The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., March 20th, 1872.

A FIST-FIGHT is reported to have taken place at Philadelphia a few days ago between Gen. Harry White and Louis W. Hall both prominent politicians of this State. Rumor says that Gen. Harry came off first best in the encounter. We doubt this as he proved to be decidedly averse to fighting of any kind during the war. Libby prison had more attractions for him than the gory field of battle, so he fled from the one and went to the other.

SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, having been urgently solicited to consent to a nomination by the Philad. Convention for the Vice Presidency, at a time when it was understood Schuyler Colfax refused to be a candidate for re-election, now declines to withdraw his claims, notwithstanding Colfax has changed his mind and concluded to accept a renomination. Our preference is decidedly in favor of Senator Wilson for Vice President and Colfax for President.

THE trial of Mayor Hall, of New York, came to a full stop last week on account of the death of one of the urymen. Unless the parties mutuslly agree to the substitution of a juryman to supply the vacancy, the case will have to be submitted to another jury and commence *de novo*. This would involve so much delay that it is thought Judge Daly will decline to try it—his other and regular duties demanding his immediate attention. The prospect, therefore, of an early end of this great fraud case is not flattering.

IT is authoritatively stated, recently, that Senator Sumner will come out openly against the re-nomination and election of Gen. Grant; that he will make one more speech in the Senate, in which he will prove to the country, and especially to the Republican party, the necessity of this step for the interest of the country at large. He has received immense numbers of letters, not only from leading members of the Republican party of Massachusetts, but from all sections of the United States urging him to this course. He will convince the public of the honesty and patriotism which impel him to this line of duty to his country. He expresses his good wishes for the success of the Cincinnati Convention, and will lend his aid to secure that result.

WE have said little or nothing thus far on the Gubernatorial question, yet we have all the while hoped that General Hartranft would be selected as the Republican candidate for that office. Recently, however, a number of grave charges have been preferred against him, touching his official character as Auditor General of the State. These charges are not "glittering generalities," but his alleged illegal and corrupt transactions are given with such accuracy as to *date, place* and *amount*, as to make it impossible for us to believe him to be the pure man we had previously supposed him to be. If, therefore, he fails to vindicate his character for integrity, we would very much regret to see him made the State Republican standard-bearer in the approaching campaign.

THE startling event of last week was the appointment, by Gov. Geary, of C. D. Brigham, esq., editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, as Auditor General. We have said that this was a startling event, yet we cannot say that it surprised *us* in the least. After the Quay retraction in the *Commercial*, during the early part of the winter, and the notable absence of anti Cameron articles in that paper from that day to this, we have been wondering and waiting for a movement of just this kind. We think, however, [illegible] Pittsburgh [illegible] [illegible] the "Evans [illegible]" or whatever else [illegible] even the Evans case. [illegible] a little more time, we [illegible] that State Treasurer Mackey's loss by the Yerkes failure [illegible] the basis of Mr. B[illegible] opposition to the position [illegible] Rutan is not Governor Geary's friend, and his unfaltering [illegible] leaving the Speaker's chair and moving that Mr. Brigham's appointment be made for *three years*, instead of a few months, was not to cover up any of the Governor's alleged delinquencies, but those of some one else in whose welfare the Speaker is known to be completely wrapped up. We leave the reader to guess who that person is. Mr. Mackey is in a tight place now, and the whole party ought to help "to carry him along." A word to those who "know how it is themselves" will probably be sufficient.

THE Louisville *Ledger* suspended publication a couple of weeks ago. It was a sprightly sheet, but was started—about one year ago—to "smash" the *Courier-Journal*. Instead of accomlishing that object, it simply "smashed" itself; a fate that is generally in store for newspapers that have their origin in spitefulness. An exchange, in commenting on the *Ledger*'s downfall, uses the following pertinent language:

"Such enterprises as the *Ledger* are generally started on a wrong basis. Instead of being started on business principles, and with legitimate business ends, they are generally conceived in jealousy, muzzled and brought forth in vindictive spleen. What wonder then, that after a brief and spasmodic existence, they should drop into the yawning graves? Such newspapers are generally started for the avowed purpose of 'smashing' some other newspaper, and their projectors are profuse in their oaths that their aim shall be accomplished. They reason (if their folly only when their fancy pictures dismisses them that self-immolation is a part of the scheme of sending persons to hell, and then in 'enterprise' suddenly gives up the ghost without a cry. It would be much cheaper for those gentlemen who go about 'smashing' rivals upon any reason whatever, to purchase them in the first place, and edit them to suit their own taste. But these gentlemen always score a cheap jibe that they may conquer. It is a part of their business to 'smash' established newspapers because they are not edited in their own particular style. But the 'smashing' is always on the wrong side of the face, and numerous confiding friends find a vacuum in their exchequers that would not have existed had the enterprise been started on a legitimate one."

THE *Radical* blows hot and cold. One week it insists that the opposition to General Grant's re-nomination amounts to nothing, absolutely nothing, and that the Cincinnati Convention in May will be nothing but a gathering of "rascheads" and "disappointed office seekers," who have [illegible] half a former political influence in the country; and the next week it tells its readers that, "Should the Cincinnati Convention nominate Grant, Trumbull, Fenton, Curtin, or any other pronounced Republican as Vice President, and the Democracy accept the ticket, who can doubt that Republican success would be endangered—or should it present Col. Scott for President, with B. Gratz Brown for Vice, the danger would be equally imminent. With manifest indifference on the part of a large class of Republicans, the party is not in a condition to withstand the assaults, which are not only possibly, but probably, to be made."

Well, well; don't this show a reliability, on the part of the *Radical*, that is truly amazing; and don't it establish conclusively that even a thousand offices and a mint of money could not induce its editor to forsake Grant and go for Davis at the critical time?

AFTER all that has been said about the rascality of George O. Evans, one would suppose that he was the veriest scoundrel alive. But if a correspondent of the New York *Sun* is trustworthy, it would seem that he was only a tool in the hands of the very parties who are now hounding him. That correspondent states that nearly every dollar of the money obtained by Evans for collecting the claims against the Federal Government went into the capacious maws of Kemble, Hartranft, the Forneys Sam Moon, and State Treasurer Mackey and others of their clan. He gives details and particulars, which put these worthies in a position that is anything but enviable. We will publish the statement of the correspondent here referred to in next weeks ARGUS.

THOSE who derive any pleasure in noting the perfidious conduct of others, can have their tastes gratified by comparing the political conduct of the Cameron gang of this State, in the past, with their movements at the present time. That delectable "corporation" has been running the Grant boat in Pennsylvania for the past two or three years—showering encomiums on the President's head, dictating all his appointments, and constituting themselves his keepers generally—and now when their selfish, sordid management of public affairs is about to run the craft upon the rocks, they are among the first to plunge into the water and seek their own safety by climbing aboard of another vessel. If any one doubts this, let him read the *Radicals* of a few weeks ago, and compare their utterances then with the "leader" in that paper last week. The comparison will prove exactly what we have alleged. When President Grant connected his fortunes in this state with the fortunes of the Cameron men, he probably did not know that their catechism taught them that the chief end of man was to take care of himself and to "make." If he is yet oblivious of the fact it will dawn upon him in due course of time.

WE take no stock in the paragraph found in the Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Philadelphia papers last week, wherein it is alleged that "State Treasurer Mackey and Senator Cameron were both very much surprised at Mr. Brigham's appointment as Auditor General of the State, and that neither of them had anything to do with bringing that appointment about."

A story like the above will probably be convincing to "raw recruits," and newly uniformed "marines," but old soldiers believe never a word of it. Taking into the account Speaker Rutan's conduct on the floor of the Senate last week in connection with this appointment, his well-known hostility to Governor Geary, and his equally well-known attachment to State Treasurer Mackey, and it requires very little perspicuity to detect that it was not in the former's interest, but in the latter's, that he urged the confirmation of Mr. Brigham for three years.

THE result of the election in New Hampshire, last Tuesday week, was even better than we predicted, the Republicans electing their Governor and State ticket by a majority of about 1,500 votes. This was brought about squarely on the question of protection to home industry—the democrats advocating free trade and the Republicans protection to domestic manufactures—and is significant that the New England States are overwhelmingly in favor of protective duties. No candidate for the Presidency need expect the vote of that section of the Union, who is not in favor of that policy. A majority of the Republican party of the Middle States are also favorable to it; while the Western and Southern States are almost unanimous for free trade. How these adverse elements are to be harmonized to the support of an electoral ticket remains to be developed. Altogether the triumph of our party in New Hampshire—especially since it was carried by the Democrats last year—is inspiriting and the subject of gratulation because of the disturbing elements which immediately proceeded it. But it is not to be taken as an indorsement of Grant's administration, nor a special demand for his renomination. The designation of any one, among the eminent Republican statesman as our standard-bearer in the coming Presidential campaign, would command as strong—if not a stronger—vote than has recently been polled in that State for the Republican candidate for Governor.

THE widow of the late Ezra Hubbard, of Middletown, Kansas, who was recently murdered there, has received a letter stating that eight men have been arrested upon suspicion of implication in the murder of her husband, and are now on trial. As there is no jail in Lincoln county, these prisoners are guarded by forty armed men. Among the suspected men is a lawyer, who formerly represented the country in the legislature, but has "fallen from high social and political influence through the use of intoxicating liquors, and now appears at the head of a murderous mob." Another is the only physician in town, and it came out during the trial that he has attempted to poison a woman, who appears against him.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL has issued a notice, requesting that in all cases the name of the *county*, as well as the *Post-office* and *State*; be superscribed upon letters, circulars, newspapers; and other matter to be forwarded by mail. This request is made in order to facilitate the distribution and to secure the speedy transmission of the heavy mails now passing over the [illegible] of railroads.

MR. BRIGHAM DECLINES.

TUESDAY morning's papers bring us Mr. Brigham's declination as Auditor General of the State. He says: "My instinct and interest both counsel me to decline it, and I have so decided."

HERE AND THERE.

—The Philadelphia *Star* says: what ever hopes of honest legislation at Harrisburgh were entertained at the beginning of the session have all disappeared like the morning cloud and the early dew. "Roostering" is as rampant as at any former session, and the indications are that before the adjournment we shall have a repetition of the many shameless transactions of the last and previous session.

—We read of a case of human perfection occuring in a rather unpromising quarter. A local newspaper chronicles the existence of a man in Spalding county, Ga., who has never sworn an oath, never taken "a drink," never chewed tobacco, and never smoked a cigar. In that part of the world he is naturlly looked upon as a miracle; and they affectionately record his other little traits; for it seems that he "never owned a pair of boots, a pistol, nor a watch." Some of these negative idiosyncracies would be rare anywhere, but the whisky and pistol peculiarity, considering the old gentlemen's latitude, is astonishing.

—Now is as good a time as any for sentimental persons to investigate the subject of country living. The mud is very thick and deep, the cars are delayed as much now as at any time of the year, and indeed all the discouragements may now be experienced in a day's country-seeking. If any man can love the country place, with its walks unpaved, and its trees without foliage, and its breezes from the north-west, he is a proper candidate for rural living. All others must remember that during five months of the year the trees do not wear blossoms, fruits or crimson leaves, and that to very few men "December is as pleasant as May."

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* advises its readers that: "As a general thing attempting to flog editors is an unprofitable business. Shoveling off snow or driving a charcoal wagon for a living pays better in the long run. A hostile visitor to an editorial sanctum usually finds that the best side of the building for him to be on is the outside. We have heard of individuals equipping themselves and approaching an editor for the purpose of 'cleaning him out,' but they have always gone away with the conviction that they were born for some less active pursuit. Thus discouraged, such intruders are daily diminishing in numbers.

—The bill introduced by Mr. Hubbard in Congress, to test the plan of storm and flood signals, provides that there shall be tested at navy yards and military stations located at cities or towns on rivers that often overflow, and in other populous districts, the plan of storm and flood signals by means of the telegraph and cannon, to give instant warning of the coming storms and floods for miles along both banks of the river, and, if found successful to establish said plan generally. It further suggests that the same system may be tested to give warning of coming tornadoes, hail and rain storms and gales, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture, and for testing the plan of producing rain by heavy cannonading.

—There are fifty-two petitions for divorce pending in the courts of Connecticut, that land of steady habits and wooden nutmegs. In these, wives appear as plaintiffs in thirty-four cases, and husbands in eighteen. If the plaintiffs are all justified in their claims for relief from a hated chain, then the naughty, naughty men are twice as wicked as their dear, delightful wives. What an aggregate of domestic misery must be coiled up in these convolutions of wedlock! To the unparried this condition of things is even more convincing than the New Testament *dictum* of Paul, the old bachelor saint, who set his hard featured face firmly against the perpetration of matrimony. The probable cause of all this domestic inharmony is that too often people are courted by gas and married by steam, having ample time for regret.

—THE New York *Republican* contains an account of a robbery from the County Commissioner's and Treasurer's office of the county vouchers of the past six years. The Legislature was recently petitioned to appoint a committee to audit and examine the accounts of the county, and a bill to that effect passed the Senate. On Tuesday last it was discovered that a desk in the commissioner's office had been broken open, and the "stubs" from a blank book torn out. On Wednesday, on the Clerk of the Commissioners being called upon for a certain voucher, he found the whole of the vouchers since 1865 had been stolen. A meeting of citizens was held the following day, when a resolution was passed justifying the commissioners in offering a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the robbers.

—We take the following account of our brother Jayes, from the Springfield *Republican*: The amount of trinkets which the Japanese Embassy are packing up to take home with them is startling. Everything, from a bob-sled to a financial system, and from Long John Wentworth's Suffolk pigs to the Secretary of Connecticut Board of Education, is being scooped into their carpetbags. Chicago presents a dazzling array of the contributions from that section—stallions, farm-horses, all kinds of cattle and sheep, harnesses, hardware, blacksmiths' and carpenters' tools, sawmills, shingle machines, turbine wheels, sleighs and hobbs, to say nothing of car-loads of seed grain and thirty-six thousand fruit trees.—Couldn't they be prevailed upon to take George Francis Train, the Tammany and Custom House "Rings," and Brother Casey?

Olive Logan, in a letter to the New Orleans *Times*, says: "I have taken the opportunity offered me recently by a challenge thrown down before me by the free-loving crew, of whom Mrs. Woodhull is the bright examplar, to say, in the plainest of plain words, that I am against that crew, and shall ever be. I have never uttered one word in public that was not calculated to aid the cause of old-fashioned virtue, and, God helping me, I never will."

Forty - Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, March 11.—A bill was introduced providing for mail service between San Francisco, Tahiti and Marquesas. The amendment to the appropriation bill granting $50,000 to aid in carrying on Civil Service Reform was finally adopted; and is considered a triumph of the reformers—yeas 25, nays 21.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to abolish the grade of Vice Admiral, and Rear Admiral, and to correct other abuses in the navy. Also one to tax incomes above $2,000. Also one to connect telegraph and Postal Service. A resolution was adopted to investigate charges affecting Secretary Robeson. A resolution instructing the committee on ways and means to report on the propriety of abolishing all internal revenue laws, and imposing taxes on States in proportion to their population, which was agreed to. The Secretary of war was called upon for a detailed statement of the sales of arms and ordnance stores since june 1865. A resolution declaring that the policy of granting subsidies in public lands to railroad and other corporations ought to be discontinued, and that every consideration—by a policy of equal justice to the whole people—requires the public lands to be held for homesteads for actual settlers and for educational purposes. Agreed to without a division.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE, March 12.—The bill for refunding State taxes paid on salaries was reported adversely. The bill granting right of way to the great Southern Railroad in Florida, passed. A resolution, asking the President what amount of money had been expended by the Government during the last three years for telegraph service, was adopted. The Legislative appropriation bill was then considered till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE A resolution declaring B. F. Myers entitled to the seat from the 16th Pensylvania District was adopted. Some discussion was had on an amendment to the appropriation for mail service to China; but without definite action the House adjourned

SENATE, March 13.—The bill to remove certain cases to the United States courts passed. Also, a bill providing for the survey and marking of the boundary line between the United States and the British posessions from Lake of the Woods to the Summit of the Rockey mountains, was passed. The Legislative appropriation bill was taken up and so amended as to increase the salaries of many public officers, judges, clerks, &c., but without final action, adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed preventing the enlistment of minors without the consent of parents or guardians. The House then went into committee of the whole on the post-office appropriation bill, and a long discussion occurred on an amendment granting subsidies to Steam Ships; but before definite action, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, March 14.—The bill for the erection of public buildings at St Louis, passed. The Legislative appropriation bill—as amended, increasing salaries—passed. The tariff bill came up for consideration, and Mr Scott gave notice of an amendment to admit tea & coffee free of duty; pending which, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill to pay Kansas $337,000 war claim, passed. A large number of private bills passed. A long discussion then occurred on a bill to grant public lands in aid of the construction of the Lake St. Croix Railroad; pending a call of the previous question on which, the House adjourned.

SENATE, March 15.—Mr. Trumbull rose to a personal explanation, and sent to the desk to be read an extract from a Washington letter in the *Republican Banner*, published in Hastings, Mich., charging that Senator [Trumbull] had illegally pocketed a $10,000 fee in the McArdle case in the Supreme Court, having been employed to represent the United States by President Johnson, and charging further that his vote on the impeachment trial was influenced by this fee, and calling for an investigation into the matter by the Senate. Mr. Trumbull then said that during seventeen years' service in the Senate he had not before made a personal explanation, although he had often been misrepresented and calumniated. He denounced the charge as malicious and preposterous. He produced letters showing that he was employed, not by Johnson, but by Secretary Stanton and General Grant, two months before the articles of impeachment against Johnson were prepared, and that his fee was fixed by Secretary Stanton. He argued that his employment in the matter was perfectly legal. He charged that the letter was written by a man in the employ of the Government, and intimated that the charge had been made for the purpose of injuring him because he was hostile to the influence by which the man was kept in office. He also referred to a resolution offered by Mr. Chandler some time ago for an inquiry whether any Senator had taken a fee from the United States contrary to law, and said that when the authors of these slanders discovered that he had been employed by Grant, instead of Johnson, they would not ask again for an investigation, but like a snake crawl to their dens.

Mr. Chandler replied. He denied that he had ever thought that Mr. Trumbull had been employed by Johnson, and said that his object was to ascertain whether the Senator had violated the law. He still believed that he had done so, and as to Trumbull's personal allusion to him, he hurled back the slime upon its slimy source.

The Vice President called Mr. Chandler to order.

Mr. Chandler apologized to the Senate.

The tariff bill was then discussed until the close of the day.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Scofield, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the nature, extent and objects of the South Improvement Company, alleged to be seeking to monopolize the transportation of oil from Pennsylvania to the seaboard.

The St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad bill was taken up. After an hour of speech making the House proceeded to vote on the bill. The amendment requiring American iron to be used in the construction of the road was rejected, 52 to 112. An amendment providing that all lands covered by former grants to the proposed road shall revert to the public domain, and be subject to entry by settlers under the homestead laws, was adopted, 94 to 85. The bill as thus amended was passed, and the title changed so as to read, "An act to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Wisconsin," &c.

The House adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for debate only.

REFORM IN NEW YORK.

A Senator Convicted of Bribery.

The report of the Senate Committee of Investigation on the case of Senator James Wood, of New York, shows the fearful extent to which legislative corruption has been carried under the influence of the Tammany and Erie rings. In a single session this Senator received from Tweed and Gould thirty thousand dollars, and although a thin attempt is made to cover up the transactions under the pretense of loans, there is no doubt of their true character. When it is remembered that this Senator has this session been at the head of the Judiciary Committee, and has held in his power the Erie railroad bills, the dangerous character of this legislative depravity can be properly appreciated. Senator James Wood has not yet resigned his seat, but will unquestionably do so without delay. The *Herald* comments as follows: Is he to be the only victim? Suspicion points to others around the Senatorial circle as guilty as himself. Are they to escape, and is the future legislation of this and the next session to be left in hands no cleaner than his own? The purification of the body should not end here, but an attempt should be made to ascertain in what other loans the money drawn out of the Erie treasury by Gould, Tweed and Bradner, the lobbyist for "law expenses" during the session of 1870, was invested. The inquiry may consume the balance of the session, but better that all legislation should cease than that corrupted men should sit in the Senate of the State.

The committee find that Senator James Wood's conduct was inconsistent with his position as a legislator. In plain English they find that he is bribed, that his vote was cast for money, whether it came to him in the shape of a loan or open payment for the disgraceful service. The law makes the bribery and corruption of a legislator a criminal offense, and it is, therefore, the plain duty of the Attorney General to institute criminal proceedings against those who are shown to have been implicated in the corruption of Senator James Wood. Neither Gould nor Tweed should be suffered to escape, and their prosecution on this charge may bring to light other offenders. Let the guilty be brought to light and punished, whoever they may be. The work of legislative purification has commenced; let it not cease until every venal representative and every infamous lobby leech has been driven in disgrace from the capital of the State.

THE WAR AGAINST CORRUPTION.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, [Rep.]

The people of the country are getting fairly aroused on the subject of corruption. During the late war they did not absolutely connive at rascality. But they are coming to their senses, and are resolved not to have their fair name stained any longer by direct or indirect countenance of knavery. They are willing to aid any men who will unearth and expose villainy. They will sustain any organization that clearly contemplates honest reform. They will break any party trammels that stand in the way of political purification. This is the unmistakable sentiment of the respectable masses. Political hacks who have no virtue or sense of shame do not sympathize with such a feeling, and hardly believe that it exists, but it does exist, and is manifesting itself in a spirit of indignant impatience with anything savoring of dishonesty or deceit, in official circles, and in a determination to put down, so far as the law will permit, all those vile influences in private life that help to debauch the tone of society. It has shown itself in cities in raids upon gambling houses, prosecution of illegal liquor selling, stern pursuit of those infamous wretches who follow the trade of abortionists, strict investigations into the conduct of officers connected with charitable and other public institutions, vigorous dealing with municipal officers having funds in trust, sharper scrutiny of banks' more jealous requisitions of duty on the part of Mayors and their police, and in short, a more earnest and emphatic resolution that honesty shall be the rule and rascality the exception, than has been known for years. Such a spirit pervaded the atmosphere before Tammany was overthrown and TWEED's coalition of bandits broken up, that was only one of its manifestations. The successful charges made upon JAY GOULD under military leadership is another of its manifestations. It has shown itself in temporary dissolution of party ties in local elections, and temporary junction of widely differing political organizations, on at least one basis, the clearing out of scoundrels and substitution of honest men in office. It is beginning to make tests in national politics, that no men, however high, can treat with disdain. We do not mean to say that the work of reform is by any means completed, or that corruption is extinguished. That would be sheer nonsense. What we do say, is that an active and wholesome public sentiment has been thoroughly aroused, and that the great body of the people mean that rascality shall not be publicly honored if it cannot be publicly punished. That is a great step in the right direction. The people have repented of the tacit encouragement they have given unblushing rogues, and are bent on sustaining private and public credit. Citizens who prefer ease and retirement are shaking off their apathy, and taking pronounced sides in this good cause, and the press is doing its full share in behalf of this reaction in favor of morality and honest dealing. If the country can be kept free from any fever for speculation or any marked derangement of prices for a few years, so that the people will settle down into a conservative train of business, we expect confidently to note a very great decrease in corruption, and a very palpable restoration to old accepted ways of dealing with men who are guilty of frauds. The people could not go on winking at villainy in every direction without becoming rotten to the very core, and it is a source of deep gratification that they seem at last resolved to make all, rich and poor, high and low, observe more strictly those honest obligations on which all safe social intercourse depends, and without the observance of which national character must itself become utterly mean and degraded.

On Monday a reporter of the New York *Herald* had an interview in Baltimore with the Rev. Dr. Huston, in which the latter denied in the most positive terms all the charges of immorality which have been published against him. Subsequently, the reporter called at the house of the mother of the child, who is the principal accuser of Dr. Huston. The mother and her daughter both reiterated, with some unimportant modifications, their previous statements. So that we have decided charges on one side, and an emphatic denial on the other. Here the matter will have to rest, we presume, until acted upon by a jury or the Methodist Conference. In vindication of its criticisms on the case, the Baltimore *American* says: "with the kindest feelings towards the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and for each and all its ministers, we must protest against the efforts making to impugn the motives of the *American* for arraigning Dr. Huston before the community to what we conscientiously believe to be his true colors. Had he belonged to any other Christian denomination we would have felt free to speak of his alleged offenses in more forcible language, and to have given a more earnest support to the poor children who make these charges against him, because in that case there could have been no charge of political or sectional feeling. It has been with us a matter of duty and not of pleasure; a matter of sorrow, not of rejoicing; a sad, painful, unthankful task; an effort to do what ought to have been done at Atlanta, at Richmond, Ky., at Madisonville, Ohio, at Cincinnati, and at other places in years long past. This covering up of sin and shielding of sinners for the sake of the church' is a hazardous undertaking and has brought forth its fruits in Baltimore. If persisted in it will bring into disrepute and destroy any Church that undertakes so suicidal a course."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Weather—The condition of the streets—New Hampshire election—Dinner to the Japanese Embassy—Equalization of bounties, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1872.

It neither rains, snows nor hails;—nor is it fair weather. The clouds are lowering and the atmosphere, although moderating, is damp and chilly. It is thought, however, that warm weather is near at hand.—Farmers in the immediate vicinity of Washington are making arrangements to at once begin their spring work.

The Board of Public Works, anticipating a moderate fair winter, laid their plans in the fall for a vigorous winters work on the streets: contracts were therefore given to pave streets, build sewers, repair water mains, &c. &c., and the contractors making at once all due peperations, commenced operations. Streets were dug up, but the severest winter ever known in this latitude, set in, and the work necessarily stoped; the result of which is that there is hardly a street in Washington, with the exception of Pennsylvania Avenue, that is not in many places in a wretched condition. The work already commenced will involve the expenditure, it is estimated, of two or three millions of dollars to complete, and the investigation now going on in the District Committee of the House of charges of corruption in the Board of Public Works will, as it is feared, tend to retard the completion of the work when the weather does become settled.

The result of the New Hampshire election on Tuesday is now being commented upon in the political circles of this city. The newspaper offices, and offices of newspaper men have been thronged ever since to learn the latest news from the Key-Stone, (not state) to the Presidential election next November.

The most sanguine Lepublicans here dared not expect such a victory after knowing the disadvantages the Republican party labored under in the contest. The Democrats who have before been so jubilant over the hope of a retention of power in the Granite State, are now chop-fallen. Their last and only hope is gone, and their opposition to the great principles of the National Republican party, must hereafter be made in some other way than under their old party organization. But whatever form it assumes masked or unmasked, the country knows its history, and shattered and torn it will be driven, if need be into the last ditch.

The dinner given by the President to the Japanese yesterday evening was a grand affair, and only those high in official rank, of course, were invited.

Only a few of the embassy will respond to the invitation extended to them by the authorities of Philadelphia to visit that city to-morrow—General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has done good service to-day in escorting a delegation of the embassy through the various public schools of the city, with a view to impress upon their minds our modes and systems of education.

The bill just passed the House for the equalization of bounties to soldiers is very unsatisfactory to those who have been favorable to the passage of bills which would necessitate the depletion in the Treasury of fifty millions or more, while the one just passed, it is found on investigation, will require only about two millions. The Members with whom your correspondent has spoken on the subject of bounties, do not seem indisposed to deal fairly with the soldiers, but they are unwilling to pass any bill, unless it really, in effect, does approximate to equalization; and the indications are now that no bill will be passed unless it does have that effect.

Probably never in the history of this Government has the "outs" exercised such artfulness in disclosing the legitimate confidential secrets of the "ins" than is now being exercised, and never has the results of such efforts been so futile as at present. At the commencement of the New York Custom House committee, it was made manifest that whatever irregularities were in the Custom House the President knew nothing of it; but to the contrary he had, knowing that the Custom House was considered through all administrations corrupt, made special effort to prevent frauds. Would that we could have a few more such investigations to the extent of more exoneration of all charges preferred against it by the opposition party.

The majority and manority reports of the committee on Ku-Klux outrages, recently submitted to Congress disclose two prominent features that cannot fail to impress themselves on the popular mind, viz, the fiendish *brutality* of a portion of the Southern Democracy, and the almost total *depravity* of those of the north. Their brutality is already established by the majority report, in the number of murders and outrages perpetrated by them; and their depravity, by their efforts to conceal and palliate the crimes of their southern brethern.

Both these reports taken together indicate the fearful moral condition of the leaders of modern Democracy, and cannot fail to astonish and mortify mankind generally at the depth of infamy reached by this once powerful and respectable party.

The time occupied by the Senate in discussing the advisability of being informed, at no little expense, of the number commended to clerkships by senators is worse than lost, and a matter we nearly all think here is of little interest to the country. Senator Conkling, doubtless, was moved in the first place to introduce his resolution simply to vindicate himself, and to show to what extent Senator Trumbull had made use of a privilege he now wishes to abolish.

It is now no longer a speculation as to the amount of D. Collins (ex-Pension agent for D. C.,) defalcation. General Rathbord, the Third Auditor, has concluded the auditing his accounts and finds that it will require $91,000 to make his deficiency good. The Doctor is out of town—His bondsmen will be called upon immediately to make good his deficiency.

Ex-Collector Murphy, of New York, and ex-Congressman A. B. Laffin, naval agent there, have arrived in town in obediance to a summons to appear before the Custom House Committee and tell what they know of the New York Custom House frauds. So numerous are the investigating committees in Washington now, that they are hard to keep the run of. The hotels are first being filled up with witnesses subponed here from a distance. If these committees, make reports, and long discussions follow, there will be but little time to attend properly to other urgent and important measures before Congress.

The Mormon Committee of Utah constitutional Convention, has just arrived, and will, in a day or two, submit to Congress their proposed Constitution. The Mormons have a great many warm sympathizers here, and their influence has done much toward softening the tone of Congress and the press against the self-constituted authorities of Mormondom.

CHIEL

The Beauties of Free Trade.

In reiterating argument in favor of free trade, the free traders might with profit to themselves and the world refer to the following reiterated protection points. The British a few years ago supplied all our steel rails. Our protectionists thought we could make them at home. A duty was imposed upon imported steel rails, we soon had manufactories of our own turning out the rails and as soon as these were put in to the market the price declined, notwithstanding the added duty. As more American rails were made the price still further declined, until to day steel rails can be bought for currency for at least two thirds the price paid in gold before the tariff on steel rails went into effect. Here we have the Protective Tariff starting up a new industry and cheapening prices. Upon the other hand Congress, last year, cheapened the duty on iron, conceding two dollars a ton to the importers' clamor against the duty on that article. And now mark the consequence.

The reduction of the duty was followed within a week by a rise in the price of pig iron in the English market of two dollars a ton, but, remarkable fact, only upon those brands which are marketable in America. Consumers of pig iron are not benefitted one cent—and it was not intended they should be, as the change was engineered through Congress solely in the interests of British iron-masters. If the seven dollars duty was all taken off the British might run the price down seven dollars, until they had shut up all our furnaces and secured the market to themselves and then the people would have to pay them whatever they asked.—*American Manufacturer.*

[From the Philadelphia Day, March 5.]

MORE OF THE EVANS BUSINESS.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes some interesting things in relation to alleged speculations made by State Treasurer Mackey and Auditor General Hartranft with the funds of the State and as to their connection with the "Evans fraud." He says that "there is no doubt that a pool was made up in the Executive Department of the State Government to make money out of the "Pensylvania War Claims" and that "it is to escape discovery of their crimes in this respect that several of State officers are now hounding poor Evans to death," and among these officers, this correspondent names Hartranft and Mackey. He says, also, that it was only through the threats of Dr. Paine to prosecute these officials for conspiracy that they consented to the release of Evans, last fall.

Dr. Paine, of this city, is represented as being "after the scalps" of these men. He proposes to show that the appointment of Evans as State agent was a conspiracy to make money out of the war claims. Hartranft and Mackey having prompted the investigation of Paine's college, in the alleged bogus diploma business, for the purpose of bringing him into disrepute and thus bringing discredit upon any testimony he might thereafter give against them, he has put on the war paint and has taken the war path, with tomahawk and scalping knife in hand, to slap and scalp these offending officials.

This writer "goes on to say" that Dr. Paine has a sworn transcript of Hartranft's private account with his brokers in Philadelphia, which shows that at the time these war claims were being collected that worthy had speculative transactions amounting to $681,000. He also has letters, checks, and other documents (all original) proving conclusively that not only Hartranft, but Mackey too, was using the funds of the commonwealth (money derived from these war claims) to speculate upon and to pay their private obligations.

"Paine also has the dead wood on the following transactions: Hartranft and Mackey, not long ago used the funds of the commonwealth to purchase $189,500 of the five per cent. bonds. These bonds they sold back to the Sinking Fund under authority of Legislative enactment at a profit of $5,7 13 42, the whole transaction occupying but a few days. Paine has in his possession a copy of their account with the broker who made the transfer.?

"The indefatigable doctor also has documentary proof that Mackey, the Treasurer, loaned the money of the State to private parties, receiving for the same interests as follows. August 25, 1869 $677 50; February 6, 1870 $3,000; May 26, 1870, $314 50, and October 12, 1871, $5,000."

"The doctor is going to Harisburg in a day or two to lay his proofs before the Legislature and demand an investigation. Meanwhile there is quaking in the capital lest Evans should tell the whole truth."

A part of this story, which does not appear in the *Sun*, is that when Evans was appointed claim agent for the State, Hartranft refused to deliver up the documents in his possession containing the history and evidence of the war claims, unless Evans would give him $10,000, but that Hartranft, after awhile came down a peg, taking $7,500, for which he gave his note, to give the thing the appearance of a business transaction, which note Evans still holds.

From the best private information we have been able to obtain, Evans made only about $20,000 out of this war claim business for himself, and this sum was soon disposed of in the payment of his private debts. All the rest of the $291,000 allowed for commissions on the claims collected went into the pockets of the members of the "ring," who procured his appointment and the passage of the act authorizing it, and who aided, or pretended to aid, him in collecting the claims.

If Dr. Paine can manage to obtain for the public correct information as to who received the balance and battend of the $291,000—say $270,000—he will "do the state some service" and greatly gratify a great number of curious and anxious inquirers. His purpose of laying the facts in his possession before the Legislature and demanding an investigation is a good one and we wish it success, as far as the facts will warrant.

Rather Mixed.

A curious matrimonial complication was developed in Springfield, Mass., last week, on the trial of "Rev." J. Percy Painter, on charge of bigamy. The first wife being on the stand, the counsel for the defense undertook by cross-examination to show that Mrs. Lucy Painter had a husband living when she married Painter, that Painter's marriage with her was consequently illegal; and therefore, that there was no polygamy when Painter married Mrs. Lawrence. But the fact came out from Mrs. Painter's testimony that her first husband, Nelson Robinson, had a wife living when she Lucy married him; consequently her marriage with Robinson was illegal; consequently she was free to marry Painter, as she did; consequently Painter in marrying Mrs. Lawrence during Lucy's lifetime, perpetrated polygamy! It should be stated, however, that when Lucy married Painter, she had not heard from Robinson for eleven years, and had heard and believed that he was dead; though whether he was or not, made no difference with Painter's case, inasmuch as she, as has been shown, was not legally married to Robinson. Robinson's first wife was divorced from him four years after his marriage to Lucy—a fact adduced by the latter to show that she (Lucy) was never legally made Mrs. Robinson.

—Additional blast furnaces, and removals beyond the city limits, are in contemplation. Within five years the Pittsburgh iron interest will be represented by not less than twenty-five furnaces.

—The emerson Saw Works at Beaver Falls are now completed and in full operation, turning out those celebrated saws in the most approved manner. The saws of this establishment, being manufactured under Mr Emerson's personal supervision, will be the best yet produced.

—The Onondaga Iron Works at New Castle are putting in eight additional boiling furnaces. The company talk of erecting two blast furnaces. The nail department will not be put in operation till spring.

—Several trains of rolls, large and small, in addition to those already mentioned in these columns, will be erected in the Pittsburgh mills this spring. We have not definite information but find the mill men strongly inclined in this direction.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between David R. Caler and John Fisher, under the name and style of Caler & Fisher, was dissolved by mutual consent, December 30, 1871. The business will be continued by David R. Caler, who will settle all the business of the late firm.

DAVID R. CALER.
JOHN FISHER.

March20,3t

Conservative please copy.

ROCHESTER INSURANCE CO.

Subscriptions to Capital Stock.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Rochester Insurance Company of Rochester, Beaver County, Pa.," approved the 28th day of February, A. D 1872, will open books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, consisting of two thousand shares of fifty dollars each, at SPEYERER & McDONALD'S BANK, in the BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER, in said county, on MONDAY THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1872, at 9 o'clock a. m., at which time and place two or more of said Commissioners will attend, and permit all persons of a lawful age who shall offer to subscribe in said book, in their own names, or in the name of any person who shall duly authorize the same, for any number of shares of stock, and the said book will be kept open for the purpose aforesaid, at least six hours in every secular day, for the space of five days, or until the said book shall have therein subscribed the whole number of shares authorized by said Act. Five dollars for every share subscribed must be paid at the time of subscribing.

George C. Speyerer, John V. McDonald, Louis Schneider, M. Camp, Jr., Wm Kennedy, Sam B Wilson, H. J. Speyerer, M. S. Quay, John Conway, Edward Keiber, Jacob Wack, John Grebing, John D