The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 7th, 1872.

"The present is the last contest that will be made by the Republican party under its existing organization. The absorbing issue in 1876 will be Revenue-Reform."—Vide RADICAL, of last week.

If this be so, we would like to know at this stage of the game, which side of the Revenue Reform issue the *Radical*, and its gang of plunderers, propose to take. For the last three or four months they have been reading everybody out of the Republican party—including the New York *Tribune*, Senators Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz, Tipton, Logan, &c.—who favored Revenue Reform and honesty on the part of Republican officials; and for them to fall into the new movement after having sapped the old organization to death, and abused those who declined to award them praise for their conduct, would be a little more than common decency would warrant. In fact, their coming into the Reform movement at all, would so taint the new organization that honest men who, otherwise, would connect themselves with it, would become frightened, disgusted, and decline to have anything to do with a political project which carried so glaring a fraud on its face. A little reflection and self-examination, therefore, on the part of the *Radical*, and those with whom it acts, will serve to show them that their presence in the Reform movement will neither be sought nor desired by those who will have the keeping of its fair fame in their hands.

THE Pennsylvania State Editorial Convention met at Harrisburg on Thursday of last week. About fifty members of the press were present. G. Smith, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, presided. After the usual business was transacted, the President delivered the Annual Address. It was a candid, sincere and thoughtful production on the subject of "The Partisan Press," and a compliance with its excellent counsel by the press of the State would greatly elevate the character of the press as well as improve public morals and purify political parties. We have room only for the following extract:

"If we are ever to have such a reformation in our political affairs as is devoutly desired by every good citizen, the impulse must be speeded by all the power of the press. Editors of political journals must cease to be mere partisans. They must scorn to advocate any improper measure; they must sternly refuse to aid unfit candidates in their eager quest for office; they must denounce all wrong-doing and all corruption in their own party as freely as in the opposition; they must demand right economy in every department of the government, and they must enforce the demand; they must do all in their power to cut up by the roots special legislation, which has become such a prolific source of evil in Pennsylvania and elsewhere; they must lead the wealthy and working classes to respect all the demands made upon them by society; they must induce the people to leave their counting rooms, their farms and their workshops to take part in primary elections, and they must educate the masses up to a standard of political sentiment so pure and so elevated that none but men of ability and integrity will dare to present themselves as candidates for office. Men must be taught that a nomination is not equivalent to an election, even where majorities are overwhelming. Dishonest officials, all who trifle with public trusts, all who use office for personal profit rather than the public good, all who take illegal fees must be held up to public gaze in their true character. There must be no mincing of terms, and things must be called by their right names."

THE election in the Fourth Senatorial district of this State on Tuesday of last week, was hotly contested between Col. Gray, the regular Republican nominee, and Col A. K. McClure, the Reform Republican candidate. Col. Gray succeeded by a majority of near 1,000. This result, however, in a district, which gave a Republican majority last fall of 7,600, looks to us very much as if Col. McClure possessed a popularity that any man might well be proud of. He and his friends claim that he was defeated by fraudulent votes, and he has therefore given notice that he will contest his competitor's seat.

Relative to the action Col. McClure is taking in the premises the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Saturday says:

Col McClure was in consultation with his counsel, Messrs. Brewster, Hall, Cassidy, Sellers, Baggot and Pearce, yesterday afternoon, and as the result of their deliberations and an examination of the evidence before them, they determined to institute a civil action against his Honor, Mayor Wm. S. Stokley, his chief clerk, John McNichol, Hiram Horter, Assistant Highway Commissioner, and Deputy Sheriff Marshal C. Bonz. Proceedings were instituted in the District Court against the above named parties and writs issued returnable on Monday, when the declaration will be filed. A number of election officers were arrested in the Twenty-Second and Nineteenth wards yesterday, and will be bound over to-day to appear for trial Monday in the Court of Quarter Sessions. District Attorney Mann was in consultation with Col. McClure and counsel last evening relative to the trial. The Citizens' Reform Association holds a meeting on Monday night, and it is thought will appoint as counsel to represent them in the prosecution Messrs. Rawle, R. Rundel Smith and James H. Campbell.

The above warrants clearly indicate that the frauds will be exposed in various forms in all the courts at the same time that the contest is made for the seat in the Senate at Harrisburg. All the resources that the law affords civil, criminal and legislative, will be looked to to bring the perpetrators of the monstrous wrongs upon the people to exposure and justice.

THE *Radical*, in April 1869, published an editorial, which was afterwards known as the "Black Dutch article." From that editorial we clip this extract:

"There is a class in some of the eastern counties of this State called 'Black Dutch.' Their ancestors were brought over in early times, and were the lowest and most brutal portion of the German population. They retain ancestral characteristics to this day, as is seen in their hostility to schools, the terrible ugliness of their men and women, and in their total ignorance of all refinement. In point of intelligence they are not equal to the lowest class of freedmen in Virginia or South Carolina. You could take a field hand, whose father was a Fetich worshiper in Africa and make a gentleman and christain of him fifty years before you could reclaim and elevate one of these 'BLACK DUTCH.' Suppose they had been the disfranchised class instead of the comparatively respectable and intelligent colored people of the States, what a cry of indignation would have been uttered from every Democrat's mouth."

At the October election, after the "Black Dutch article" appeared in the *Radical*, the Republican majority in this county was reduced nearly 600 votes, and the German Republicans generally supported the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, who was of their own nationality. He was elected by a majority of nearly 200 over his competitor. That is the way the insult to the German Republicans of Beaver county was resented in 1869. Two or three weeks ago their leading representative in the United States (Carl Schurz) was thus referred to by the *Radical's* editor:

Of Mr Schurz, it may be enough to say that he is now in our country enjoying the rights of asylum as a revolutionists and disturber of the peace of the land that gave him birth; that he is a German infidel; and that his ability and his ambition bear no relation to each other, except to make a contrast. Desiring to go to the Senate from a State, rebel in all save the courage to go manfully into the fight, he adopted the policy of becoming the champion of the rebels whom his valor tenderly spared during the war. And, being an unbeliever in Jesus Christ, he finds no difficulty in attempting to improve on the divine scheme of mercy, and so insists on pardon as a prerequisite of repentance—the plan he contemns being the precise opposite of this. He may improve on the gospel; but it will be long before the American people will accept as a leader a man who flippantly rejects the faith on which their institutions all rest.

Mr. Quay being tolerably smart in figures, he can probably tell us without much trouble, how many more editorials, similar to the above, it will take to drive every German voter in Beaver county out of the Republican party?

HERE AND THERE.

—An applicant for a clerkship was examined in one of the Executive Departments, at Washington, on Wednesday, whose papers were headed by a United States Senator and signed by a long list of members of Congress and local politicians, who was unable to correctly spell the name of his native county or State. He is said to be a bitter opponent of civil service reform.—*Pitts, Com.*

—The French spoliations have been bothering Congress for more than half a centnry. Now it is proposed to appoint a commission of three to audit them and order payment to the extent of $5,000,000. In Jackson,s time these spoliation claims were "lumped," France paying to the United Statef enough to cover the damage inflicted upon our shipping under Napoleon the First. The individual claimants, however, got in a squabble among themselves, and not a dollar has ever been paid a soul of them. It is a sort of Anneke Jans claim.

—J. D. Cox (late of Gen. Grant's Cabinet) Stanley Mathews, George Hoadly and J. B. Stallo, all of Cincinnati, publish their endorsements of the call for a Liberal Republican Convention there on the first day of May. They say: "Heartily sympathizing with the views and purposes which have dictated this call, the undersigned in behalf of themselves and such Republicans of this city and vicinity as unite with them in sentiment, join in the invitation and urge upon all those favoring the political reforms proposed as the object of this movement, to attend this meeting."

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* asks; "Is there another woman so faithful to her departed spouse as Lady Franklin? She has spent thousands of pounds in vain efforts to recover the bones of the illustrious navigator; she has been as true as needle to the Pole, although that Pole was her husbands worst enemy, and now she wants somebody to accept $10,000 and bring her in return the records of the expedition in which Sir John lost his life. Verily if disembodied spirits can be conscious of what transpires on this 'shoal and bank of Time,' must not Sir John's contemplation of the devotion of such a wife add a new charm to the pleasure of Paradise?"

—The Quebec Court of Appeals has just made a decision which common sense and common justice must recognize as necessary and proper. The Court has ruled that an action for damages lies against any person who defames another, without reasonable cause, in the pleading filed by him in a legal suit. While the question as to just how far a person may go in his defamation of another, and be within the limit of "reasonable cause" still rests arbitrarily with the judge, whose power might be much abused, yet the step taken is in the right direction and might profitably be imitated elsewhere.

—Good again! In Monson, Mass., two persons were informed, a few days since, that they had drawn prizes in a lottery, which awaited them at the express office with $75 C. O. D. charges on each package. One of the fortunate pair raised the money, paid it, carried home his parcel, and found in it nothing but saw dust and sand! The other concluded not to apply for the bundle directed to him. Whenever, in this busy and bustling time, we have an opportunity for reflection, it will be well for all of us to sit down and steadily consider the folly of human nature. Here was a swindle that has been exposed more than fifty thousand times; there are common schools in Monson, Mass.; probably the deluded citizen of that village could read and write; and yet he is the easy prey of the first sharper who appeals to his cupidity. And this, although his ears are no longer than the average.

—General Hazen has put in a plea against the wanton destruction of buffaloes, whose country has been pierced by railroads which carry hunters into their midst to butcher them for "sport," or for their skins, for which they get the paltry sum of one dollar. The General speaks well. It is strange that the butchery of these inoffensive, unwieldy and timid animals should be called sport. It lacks entirely the element of danger or of skill which is thought to mitigate wanton killing in hunting. The buffalo, from his timidity at the sight of man, is not near so dangerous as our domestic bulls. A horseman would run greater risks in riding up to a drove of bullocks and firing into them. Their killing is nothing but coarse butchery, and it wastes food, for the animals are as valuable to the Indians and frontier men as our bullocks. It ought to be stopped, but how to stop it when men glory in mere slaughter is the question.

—We hardly know what to make of a queer story which we read of two Massachusetts legislators. It is in all the papers that having had a misunderstanding, these sages retired to a secluded place and fought, as nearly after the manner of the prize ring as they could, mutually mauling each other until one of them cried "Hold! Enough!" It must be admitted, we confess that such a resort to the ordeal of battle as this, is quite inconsistent with our conventional notions of parliamentary dignity; but, on the other hand, it is clear that the fisticuff method of argumentation has its advantages. If these legislative brethren had talked out their difference in their respective places, the General Courtiers might have been bored, the dignity of the House might have been offended, and the fight would have cost the Commonwealth several hundred dollars. Why not have private pounding rooms attached to the Capitol? Some members might get a "head put on them;" but that is exactly what they need.

—At Biddleford, Me., on the 20th inst., a great lottery of property, estimated generally to be worth $50,000, was to be drawn for the benefit of the charity fund of some Post of the G. A. R. It wasn't drawn, however, for the simple reason that the Sheriff came and attached all the prizes, because they had not been paid for. The ticket-holders in great numbers and a great rage laid seige to the office of the swindler, but were repulsed by the police after much manifesting profanity. Of course, this catastrophe will be no warning to those who have a passion for the gambling of lotteries, raffles, and "distributions," and who are firmly persuaded that if they are sufficiently persistent they will get something for nothing. It would be a consolation if any law could be framed stringent enough to protect these people from the consequences of their own folly; but Heaven has made such a law a moral impossibility!

POLITICAL NOTES.

—The St. Paul *Dispatch* thinks that the Liberal Republicans of Missouri have set in motion the machinery "that will remove the Conklings, Cameronos, and Murphys from the control of governmental affairs."

—The Chicago *Times*, the leader of the Democracy of the Northwest, is confident that "nine-tenths of all the honest, earnest men in the United States, who call themselves Democrats expect to vote for a Republican President next fall," but it does not say that the man will be Gen. Grant.

—There is a strong probability that the immense Convention of Labor Reformers called to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the 17th of this month, will, by advice of its leaders, adjourn and join hands with the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati, taking action identical with that body.

—The Postmaster-General has appointed Shadford Easton special agent to take charge of the Covington, Ky., Postoffice during the illness of Jesse R. Grant, at a salary of $1,600 per annum. Mr. Easton, it is said, has accepted the appointment with the understanding that he is to be made Postmaster in case of the resignation or death of Mr. Grant.

—Considering the political issue of the year the Albany *Express* says: "The next campaign will be determined by local issues and by personal preferences between candidates. Men will no longer consent to be tied down to party as closely as they were when the issues were of overshadowing importance. More independence will be shown in voting than has been the case for many years past, and the crack of the party whip will terrify a less number than in days gone by.

—The friends of Mr. Caldwell, the implicated Kansas Senator, are becoming restive under the accumulated charges against him and his failure to clear the matter away. It has been vaguely put in extenuation that the charges came from a Democratic paper; but it is not denied that every charge was circumstantially corroborated, with names, dates, and even the sums offered, demanded, and paid the members for voting for the impugned Senator. It is not known how far the Kansas Legislature has gone in the business, but there are vague hints that the Wood and Terwilliger policy is to be imitated until the adjournment of the session, and then the turmoil of the Presidential campaign will sweep the matter from men's minds.

—The *Tribune* is an abandoned Republican sheet, printed at Detroit. Some time ago it had the unspeakable effrontery to point out trifling errors in the party, and even comment on what it was pleased to term shortcomings of the Administration. Emboldened by impunity in this consumate villainy, it had the matchless temerity to doubt the wisdom of renominating the nation's present chief. This, too, when its columns peradically bore the lucrative advertisements of the traduced Administration! But the vengeance of the Administration gods grind exceeding small, and the indignant representative of the maligned powers that be, at once cut the unprincipled paper from the list of Government stipendaries to seek its advertisements elsewhere. Even more vigorous measures were put in operation; all the small machinery of post-offices and the like were called to aid to suppress the circulation of the graceless sheet. But unhappily the people have not seconded these noble efforts, and the wretched organ now boasts a larger circulation than the true blue "regular" organ in Detroit, and is audacious enough to demand Reform throughout the Government and the party.

—After several ineffectual attempts in the Senate to amend the Apportionment bill, that body has passed it as it came from the House, with a single modification. This provides that should any State after the passage of the act deny or abridge the right of any of its male citizens to vote at any election named in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, except for participation in the Rebellion or other crime, the number of its representatives shall be proportionately reduced. The House having concurred in this amendment, the bill goes to the President with the apportionment of the House fixed at 283 members, divided as follows:

Alabama,	7	Misouri,	13
Arkansas,	4	Nebraska,	1
California,	4	Nevada,	1
Connecticut,	4	New Hampshire,	2
Delaware,	1	New Jersey,	7
Florida,	1	New York,	32
Georgia,	9	North Carolina,	8
Illinois,	19	Ohio,	20
Indiana,	12	Oregon,	1
Iowa,	9	Pennsylvania,	26
Kansas,	3	Rhode Island,	2
Kentucky,	10	South Carolina,	5
Louisiana,	5	Tennessee,	9
Maine,	5	Texas,	6
Maryland,	6	Vermont,	2
Massachusetts,	11	Virginia,	9
Michigan,	9	West Virginia,	3
Minnesota,	3	Wisconsin,	8
Mississippi,	6		

There is still, however, a faint attempt on the part of some of the States, which lose by this apportionment, to modify the bill, and it is promised that the claims of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, to more members than now apportioned shall be allowed if the question is reopened. The apportionment, however, is likely to stand as it is.

SALT LAKE, February 4.—Minister Delong, with the Japanese Embassy, arrived this morning, escorted from Ogden by a delegation of city authorities, headed by Mayor Wells. They came on a special train through and took quarters at the Townsend house, which has been thronged ever since by friends of the Minister and the public. Much disappointment is expressed by Mr. Delong in finding it impossible to proceed east.

Interviews with Mr Delong this afternoon were exceedingly gratifying, the remarks of the Minister concerning Japan customs, resources, condition and people being most interesting and instructive. Brigham Young sent an invitation to the Embassy to call upon him, but it is understood Japanese etiquette will require Brigham to call on them if courtesies are to be exchanged.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The following has been received here;

SALT LAKE CITY, February 3.—To Hon. W. H. Hooper, Washington; An assembly of over two thousand of all classes have just unanimously condemned Judge McKean's official course and asked for his removal. THOS. FITCH.

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

Saturday 27th January was devoted to general debate in the Senate on the Postal Telegraph Bill. House not in session.

SENATE, Jan. 29.—There was some discussion of a resolution for the arrest of Ku-Klux witnesses who refused to testify before the late investigating Committee of Congress. The Amnesty bill was postponed. A bill was introduced to pay for cotton seized after June 30, 1865. Also, a bill allowing homestead settlers burned out in Wisconsin and Michigan, till 1873 to rebuild and reoccupy their claims of land. The apportionment bill was taken up, discussed, amended and passed.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, granting woman suffrage. A bill was introduced providing for the arming of the entire militia force of the United States. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee of Public Buildings to purchase Independence Hall, from the city of Philadelphia, so that the title may rest in the United States. The Senate Resolution for final adjournment May 20th, was taken up, discussed and finally referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. During the debate it was charged upon the majority that they wished to adjourn for the purpose of carrying the Presidential election; and it was admitted. Mr. Bingham of Ohio, in answer to a charge of neglecting legislation for this purpose said that "the legislation of the country had been confided to the Republican majority, and *that* party would take the responsibility of adjournment.

SENATE, Jan. 30.—The House bill appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Japanese embassy, passed. Bills were introduced to regulate compensation of department clerks; to equalize bounties; and to regulate the distribution of prize money Mr. Dawes gave notice that he would call up his resolution relative to Executive dereliction on Frinext. A bill was passed to supply the deficiency of money in the Postoffice Department occasioned by a defalcation of a disbursing clerk. The bill setting aside a tract of land at the headwaters of the Yellowstone river for a public park, was passed. An act authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Joseph. The amnesty bill was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—A bill passed relative to public buildings—appropriating $250,000 to St. Louis buildings—was passed. A bill was passed providing that merchandise conveyed either by boat or rail from a port of arrival to the interior shall be unladen between the port of arrival and its destination, except as authorized by the Treasury, with no breakage of the original package. A bill was passed extending the statute of limitations for prosecutions for pension or bounty forgeries from two to five years. A resolution was adopted authorizing the "banking Committee to send for persons and papers in conducting their examination into the causes of the recent suspension of National Banks. The Committee decided to give the seat in the House to Boles instead of Edwards, the present occupant. The latter received his certificate from Senator Clayton, at that time Governor of Arkansas. A bill passed to prevent Revenue frauds by collectors of customs. A bill was reported further to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It increases the existing minimum of limitation of $2,000 as the value of matter in dispute to $5,000. It also allows criminal cases to be certified from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court for review of doubtful law questions. The Senate amendments to the apportionment bill were concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. The Indian appropriation bill was discussed until adjournment.

SENATE, Jan. 31.—A bill was reported relative to enlarging the Sault Ste Marie Ship Canal. The Finance Committee reported a bill declaring the meaning of the internal revenue act of July 14, 1870. It declares the meaning of the act was to exempt from the two and one-half per cent tax, all dividends of earnings and individual profits of all banks, insurance and other corporations mentioned in the act made, or which accrued a surplus fund during August, September, October, November and December, 1870, and in all cases where such corporations had already paid, or therefore would pay, upon the earnings and incomes undivided for the previous months of that year, a tax equal to at least two and one-half per cent. per annum. The substitute also directs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the tax paid upon all such earnings for said five months to all corporations that have paid a tax of two and one-half per cent. upon all dividends in 1870 and 1871. The bill was passed. The amnesty bill was then taken up and discussed, together with the Civil Rights amendment, until adjournment.

HOUSE.—The bill regulating appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court, was passed. The report of the Ways and Means Committee exhonorating the Secretary of the Treasury from blame in negotiating the Syndicate was discussed, without definite action until the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 1.—Among the bills introduced were the following: one authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to distribute among the officers and crew belonging to the United States steamer Kearsarge while engaged in the capture and destruction of the Alabama, the sum of $150,000 as prize money, in lieu of the bounty authorized by the act of June 30, 1864, provided the money shall not be paid to the assignee of marines, but only to themselves or their legal representatives. By Mr. Kellog establishing drawback on all foreign materials used in the construction of American built vessels; increasing the compensation of letter carriers to $1,200 per annum, and re-establishing the branch mint at New Orleans. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago relief bill was passed, was discussed at some length, but no definite action was had. The amnesty bill and civil rights amendment was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The syndicate, or negotiation of the new loan was before the House, and after a lengthy debate the vote was taken and the resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan had neither increased the bonded debt nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law, was adopted by a strict party vote—yeas 140, nays 86. The Indian appropriation bill was debated till the hour for Adjournment.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury was asked for a statement of the tonnage and trade of the United States for the year 1870, with foreign countries. The Indian appropriation bill was passed. Several bills for extension of patents were passed. The balance of the day was spent in discussing the education bill—appropriating public lands for that purpose—but no definite action was had. Adj.

HOUSE.—The House was not in Session.

Vulgar Funeral Displays.

The New York *Tribune* protests against the renewal of the pompous and unmeaning parade over the dead, which was so universal a year or two ago. These displays disgusted all sensible and right minded people. Since then there has been a marked improvement in the habit among our higher classes; but it still prevails among those whose social position is so ill assured that they seize with avidity upon every pretext, even the death of a husband or child, to display their money, or style, or fashionable acquaintances to the world.

The spectators, it is supposed, enjoy the melancholy titillation as they would any mirror-show; but (the editor thinks) few of us would be willing to pay for their entertainment a second time who have once known what it was to be seized by the iron hand of etiquette and forced to play the leading part in the solemn farce at the very moment when our souls lay bare in their anguish before God, who had taken from them their best beloved.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The perverse ingenuity displayed in extracting from plain English meanings never inhered therein has often excited our wonder if not admiration. Yesterday's examples are very striking.

The editor of this journal was moved to discuss in Monday's issue the call of a National Convention by the so called Liberal Republicans of Missouri. Carefully abstaining from prophecy, he elucidated the movement thus inaugurated to the best of his ability. Now see the twist given to that article by *The World*:

"We conclude from a remarkable article in yesterday's *Tribune*, evidently from its chief editor, that that journal despairs of defeating the nomination of Gen. Grant. This conclusion does not impugn the editor's political sagacity, for most good judges hold the same opinion. But why should *The Tribune* be in such haste to proclaim its intention to support Gen. Grant if he should be the Republican nominee? *The Tribune* declares that, in the event of Grant's nomination, it is not going with the bolters, but will support the regular Republican ticket."

—Now we had given no warrant for this deduction. What we *did* say was to this effect: If the Presidential canvass just ahead should take the shape of a fight for Free Trade against Protection (and this is intimated in the Missouri programme,) *The Tribune* would of course be found battling for Protection. How can any one be qualified to write for a metropolitan journal who did not know this without being expressly told it?

The Times distills from our article aforesaid, the following:

"For Mr. Greely to make misstatements which are sure to be exposed, for the purpose of frightening the Administration into taking the 'running of the Grant machine' out of the hands of Conkling & Co., with the plain inference that it must be given to Fenton, Greely & Co., is certainly not a dignified thing. But neither is it an honorable thing. Mr. Greely has made no secret of the fact that his vociferous complaints about the New York Custom-house were based on the failure to give the Fenton clique the patronage they sought. Here now is a very plain confession that a similar grudge sways his course on the Presidential nomination. It is not a pleasant sight to see a man like Horace Greely putting up his hard-earned influence to be bid for; with an intimation that a proposition to give the control of a political "machine" to the corrupt Fenton crew would purchase it.

"This misrepresentation impels us to state the fact that *The Tribune* has never yet favored the renomination of any President, will certainly not begin this year, and all the offices in the Union cannot be so dispensed as to affect this determination. The Editor has never favored the renomination of a President during his forty years of manhood, and placed on record more than thirty years ago reasons for his adhesion to the One-Term principle, which seemed then, and still seem to him conclusive. He has once supported a President for re-election, and may do so again; for he does not exalt the One-Term principle above every consideration; but he not only believes in it himself but has good reason for his faith that Gen. Grant gave his assent to it less than four years ago. He is well assured that the editorials in successive issues of *The Washington Chronicle*, wherein this principle was forcibly commended, were published with his knowledge and tacit if not express approval.

But we further object to the renomination of Gen. Grant that he is manifestly a weak candidate, there being very many Republicans who will oppose him if renominated. That it should be so in this State, and in any other where his heavy hand has been laid upon one "wing" of the party which elected him, is too plain to need proof. There are hundreds of active, prominent influential Republicans who have been expelled from office by him, or his instruments, and who cannot, in the nature of things, work for his re election as they would work for one who had never treated them as enemies. Who doubts that it is so in other States? Who believes that he could carry Louisiana after the Gatling gun performances of last Summer, engineered in part by the brother-in-law who holds the best Federal office in that State? We speak to sensible men, and demand an intelligent judgment on the undoubted facts.

Four or five years ago, the Republicans carried Georgia by a majority of Eight Thousand. That majority has been squandered by mercenary, corrupt officials, some of whom have had the decency to run away, and who have ruined the party's prospects almost beyond redemption. But, though there is but the skeleton of a party, there is still a State Committee; and that Committee gets together, elects to Philadelphia a delegation composed mainly of its own members, and pledges them to Grant "first, last, and all the time"—well knowing that they can no more give him an electoral vote from Georgia than they can make him Pope. Contrast this with Connecticut, where the Republicans meet in convention, nominate a State ticket and choose delegates to Philadelphia, taking care *not* to pledge them to Grant. Can you ask why? They want to carry their State in April, and know that the way to do it is *not* to nominate Grant.

Now look at the case of Missouri. *The St. Louis Democrat*, having turned its coat since 1870, now belittles the Liberal movement, saying that it is of no account, and *The Times* echoes it of course. But the men who led that movement to victory were Carl Schurz, Gratz Brown, Grosvenor, &c., and not one of these is for Grant. On the contrary, they are all dead against him. *The Times* says they only led off Twenty-two Thousand Republicans in 1870. We answer, they led off enough to carry the State by over Forty Thousand majority. Perhaps enough of these have come back to reverse that verdict; but we know that there are thousands of them who would vote for another Republican candidate, but will not vote for Gen. Grant. And there is scarcely a nearly balanced State in the Union wherein Gen. Grant is not a weaker candidate than almost any other Republican who could be nominated.

We state facts well known to intelligent politicians. We do not say that Gen. Grant will not, if nominated, be elected; we do not say that we shall not support him; we *do* say that his nomination renders doubtful a Republican triumph which, with a new candidate, publicly pledged to the One-Term principle, would be morally certain. And this is so palpable that intelligent, thoughtful Republicans, who esteem the cause more than any man, are bound to consider it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A young lady was recently sent by express from California to Maryland. The messenger who had her in charge was so pleased with his freight that he offered to carry it back and forth all the time at his own expense.

Is Freedom of the Press Compatible With Fealty to a Party?

From The Trenton (N. J.) Sentinel.

This is no new question, and yet it has recently come up in a shape which makes its discussion admissible. Our opinion always has been, and is, that freedom of the press and fealty to the party are by no means incompatible; but that, on the contrary, a journal which claims and exercises the greatest freedom in the expression of its views, is the one which can exercise, and does exercise, the greatest amount of influence in favor of the party to which it professes allegiance. Let it be once understood that a journal is but a mere recorder of opinions previously formed by others—whether of cliques, rings, or conventions; that it has no opinions of its own, and dare express none which may, by any possibility, clash with the thoughts or acts of members of its own party—however erroneous or corrupting these thoughts or acts may be; that its principle, if not its only business, is to curse its political opponents, and praise its fellow partisans—however blameless the one or culpable the other—and from that hour such journal has not, and ought not to have, any influence with honest, thoughtful men.

—Apropos to that little affair between Secretary Robeson and Widow Aulick, the *World* correspondent writes: Mrs. Aulick has lived in Washington since her girlhood. She is a native of Baltimore, was Mary Augsden, a member of one of the old Maryland families. She visited Washington often prior to her marriage, and was much admired in society, her voice in singing being considered then as it is now, of wonderful sweetness and compass, ranking her first among amateur vocalists here. While visiting Washington she met Richard Aulick, of the navy, a son of Commodore Aulick, who is well known as a naval officer of high repute, now retired from the service. Miss Augsden married Mr. Aulick, and removed to Washington, and became one of the most admired of married belles. Lieutenant-Commander Aulick died some four or five years ago, leaving one child, a son. Mrs. Aulick is a lady of striking appearance; she is tall, and has a handsome figure, her neck and arms being remarkably beautiful. Her features show decided character, her complexion is florid, and her hair, though she is still a young woman, is perfectly white. She always dressed in good taste, and knows her own style sufficiently well to always be dressed becomingly, however simple the materials she may select. She has lived in her own house since her husband's death, having her mother as a frequent visitor. The Secretary of the Navy is, of all the cabinet officials, the jolliest, socially. Now jolly is not an elegant phrase, but without disrespect it is the one the good humored Secretary always suggests. He is a tall man, has a portly figure, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, gray hair and whiskers. He seems always merry, and looks as if he enjoyed life to the utmost, and didn't mind making the fact apparent. He is marrying for love, and is proud of it, as a man has a right to be. He is very much in love, indeed and looks supremely happy. He has purchased a handsome house on K street, on the most fashionable square of that fashionable locality, and has fitted it up in appropriate style. The elegant parlor curtains and furniture, from the late Russian Legation, were purchased by him for his new home.

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Receipts and Expenditures

At the Treasury of Beaver County for the Year 1871.

STATEMENT:

Dr. For balance in Treasury on January 1, 1871,	$ 9,454.89	
For cash rec'd during the year as per Treasurer's account, exclusive of bal. from last yr	53,752.90	
		$63,207 79
Cr. Assessors' pay	$219.61	
do do registering voters	429.46	
do serving notices courts appeal	218.50	
do making militia enrollments	93.54	$ 960 91
Auditors' pay: State, H. H. Moore,	45.00	
County, William Thomas,	43.00	
J. H. Christy	48.00	141 00
Agricultural Society, annual donation		100 00
Borrow'd money pd on Co. war'nt,	691.20	
Do do int. do do	540.84	1232 04
Bridges—Building	$991.42	
Repairing and viewing	1654.92	10,612 54
Commissioners' Pay—D W Scott,	$56.00	
do do Joseph Brittain	177.00	
do do Samuel Torrence,	130.00	
do do H. J. Marshall	120.00	2,535 00
Com'rs' Clerk, John McGonn		800 00
" " Counsel, Henry Hice,		100 00
Commonwealth Cases, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions	$83.83	
Costables' fees	153.73	
District Attorny fees	325.00	
Boarding, wash'g & cloth'g for prisoners	887 30	
Vagrants' lodging and conveying from county	72.12	
Jailor's salary	250.00	
Justices' fees	67.05	
Witness' fees	493.93	
Physician for jail, medicine, &c	69.89	2,518 20
Court Expenses:		
Constables, waiting on Court	159.50	
do Return and mileage	331 57	
Tip staff	78.75	
Court Crier—J M Elliott	120.00	
Jurors' pay, Grand	523 71	
do do Petit	1920.18	
Janitors' fees	100.00	
do extra services	11 00	3,343 31
Inquests—Coroner's pay	173 25	
Coroner's mileage	15.55	
Witness' fees	19 50	
Jurors' fees	124.10	
Inquestum examinations	110 20	
Funeral expenses	58.50	511 70
Jury Com. Pay—James Wasnock	46.50	
" " " Robert Patter	17 28	
" " " Clerk's pay	50.00	124 78
Sheriff—Selecting & summoning jurors		117 00
Trans. & filing Road Surveys in Clerk's office		100 00
Court House and offices:		
Books, duplicates, stationery &c	$ [illegible]	
Printing sheriff's Proc., adv. &c	[illegible]	
Postage stamps, box rent, &c	[illegible]	1,221 41
C. H. Offices & Jail—Repairs to	$182.48	
do do Fuel, light, &c	381.15	
do do Incidentals	15.13	2,211 79
Election officer's pay, Gen'l & Spec'l	$530.20	
do House rent	20.05	
do Assessors attend'g elec'n	31.00	
do Const's. attending do	90 25	693 60
House Refuge—Support of inmates	$27.04	
do do Conveying do	10 94	
do do Manager	50.00	688 02
Hospital, Western Penn.—Support and clothing inmates		889 28
Poor House—Support of paupers	$200.00	
do do Building & repair'g	$147.25	11,317 25
H. Director's pay, Robert Cooper,	108.	
do do do John Stentz	69.	177 00
Penitentiary.—Support, medicine and clothing for prisoners	372.22	
Conveying prisoners to	12.00	384 26
Prothonotary's Fees		219 64
Justices fees, qualifying to officers	35.55	
Do do issuing cert. for fox scalps	2.25	38 60
Taxes Lost, Collectors' returns of 1845	79	
do do Assessments, error in	60 29	
do do Refunded, error in Treasurer's sale unseated lands	20.16	1 236 24
Militia, Brighton Vol. Co., rent of armory for	9 20	
Do pay of members	885 00	837 30
Con'rs' expenses holding courts of appeal		143 10
Express charges		10 27
Rent.—Paid Simon Swinger for house occupied by sheriff Irwin		18 00
Am't warrants issued to Jan'y 1, 1872		$43,083 56
Certificates for road views	$225.33	
do fox scalps	90.00	
Redemption money	31.21	
Paid Teachers