the same pay and enjoy the same rank and privileges, and be under the same restrictions, as the cadet midshipmen, and pursue the same studies, except the branch of seamanship. Owing to the large number of candidates who have already applied, and the fact that but fifty can be selected, the examination both as to mental and physical qualifications will be very rigid and concise.

AMONG the marine disasters which occurred on Sunday last on the coast of Florida were: The brig Pomena, of Richmond, Maine, went ashore twenty-five miles south of Cape Canaveret, on August 27. Her cargo can be saved. The steamship Lodona stranded six miles north of Canaveret. The beach for thirty miles is strewn with her cargo. The Captain and twenty men were lost. The first officer, second officer, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, the cook, one fireman, Captain Harvey's mess boy and five seamen were saved. The brig S. and W. Welsh, of Philadelphia, went ashore fifteen miles south of Cape Canavaret. Her cargo of sugar, was washed ashore. The Captain was drowned. The brig H. G. Berry, of Baltimore, went ashore fifty yards from the wreck of the S. and W. Welsh. She is a total wreck. She had a cargo of sugar and molasses. The barque Hilda, from New Orleans, went ashore six miles south of St. Augustine, with a cargo of tobacco and stores, and is a total loss. One man was drowned.

THE Democracy of Washington county, at their county convention, held a couple of months ago, declined to nominate their candidates for the Legislature at that time. They however, selected three conferees, and gave them instructions to meet at some future time and select such candidates for Assembly, as in their judgement would be suitable for the positions. Last week these conferees held a conference at Cannonsburgh and nominated Dr. E. T. Cooper of Monongahela City and Hugh Keys (late Sheriff of Washington county) as the Democratic candidates for the Legislature.

HERE AND THERE.

—A western paper wishes to see Red Cloud in the Indian Bureau. It would have that gentle savage "take off his leggings, throw away his blanket, break his tomahawk, wash off his paint, put on a swallow-tailed coat, a stove-pipe hat, a pair of pants and a pair of boots, and apply for the place he is so well qualified to fill."

—At the Miles Standish celebration, Dr. Loring let out an interesting reminiscence of the Puritan's courtship not related by Longfellow. "I claim lineal descent from Miles Standish," said the Doctor; "my grandmother's name was Alathea Alden, whose husband, John Alden, was sent by Standish to court her by proxy, but who accepted a modest hint from the maid, and won her for himself instead of his leader."

—The great boat race for the championship off the world came off at St. John, New Brunswick, August 28. The boats started at 7:25, and led alternately for five minutes. At 7:33 the St. John was ahead, and at 7:40 the St. John was the only crew rowing, the Tyne crew having gone to the shore in consequence of Renforth being taken with a fit. The St. John crew rowed over the course, winners of the race in forty minutes and eleven seconds. Renforth died in an hour after the race.

—Brick Pomeroy, who is making a western tour collecting materials for a public lecture and writing to his paper, in his sixth letter describes a visit to the jail in Nevada, Story county, Iowa. He found there a murderer under the sentence of death, and a horse thief. They were the only prisoners. In conversation with them, the fact was disclosed that they both were formerly subscribers to his celebrated La Crosse *Democrat*. Brick tries to point a moral and adorn the tale, but he does not succeed.

—The ship Euterpe, from New York, foundered at sea, Captain J. W. Leach, Master, says that on June 15th, in latitude 50° 30' south, longitude 47° west, his ship was reported leaking, and in thirty minutes afterwards she went down. The officer and seven men in the larger boat, and seven men in the smaller boat. After weathering two heavy gales, the large boat made Rio Grande de Sud, June 14, having been for two days and nights without food or water. The smaller boat had not been heard from, but it is supposed she has been picked up by a passing vessel.

—The stage coach between Chambersburg and McConnellsburg was run away with by its horses last Thursday evening, on the top of Cove Mountain where the road runs between a cliff and a precipice along a narrow ledge. There were three persons in the vehicle, which finally overturned. The driver, John Teeter, was killed, Mr. A. S. Barber, editor of the Woodburg, N. J., *Constitution*, was severely though not dangerously wounded, and Miss Jennie Brosius of McConnellsburg was a good deal bruised. Considering the place where the runaway took place, it is certainly marvellous that all were not killed.

—The proprietor of the grounds on which a circus and menagerie were exhibited in Cincinnati last week, chartered the menagerie for one day, and gave an exhibition on Sunday. The *Commercial* tells the result: "He was ordered by the police to stop the exhibition, but positively refused to do so. He was then arrested and taken to the Oliver street station house, on a charge of giving a public show on Sunday. He gave bail and was released, but continuing the show was arrested and re-arrested several times. He was always prepared to give bail, however, and at 8 o'clock was still enjoying his freedom and rejoicing in the computation that he had made nearly a thousand dollars clear by the enterprise.

—A fish mystery is troubling Council Bluffs. Spoon Lake, a placid sheet of water near that city, has never been know to contain fish "to any extent" until recently, when its waters not only swarmed with myriads of finny monsters, but the surrounding shores are alive with fish. They have come in such enormous numbers that the waves wash them high and dry on the shore where they lie knee-deep, dead and putrefying. The fish trade in Omaha and Council Bluffs has become prodigious. The fish seem to be greatly astonished at their new surroundings, and stick their heads from the water and open their mouths as if they wanted air. A little boy takes a flat board and wades into the water and in ten minutes throws out as many fish as a wagon can carry, varying in weight from two to five pounds. People who have lived in the neighborhood for years declare the phenomenon unprecedented, and various wild theories are put forth in explanation. The prevalent belief is that the swarm came into the lake by a subterranean passage, during a late storm, while a few venerable observers contend that the Missouri overflowed its banks and flooded the lake with catfish and perch.

—The Cumberland *News* of Tuesday contains the following item: "It appears that some dissatisfaction existing for some time past among the men employed on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, in the vicinity of Bridgeport, about twelve miles from this city, culminated in an attack on the pay-car while at that point yesterday. At about 12:30 p. m. the paymaster, within his car, accompanied by several hands, stopped at Bridgeport to pay off the hands in that division. The men were paid for the month of June, and insisted on being paid for July also. This, we believe, the paymaster was not prepared to do, and the dissatisfaction of the men incensed them to make and attack upon the pay-car by hurling stones at it, smashing in windows and otherwise damaging the car. The paymaster and his assistants drew their revolvers and threatened death to the rioters. Amidst the excitement the engineer put on steam and moved the train on up the road, out of reach of the attacking party. A short distance above the bridge the train stopped and the paymaster proceeded to pay off some more hands, and then left before the party of men who seemed bent on following the car, could come up with it. No person was injured, although at one time their seemed to be much reason to fear a serious riot."

The Democratic Party as a Retrenchment Party.

The Republican Legislature of 1868 passed an act, still on the statute books, fixing the number and compensation of the officers of each branch of the Legislature.

The number of officers of the Senate was fixed at 1 chief clerk, 2 assistants, 4 transcribing clerks, 1 librarian, 1 sergeant-at-arms and 2 assistants, 1 messenger and two assistants; 1 superintendent of the folding room and 6 pasters and folders, 1 doorkeeper of the rotunda, 1 postmaster, 1 fireman and five pages—32 in all.

The Republican Senate of 1869 was organized in strict compliance with this law, the Republican members presenting a resolution for the election of candidates for the places above named, no more and no less. But, before their election took place, the Democratic members, to show their conviction that this was providing more offices than the Senate really needed, put forward Mr. Burnett and Mr. M'Candless to offer an amendment to the resolution, for the election of a *smaller number* of officers, to wit: by leaving out one of the assistant messenger, the postmaster, and *all* the pasters and folders. For this amendment all the Democratic Senators voted, the vote standing 15 to 18.

The Democratic Senators, when in the minority, thus placed themselves on the record as believing that this was all the Senate needed, in the way of officers—that the act of 1868 was, in fact, *too liberal*.

In 1871 the Democrats, had, accidentally, a majority in the Senate. Did they carry out, then, their programme of 1869? Let us see.

They put themselves on record, then, as thinking that the Senate had *no* pasters and folders, and that body could get along with less officers than the law allowed. But the moment they came into power, they proceeded to elect not only *all* the officers authorized by the law of 1868, but *more* than the legal number, although that act positively prohibits the election of any greater number of officers by either branch. As for instance:

The law of 1868 allows *two* assistant clerks; the Democratic Senate had *three*; the law allows only *four* transcribing clerks; they had *five*; the law authorizes *two*; assistant doorkeepers; they had *three*; the law provides for *six* pasters and folders; they had *eight*; they had also *three* fireman, where the law allows but *two*; they had a messenger and a librarian, for none of which was there any provision of law, to say nothing of *nine* pages, where they could legally employ but *five*.

We thus find 15 Democratic Senators voting *in* 1869 that the Senate needed *no* pasters and folders, and 17 Democratic Senators in 1871 voting to employ and pay *nine* (including the superintendent) of these useless officers. The same 15 Senators declared in 1869 that the law of 1868 was too liberal, and allowed more officers than the Senate needed; whilst the 17 Senators voted the number altogether too small, and proceed to multiply new officers without stint. The difference is, the 15 were in the minority; the 17 were in the majority. It is a very retrenching and economical party when it is out of power, but a very expensive one when it gets in.

The law of 1868 authorizes the Senate to elect or employ 32 officers, including every subordinate; the Democratic Senate of 1871 elected or employed 49 officers—17 more than the law allowed, and 26 more than the Senate really needed, themselves being judges, as is evidenced by their vote for Burnett's resolution in 1869.

But this is not all. The act of 1868 fixed the compensation of all these officers, and enacted that under no circumstances should they be permitted to draw more pay or receive any extra allowance. This wholesome provision of law was totally disregarded by these Democratic retrenchers. The pay of nearly all the officers is fixed by that law at $600 each; but the 49 officers employed by the Democratic Senate have already been paid $47,904.50—or an average of nearly a thousand dollars each.

Look, people of Pennsylvania, at these figures. The pay of the officers of the Republican Senate of 1870 was $26,466.65, and the total cost of the session was $92,290.35. The pay of the officers of the Democratic Senate of 1871 was $47,904.50, *nearly double that of the previous session*, and the total expenses of the session, thus far paid are $140,757.68. As there are probably over $10,000 of claims under this head yet unpaid, it is perfectly safe to put down the total cost of the late Democratic Senate at $150,757.68—an increase over the expenses of the previous Republican Senate of $58,497.33.

This is a fair illustration of Democratic precept and practice. That party is profuse in economical professions, when out of power; but invariably, when in power, plunges into extravagance. Witness New York and the Democratic Senate of 1871.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

HUGE ROBBERY.

The Government Loses Over a Million Dollars.

The New York *Sun* tells a story about the loss of the Central American Company's steamer Golden Rule, from New York for Greytown, in May, 1865, in the Carribean Sea, by which it is made to appear that the vessel was designedly steered upon a reef to cover up the robbery of over a million dollars of United States treasure, or at least that this treasure was stolen from a safe on board before the vessel sunk or went to pieces. The money was in charge of special agents for delivery to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco. All on board the vessel save one man, named Victor Smith, one of the special agents, were taken to Aspinwall. Smith remained on the reef, having resolved to stay by the wreck until assistance should come. He wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, and after the lapse of some time wreckers were sent to aid him in an effort to recover the treasure, which he believed to be yet in the safe. In the search, before the safe had been reached, a bundle of 7:30 notes was found, and in examining the different packages it was discovered that from one of them, originally containing $30,000, three notes of $500 each had been abstracted, showing that it had emerged from the safe and been manipulated before the ship went to pieces. The safe was finally found broken open and empty. When it was broken open, or by whom, it is not certainly known. It was ordered to be sent to Washington, and was shipped for Baltimore, but never reached that city, the Captain of the vessel reporting that it was thrown overboard during a storm on Chesapeake Bay. It is claimed that the parties to the robbery are now living in Maryland.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

Elections will be held during the fall months in eighteen of the United States and in two territories.

The first State election will be in California, which will choose a Governor and other State officers, members of the Legislature and three members of the Forty-second Congress. The Republican candidate for Governor is Mr. Newton Booth, of Sacramento. The Democratic candidate is Mr. H. H. Haight, the present Governor. The candidates for Congress are:

	Republicans.	Democrats.
1st district	S. O. Houghton.	Lawrence Archer.
2d district	A. A. Sargent.	Jas. W. Coffroth
3d district	Jno. M. Coghlan.	George Pierce

Governor Haight was elected four years ago by about eight thousand majority. In 1869 two Democrats were elected Justices of the Supreme Court by about the same majority. The present legislature has ninety-six members and only twenty-four Republicans, the Democrats having sixteen majority in the Senate and fifty-six in the House. One-third of the Senators hold over, and most of them are Democrats. Notwithstanding these apparent discouragements, the Republicans appear to be confident of success. Mr. Booth is popular, while Governor Haight has lost a good deal of his former popularity. As the Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, the canvass for members is exciting unusual interest. At the last election of Congressmen the First district was carried by the Democrats, and the Second by the Republicans, by large majorities. The Third was carried by the Democrats by a small majority.

The election in Wyeoming September 5, is for a Legislature only. The present Legislature is unanimously Democratic.

Maine elects a Governor and all the members of both houses of the Legislature on Monday, September 11. The Republicans have renominated Governor Sidney Perham; who was elected last year by nearly ten thousand majority, in a total vote of ninety-eight thousand. Mr. Charles P. Kimball is the Democratic candidate. The canvass is very dull. The Democrats think that Mr. Kimball will reduce the Republican majority, but they cannot hope to elect him. The other State officers are elected by the Legislature.

New Mexico territory elects a delegate to Congress September 11th. The delegate in the Forty-first Congress was Mr. J. F. Chaves, who was elected by a large majority. He has been renominated, but the party is divided, and Mr. Jose De Sena, another Republican, is running against him. The Democrats have nominated Mr. Jose M. Gallegos.

The people of Nebraska on the 19th of September will vote on the new Constitution which has just been completed by the Convention. If the Constitution should be accepted, State officers will be elected under it on the 6th of November. The Republicans are pretty confident of carrying the State.

The election for four Congressmen in Texas will begin on Tuesday, October 3d, and continue three days. Four members are to be chosen. At the election in 1869 the Republicans carried all the districts except the Second. The vote cast was very light, and since then many changes have taken place. Many Republicans will vote against the regular nees, and in two districts Democrats are Republican candidates are already in the field. The candidates, as far as reported, are as follows:

	Democrats.	Republicans.	Ind. Republicans.
1st	W. S. Herndon		
2d	Jno. C. Conner	A. M. Bryant.	A. B. Norton
3d	D. C. Giddings.	W. T. Clark	J. W. Stevenson
4th	Jno. Randolph.		

Messrs Conner and Clark were members of the Forty-first Congress.

The people of Rhode Island will vote upon several amendments to the State Constitution on the 9th of October. The amendments abolish the property qualifications for voters and the registry tax, and will no doubt be adopted.

Three of the most important elections will be held on the 10th of October, those of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa. Ohio elects a Governor, State officers and a full Legislature. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Sherman. The candidates for Governor are General Edward F. Noyes, Republican, and Colonel George W. McCook, Democrat. The State has been very close for several years. Governor Hayes having been elected by the Republicans in 1869 by a majority of only seven thousand in a total vote of four hundred and sixty thousand, and the Legislature being Republican by only three majority on joint ballot. Last year the Republican majority for Secretary of State was sixteen thousand.

Pennsylvania elects an Auditer, a Surveyor General, and members of the Legislature. The Republican candidate for Auditor is Mr. David Stanton, and for Surveyor General Mr. Robert B. Beath. The Democratic candidates names for the same offices are Mr. William McCandless and Mr. J. H. Cooper. Governor Geary, Republican, was elected in 1860 by the meagre majority of forty-five hundred in a total vote of nearly six hundred thousand. In the present Legislature the Senate has a Democratic majority, and the House a Republican majority. The Republicans seem to have the best prospect for carrying the State.

Iowa will elect a Governor, other State officers, and a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator in place of Mr. Harlan. The candidates for Governor are Colonel C. C. Carpenter, Republican, and J. C. Knapp, Democrat. As the Republicans are sure to elect the State officers, the interest centres in the Legislative contests, in which the Democrats hope to gain by Republican divisions on the candidates for Senator.

West Virginia will elect only a House of Delegates on the 26th of October.

On the 7th elections will be held in Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Virginia and Wisconsin. The parties have not yet held their conventions, except that the Democrats of Maryland have nominated Mr. W. Pinckney Whyte for Governor.

The Lake-Savier Tragedy.

Both parties to the Lake-Savier tragedy in San Francisco a few weeks ago have led lively lives. Mrs. Julia Susan Lake, the victim, was but thirty years of age. She was married at sixteen to a man named Wolf, who left her, and by whom she had two children. She afterward married Joseph J. Coddington, and had three children by him. He was killed in 1866. Two or three years since she married Agustus M. Lake, who is now in Eastern Nevada. Last winter she met Nelson James Savier, the husband of her murderer, and was living with him as his wife, at the Grand Hotel, in Stockton, at the time of the catastrophe. Julia E. Savier, who fired the fatal shots, is a brunette, and about forty years of age. She was divorced from a former husband, Frank Guy Seeley, now at Treasure City, Nevada, and also from Aaron J. Spencer, who is residing in San Francisco. She was married to Savier several years since.

"Brick" Pomeroy in Danger.

SAN. FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—"Brick" Pomeroy was advertised to lecture in Oakland last evening, and it was rumored that Gen. A. H. Lagrange had determined to shoot him on sight because of an article which appeared in *The La Crosse Democrat* reflecting injuriously on the General's domestic relations. Just as Pomeroy's friends at the hotel were starting for the lecture hall, Gen. Lagrange appeared at the door of the parlor where a number of ladies and gentlemen were sitting. He demanded to see Pomeroy, and attempted to force himself into the room, but was grappled by Col. John Scott, editor of *The Oakland Transcript*, and a lively fist-fight ensued, the General being eventually removed by his friends. The Sheriff of the county, fearing bloodshed, forbade the opening of the hall, and another room was secured and the lecture delivered to a large audience. Mr. Pomeray denies the authorship or any knowledge of the article referred to. The trouble has been settled, all parties apologizing.

Gen. A. H. Lagrange is Superintendent of the United States Branch Mint in this city. A series of articles charging him with shameful crimes appeared in one of Pomeroy's papers, and were extensively copied in the Democratic journals of California. Lagrange published numerous affidavits from residents of Wisconsin, in which State the alleged offenses were said to have been committed, completely establishing his innocence of the crimes charged against him.

A Fearful Volcano Eruption.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Batavia papers received by overland mail, *via* India, contain the details of a terrible calamity which has visited the small island of Fagolanda, in the Mayla archipelago, about 50 miles north-east of the island of Celbus. The volcano of Rawang broke out after a long interval of inactivity; it was preceded by a terrible earthquake which unroofed the dwellings and rent their walls asunder. The eruption was of a fearful character, and several craters opened around the side of the volcano, and continued their action at the same time, the rapidity of the explosions causing an awful roar, which was heard all over the neighboring islands. The outbreak was accompanied by a concussion of the sea, and a wave forty yards in height, issuing with the speed of lightning, swept all the human beings, cattle and horses from the surface of the island. From every creater proceeded flashes of electric lightning and volumes of smoke. Red hot stones were disrupted, and fragments of rock and currents of mud were thrown with immense force high into the air, and the earth was rent open all around the volcano. Besides covering the whole surface of the island, the matter accumulated in some places forming hills several hundred feet high. Amidst the most terrific explosion an island suddenly rose up from the sea. Four hundred and sixteen persons, all Malays, are said to have perished by the eruption. Not a single being on the island could be saved.

—A Kansas man is in jail for letting a neighbor's mule follow him.

—"I'm not used to begging," said a little girl to a lady of whom she had asked alms, "cause only two weeks ago my father was a merchant! "Why, child, how could he be reduced to poverty so soon?" "My father took a bad two dollar bill at his peanut stand, and it ruined him," sobbed the child.

W. W. STORY, the sculptor, lately told a correspondent of *The Methodist* why he worked in Rome, and not in America. The strongest of all his reasons was, that in America, one always has the feeling of hurry. "The busy life at home," he says, "drives one too rapidly. You always feel the clack of the whip behind you, too much bustle yet. Is laden with the true disciple of art. Your nerves are always overstrained, and you wear out before your ideals are realized.

—While in England Senator Wilson called on John Bright, who bestowed on the distinguished American friendly recognition.

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NO. 26 OHIO STREET, WEST OF DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa. March25:y

BEAVER SEMINARY

AND

Musical Institute.

Rev. H. T. TAYLOR, D. D., Principal,

OPENS ITS

Seventeenth Annual Session Sept. 12.

Beautiful Grounds suited for out door exercise and recreation

Cheerful Room well furnished and ventilated, warmed with grates.

Principal's Family includes all teachers and pupils from abroad, rendering the Seminary a real home for all.

Vocal and Instrumental Music has been made a specialty for years. This was the first institution in the West to open a special Musical Department. Two Organs and ten Pianos, one fine Steel Chickering Grand, give ample opportunity for practice.

COURSE OF STUDY.—English and Classical more extensive than in most Female Colleges. Painting and Drawing taught by a skillful artist.

Two Buildings, on opposite sides of the street, in fine repair, afford opportunities for both sexes and for lectures and classes to sit at the same table and in the same recitation room, the only intercourse allowed, the departments being entirely distinct. For twelve years the present Principal has been in charge of this school, and it is safe to say that wherever it is known it is favorably known and that it has the fullest confidence of thoughtful men. DANIEL AGNEW,

Pres't. Board of Trustees

aug 23:3t.

Scott's Peerless Washing Compound.

EMANCIPATION OF OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

THE DRUDGERY OF THE WASH TUB ABOLISHED.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

The following testimony from substantial and well-known residents of this vicinity:

We do hereby certify that we have used the washing fluid prepared by Mr. Scott, and that it fully meets all that is claimed for it; removing the necessity for wash boards, washing machines, or rubbing; largely economizing time, labor, and money, and saving the wear and tear of clothing incidental to the old process. We most cheerfully recommend its use to the public.

Mrs. Thomas McCreery, Mrs. J. S. Rutan, Mrs. C. M. McNutt, Mrs. Joseph Hall, Beaver, Pa.

A. P. Lacock, Freedom, Pa.

Mrs. Dr. J. D. Coffin, Mrs. J. Y. Marks, Mrs. M. Miller, Mrs. W. W. Johnston, Mrs. Dr. Marquis, Mrs. S. Reno, R. Doncaster, O. R. Cox, Rochester, Pa.

Mrs. Wm. Bickerstaff, Mrs. W. G. Taylor, Orphans' Home, Phillipsburg, Pa.

Mrs. M. G. Berry, Miss Sarah Fowler, Baden, Pa.

Mrs. Thomas Dunn, Mrs. Capt. Whitfield, Remington Station, Pa.

Mrs. S. B. Marks, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Belle Arbuckle, East Liverpool, Ohio.

It economizes time, reducing the labor of a day to that of an hour; it economizes strength, as it obviates the drudgery of the wash-tub; it economizes money in saving labor, soap and clothing; a clearness and whiteness absolutely unattainable by any other process; it will not *Fade, Rot, or in any way injure the color or texture of the cloth.*

One Agent are authorized to refund the money wherever it fails to come up to these representations. Consult your interest and give it one fair trial.

FOR SALE BY

S. Snitger & Co., Beaver; Mr. Lowry, Freedom; Speyerer & Sons, James Alexander, Whisler & Llanbinrink, Rochester; A. Knepper, Phillipsburg; Hiram Reed, P. N. Hayes, Dunlap and Reed, New Brighton; D. Smith, C. Biddle, Baden; and in all the leading Groceries throughout the country.

The article can be obtained from me, at Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa., at 50 cents per gallon, wholesale. It is retailed at 80 cents.

D. L. ANDERSON, *Agent*, Rochester, Pa.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To be awarded at the Eighteenth Annual Fair of the Beaver County Agricultural Society to be held at Beaver, Pa., September 27th, 28th and 29th, 1871.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—JAMES DARRAGH.
VICE PRESIDENTS—JOHN GRAEBING, SR., D. PATTON, A. P. JACOCK.
RECORDING SECRETARY—THOMAS O. ANSHUTZ.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—WM. S. BARCLAY.
TREASURER—I. N. ATKINS.
MANAGERS—*East Side*—H. REED, S. MAGAW, C. B. HURST, JOHN BAXTER, HENRY METZ. *West Side*—W. A. LAIRD, D. M. DONEHOO, SAMUEL WALTON, D. O. C. PATTERSON, NICHOLAS TODD. *South Side*—B. SWEARINGEN, SAMUEL PATTERSON, W. EWING, ALEX. ANDERSON, Jr., JOSEPH A. FLEMING.

TROTTING AND PACING RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Trotting match, (county), mile heats, best three in five; go as they please. Four or more entries to make a race, three to start. Ten per cent. entrance fee.

First premium	$15 00
Second premium	7 00
Third premium	3.00

Time of race, 2 o'clock, p. m.

Pacing match, (county), mile heats, best three in five, go as they please. Four or more entries to make a race, three to start. Ten per cent. entrance fee.

First premium	$15 00
Second premium	7 00
Third premium	3.00

Time of race, between heats of trotting race. Horses entering for the above races cannot compete for the larger premiums (second day); nor horses that have beaten 2:6 cannot compete in the above races.

SECOND DAY.

Trotting match, (county), mile heats, best three in five; go as they please, to rule.

First premium	$75.00
Second premium	30.00
Third premium	15.00

Four entries to make a race. Ten per cent. entrance fee. Time of race between heats of trotting race. Horses competing for these races must have been owned and kept in the county for thirty days previous to the race, and will not be allowed to compete for the smaller premiums.

THIRD DAY.

Trotting match. Competition open to all horses. Premium $300.

First premium	$200.00
Second premium	70.00
Third premium	30.00

Four entries to make a race, three to go. To harness, and to rule, best three in five, mile heats. Entrance fee ten per cent. Time of race, 2 o'clock, p. m.

Pacing match. Competition open to all horses. Premium $300.

First premium	$200 00
Second premium	70 00
Third premium	30.00

Four entries to make a race; three to start. To *harness and to rule*, best three in five; mile heats. Ten per cent. entrance fee. Time of race between heats of trotting match.

CLASS NO. 1.—*Division A.*

Best stallion for all purposes	$8
2d best do do	3
Best 3 year old stallion	6
2d best do do	4
Best 2 year old stallion	4
2d best do do	3
Best 1 year old stallion	3
2d best do do	2
Best broad mare with colt at foot	5
2d best do do do	3
Best spring colt	3
2d best do do	2
Best 2 year old filly	2
2d best do do	1
Best 2 year old filly	2
2d best do do	1
Best 3 year old filly	3
2d best do do	2
Best 1 year old filly	3
2d best do do	2

Division B.

Best heavy draft stallion	$8
2d best do do	5
Best 3 year old stallion	6
2d best do do	4
Best 2 year old stallion	4
2d best do do	3
Best 1 year old stallion	3
2d best do do	2

JUDGES.—William McCoy, T. B. Marshall, J. K. Buchanan, John Furgason and Gen. W. W. Irwin.

Division B.

Best light draft stallion 4 years or over	$8
2d best do do do	5
Best light draft stallion 3 years or over	6
2d best do do do	4
Best light draft stallion 2 years or over	4
2d best do do do	3
Best span heavy draft matched horses or mares	$4
2d best do do do do	3
Best gelding or mare	3
2d best do do	2
Best 3 year old gelding or mare	4
2d best do do	3
Best light draft buggy or saddle gelding	4
2d best do do do	3
Best light draft buggy or saddle mare	4
2d best do do do	3
Best span carriage horses or mares	5
Best jack	5
Best jennet	5
Best span of mules	4
2d best do	3

JUDGES.—Clark A. Hunter, Joseph Darling, John Gregory, Thomas Ramsey and Thomas McKinley.

CLASS NO. 2.—*Cattle.*

Best Durham bull, 3 years or over	$8
Best Durham bull, 2 years or over	5
2d best do do	3
Best Durham bull, 1 year or over	4
2d best do do	2