The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., April 3d, 1872.

THE Connecticut election returns show the success of the whole Republican ticket, together with a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature. Jewell (Rep.) for Governor has a pleurality of 2,074, and a majority over all of 289.

IT is rumored and pretty generally believed that ex-Governor Curtin, General J. K Moorhead, Col. A. K. McClure, Judge Pettis, Darwin Phelps, George H. Irwin, J. M. McClure, and Gen. Joseph Cake intend to represent Pennsylvania in the Cinnati Convention in May.

GOV. GEARY and Secretary of State, Francis Jordan, were before the Evans investigating Committee last Saturday, and both testified that they never received one dollar from Evans, directly or indirectly, out of the money collected for the State from the General Government, nor did they know who shared the plunder with Evans.

LAST Friday, a week ago, Mr. McCreary, from the committee on elections reported a resolution to pay Mr. Cessna, the unsuccessful contestant for the Congressional seat from the Sixteenth district, $4,489 as his actual and reasonable expenses. Mr. McCreary stated that the committee had required itemized accounts under oath, and that the sum allowed Mr. Cessna was $1,400 less than the account presented. The resolution was adopted. The amount paid to unsuccessful contestants at the last Congress amounted to $113,000.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN, we understand, is on his way home from the court of St. Petersburg, on leave of absence. The President is reported as having stated to a Pennsylvania Senator recently that he thought Governor Curtin would resign his commission and stay at home. The friends of the Governor say that he will be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that he will take an active part in the coming Presidential campaign. He will, no doubt, act with the Republicans in Pennsylvania who favor reform and an honest administration of municipal and State government. As far as is known the relations between Governor Curtin and the President are entirely cordial, and it may be safely assumed that his contemplated resignation as United States minister was brought about wholly through a desire on his part to return home. The mission to Russia has been raised to one of the first class in point of pay as well as dignity, and there will no doubt be numerous applications for it. It is too soon, however, to speculate on Governor Curtin's successor.

FROM present appearances there will be no lack of candidates for Governor in either party at their coming conventions. Among the names, prominently presented by the Republicans, are those of Ketchum, Hartranft, White, Jordan, Kemble, Packer, Graham and Coleman. The Democrats announce Messrs. Cass, Buckelew and Wallace. Cass appears to be altogether the most prominent. The Oil men have put forward the name of General McCalmont for Governor, independent of party. A heavy push is being made by certain Republican papers for the nomination of Hartranft, and it looks now as though he had the chances in his favor. Any one of the others named would suit us as well under existing circumstances. We want a man without spot or suspicion of blemish to be our standard-bearer in the next campaign. If the Democrats present a good man, it will take our hearty and united strength to beat him. We must nominate our strongest man—one who can, not only command the entire vote of his party, but make inroads into the ranks of the Democracy. With such a one nominated for Governor—with all party asperities thrown in the shade—we can carry this State next fall. Imprudent action by the State Convention may endanger the result.—The people of all parties are determined upon reform in public affairs, and that determinrtion must be respected, or we will no longer be intrusted with power.

IT will be seen by our legislative reports that the Senate investigating committee in the McClure-Gray case, reported in favor of the former, and that he has been sworn in and taken his seat. The minority of the committee reported in favor of Gray. We advocated the investigation into the alleged frauds which took place at the special election in Philadelphia, just as we would have done had the case been reversed, and Gray the contestant instead of the defendant. Both were Republicans, but it was determined by a "ring" that McClure should be "counted out," and through the instrumentality of bullies and ballot-stuffing, this object was accomplished. It is gratifying to know that the law has been vindicated, rascality rebuked, and the voice of the people of that Senatorial District respected. If we cannot triumph without fraud, intimidation and ballot-stuffing we ought to be defeated. Mr. McClure voted with his party on the appropriation bill, as he will on all proper legislation. There was a persistent determination manifested on the part of such members as feared injury to their political schemes in the event of McClure's occupancy of Gray's seat in the Senate—to prevent an investigation in the first instance. They refused to draw a committee under the old law; but, by persistent and determined effort on the part of those who wished justice in the premises, a bill was passed eventually to cover the case, and a Committee obtained. It was then determined if possible to prevent the committee from closing its investigation before the final adjournment of the present Legislature, in all of which the ring was vanquished, and the result is as above stated.

THE investigation of the sales of U. S. arms to the French during the late hostilities between that government and Prussia is still progressing. It has thus far been developed that, when it was ascertained that Remington was the agent of the French Government, sales were discontinued to him, but that delivery of arms and munitions of war had been made on board of French vessels by employees of the U. S. Government after it was known that they were for use of the French. This fact, however, was not officially known to the war department. The testimony of Senator Patterson, on Tuesday last disclosed the fact that the President knew all about the matter long ago; that he (Patterson) was advised by at least one Administration Senator, that he ought to communicate to the President the facts that had come to his knowledge, which he did. Senator Sumner was invited to appear before the committee and testify; he declined, and submitted an exhaustive protest—conclusive as to law and precedent—against the right of a committee, constituted as that one was, to summon a Senator before them to testify, and against the legality of the committee for investigation—a majority of its members being opposed to the investigation. He showed conclusively that no person who had spoken against a resolution of inquiry, or voted against it, should be placed upon the committee. This was the parliamentary rule observed in all Legislative bodies both in Europe and America; was laid down in our legislative manuals. Parliamentary law always seeks those for a committee who care for the investigation and believe there is occasion for it. Mr. Jefferson said, "when any member who is against the bill hears himself named on the committee he should ask to be excused." This is the language of the manual used in the Senate. Yet, in violation of this rule, and of all precedent, this committee had been constituted of members hostile to the investigation.

A peremptory summons was issued commanding Mr. Sumner to appear and testify before the committee on the following day, to which he responded under protest. He stated how he got his information and the motives which induced him to bring the matter before the Senate; and, although he did not receive communications directly from French agents he would not think it improper to have done so, when the honor and dignity of his country was assailed by the improper conduct of government officials.

ON Thursday last a Delegation from Texas called on the President in relation to the Mexican depredations on the frontier. They represented that recently a party of forty regular Mexican troops in uniform, crossed the Rio Grande at a point above Brownsville, arrested the United States customs Inspector, together with a number of citizens, and held them untill they had crossed into Mexico, and drove off 500 or 600 stolen cattle. It was further represented that depredations on stock alone by raiders from Mexico into Texas in the last six years will reach from six to ten million dollars in value, and the system of brands prevailing in Texas will enable the sufferers to establish legitimate claims against Mexico from various county records. The President replied that the subject had been one of frequent communication to the Mexican Government, which would no doubt willingly afford relief, but seemed powerless, while internal revolutions continued in the northern States of Mexico. The commercial phases of the question were also discussed, and it was suggested that the order of the Secretary of the Treasury prohibiting the clearance of vessels from points above Brownsville was a virtual blockade of the Rio Grande, and therefore illegal. The President took notes of the conversation, and promised to bring all the questions before the Cabinet. The delegation subsequently called on the Secretary of the Treasury on the commercial questions involved. The Secretary admitted that the order was of questionable legality, and unless it was made the subject of an Executive order, the order from the Treasury Department will be revoked.

THE Chicago relief bill finally passed both Houses of Congress last Thursday, with a single amendment excepting lumber. To conciliate the Michigan and Wisconsin opposition, it was the understanding that an amendment should be made to the bill, extending its benefits so as to take in the burnt districts of those States. This amendment was not suggested, however, but instead Mr. Farwell offered an amendment excepting lumber, as above stated. In this shape the bill went through the House without opposition, and in fifteen minutes thereafter was taken over to the Senate and passed in the same manner. It is explained by those having the bill in charge that the omission of lumber had become positively necessary to its success.—Taking the last test vote in the House, it had but fifteen majority. The enemies of the bill were busy in making combinations against it, and the antagonism of various special interests affected by the bill was becoming stronger each day. Before Dawes could get to the floor to report, the House had already adopted the motion to adjourn until Monday, and the Scott-Garrett railroad interest bid fair to monopolize the attention for some time to come; and further, the Saginaw delegation of lumbermen had agreed to furnish to Chicago as much lumber as the city wanted for building purposes at one dollar per thousand cheaper than the market prices for the last year. Farwell, Logan and other friends of the bill, in consideration of all the above facts, concluded to make this compromise, which was agreed to by both the Michigan and Wisconsin delegations, and the bill was then rushed through without either further comment or opposition.

THE Revolution in Mexico is on the eve of collapse, to judge by our dispatch, which speaks of nothing but disastrous defeat lately sustained by the revolutionists. Indeed, so complete was the victory of Gen. Rocha, and so crushing was the collapse of the revolutionists near Zacatecas, that the fate of the whole struggle appears to have been decided in that one battle, which is generally looked upon as the death-blow to the revolution. But there is little hope that the failure of the rebellion will put an end to the present reign of anarchy and red-handed robbery in the unfortunate republic; for Mexico cannot be ruled by Mexicans.

☞ It will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow, than to have ruled an empire, to conquer millions, or to have enslaved the world.

HERE AND THERE.

—"He who thinks that a party can hold its supremacy in a government which is run by men like Conkling, Morton, Carpenter, Chandler, and Nye, with statesmen like Sumner, Trumbull and Schurz protesting and prescribed, must be more sanguine than the average of people." So says a Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*.

—Invalids are advised to go to Florida because they can enjoy more fresh air and exercise than in this climate, and go about less cumbered with clothing; and the latest news from Jacksonville shows that none of these advantages are overrated. In a balmy breeze that sprung up there last week free ventilation was assured by most of the roofs being blown off, and promenaders out of doors were whisked along by the wind at the exhilarating speed of fifty miles an hour, and in several instances completely divested of apparel.

—We have heard of "Moral Suasion" and of "Legal Suasion," but a distinguished doctor being invited to lecture on Temperance, in Boston, promises to do so, and says in his letter of reply: 'Physiological Suasion is the argument I employ, endeavoring to show that alcohol cannot from its very nature and process of production be useful in building up any of the tissues of the human body." "Physiological Suasion" is good; but it would be better if men and women generally had the slightest reverence for their own fearful and wonderful bodies.

—The Germans in Wisconsin are agitated over the temperance bill just passed by the Legislature of that State making drunkenness a crime. Their objections, like those of their brethern in Illinois, arise, we think, out of misapprehension of the intent of the law—certainly they contradict the frequent and generaly well founded boast that Germans are not given to intoxication. The new laws do not seek to prevent them from enjoying their wine and beer, and the Germans certainly will not claim that they object to efforts to prevent beastly intoxication.

—The Secretary of War has just issued a circular requiring all Post traders to reside habitually at the station, and ordering a council of administration to regulate the prices at which goods are to be sold. Traders are also forbidden to assign or sub-let post or other privileges. In case they feel aggrieved by the council, traders can appeal to the War Department. Present incumbents who do not reside at the post are expected to vacate their appointment within ninety days from the date of the circular reaching the post. This order will go far towards remedying a number of extortionate abuses to which the soldiers of the army have heretofore been subjected.

—A St. Louis woman hearing that the boarding house of her lover was in flames, and that he was in an upper story unable to escape, rushed frantically to the spot, seized a ladder and mounted it, despite the entreaties of her friends. Agilely ascending, she soon disappeared amid the smoke and flame which enveloped the windows of his fourth-story room. A breathless silence fell on the multitude below, but soon the brave girl reappeared with her darling in her arms. As she decended, the ladder bent and swayed beneath the double burden, and the increasing flames caught in her long crints and crinoline, but the steamer played on her unceasingly, and amid the shouts which rent the skies preserver and preserved reached mother earth in safety.

—The Baltimore *Sun* has received a letter from Dr. Hardy, of Burkesville, Frederick county, Md., in which he concurs in the opinion of Dr. N. R. Smith, of Baltimore, and others, that the Arnold family at that place were poisoned by the inhalation of gas from the stove in the room where the mother was found dead and the children insensible. The Doctor says that this in his mind is the only plausible or *reasonable* theory concerning the sad affair, and adds: "*All* the circumstances and symptoms connected with the 'tragedy' confirms me in this opinion, expressed an hour or two after I was called in to render them aid.—Some of our citizens are not willing to accept of the 'gas theory,' but they can give no other which will bear scrutiny."

—There was recently placed in the jail at Cadiz, Ohio, an artful dodger named Williams, who had been arrested for robbing the freight cars on the Pan handle Railroad. Recently Williams conceived the idea that he would like to enjoy his freedom, but found the institution so carefully guarded that it was next to impossible to escape. He then bethought himself of pretending that he was attacked with the smallpox, and procuring some croton oil employed it so artistically upon his features that there was soon developed a strong appearance of symptoms of the disease in question. He expected to be now transfered to an hospital from which he anticipated he could get away without difficulty, but Sheriff Montgomery discovered the croton oil ruse, and allowed Mr. Williams, the artist in smallpox, to remain in his little cell.

The Situation in Connecticut.

New Haven, Ct., March 29.—Both Republicans and Democrats express confidence in their ability to elect the Governor by a popular vote, and to carry both branches of the Legislature.

The canvass of the Republican State Committee shows a fair gain over their vote last year, and they say that the indications are more favorable than a year since.

They estimate the temperance vote at less than 500, but admit it may be larger—perhaps large enough to throw the election of Governor into the Legislature. Gov. Jewell's re-election is estimated by the Republicans generally by from 500 to 1,000 majority if their full vote is polled.—The loss of one, perhaps two, Republican Seamators is anticipated. The Democrats admit that their vote will fall off in New Haven and Hartford but claim a large increase in smaller cities and country towns, and think the temperance vote will help them materially. The strength of the Labor Reform party is unknown, no figures having been made; but many predict that the result of Temperance and Labor Reform will injure the Democrats more than the Republicans.—Among sporting men no bets are being offered on Hubbard, or taken against Jewett, though the latter are freely offered with odds.

POLITICAL.

New York for the Cincinnati Convention.—Call for the Liberal Convention.

To Col. William M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Convention of Missouri, Washington, D. C.

SIR: We, Republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the principal lately set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri.

We make this departure from the ordinary methods of party action from a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes, and obstruct a free expression of opinion upon the important matters which the gentleman whom you represent have laid before the people of the Unite States.

We believe that the time has come when the political offenses of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution; that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as posible; that a reform in the Civil Service should be made which will relieve political action from the influence of official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be re-asserted, and the encroachments of Federal power checked; and we also believe at this time a special duty rests upon the people to do away with corruption in office.

The exposures recently made in this State have brought to light evils which are not confined to one party, nor to a single locality, and disclose dangers more formidable than any which the Republic has yet encountered.

With the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the States, and influence every political party, we accept the invitation to meet in National Mass Convention at the City of Cincinnati on the First Wednesday of May next, and we invite all the Republicans of New York who agree with us to cooperate in our action.

Henry R. Selden,	Charles W. Godard,
Horace Greeley,	Henry D. Loyd,
Frederic A. Conkling,	William W. Goodrich,
William Dorsheimer,	Waldo Hutchins,
Sinclair Tousey,	Hiram Barney,
Sigismund Kaufmann,	Freeman J. Fithian,
R. Krackowizer,	George P. Bradford,
Ira O. Miller,	Benjamin A. Willis,
Edwin R. Reynolds,	Horace Bemis,
William H. Briggs,	Louis Lowenthal.

Colored State Convention.

Columbia, S. C., March 29.—The Colored State Convention met to-day and appointed Secretary of State Cardoza, Lieutenant Governor Ransier, Congressman Elliott, Thos. Frost, and. W J. McLinlay as delegates to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans. A delegate declared that the New Orleans Convention must demand of the Republican party that a colored man be put in the National Cabient, Only one third of the State was represented.

A BOY WANDERER.

A Fugitive from Justice—The Exploits of a Youth of Fifteen.

Yesterday mornnig Chief Clark, of Allegheny received a telegraphic message from the chief of Police, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, directing him to keep a lookout for a boy who had suddenly disappeared from that city taking with him a lot of money. The Chief in carrying out the instructions, succeeded in arresting the boy on Sping Garden avenue, late in the afternon. The lad when taken in custody, gave his name as Gustar Gehring, and said he was fifteen years of age. On the way to the lock up he confessed his crime, and told the whole story. He was an orphan and had no relatives in this country, except an aunt residing in Milwaukee. He had been in the employ of a tailor there but two days, when he took a dislike to the service and concluded to leave: in carrying out his design he took with him $80 in cash and nearly $1,000 in checks and valuable papers, the most of which were found in his possession. He gave no other reason for his course and appeared to take the whole matter rather lightly. He was locked up, and word telegraphed to Milwaukee of his arrest.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.

A California Town Destroyed—No Lives Lost—Great Fissures and Earth Upheavals—Heavy Snow Slides—Stage Routes Blocked by Rocks from the Mountains.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A *Bulletin* dispatch to-day from Genoa, Nevada, says a gentleman from Ingos county, California, where the earthquake on Tuesday morning centered, reports camp Independence completely in ruins. The Court House was destroyed, and not a single adobe or brick building standing from Bishop to Independence. Fears are entertained for other mining camps further in the Sierras. Mrs. West, residing near Independence was severely injured, and her child killed Stage passengers report several fissures a mile in length, fifty to two hundred feet wide and twenty deep opened along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevadas, near Big Pine Camp. In other places in the vicinity the ground is heaved up in great ridges. Large springs have stopped running and others broke out. Heavy snow slides occured on the Sierras and large rocks rolled down the mountain sides, blocking up the stage roads. The shocks lasted at entervals from 2:20 to 6:30 A. M. At Aurora, Nev., no damage was done, and at Belmont Nevada only a mill machine thrown down. That section abounds with evidences of recent volcanic action; but no such earthquake was felt before within the memory of Indians. Many of the people of Independence were hurt, but no lives lost. The shocks were heaviest southeastward toward Arizona.

☞ Here is a painful piece of intelligence. *The Boston Transcript*, speaking of the great irregularities which prevail in too many of our institutions of learning, says: "An innocent freshman at one of the colleges at which sex is ignored has written to his mother that he has been so hazed by some thoughtless sophomores of the female persuasion that his studies have been sadly interrupted." We sincerely hope that this is a scandal. An increase of order, politeness, regularity, and refinement in University life has been promised as one of the charming results of opening the colleges to the lassies. We were to have no more "hazing," nor hen-stealing, no more shaving of the President's horse, nor tampering with the chapel bell, and none of the venerable little misdemeanors in which the ingenuous young gentlemen have for so many generations found delight. All these were to be rendered obsolete, not to say repulsive, through the gentle influence of the fresh-women and other studious virgins—but *The Transcript's* story blights all our golden anticipations. And worse than all, we have an alarming suspicion that even freshmen will not object to untimely visits of the "hazing" description from their lovely associates, nor sophomores nor juniors. Human nature is sometimes highly discouraging.

NEW YORK 28.—The bark Nimrod was burnt off Bermuda on the 19th inst. Of seventeen persons on board only ten were saved. The vessel was loaded with naptha and kerosene, and an explosion from some unknown cause took place in the hold behind the main hatch. It is believed that the Captain's wife and daughter, a young girl, were in the cabin at the time of the explosion.—When the fire was seen from the harbor of Bermuda it was too late to render any assistance.

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, March 25.—The bills considered and passed were the following: One relative to the entry and clearance of ferry boats and bonded cars passing from one State to another through foreign contiguous territory. Also, one authorizing the construction of railroad bridges over the Ohio River at or near Evansville and Mount Vernon, Indiana. To amend the act for the protection of American citizens who may discover a deposit of guano. One to extend the customs and navigation laws over Alaska and adjacent waters and islands acquired by the United States. The bill to facilitate commerce with China, Japan and other countries in Asia was taken up but pending consideration, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hawley moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to enable discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and their minor children, to secure homesteads on the public lands; agreed to. From Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, Mr. Tyner reported a joint resolution providing for a collossal statue of the late Admiral Farragut to be erected in Farragut square in the city of Washington, which was passed. The steamboat bill for the better protection of life and property on board steam vessels was made the special order for Thursday next.

SENATE, March 26.—The tariff bill came up, but was laid aside for the purpose of taking up the House bill to make tea and coffee free of duty. It was passed by a vote of 34 to 13. It was then moved to add the second section of the Finance committee bill reducing the duties ten per cent. on textile fabrics and manufactures of iron, steel, earthenware, glassware leather and India rubber, which was agreed to. Several other notices of amendments were given, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several bills were discussed but without conclusion.

SENATE, March 27.—A resolution was adopted to pay $5,000 from the contingent fund of the Senate for the expenses of the Arms' Investigating Committee. A bill was introduced to incorporate the National Union, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Industrial Training School Association. Also, one confirming entries by actual settlers on railway grants when the same have been allowed through the mistakes of Government officers.—Mr. Wilson reported without amend. the House bill prohibiting the enlistment of miners in the military service of the United States without the consent of parents or guardians. The House bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee came up, and amendments were offered; but without further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Archer, of Maryland, on the select committee to investigate the affairs of the Navy Department, instead of Mr. Voorhees, who declined. The House then adjourned without further action of importance.

SENATE, March 29.—The tariff bill was passed finally. It now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments which includes substantially the tariff bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee and a wholesale reduction of internal taxes involved in Mr. Scott's amendment to the first section providing for free tea and coffee. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Remonstrances were presented against the proposed reduction of the duty on earthenware or stoneware. The Chicago Relief Bill came up, and an amendment offered excepting lumber from its operations, which was agreed to without a division, and the Senate amendment as thus modified was concurred in. The concurrence of the Senate in that modification is all that is now necessary before the bill is sent to the President for his approval and signature. The conference report on the bill providing for contingencies in the transportation of goods in bond across the country. The Committee recommends additional provisions in cases of blockade by ice, &c., allowing the transfer of goods from one vessel to another. The report was agreed to. Considerable progress was made in the steamboat bill. Adjourned till Monday.

The Richest of all Gold Fields.

It has only recently been discovered what almost inexhaustible mineral wealth the soil of Eastern Siberia conceals, and that in the district of the river Amour, Russia possesses a gold field explorers of those parts are inclined to consider the richest in the world.

Gold washing and gold digging are going on in the tributaries of the Russo-Chinese frontier streams and their valley, and repay the persons employed in it so abundantly that laborers earn from fifty to one hundred and fifty roubles in silver per day, and companies of diggers on the Oukatoula find, as a rule, from seven to eight, but in some cases as much as seventy and even one hundred pounds of gold per day. The river Sega is still more productive, and has yielded to one company one hundred and seventy pounds in one day. These two rivers are the richest, but by no means the only gold-producing tributaries of the Amour. Geologists have found that the Tablona Mountains, from which the river Sega springs, contain various kinds of mineral treasures—gold, silver, and especially great masses of iron, which promise in time to secure to Russia an extensive and remunerative iron manufacture. To make these treasures available for Western industry, a company has been started at St. Petersburg, working partly with English capital, to navigate the Amour with the regular steamer service. The enterprise is not, however, to be confined to this one object, for the company hope, in the course of time, to open a profitable trade with China and Japan, and expect later on to command the trade with the Western coast of North America

☞ The singular phenomenon of a shower of worms, apparently falling with the snow during a storm, was observed at Somerville, Mass., March 19, and specimens were sent to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass. The worms are reported to be the larvæ of a particular family of beetles. The earliest notice of similar extraordinary appearances of insects during snow storms was given in 1673, when the phenomenon was observed in Hungary, and since that date reports of these singular showers in Sweden, Germany and the mountainous parts of France have been recorded. These appearances of worms and living insects occur in winter, when there have been several warm days in succession, followed by a snow storm. The phenomenon has never been satisfactorily explained. One theory is that the insects have been carried up into the upper air by violent gales prevailing before the snow storm. Another theory is that the insects are attracted by the warmth to the surface of the earth, and then being covered lightly by the snow, still endeavor to crawl through it.

☞ Brave in all things, Prince Bismark has taken resolutely by the horns the religious dilemma which puzzles so many English Premiers. The German Chancellor, in a letter of instructions to Count Tauffkirchen, German Ambassador at Rome, says that the new Imperial Goverment views with displeasure the religious agitation in South Germany, on the Rhine, and in Poland, but that the powers at ser in have determined to guard the rights of the Government and protect libety of conscience against the demands of the Ultramontanists. This bold declaration will in all probability put an end to the noisy religious discussions now disturbing many portions of Germany. There is certainly no good reason why the Roman Catholics and Protestants of Germany should not live together as amicably as do their religious brethern in the free and tolerant United States.

☞ We never heard of such a thing before. A fight between two Methodist ministers! It was in Plymouth, O. The scene of the rencontre was a druggist's shop. The parties were the Rev. Messrs. Newbold and Gilray—the cause, that N. owed G. $5 and that demand was made for payment of the same. N. said that he payed it, and G. called him a liar. Then one charged the other with asserting that the former lived with a woman who was not his wife. A beautiful chance was presented for a pugilistic convulsion, and at it the pious pair went. This is not amusing, but the grave comment of the local editor is, for he says: "Much as we regret the circumstances, and friendly as we feel to both parties, we can but severely deprecate the conduct of both when we take into consideration that each should carry himself so as to be a moral guide in the community"—an assertion the truth of which no human being in the full possession of his intelectual faculties will be bold enough to gainsay.

The American Italy.

The New York correspondent, writing from Jacksonville, Florida, calls the State "The Italy of America." He says: It is quite as correct as that of "The Switzerland of America," as applied by newspaper correspondents to Colorado. In the first place the Floridian sky is a serenely blue; the bays and lakes as pellucid, scenery as enchanting, and the climate as soft and delicious as in Italy. Then there is an ancient town of great interest, which will do to keep up the historical and archeological. Then, again, the country is fast becoming the favorite of thousands of invalids and pleasure-seekers and St. Augustine is almost as well patronized as Nice. Other resemblances might be drawn, the most striking being the geographical shape of the State, which is remarkably like that of the Italian peninsula. I must not omit to mention that visitors here as in Italy, will not be at a loss for relics and souvenirs to take home with them.

All kinds of beautiful palmetto work is done by the Minorcans of St. Augustine. Every lady visitor possesses herself of a palmetto hat, adorned with trimmings made of corn shucks, sugar cane tassels, and native grasses. Alligators, teeth fashioned into tiny whistles for the watch chain, and sea beans elaborately polished and suitable for charms and lockets, are sold in the stores. On the upper St. John's a fine selection of bird's feathers may be had of the pedlers. Curious shells, sponges, mosses and lichens are the products of the beaches and the sea. Canes cut from the Orange tree and mounted are plentiful. The coquina stone a concrete of myriads of minute shells, of which the old fort and many of the St. Augustine buildings are constructed, is odd and worth sampling. The negro boys on the St. Johns have paroquets and infant alligators for sale. The latter are usualy about fifteen inches long, and being without teeth are not dangerous. Enthusiastic greenhorns invest in these singular pets without hesitation, but before they are half way home pitch them into the water in disgust.

A Continent Covered With Ice.

Prof. Agassiz comes to the conclusion that the continent of North America was once covered with ice for a mile in thickness, thereby agreeing with Prof. Hitchcock, and other eminent geological writers concerning the glacial period. In proof of this conclusion, he says that the slopes of the Allegheny range of mountains are glacier-worn to the very top, except a few points which were above the level of the icy mass. Mount Washington, for instance, is over six thousand feet high, and the rough, unpolished surface of its summit, covered with loose fragments, just below the level of which glacier-marks come to an end, tells that it lifted its head alone above the desolate waste of ice and snow.

In this region, then, the thickness of the ice cannot have been much less than six thousand feet, and this is in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; for when the mountains are much below six thousand feet, the ice seems to have passed directly over them, while the few peaks rising to that height are untouched. The glacier, he argues, was God's great plough, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman.

The hard surface of the rocks were ground to powder, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions, granite was carried into lime regions, lime was mingled with the more arid and unproductive granite districts, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man.—There are evidences all over the popular regions to show that at one period the heat of the tropics extended all over the globe. The ice period is supposed to be long subsequent to this, and next to the last before the advent of man.

New Advertisements.

ADMINS'TR'S. NOTICE.—Estate of George W. Park, jr., late of Beaver county, Pa, deceased. Letters of Administration upon the estate of Geo. W. Park, jr., late of Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersign'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

LUKE B. DAVISON, Adm'r.

mr27t6t Wilkensburg P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

Administrator's Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Hannah Marsden, deceased, will, on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April, 1872, on the premises at Glasgow in said county, sell at public sale the following described real estate, viz: One third part of lot No 19 in the plan of said borough of Glasgow, on which is erected a large two-story brick house containing 10 rooms, a frame stable and other out-buildings. There is a superb cellar under the entire house, and an excellent well of water on the premises. Terms, one-half of the purchase money down and the balance in one year, with approved security. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m.

mr27:3w J. B. COLVIG, Adm'r

James H. Rankin,

DEALER IN

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

CUTTLERY, PLATED WARE,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

Japannese and Plain Fine Ware,

WITH EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Call and see our stock and learn our prices.

No. 6th St., (Late St. Clair St.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov1-1y

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.

TRADE MARK

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

CAUTION.

THE immense demand for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, has tempted unprincipled parties to counterfeit these valuable medicines.

In order to protect the public and ourselves, we have issued a new "Trade Mark," consisting of an Egyptian circle of a serpent, with the letter H in the centre. Every box of genuine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT will have this trade mark on it: none are genuine without it.

N. Y. CHEMICAL CO., Sole Proprietors,

mr30'72-1y 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Miscellaneous.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CAPT. GILBERT L. EBERHART, of New Brighton, who has been constantly engaged in the work of education (with the exception of four years spent in the army during the Rebellion,) since the year 1855, a period of seventeen years, during which time he has taught every grade of schools, is announced as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent. If elected to the office he will discharge its duties with faithfulness and energy.

WE, the School Directors of Industry township, 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.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174 *Federal Street.*

ALLEGHENY.

Respectfully announce to their numerous customers, and buyers of Dry Goods generally, that they are now receiving, and are daily opening, their usual large and elegant assortment of Spring Goods; and that their capacious salesrooms are now filled with all the choicest novelties of the season, embracing many new styles and fabrics never before offered in this market. Special attention is requested to the stock of Black Alpacas, Silks, medium and low priced Dress Goods, House-keeping Goods, and Shawls.

Having the handsomest and best lighted Store Room in the two cities, and keeping nothing but the best makes of goods, and guaranteeing our prices to be as low as the lowest, we are satisfised that we can make it to the interest of purchasers to look through our stock before making their spring purchases. To close buyers at wholesale, we can offer some special inducements; we carry one of the largest stocks of goods in this market, comprising many things in Shawls and medium priced Dress Goods, not kept in regular wholesale houses. We guarantee our prices as low as any New York or Philadelphia quotations, and only ask an examination to convince buyers that we can do them good.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 & 174 *Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.*

nov. 29-1y;chd feb7 feb28; mar27.

Miscellaneous.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LOOKING GLASSES.

Fine Mantel and Pier Looking Glasses and Picture Frames a Specialty.

141 Wood St., Pittsburgh Pa.

march20,3m.

Election.

THE Stockholders of "The Company for erecting a bridge over Big Beaver creek at or near Wolf Lane, in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six managers and a treasurer will be held in the Tell House of said company, on the last Monday (the 29th day) of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

mar30,6t JAMES ALLISON, Treas.

"I had my Photograph taken at H. Noss' New Gallery, Broadway, N. B."

[mar20tf.]

LIME! LIME! LIME!

FROM and after April first, we will be prepared to furnish customers with fresh burnt Lime of best quality at Powers' Kiln, Vanport.

mar20,tf] HOLMES & GRIER.

[Radical and New Brighton Press copy.]

SHARP & HOFFMAN,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PRONISIONS,

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,

STONEWARE, WOODENWARE

Hardware,

WINDOW GLASS, NAILS, CUTLERY;

WHIPS, LAMPS, NOTIONS,

SALT, FISH, FLOUR, GRAIN,

Mill-Feed, Oil-Meal, Lard Oil,

SHOT, CAPS, LEAD, FUSE.

Rifle and Blasting Powder,

(Wholesale and Retail.)

Chimney-Tops and Drainage Pipes;

WHITE LEAD & LINSEED OIL;

Dryer, Turpentine, Colors dry & in Oil;

PAINT BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

WE HAVE THE

THE

Averill Chemical Paint

Mixed ready for use;

PURE WHITE, ALL COLORS AND SHADES,

Warranted Genuine,

and for sale in any quantity—by the quart, in tin cans; by the gallon in tin buckets, or by five gallon kegs.

THE AVERILL PAINT

Has given unbounded satisfaction for many years in all sections of the country, and has been in use in this vicinity about five years, proving itself to be, especially, the colors and shades, absolutely

The Best and Cheapest!

Paint now in use. Rain does not effect it before drying, and when dry it has a hard glassy surface; will not crack or peel off. We will send sample, card, price list and testimonials to any person asking for the same

All heavy goods delivered free of charge in Rochester and vicinity.

SHARP & HOFFMAN,

mar6,6m.) ROCHESTER, PA.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals

Will be rec'd by the Secretary of Chippewa School Dist. till **Saturday April 13th,** at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the building of four new School Houses in Sub-districts Nos 2, 3, 4 & 5, in said township, and two outhouses convenient to each house.—Material, brick; to be finished and furnished by the builder according to plans and specifications shown by the Secretary of the Board.

The School Board will meet at No. 5 (old brick house near John Bradley's) to consider bids.

N. B. At 3 o'clock, p. m., of same day, the Directors will sell the old School-houses in Nos. 2, 3, 4 & 5, at public auction, to the highest and best bidders. By order of the Board.

mr27,3w] JOHN McCARTER, Sec'y.

Radical, Conservative, and Press copy.

160 ACRES OF KANSAS LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR BEAVER COUNTY PROPERTY.

THE above land is located near a flourishing town of over 500 inhabitants, in the county of Jefferson, through which the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is expected to be completed the coming summer. There is a stream of water through and some stone and timber on it; a country road on one side, and a State road on the other. The land is nearly all rolling prairie. Title warranted. For further particulars inquire of JOHN R. McLEAN, Rochester; or

mr27'3m W. W. IRWIN, New Brighton, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, PA.

*BRIDG