The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., March 13th, 1872.

THE Pittsburgh *Mail*, a furious Grant newspaper, had a dispatch from Washington last Friday as follows:

It is asserted on the best authority that President Grant has expressed himself in opposition to the renomination of Mr. Colfax for the Vice Presidency. It is further asserted that he expresses a desire that the name of Jas. F. Wilson of Iowa, be placed on the ticket for the position now held by Mr. Colfax.

We suggest an amendment to the effect that Mr. Colfax be put on the ticket in place of General Grant, and *Henry* Wilson of Massachusetts instead of James F. Wilson of Iowa.

THE editor of the New York *Tribune*, is a member of the National Republican Committee, but declined to allow his name to be appended to the call for a National Convention at Philadelphia on the 5th of June. There has been so much newspaper controversy touching this refusal on his part, that his note written at the time to the Secretary of the committee, has been asked for publication. The following is a copy of it:

FRIEND CHANDLER: Please *not* to attach my name to the call for the National Convention. I stayed away from your meeting on purpose to keep a position of independence. If we have a trustworthy assurance of a form from the White House, alright, but I am not inclined to help our Lects and Stockings to another half million of plunder. Yours, HORACE GREELEY

New York, Jan. 15, 1872.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Washington City, D. C.

THE Government of the United States has made three treaties with Japan since negotiations have been entered into between them. It also concluded a treaty in 1854 with Lew Chew—a groupe of small Islands tributary to both China and Japan. Under the treaty with Japan, of 1858, the President of the United States is required to act as a friendly mediator, at the request of the Japanese government in the event of any complication arising between that nation and any foreign power. It is believed in Washington that our Government will be asked by the Embassy now in that city to offer its mediatory services between Japan and Russia in the matter of disputed sovereignty over the island of Saghellion, lying along the coast of Siberia, and commanding the mouth of the Amoor river. Japan claims to have held it for many generations, and Russia disputes this. The former has settlements, and has long sent political and other prisoners there. Russia has established military stations on the island and collisions are imminent between the two powers.

THE New Hampshire state election took place yesterday—Tuesday—with the probabilities in favor of a Republican triumph of about one thousand majority. In the early part of the campaign the political tide seemed to set in strongly in favor of the Democrats. The San Domingo matter; the treatment of Sumner, in removing him from the chairmanship of committee on Foreign Affairs; the opposition to an investigation of the New York Custom House frauds and the general disposition of those in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States who have undertaken to pilot the administration and smother all investigation of alleged abuses, and "read out" from opprobrium,—gave the opposition great odds at the outset of the political campaign in that State. But there has been a great reaction within the last two weeks caused by the leaders of the Democracy—both in Congress and the State of New Hampshire—boldly advocating the doctrine of free trade. The farmers and mechanics of that State are in favor of a protective tariff, and they will stand by the Republican party because it is more favorable to that policy. It may be that we shall have sufficient returns, before going to press, to indicate the result in New Hampshire; if so, we shall append them. At this writing we have nothing.

THE trial of Mayor Hall, of New York, progressed very slowly from its commencement up to the middle of last week; and himself and counsel were jubilant over a prospective triumphant acquittal of his honor from the charge of malfeasance in signing fraudulent claims against the city. The decision of the court in the case of the State of New York against Stokes, for the murder of Fisk, sustaining the legality of the Grand Jury which found the bill of indictment not only against Stokes, but against Hall, Tweed, Connelly &c., cut off all hope of quashing the indictment against the Mayor, or any of the Tammany ring. The trials must proceed; but, up to the time mentioned, no very damaging evidence had been adduced against Hall; and, therefore, everything appeared lovely. But, suddenly, the prosecuting attorney called Andrew J. Garvey who, to the surprise of all, except those in the secret, entered the court room by a door back of the Judge's bench and took the witness stand. The Counsel for the defendant were taken completely by surprise, and the countenance of the Mayor exhibited rage and fear.

Mr. Garvey, it will be remembered, was thought to have absconded with his ill-gotten wealth; but through the diplomacy of his wife, an arrangement was affected with the prosecuting attorney, whereby, in consideration of his giving up a portion of his fradulently obtained wealth and turning State's evidence against the balance of the ring, and making a clean breast of it, he was not to be prosecuted. Under this arrangement he returned to the City during the winter and remained *incog.* until brought into court last week.—He states on oath that only about 33 per cent. of the bills he rendered against the city were genuine, the balance were fraudulent, and were divided among Tweed Connelly, and others of the ring, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars—and were audited and passed by Hall, Connelly and the board of audit.—This looks black for the Mayor; and the other conspirators in the frauds, have taken the alarm and either have, or it is feared will forfeit their bail and abscond. Connelly is said to have already departed.

It is thought Ingersoll will, also, turn State's evidence, if so the whole ring will be exposed and some portions of the stolen millions be returned to the city—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

HERE AND THERE.

—Prince Henry, son of the Crown Prince of the German Empire, has been apprenticed to a book-binder in Berlin. The Leipsic *Tageblatt* of the 2nd inst. states that the Crown Prince is a compositor, and gives a song which was sung by the men of the office to which he belonged on the occasion of his marriage to the Princess Victoria of England.

—A young lady in Boston recently attempted to commit suicide in a manner by no means romantic. Instead of resorting to opium, charcoal gas, Paris green, or any other well-established end-all, swallowed a prodigious dose of "Parson's Rat Exterminator." Whatever romance there might be in such an ignoble proceeding, was quite taken out of it by the medical man, who administered an emetic, and so dislodged the Rat Exterminator.

—Barnum has been advertising in the New York papers for 300, teetotalers to act as drivers, canvassmen etc., for his traveling show, next summer. He received nearly twenty-five hundred calls or replys, the first day, all announcing their immaculate temperance. It is gratifying to think that so many men are readily to be found who avoid throwing their money away upon whiskey, or it is sad to find that so large a number spring up at the demand for work.

—Five times before had the publication of *The Dundee Weekly*, in Illinois, been suspended for want of funds; and a few days since it died for the sixth time, its last issue containing the editors opinion of Dundee. This, it may be readily conjectured, is not complimentary, for he declares that "he intends to leave for any place in the known world on any train which will take him out of sight of the dead things that walk the streets of Dundee." He warns all printers to keep out of this most unfruitful field, if they would escape slow starvation. It may be surmised that very little was seen of this plain-speaking printer in Dundee after this candid publication of his sentiments.

—There is something touching in the ingenuity displayed in dunning their delinquent debtors which tradesmen grown desperate sometimes display. Thus a hardware merchant in Knoxville, Tenn., declares in an advertisement that "a hardware business can no more be carried on everlastingly without money, than a dog can wag his tail when he has none." "My customers," adds the sufferer, "are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when he don't do any good?" A question which numbers of people may well ponder seriously. Our Knoxville dealer's patience has given out at last, and he talks ferociously of writs and constables.

—Photography, after a long career of unexampled success, has at last met with a blow. John T. Corbett of Pittsburgh, Penn, saw by accident the miniature of Mary Gilmore, an Irish lassie then in the old country. That picture hit John in a soft place; through the artistic proxy he fell in love with the lady originally sent him, thought he had sworn by letter to marry her, utterly refused to do so upon the ground that she did not look at all like her own photograph! This is encouraging. There has long been a suspicion that for some mysterious reason, a great many photographs do not at all resemble those who unquestionably did sit for them, and that, as portraits, they were not of much value. Mary has sued John for breach of promise; and so there is a nice mess generally.

—Speaking of romance, there is a story of love and constancy which has just made material for a few days' gossip at the capital. Ten years ago the daughter of one of our naval officers stationed at San Francisco became engaged to a handsome young Russian, who visited that port with the Russian fleet. The lovers were soon separated; the lieutenant sailed away; the lady in course of time came with her father to Washington. A correspondence was maintained regularly, but there was no opportunity for meeting. Finally, the officer was ordered to a distant post, where mails were unknown. No word was heard of him for three years. In spite of the remonstrances of her freinds, the lady trusted and waited, and a few weeks ago a letter came to say that he was on his way to America to claim the fulfillment of her promise. He brought with him a sister, of whom report speaks as the most beautiful woman ever seen in Washington, and the other day the constancy of ten years was rewarded by a quiet wedding at Georgetown. So runs the story; perhaps it is exaggerated, as such stories usually are; but is pleasant enough to deserve telling.

☞ The invitation to Senator Schurz to meet and act with the Committee of Investigation of the sale-of-arms question is a virtual reconsideration of the Senate's action denying him a place on said committee, a confession that it was a blunder not to have included him in the original list. Such Senators as Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, whose Republican orthodoxy will not be disputed, saw that it would be a blunder, and he, with other Senators scarcely less conspicuous as supporters of the administration, exerted themselves to defeat Mr. Cameron's tactics. Though they were barely beaten, the mistake of the majority was almost instantly seen and repaired, so far as it could be, by virtually adding Senator Schurz to the committee. And here it may be remarked, that whatever party or faction undertakes to resist the spirit of inquiry, which to an extraordinary degree is rife everywhere, errs in judgment.—It is something that will not be resisted. Doubtless frivilous charges have been and will continue to be made, and groundless accusations brought forward which should receive no attention; but when charges of a serious character are formally made, as in the case of an alleged sale of arms, the wiser course is to institute an inquiry and make it thorough.—Least of all will be tolerated any attempt to brand with treason or unfaithfulness to the party those who favor investigation. In our judgment they are most faithful to the party who favor inquiry—they at least manifest their confidence in Republican principles and the ability of the party to stand the test of scrutiny.—And standing the test of scrutiny is the best possible claim to the confidence of the nation. If it cannot stand such a test, it cannot command nor is it worthy of such confidence.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, March 4.—The Legislative appropriation bill was taken up, and after some time spent in its consideration, the Senate went into executive session, and continued therein until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hibbard introduced a bill to test a plan of storm and flood signals. Mr. Negley, from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the steamboat law, which was ordered printed and recommitted. The House then, in committee of the whole, considered the deficiency appropriation bill. Without concluding its consideration, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE, March 5.—The bill to extend the act of 1870, relating to transportation of merchandize in bond, to Pittsburgh, passed. The committee to investigate the sales of arms to the French war elected. Of course, none who advocated the passage of the resolution, were elected, it might have been damaging to the prospects of those implicated; as it now stands, the investigation will prove a "smothering of facts," unless John A. Logan should feel called on to claim a fair show. The Legislative appropriation bill was considered at some length. The committee on public buildings reported in favor of extending the Capitol grounds, which was agreed to. An appropriation of $50,000 was ordered to enable the President to put in force the Civil Service Reform Rules.

HOUSE.—A bill to allow additional representation to the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida—such additional representatives to be elected by those States at large unless otherwise provided for by legislation—was introduced. A lengthy discussion ensued on a bill asking for more of the public lands. The deficiency bill was then considered, until near the close of the day without any definite action. The committee of arrangements for the reception of the Japanese Embassy on the floor of the House, reported and then an adjournment took place.

SENATE, March 6.—After the transaction of some business of no general interest, the Senate resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. It was finally reported to the Senate. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—An immense assemblage was present in the House of Representatives to witness the reception of the Japanese embassy. The Speaker called the House to order at eleven o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Cox, the ladies who were unable to find places in the gallery were admitted to the floor. The visitors were announced at the main door, when they came into the hall escorted by General Banks and other members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Mr. Mori, Minister De Long, and Consul Brooks. The Embassadors occupied the center of the group. Other Japanese were arraigned in the outer line immediately in their rear. General Banks formally presented the embassy to the House. The Speaker addressed the visitors as follows: "Your Excellencies: On behalf of the House of Representatives, I welcome your Imperal Embassy to this Hall. The reception which is thus extended to you so unanimously and so cordially by the members of this body, is significant of the interests which our whole people feel in the rapidly developing relations between Japan and the American republic. The course of migration for the human race has, for many centuries, been steadily westward. The course has always been marked by conquest, too often by rapine. Reaching the boundary of our continent, we encounter the returning tide from your country setting eastward, seeking not the trophies of war, but the more enduring trophies of peace on the shores of the great Pacific sea. It will be my pleasure to present to you personally the representatives of our people, I beg to assure you for them and myself that during your stay at our capital you will be at all times welcome to the privileges and courtesies of the floor."

Iwakura proceeded to read, as it chanting, a response in his own language. After the reception ceremonies the House proceeded with the regular business. After a long discussion on the bill granting half of Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, it went over and the deficiency appropriation bill was taken up. The bill was finally reported to the House, but without voting on it, adjourned.

SENATE, March 7.—Bills passed for the erection of public buildings at St. Louis, and Little Rock. A resolution passed requiring the committee on commerce to inquire into the subjects of immigration and the treatment of immigrants on their arrival into this country, and on their passage by railroads to the interior, was adopted. The appropriation bill coming up, the amendments made in committee were concurred in, and after a lengthy debate on the item of $50,000 to carry out the Presidents civil service Reform—which Senator Logan said "was a humbug; two or three days previous their was an examination in one of the departments, when twenty-three competed for the office, and one of the clerks in the department told him before the examination the name of the man who would get the appointment. He (Logan) did not know how it was done, but he used the fact as an illustration of the folly of the selection of officers by competitive examination"—the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Nothing was done of any general public interest.

SENATE, March 8.—The Secretary of the Interior was directed to communicate any information in his possession concerning the occupation of the Indian territory by improper persons. A bill was introduced for the payment of female nurses in the army. A bill was introduced to refund to state officers taxes paid on their salaries. Mr. Trumbull gave notice that he should offer an amendment to Mr. Conkling's resolution relative to recommendations to office by senators—their number, and by whom made. The statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman were formaly presented to the United States in the name of the people of Connecticut. They were accepted, and thanks returned. The Legislative appropriation bill then came up, the question being on $50,000 for civil service Reform; but without action the Senate adjourned.

House.—An amended bill making Pittsburgh a port of delivery, was concurred in. A bill for the payment of $100.00 bounty to Soldiers and Sailors—their widows or orphans—who were mustered into the service prior to the 6th of August, 1861, was passed. The post-office appropriation bill—$28,250,000,—was considered in committee of the whole, about half the sections were disposed of when the committee rose and the House adjourned until Monday.

☞ ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Charles H. Bunklin, living at 312 South Fifth street, shot his wife about seven o'clock this evening, and then shot himself. Mrs. Bunklin has two wounds, one just below the nipple, the other in the abdomen, and is lying in a critical condition. Bunklin's wound is in the center of the forehead. Although he is not dead yet, he cannot recover. Bunklin is represented as a worthless, dissipated man, very abusive to his wife, while she is said to have been a very estimable woman, and has supported her husband for the past two years. The immediate cause of the shooting seems to have been Mrs. B.'s announcement the evening that she designed applying for a divorce.

For the Beaver Argus.

THE "TWO WITNESSES."

BY HOMO.

MR. EDITOR:—In our attempt to relieve the mind of that gentleman friend, near Hazel Dell, we shall endeavor to show to the readers of the ARGUS that although this portion of Divine revelation is considered, by the professed church, to rank among the *nonessentials*; that it is, nevertheless, a "Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him to show unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass."

In our last we determined the two testaments to be the "two witnesses;" we shall notice now what is meant by "prophesying in sackcloth." Sackcloth has two significations in the scriptures. 1st, sorrow, affliction, mourning; 2d, obscurity or darkness. It has the latter meaning in this instance, under the "sixth seal," it is said, "the sun became black as sackcloth of hair," Rev. vi, 12. "Sackcloth of hair" over the sun would not shut out its light wholly, but would produce a *partial obscuration*. So with these two testaments, they were to prophesy during the whole gospel dispensation, but their *sackcloth testimony* is *confined* to 1,260 *years*, during which period their testimony was to be faithfully borne, but in a *measure hid* or *obscured* by a shroud of sackcloth thrown over them. Paul informs us that in his day "the word of God was not bound;" but he also speaks of the "falling away" or apostacy that was to ensue after his disease. He tells us that the great pagan power, which then persecuted the church, "hindered" the development of that apostacy, but that this hindering cause should be "taken out of the way," and then the apostacy should begin and make rapid strides towards perfection in the establishmet of "the man of sin," or papal hierarchal succession. The church continued comparatively pure until Constantine, the Roman Emperor was converted—about A. D. 312, when the church rapidly became corrupt—creed after creed was instituted, and "the way scamed prepared for the decay of every Christian doctrine." By the commencement of the sixth century the apostacy was complete, and the historians inform us that the "worship of the christians had become no less idolatrous than that of the Pagans—the Roman Catholic Church was fully developed. The first name found on the head of the symbolic woman of Rev. xvii, which represents the Catholic church, is that of "mystery." This will give us a clue to the meaning of the "sackcloth" which was to enshroud the "witnesses" during 1260 years. The Revelator informs us that this woman is "that *great city* that reigneth over the Kings of the earth," and this reign is confined to 1260 years, during which time the *holy city* should be trodden "under foot." We see that the establishment of the Catholic Church, by the "kings of the earth," as the only tolerated church, is the event that marks the beginning of the 1260 years of "war on the saints." Now it will be seen that when this is done, the Catholic creed *takes the place* of the word of God in its purity, or rather the testimony of the witnesses must be interpreted according to the Romish creed of "mystery." The bible being confined wholly to the hands of the Romish clergy, all the light that emanated from it, must find its way through the creeds, confessions, and established dogmas of the "mother of harlots," which, like a pall of "sackcloth" enveloped them; consequently the "holy city" or true church must accept the testimony of the "witnesses," as interpreted by the Roman ritual, or suffer martyrdom for remaining faithful to their true teachings. Consequently the Revelator says: "They were slain for the *word of God* and for the *testimony* which they *held*," Rev. vi, v., which was the unclouded testimony of the "witnesses."

Now we have just what the prophesy demands, namely, the establishment of the Catholic religion and *all men* compelled to embrace it, and it is executed with all the military force of this mighty empire. The "down trodden" saints of God now begin to fall "by flame, spoil, sword, and captivity" "for the word of God and for the testimony which they held." The rack, fagot, and dungeon are brought into requisition to compell the saints of God to renounce the true faith. The father who has gathered around him a family of loved ones, "stripped and naked," or "inhumanly massacreed." Here, then, began the treading under foot of the "holy city." Gibbon also informs us that: "The unsufficient term of *three months* was assigned for the *conversion or exile of all heretics.* * * * * On the approach of the Catholic priests and soldiers, they grasped with alacrity the crown of martyrdom, the convertical and the congregation *perished in the flames.* But in the creed of Justinian the guilt of murder could not be applied to the *slaughter of unbelievers*, he piously labored to *establish with* FIRE *and* SWORD *the unity of the Christian faith*," Gib. vol. 3, page 264 and 265. This infamous act not only trod "under foot" the "holy city," but it also clothed the "witnesses" in "sackcloth," by enshrouding them with the Catholic creed, and thus obscuring their true meaning.

Having now shown all the characteristics of the "witnesses," and the beginning of their "sackcloth" testimony in 532, together with the beginning of the treading "under foot" of the "holy city" or church, we are prepared to follow this period to its termination and see what events are demanded by the prophecy to mark its end.

The "Justinian Code" of persecution was perpetuated by the civil powers over which the Roman church reigned for 1260 years, during which period from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 of the saints were offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of the faith of the "mystical Jezebel."

In our next we shall consider the 7 verse of Rev, xi., "And when they shall have finished their testimony, the *beast that ascendeth out of the bottomless pit* shall *make war* against them, and shall overcome them, and kill them.

Why don't the preachers in our churches take up these questions, and enlighten the people? Why leave these questions of such vital importance to be answered by the lay members? Echo answers why?

[From the New York Tribune.]

PENNSLYVANIA.

The Hartranft Investigation Smothered—Dumb Defendants—More Curious Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, March 6.—The Senate Committee to which *The Tribune* correspondence was referred, held a session this evening. The witnesses examined were those charged, in the Legislature and by the Cameron press, with attempting to compel virtuous State officers to do certain things they ought not to do, by attacking them in *The Tribune*. The testimony contradicted these assertions, positively. The witnesses had no knowledge of *The Tribune's* correspondent, nor of his works—except as copied by the local press. And so ends the only action the Legislature is likely to take respecting the grave charges brought against the Treasurer and Auditor General of the State.

The important committees now in session can hardly report until after the middle of the month. There will then be at least a month's work yet to be done beside redistricting the State under the apportionment bill. It is, therefore, probable the session will be extended through the whole of April, if not well into May.

Not one word of reply is made by Messrs. Hartranft, Mackey & Co. to the damaging inquiries so clearly and specifically stated. The Legislature, so prompt to smother the investigation resolution, cannot be goaded into reviving it. *The Evening Bulletin* and like journals, so free of abuse at first, because *The Tribune* dared to publish the fact that an Investigating Committee had been asked for and denied, have not a syllable to utter since it has been shown that an investigation is sorely needed. If Mr. Hartranft and his friends have really nothing to say, your correspondent will turn attention to Mr. Mackey, who has been promised the next opportunity to appear and answer. But perhaps Mr. H. is only taking time to consider, and if so, it might be well to give him another item or two to ponder upon. In that view, your correspondent begs leave to offer the following letter:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Dec. 21, 1869.

Dear ——: Calhoun telegraphed me to-day for money, and had to give a check for $8,700, which he will present to morrow (22) I cannot avoid this. I met Mackey here on Monday; he went west in the afternoon, and will not return until Monday. I did not like to ask him again, but I did not think Calhoun would want any money so soon. I will see you on Saturday, and whatever you want done, I will do. I will meet M. here next Monday, and whatever is necessary I will ask him to do. Yours, most truly,

J. F. HARTRANFT

P. S.—Will lift Calhoun's check on Saturday, and give you certificates of deposits to that amount. J. F. H.

This is not a formidable looking letter, and Mr. H. need not fear to acknowledge it—providing he can fairly answer the one or two questions it suggests: Was the check mentioned drawn to the order of Alfred R. Calhoun, and was he at the time the Pension agent for the United States in Philadelphia? Was Hartranft agree to give "Calhoun" certain considerations for the use of the money? What were the relations between the Auditor's office and the State treasury that permitted such close dependence as this letter indicates? Did Mackey share in the Calhoun loan that he, the State Treasurer, was relied upon to do whatever might be necessary in setting this, a private transaction?

STEAMBOATS BURNED.

Six Boats Burned at Cincinnati—The Abeona, Kate Robinson, St. Charles, Argosy, Major Anderson and Champion Destroyed—The loss over $200,000.

CINCINNATI, March 6th.—Five steamers were burned at the landing to-night, Abeona, the Kate Robinson, St. Charles, Argosy, Major Anderson and Champion, and hull of the Belle Vernon, sunk recently by the ice. The fire originated aft on the St. Charles, which was the third boat from the wharfboat, just above the suspension bridge. How the fire originated is not known. The Captain and some others on the St. Charles jumped overboard and swam ashore. It is feared some on board failed to escape. The fire spread up and down stream rapidly. The wharf boat, next to which the Abeona was lying, was about half consumed. The Kate Robinson was loaded for the Tennessee river. She was a stern wheel boat, valued with freight at probably $20,000. The St. Charles was a side-wheel boat in the Pittsburgh trade. The Argosy belonged to Captain Shank, was loading for New Orleans, and had two hundred barrels of whisky on board. No insurance on the boat. With freight her loss is about $12,000. The Major Anderson was a fine side-wheel packet, in the Wheeling trade. She was loaded with freight. Loss, with cargo, $75,000. The Champion was the highest boat up the river and the last to take fire. She was a stern-wheeler, and was loading with furniture and other freight for Red River. Her owners were Captains Isham and Williamson. Her value was $6,000, freight value at $10,000. The total loss cannot be definitely ascertained or reliably estimated. Many of the boats are small, most of them old. An approximate estimate would be $200,000 to $225,000. The officers at the landing said one of the boats contained a keg of powder, and a loud report, as of an explosion, has just been heard in the direction of the landing. The Kate Skillinger, lying just above the Champion, was towed away and saved by the Newport Ferry. All the fire department was called out. Twenty-five bales cotton and numerous crates of queensware on the landing, with other freight, were consumed. The loss is total, except, perhaps, in the case of the steamer Champion, the hull of which may be saved.

LATER.—The Kate Robinson and Abeona were owned by Capts. Williamson and Isham; the St. Charles by Capt. C. A. Dravo, Joseph Smith and other Pittsburgh men; the Argosy by Capt. Schenck and Brothers, of Vevay, Indiana; the Major Anderson was owned by Capt. Muhleman & Co. of Wheeling; the Abeona was full of freight from Tennessee river, whence she had but recently arrived. Her freight is put at $75,000. The Kate Robinson had on board 75 tons of groceries, &c., valued at $16,000, and the boat at $8,000. The St. Charles was valued at $15,000. The furniture and freight of the Champion was valued at $20,000, the boat at $10,000; not insured. These figures are obtained from a more reliable source than those already telegraphed. The Major Anderson is valued at $15,000. The report sent of the freight on the Major Anderson was probably entirely over-estimated. She was lying up on account of low water. Ann Watson, chambermaid of the Kate Robinson, fell into the river and was drowned.

The Wheat Supply of the Northwest.

George D. Russel & Co., prominent produce dealers in Milwaukee, have gathered statistics concerning the supply of wheat on hand in the great wheat growing States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

As the subject is one of importance we present this abstract taken from the New York *Evening Mail*:

"Although no full or exact figures could be obtained, it can easily be gathered from the reports that the stock on hand among local dealers is considerably smaller than at the same time last year, while the quality is generally better. Comparatively little is likely to be sent to eastern markets from those States before the new crops begin to come in. The farmers seem to be holding back, however, in the hope of obtaining better prices in the Spring on account of the short supply, and will be likely to let what they have go into the market after the sowing is over. The indication from the demand for seed-wheat appears to be that a large amount will be sown, and preparations made for a large harvest next fall. Very little if any of the crops of 1870 now remains on hand, and fully two thirds of that of 1871 is exhausted. In Minnesota, the crop of last year was materially lessened, by violent storms.

The condition of the central markets at Milwaukee and Chicago gives the same indication as that of the local markets. At Milwaukee there is a stock of 1,797,655 bushels against 2,467,132 bushels at the same time last year, while at Chicago there are 1,605,328 bushels, against 3,464,225 on the first of March, 1871. Of course the market at the latter city has suffered very much from the great fire of October. The general inference to be drawn from the statements contained in this circular is that the stock in the hands of dealers is from two-thirds to three-fourths of what it was a year ago, while the quality is generally better; but at the same time a larger amount is held back by farmers with the hope of an advance in the price, so that the total supply is not so far short as might be supposed at the first glance. A slight stringency is nevertheless likely to be created in the market, and the prices must run somewhat higher. Should the coming season prove favorable, a very heavy harvest may be anticipated this year.

Election of Postmasters.

It is announced from Washington that there are many indications that the proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to permit the election of Postmasters by the people, is rapidly gaining in favor. On Saturday there were two speeches made in its support in the House, one by Mr. Hay, of Illinois, and the other by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa. A bill for the proposed amendment was introduced two years ago by Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, and was recently revived by Mr. McCrary, and coupled with a provision to secure permanence of tenure for four years to all civil officers, unless removed for incompetency or dishonesty. McCrary said that the evils of the Civil Service did not grow out of the appointing of unfit persons, and that the remedy was not to be found in a Civil Service Commission and a system of competitive examinations, the great evils, he thought, grew out of the power of removal from office without cause. The best remedy for this evil, Mr. McCrary said, was the contemplated reform of enabling the people to elect their servants to serve them as federal officers. Mr. Hay made a strong argument in favor of the amendment. He also spoke in favor of a bill recently introduced by himself providing for an equal distribution of appointments in the department at Washington among the several Congress districts. Little or no progress can be scarcely be said to be in the direction of Civil Service Reform, the first principle of which requires the abandonment of the idea that appointments are patronage, in which States, Congress Districts or Congressmen are entitled to share.

☞ A Jackson, Florida, dispatch of the 29th ult. says: "Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has met with a very serious accident at her residence at Mandarin. It seems that she and Dr. Stowe were in their bed chamber, when she, in attempting to arrange the drapery of her window, stood upon a high table. Having completed her arrangement she stepped backward, and catching her hoopskirt fell with violence to the floor, striking the base of her brain against the sharp edge of a bedstead, while her back fell squarely upon a sitz bath tub which was standing near the table. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Stowe and a daughter of the unfortunate lady ran hastily to her aid. She was picked up insensible and laid upon her bed. Every thing was done which could be suggested, and the following morning Mrs. Stowe was without much pain in the head, but suffered much in the back."

☞ A telegram from Springfield, Mass, dated March 8, says a passenger train which left here this morning for New York, was thrown from the track two miles below the Springfield depot. The train was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, when it encountered a broken rail. The engine and Adams Express car passed over the break, but the four cars next following, the baggage, mail smoking and one ordinary passenger car went down the embankment. The sleeping cars did not run off the embankment, and no one was injured in these cars, and not more than ten or twelve persons were injured by the accident, and it is believed none fatally. Among those injured is Admiral De Rohan, of France. It is wonderful that none were killed. The mail car caught fire and was distroyed, together with a large amount of mail matter.

New Advertisements.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

1,200 yds. JAPANESE SILKS, At 50 cents.

Choice new styles just opened.

Boys' Cassimeres at 50 cents.

Black Alpacas at Bargain Prices.

FULL STOCK OF

MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, &C.,

AT OLD PRICES,

Notwithstanding the important advance which has taken place in all kinds of goods.

Wholesale Buyers

WILL FIND SPECIAL BARGAINS

By looking through our stocks in

CHECKS, JEANS, CASSIMERES,

TICKINGS,

MUSLINS AND LINENS,

ALSO,

BLACK & COLORED ALPACAS.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Miscellaneous.

Report of the condition of the National Bank of Beaver County, New Brighton, Pa., at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$181 887 37
Over drafts	270 44
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand	30,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	63 41
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,106 23
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and Fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	293 88
Taxes paid	2,103 78
Cash Items—Stamps	650 00
Bills of other National Banks	4,513 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	391 47
Specie—Coin	8,488 00
Legal Tender Notes	15,520 00
	$373,669 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	23,075 19
Discount	1,499 19
Exchange	1,015 93
Profit and Loss	496 09
National Bank Circulation	106,994 00
Dividends unpaid	1,556 84
Individual Deposits	38,811 97
Due to National Banks	1,329 37
Due to State Banks and Bankers	411 60
	$373,669 77

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF BEAVER.

I Edward Hoops, Cashier of the National Bank of Beaver county, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 2d day of March, 1872. MILTON TOWNSEND, Notary Public

Correct: Attest— JAS. DUNCAN, H. E. HOOPS, R. B. EDGAR. Directors.

mar13.]

THE BICKFORD

Family Knitting Machine,

The neatest, the best and the cheapest. Never Gets out of order.

Knits Everything. Price 25 Dollars.

Parties desirous of purchasing Machines, can get circulars and information, and have their Machines sent free of charge on receipt of price, by applying to

JAMES McBRIDE, Agt. for Western Penn'a.
No. 1, Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enterprising Agents wanted in every County to whom liberal terms will be given. mar. 13:1t.

Pure-Bred Poultry.

Eggs from Dark Brahma, Light Brahma and Houdan fowls, for sale, at low prices. Will pack and ship by express if desired. One trio of Houdans for sale,—price $15.

CHARLES COALE,
mar. 13:4w] New Brighton, Pa.

WE, the School Directors of Industry town ship, having personal knowledge of M. L. Knight as a teacher for the past sixteen years, take pleasure in saying that he has rendered entire satisfaction wherever he has taught. Having full confidence in his literary qualifications as well as his natural adaptation to the work, we respectfully submit his name to the Directors of Beaver county as a candidate for County Superintendent of Common Schools. Believing that only the successful teacher will make an efficient Superintendent, we ask for him that confidence and support to which we feel he is justly entitled.

S. B. BRIGGS, Pres't.
JOHN RUSSELL, Sec'y. [mar13-tf.

New Advertisements.

TO MY FRIENDS

And the Public Generally:

I take this opportunity of informing you that in addition to my

DRY-GOODS Department,

I have recently completed fitting up a ROOM OVER THE STORE FOR THE

Sale of Carepets.

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

I am recently returned from the East, having purchased

A Large Stock,

KIND of RAG and HEMP CARPET, COTTAGE CARPETS; ALL WOOL, DUTCH; VENITIAN STRIPES; COTTON CHAIN; TWO AND THREE PLY INGRAIN.

Tapestry Brussels

HALL CARPETS & STAIR to MATCH; BRUSSELLS HALL & STAIR; STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS; LARGE VARIETY of RUGS.

OIL CLOTHS,

OF ALL WIDTHS; OIL CLOTHS FOR TABLE COVERS; COCOA & OTHER MATTING; WINDOW SHADES and FIXTURES; Door and Buggy Matts; STAIR-RODS AND STAIR-PADS; Green, Buff, and White Holland for WINDOW SHADES; Indeed it is the

LARGST STOCK

EVER BROUGHT to this COUNTY.

Before you purchase, I solicit a call that YOU MAY EXAMINE THEM; And you will find I am disposed to sell AT AS LOW A PRICE As any House in Pittsburgh.

A. C. HURST,

Bridge and Masket Sts., Bridgewater, Pa.

March, 12.—1m

M. B. COCHRAN,

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Dealer in Iron and Wood Working Machinery at Manufacturers Supplies,

Has constantly on hand a complete stock of Smith's Sash and Door Machinery, Judson Governors, Taps and Dies, Emery Wheels, Belting, Packing, &c. *Woodworth's Planers a specialty.* Send for Circulars and Prices. [mar6.3m.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HIGBY, CUST & CO.,

No. 189 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

QUEENSWARE, GLASS AND CHINA.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Supplied with original assorted packages, or from open stock, at best Eastern prices.

HOUSEKEEPERS

With the best iron STONE CHINA and GLASS. Hotel Goods a Specialty.

Orders by Mail will receive the most careful attention. [mar6:1m.

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and all wer filling performed in a style that defies competition Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb26:1y

New Advertisements.

List of Applicants for License At March Sessions, 1872.

HOTELS.

Philip Beckert,	New Sewickley twp.
John Miller,	New Sewickley twp.
Jacob Marks,	Darlington borough.
John Johnston,	New Galilee borough.
F. Steffler & C. Clark,	Rochester borough.
Richard Doncaster,	Rochester borough.
Frederick Beuchler,	Rochester borough.
John M. Shroder,	Phillipsburg borough.
William Biggerstaff,	Phillipsburg borough.
David Johnston,	Big Beaver township.
Charles Yauer,	Beaver Falls borough.

EATING HOUSES.

H. W. Beely,	Rochester borough.
Isaac Scott,	Rochester borough.

TO VEND LIQUORS IN QUANTITES NOT LESS THAN ONE QUART.

John F. Mueller,	Rochester borough.
Lamertine Le Goulon,	Phillipsburg borough.
John Kraft,	Beaver Falls borough.

feb28:1.] JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY

OF ERIE, PA.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Assets, Oct. 9, '71,	311,948 29
Liabilities, - - -	5,200 00

O. NOBLE, President; J. P. VINCENT, Vice Pt.
H. W. WOODS, Treasurer.
Thos. F. Gounioch, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: