The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., April 10th, 1872.

IN our notice, last week, of the Democratic candidates for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, we omitted the name of Hon. Willam McClelland, the member of congress in this district. The Capt's friends, we learn, will present his name to the Democratic Convention, and taking into consideration the fact that several of the interior counties have already instructed for him, they are confident that that body will look favorably upon his claims.

JEWELL's plurality for Governor of Connecticut is 1,940; majority over all 30, The Senate stands 15 Republicans, 6 Democrats; the House stands 131 Republicans, 110 Democrats, Republican majority on joint ballot, 20, last year it was 24. The Republicans elect sheriffs in six counties, and the Democrats in two, Fairfield and Litchfield. The Hartford *Courant* gives the following vote for Governor Jewell, 46,386, Hubbard, 44,446; Gillette, 1,526; Harison, 384.

THE Evans investigating committee seems to understand the art of taking care of No. 1, and our Legislators at Harrisburg are not tardy in aiding them in so doing. When the appropriation bill was before the Senate, last week, it was found that a clause had been inserted allowing each member of the Evans investigating committee $500.00 extra. Mr. Billingfelt objected to this but it was carried despite his protest by the following vote:

YEAS—Anderson, Brooke, Buckalew, Crawford, Davis, Becks, Dechert, Delamater, D. H. Findlay, Graham, Humphreys, Mamma, Nagle, Parman, Robbins, Strong, Rutan—18.

NAYS—Allen, Billingfelt, Broadhead, Day, Philadelphia, Knight, Mesherry, Perrigo, Wadell, Wattel, Weakley, White—11.

A TELEGRAM from Philadelphia, dated April 3rd, says Senator McClure, while not authorizing the statement that he will attend the Cincinnati Convention, commends it as one which every Republican can attend with consistency, and one that may become a supreme necessity to save the party from demoralization and defeat. He declared "the systematic ostracism of every independent Republican by those who seem to control the national administration, as a great source of discord in the party, and that he will encourage any meeting of Republicans that looks to the dethronement of the organization and such demonstration to the Philadelphia Convention as will compel it to act for the safety and success of the party, regardless of personal interest."

EARLY in the present session of the U. S. Senate rumors were prevalent damaging to the reputation of Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell, to the extent of having procured their seats in that body through corruption and bribery. They were instrumental in protecting their honor and official dignity by declaring that they should challenge and demand an immediate investigation into these insinuations. This was a wise and altogether proper course to pursue in the premises. Subsequently, the Kansas Legislature took the matter in hand and instituted an inquiry in regard to the means used to procure the election of those honorable Senators. Many witnesses were examined, and the fact established that members of the Legislature, which elected those Senators, were bought with sums of money to vote for them. The agents who paid the bribes and the members who received them are fully set forth in the report on that subject. The investigation was publicly conducted, and the testimony printed at large in the Kansas newspapers. Several weeks have passed by since the report of the Kansas Committee was made—sufficiently long to afford an opportunity to Messers Pomeroy and Caldwell, to ask the Senate for an investigation of the subject and afford them an opportunity to prove the charges false and vindicate themselves, had they been so disposed—yet they have been silent. This warrants the belief that they are guilty, and unfit to hold seats in that honorable body. It is due to the dignity and purity of the Senate that the matter be enquired into, and the offending parties if really guilty of the alleged bribery expelled from that body. Can it be that their strong administration proclivities secure them immunity? This is charged; let it be refuted by immediate action. Men under such gross charges have not heretofore been tolerated in that august body without trial and acquittal.

THE delegation from Pennsylvania to the Cincinnati Convention comprises many of the most prominent Republicans in the State; men whose political records are without reproach who have stood as land-marks before the Republican party for years and, although not definitely settled, it is thought it will be headed by Gov. Geary. Such men as Moorhead, of Allegheny; Cake, of Schuylkill, Phelps and Barclay of Armstrong, Morris of Philadelphia, Russel of Bradford, McClure, Lowery, Brewster, will be of the number. Harding, of the *Inquirer*; Lewis, of the *Harrisburgh Globe*; Judge Williston of Bedford, Serannton of Luzerne, Joseph M. McClure of Dauphin, Col. Simpson and Slifer of Union, Elder of Mifflin, Pettis of Crawford, and many others, it is also said will attend that Convention of Republicans. While the list of delegates of New York present strong and leading men as delegates, Pennsylvania is no whit behind. So of the other States, it may be said they are sending their most prominent Statesmen and citizens as delegates. Let what may be said, it will be a convening of Republican talent and patriotism not to be dispised nor ignored. Ex-Governor Curtin, it is confidently expected, will sympathize with the doings of the meeting. The result of its deliberations will be looked for with interest. They may have an important bearing upon the Philadelphia Convention.

PROFESSOR HENRY and the other scientific men connected with the Smithsonion Institute and the Naval Observatory have united in an interesting memorial to Congress, urging the appropriation of $150,000 to make an extensive and thorough preparation for observing the transit of Venus across the the sun, which will take place in 1874, and is looked upon as the most important astronomical event that has occurred for many years. The last transit was in 1872, and excited so much interest in the scientific world that several European Governments made liberal appropriations to enable their astronomers to take observations. The transit of 1874 will not be visible in this country, and will be best seen from the islands of the South Pacific ocean. It is proposed to send naval expeditions to those points, accompanied by scientific parties.

IN the New York *Tribune* of April 5th may be found a lecture on Journalism delivered by Whitelaw Reid, which would well pay perusal. In his criticism on Arthur Help's new volume of "Thoughts upon Government" he utters words that deserve the profoundest attention of any young man proposing to himself a future in newspapers:

"If any part of the Press," he says, "enters into close alliance with any great political party, that part of the Press loses much of its influence; for the public desires the Press to represent its views and wishes, and does not delight in manifest advocacy on behalf of political parties. Then comes the question, what should be the relations between the Press and the Government. Before all things, these relations should not be slavish on either side. They should, if possible, be friendly, and at any rate should be just."

There at last we have it—independent Journalism;—that is the watchword of the future in the profession and an end of concealments because the truth would hurt the party. An end of one-sided expositions, because damaging things must be allowed only against our antagonists. An end of assaults that are not deemed fully just, but must be made because the exigency of party warfare demands them. An end of slanders that are known to be such, but must not be exploded because it would hurt the party. An end of hesitation to print the news in a newspaper, because it may hurt the party. An end of all half-truths and hesitated lies. An end of public contempt for the voice that barks only approval to Sir Oracle, and through all the busy marts of trade and amusement, and learning, and religion, keeps ever barking only this:

"I am the Lightning! dog at Rew;
Pray tell me, sir, whose dog are you?"

And end, as Emerson taught the happy phrase, at once of official and official Journalism—that is the boon which to every perplexed, conscientious member of the profession a new Declaration of Independence affords. Under it journalism expands in a balanced and unfettered development; ceases to be one-sided in its views, and to be distrusted even in its facts; becomes the master, not the tool of party; tells the whole truth, commands the general confidence; ceases to be the advocate, and rises to be the judge.

THE Committee on Public Lands reported a bill, on last Wednesday to be considered in the House Tuesday yesterday which we conceive to be one of the most importance to this country of any presented during the session of Congress. Especially so, since the practice of donating public lands to Railroad corporations has become alarmingly prevalent. The bill provides that all arable lands of the United States shall be reserved for actual settlers, but does not prohibit the granting of limited quantities for educational purposes or for internal improvements. The preemption laws are entirely repealed by the bill, and it is provided that persons making a *bona fide* settlement on the public lands, under Homestead laws, shall acquire a vested right of property in their claims, which can only be forfeited by their failure to comply with the conditions of the law. There is a sensible provision repealing the clause of the Homestead law which shuts out persons who gave aid and comfort to the Rebellion from the privileges of settlement.

PROF. MORSE, the great Telegraphist and Atlantic Cable man, died on Tuesday evening 2nd. inst. at his residence in New York. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., educated at Yale College, studied painting and sculpture in Europe, in which he became quite a proficient. While absent in Europe he was elected to the professorship of the literature of the arts and design in the University of New York. In 1837 he completed the construction of the first recording apparatus for electric telegraphing. In 1843 Congress passed a bill making an appropriation for the construction of the first telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington. In May 1844, the work was completed, a message sent, and Morse's system of telegraphing proved by its success. Almost every nation in the world has since sought to do him honor by conferring on him medals and orders of merit, including an honorarium of 200,000 francs by the combined nations of Europe as a testimonial of the high estimation in which his invention was held. He died at the age of 81 years.

GENERAL Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has issued the Statistics of Wealth, Taxation and Public Indebtedness, forming part of the census of 1870. The true value of the real and personal estate of the Union is $30,068,518,507, being nearly double the amount in 1860, when it was $16,159,616,068. The true value of the real and personal estate of New York is $2,500,511,264; in 1860 it was $1,815,235,019. New York greatly exceeds in wealth all other States; Pennsylvania, the next highest, being $2,308,318,112. Pennsylvania has more than doubled her wealth since 1860, when it was $1,116,501,818. The increase in the wealth of the Union between 1850 and 1860 was, in round numbers, $8,000,000,000, in the last decade it was nearly 14,000,000,000; and this is, of course, exclusive of any estimated sum for colored citizens who were treated as chattels in the former census. These figures clearly demonstrate that the material progress of the country during the last ten years was extraordinary and unparalleled.

IT will be out a short time now until the political waters will be set in motion. From present appearances there will be only two national tickets in the field, viz, the one to be nominated at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, and the second one at Philadelphia on the 5th of June. It is probable that Judge Davis of the United States Supreme Court, and ex-Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania will be nominated at the first named place, and President Grant and Vice President Colfax renominated at the latter. Should these gentlemen compose the two tickets, the political muddle will be unfathomable for a while to a large number of well-meaning voters. Under these circumstances we advise everybody to keep cool, read the political literature of the day closely, and watch the course of events between now and the gathering of the clans in May and June. There is no denying the fact that a good many Republicans of western Pennsylvania have turned their eyes in the direction of Cincinnati, and like Greely and his Tribune will extend to the convention to assemble there in May their sympathy, and its nominees their support.

HERE AND THERE.

—A member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church who was summoned as a petit juror, asked to be excused on the ground that it was against the doctrine of his church to co-operate with the Government, as it does not acknowledge God as the author of national existance. Judge Blatchford excused the juror.

—Professor Watson, the astronomical detective, claims to have discovered another planet. We do not know how many planets and asteroids he has already discovered, but quite enough to convince all sensible celestial bodies that there is no use in hiding any longer as he traces them up and is sure to find them.

The widow of Meritt, the man who was shot by the insane American, Dr. Miner, in the streets of London, has received more than $5,000 in subscritpions from sympythisers. This we presume, may be regarded as one good, resulting from the recent indignation excited in England against America on the Alabama question.

—Small-pox must be getting very bad in Chicago. The newspapers get so enraged when it is mentioned.—When the present epidemic of small-pox in Philadelphia was at its worst, the journals of that city would immolate at once any man who dared to say any Philadelphian had even a dictionary containing the word small-pox.

—The calamity at the Lackawana breaker at Carbondal, Monday, by the breaking of a plane, has resulted in the death of a boy named John Palmer, Weighmaster Dwight Morse and John Clarke. James McLaughlin, when he felt the structure giving way, jumped over the side and landed over a hundred feet distant in a pile of coal dirt, without receiving any injury.

—"The Spirits" in Corrinna, Me., have told a man that there is a mine of quick silver under his house. Accordingly, with pickax and drill he is digging for it, and so he has been for two years, so industriously that he has entered the bowels of the land to the depth of sixty feet. Some argue with him on the folly and waste their wind; some laugh at him; but still he digs and digs, poor fellow! What a pity it is that the earth is not so constructed as to make such folly impossible—we mean, of course, that portion of the earth owned by the Maine maniac.

—The latest suggestion respecting Dr. Livingstone is, that he is imprisoned in Africa for debt. The natives are bountiful providers, but extremely exacting when pay-day comes; and, having exhausted the explorer's purse, have now taking possession of his person. The theory is ingenious, and we suspect the good doctor will be released, and come back in the same boat with good King Arthur, of *Round Table* fame, though hardly in season for the present poet laureate to celebrate so wonderful an event in his limpid, mellifluous verse.

—An important discovery which is somewhat interesting has been made at Jerusalem, by a Mr. C. Schick, of the rock excavated pool for subway partly under the Convent of the Sister of Sion, together with Warren's passage and the newly found aqueduct, which were part of the ancient system of obtaining water from the north. Mr. Schick has also discovered a second series of cavern a little east of these previously known, and has made a sketch of the great aqueduct, more than fifty miles long, which formerly supplied Jerusalem with water.

—An irreprossible Indianapolis critic, who has been listening to Anna Dickinson, says she is rapidly developing masculine ways, which, unfortunately, are not manly, but only man-ish. He says the very lines of her face were inflexible and cold. One could not recognize in the hard jaw, restless eye, and pallid face, the attractive little girl that took the world by storm a few short years ago. She spoke of men growing old at 50, yet under 30 years of age she looks 45, and is as settled in her form, manners, and opinions as if she was as old as Sarah, the wife of Abraham."

—An English fleet of iron-clads is to be stationed at the Azores to await the result of the Alabama treaty. We do not suppose that John Bull can be quite so foolish as to imagine that he can thus *Bully* the great Yankee nation into a back-down on the Alabama question, although it look that way. Americans are open to conviction always, but not from iron-clad arguments. The only way to meet that sort of talk is by sending a fleet of torpedo boats out to the Azores to give the officers a rest after their recent successful experiments.

—In the Cabinet meeting Earl Granville's letter in reply to Secretary Fish was read. The paticulars of the letter cannot be ascertained. It is known, however, from a reliable source that the letter from Earl Granville is in the character of an elaborate argument against the claims of the United States for indirect damages. Our Government will adhere to its position of submitting its entire case, claims for indirect or consequential damages included, with a willingness to abide by the decision of those designated by the treaty to effect a adjustment of the difference between the two countries.

—We do not know when we have read a more comfortable or less agitating prediction than this: Alphonse Adhemar declares that the earth is covered by a deluge once in ten thousand five hundred years. He reasons it out in a way which forcibly impresses us, albeit we do not in the least comprehend it. All we know is that a gigantic polar glacier, by its disruption, overwhelms a hemisphere;" and to make matters complete, the world is simultaneously overwhelmed at each end. But, as this is not to happen until A. D. 7238, we find it impossible to get up the least excitement on the subject.

Forty - Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE April 1.—The Joint committee resolution to erect a colossal statue to Admiral Farragut was adopted. The case of Abbot who claims the seat from North Carolina, was postponed on account of sickness in the family of Mr. Carpenter who desired to take part in the debate. A bill was introduced authorizing sales of timber on Government lands in Wisconsin. A resolution was offered directing the Secretary of War to make a report concerning the operation of the eight-hour law in the armory at Springfield as compared with the former system of ten hours; it was moved to include the Rock Island armory; the amendment was accepted, and the resolution adopted. The Indian appropriation was taken up and debated, but the Senate adjourned without action.

HOUSE.—A petition for 4,000 Californians was presented, praying for the passage of a sixteenth amendment, giving suffrage without distinction of sex. The civil rights bill again came up, but action on it was prevented by dilatory motions, which consumed the remainder of the morning hour. Mr. Mercur moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing all laws giving portions of fines and penalties to informers in internal revenue cases, which was agreed to and the bill passed. Adjourned.

SENATE, April 2.—Nothing of intereset occurred.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed making it unlawful for any Register or Receiver or surveyor of Public Lands, his wife or clerk, to locate or purchase any tract of public land, or act as agent for the purchase of real estate, or for the location of lands for any person. A resolution was reported and adopted denying the right of the Senate to originate a new tariff bill, and moved to lay that bill on the table. The House then considered the steamboat bill for some time, but without disposing of it, adjourned.

SENATE, April 3.—Both Houses adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

SENATE, April 4.—The Committee on commerce reported a bill for ship-building. It provides for the payment of a drawback equal to the duty on timber, metals and all other materials used in the construction and equipment of vessels of all kinds, built in the United States and employed exclusively in the trade with foreign countries; and in case American material is used in building such vessels the Secretary of the Treasury is to pay a bounty equivalent to the duties imposed on similar material or articles of foreign manufacture when imported. Executive session; adjourned.

HOUSE.—Resolutions of condolement on the death of Prof. Morse were adopted. The steamboat bill was then passed.

SENATE, April 5.—The House bill for the relief of settlers on public lands in Iowa under the homestead act, was passed. The Indian appropriation bill also passed. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—A bill passed authorizing joint entry by pre-emption settlers. The bill to pay the sailors & marines who destroyed the Alabama their prize money passed. The army appropriation bill was amended and passed.

From the New York Tribune

The Cameronian Clan; How the Spoils are Distributed. Incidental Expenses of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 28.—The Republican party in this State, polling a vote of 300,000, is under control of a faction that cannot count 5,000 votes. The secret of this domination is in the fact that this faction—called Cameronian—is directed by shrewd, experienced, unscrupulous politicians, and held together by interest in public patronage, a monopoly of which both State patronage and national patronage, they have long commanded. Nearly every man in the Cameronian clan is an office-holder and nearly every office holder in the State is a Cameronian; and all who are not in office are interested in public works, contracts, or jobs of some kind. The interests of the General Government are not so large here as in New York, but are yet sufficient to dictate party movements of the Administration, and any opposition to such dictation must be made outside the party lines—as in the case of Col. McClure, the new State Senator from Philadelphia.

What toll can be taken by proper handling of the business of the State may be shown by a few figures as to the cost of running the Legislature last year: The item of public printing, for instance amounted to $179,783 52; engraving, $982; books $2,292 50; pasters and folders $22,022 55, wrappers, 1,455, freight and charges, $3,150 Select Committee, $1,653, making a total outlay on this account of $211,145 57—more than enough to pay the interest on the State debt, and more than half the sum appropriated by this Legislature to public schools. Stationery is another item of the same character though the amounts are smaller. The regular stationery bills for the House and Senate amount to $21,151 91. Besides these bills the members were paid $69,743 75 for extra pay, stationery, etc., and the clerks of the two bodies paid $7,801 61 for, stationery, fuel, etc., making a contingent expense of $77,545 39. If only one-quarter of this was for stationery, the whole outlay on this account was $42,537 53. As there are 131 members this would give each one $322 25 in pens, ink, and paper of which an industrious man might use $20 worth. Every department of the Government being supplied in the same liberal manner, the State contracts for stationery must be well worth having. Mr. Geo. Bergner, Chairman of the County Republican Committee, is the immediate beneficiary. Such an amount of stationery requires a corresponding outlay for postage, and accordingly the charges for postage amount to $13,394 20, which sum also passes through Mr. Bergner's hands. These figures are not enormous, and the State does not suffer very heavily, but the showing is significant as indicating the system by which the public is made to furnish the means for continuing the Cameron rule. This system is supplemented by a rigorous taxation of places, every office in the Commonwealth having to bear its apportioned burden. And this is not only for election expenses but for whatever purpose the clan may have to carry out. The power of such organization, working smoothly for years under one able leader, can hardly be overestimated. Opposition, rarely undertaken, has been either quieted or crushed. It was this which excited such general interest in the gallant fight made by Col. McClure in the IVth Senatorial District in Philadelphia. And the hearty satisfaction in his final triumph is expressed by one formula on every hand: "It is the worst blow the Cameronians ever received!"

☞ The act which enables defendants in certain criminal cases to testify in their own behalf, has been signed by the Governor. It provides that in the trial of all indictments complaints and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes or offenses not above the grade of misdemeanor, in any court of record, of criminal jurisdiction, the person so charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise be deemed a competent witness, but his neglect or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him, nor shall any reference be made to, nor shall any comment be made upon such neglect or refusal by counsel during the trial of the cause; *provided* that this act shall not extend to the trial of any person for an indictment for perjury or forgery.

Shocking Catastrophe at Gibraltar—Loss of Eleven Lives—A Series of Calamities.

A terrible catastrophe occurred on the morning of the 8th instant, on board the British screw-frigate, Ariadne, which resulted in the death, by drowning, of two sub-lieutenants and nine seamen belonging to that ship. It appears that morning an ordinary seaman named Felix Richardson, fell overboard from the main-top, mast cross-trees; the ship was going at the rate of ten knots at the time. The second cutter, in charge of Sub-Lieutenants Jukes and Talbot, and with a crew of eleven men, was at once dispatched, and the vessel was brought to the wind on the starboard tack; she, however, drifted considerably to leeward and so lost sight of the boat. At half-past eight as a heavy sea was running and there was no sign of the return of the boat, all on board began to feal uneasy: steam was got up and the Ariadne went in search, sighting the missing cutter about ten o'clock, pulling before the wind and sea. When within about three hundred yards of the boat, the anxious watchers saw the crew attempt to steer for the ship, when suddenly a heavy sea struck her, and she capsized and was swamped immediately. The heavy sea prevented the Ariadne, a very long ship from being steered close to the struggling men, and the first cutter was accordingly manned. To the horror of every one this boat, as she was being lowered, stove in, the officers and men being precipitated into the water. Two officers and eleven men were struggling in the water alongside the ship, and a similar number some hundred yards off. No other boat was available, and life-belts, gratings, ropes, and in fact, everything that could be got hold of, were thrown to those near the ship, and they were all fortunately rescued, except the man who was killed by getting under the ship's counter. Attention, which had been temporarily diverted was now again turned to the unfortunate officers and men of the other boat, who were one by one seen to be swept exhausted into the sea, until only five were left. The Ariadne was then backed stern full speed, and brought within reach of the survivors, three of whom were taken off the cutter, and one swam to the ship from a spar to which he had clung. And now came the most heartrending scene of all. The fifth and last survivor had managed to float alongside, his hand had grasped the beat-falls, his safety seemed in all human probability asured, when nature, so long and so severely tried, could hold out no longer—his strength failed him and he fell back into the sea. Not yet however was he given up by his gallant comrades. Mr. Ellis, boatswain, and one of those who have lived to tell the tale of the illfated captain, sprang into the water and swam to the assistance of the drowning man. He succeeded in getting hold of him, and had brought him alongside, when he Mr. Ellis was struck by a bolt on the side of the ship, which was rolling dreadfully, and partially stunned, he was obliged to let go his hold in order to save his own life, and the sailor perished. In all eleven men were lost.

From the Lawrence Journal.

Danger to the Success of the Republican party in Pennsylvania likely to result from Ring Management.

The State Executive Committee have undertaken to clothe a simple majority 67 of the delegates who are to meet on the 10th inst., to make State nominations, with power at the same time to cast the entire Republican vote of Pennsylvania for President and Vice President. This is the precise scope of the authority, which the Committee *assume* to give to *sixty-seven* individuals, chosen by, say a dozen of men in each county, to ratify the action of *their master*, who for the present, are working the interior machinery of the party. Whatever opinions the Republicans of the several districts may entertain on the subject, the State Convention is to declare them enthusiastically in favor of the candidates in whose favor it may pronounce, as well as of the delegates whom it may select to vote for them. This will present the exhilerating spectacle of Pennsylvania presenting an unbroken front in the National Convention, and voting as a unit at the dictation, it may be, of *sixty-seven* men in the State Convention. The views of the party throughout the State being thus definitely settled, and delegates chosen to whom the representation of those views may *safely* be confided, the State Convention, by a simple majority, is to make assurance doubly sure by the appointment of a *suitable* electoral ticket.

Should the candidates of the State Convention be also the candidates of the National Convention, it only remains for the Republicans of the State to cast their ballots for these electors, and for the latter to record their votes for those candidates. Should the National Convention nominate other candidates, it still remains only for the rank and file of the party to cast their ballots for the same electors, and then for these electors to decide whether they will vote for the candidates of the National Convention or the candidates of the State Convention. What they would do in such a case need not be discussed now, but it will, it requires a very brilliant mind to conceive of circumstances under which it would become a matter, by no means free from doubt. That a State Committee has rightful authority to empower a State Convention, in any way to limit the people of the several Congressional districts in their right and freedom to choose the persons who shall represent their views in the National Convention, is a doctrine which has no proper basis in either necessity, reason or established usage, and which we condemn and utterly repudiate as anti-Republican and subversive of the just rights of the people. If their rights can be thus restricted, they may be subjected to further limitations, or denied altogether. The National Convention does not represent the State Convention, but the people, and the selection of the delegates to both is the people's inalienable right. Their choice of delegates to the National Convention needs no confirmation by the delegates to the State Convention. And as Republicans, we insist that every attempt to take power from the hands of the people, is a usurpation, which must be promptly and steadily resisted if we would preserve the unity and strength of the Republican party.

Toall this the Republicans who are managing the *machinery* of the party, and are intent upon securing offices and spoils, are totally blind. They are so much more intimate with office holders, and place-bribed editors than with unbiased and thought'ul citizens, that they do not appear apprised of the danger to which they are exposing the party to defeat at the elections in this State next fall.

Let us hope from that there is a large body of voters holding the balance of power in the State, whose course in the next election, is not yet determined, and who, in their discontent, with the present drift of the political management in Pennsylvania, are not in a mood to be conciliated by being told that the matter is all arranged, and that they will be compelled to vote for the predetermined, or "set up" candidates.

They do not under such compulsion, and notwithstanding the strong hold which President Grant has upon the confidence of the people he may be unable to *drag through* all the objectionable place-seekers who may get a place on local tickets. The school master has been abroad for some time in the old Keystone, and professional politicians will find out perhaps not till after they have broken down the Republican party that they must consult the people if they would get their confidence and their suffrages.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

BY G. L. E.

If we examine the sounds represented by the consonants, we shall find that some of them can not be prolonged, and that they escape with the breath instantly. These are *p, b, k, d, t*, and *g*, as in gin, and represent a class of sounds called *explosives*. The sounds represented by *f, l, m, n, r, ng, sh, z, s*, and *v* can be prolonged, and are, therefore, called continuous sounds. Again, there are what are called *cognate* consonant sounds or elements. These sounds differ principally in the *material* of which they are made. They are produced by the same organs, but one has some vocality while the other is only breath. To make this more clear, I give below a table of the cognate elements so arranged that they stand in pairs:

1. That of *p* in pin, is an aspirate.
2. That of *b* in bin, is a subvocal.
3. That of *f* in fan, is an aspirate.
4. That of *v* in van, is a subvocal.
5. That of *th* in thin, is an aspirate.
6. That of *th* in thine, is a subvocal.
7. That of *t* in tin, is an aspirate.
8. That of *d* in din, is a subvocal.
9. That of *k* in kin, is an aspirate.
10. That of *g* in gin, is a subvocal.
11. That of *s* in sun, is an aspirate.
12. That of *z* in zone, is a subvocal.
13. That of *sh* in ship, is an aspirate.
14. That of *z* in azure, is a subvocal.

It will be observed that the vocal organs are in nearly the same position in making the sound of *p* that they are in making the sound of *b*, the same in *f* as in *v*, in *d* as in *t*, and so on. Some of these cognate elements are confounded by some races, especially those represented by *b* and *p* and *t*, and *d*. They are, also, confounded by some Europeans in their first attempts to speak English. For pail they say *bail*, for dam they say *tam*, and the reverse.

The elements are also classified with regard to the organs with which they are uttered, or formed; and (1) *b, p, f* and *v* are called labials, because they are formed with the lips; (2) *m, n* and *ng* are called nasals, because they are formed in the apertures of the nose; (3) *d, t, s, z, th, sh* and *z* in azure are called Dentals, because they are formed with the teeth; and (4) *k, g, y* (and *r* are called gutturals because they are formed in the throat.

Some of these seem to belong in a degree to two classes, for instance, *m* is labial, as well as nasal. It will be observed, too, that the labial sound of *b*, the dental of *d*, and the guttural of *g* each has a slight nasal quality.

In relation to the sounds represented by *ch* and *j*, as in joke, I will state that some authors claim that they are compound elements, and that *ch* is equal to *t* plus *sh*, and that *j* is equal to *d* plus *zh*.

It is a somewhat curious fact, and to some perhaps a novel fact, that it is impossible to pronounce an aspirate and a subvocal in the same syllable. If we attempt to pronounce such a combination we shall find that either the aspirate will become a subvocal, or the subvocal will become an aspirate. For example, it is not at all difficult to pronounce difficult, but when we try to pronounce difficult we notice that, [illegible] we must either change the [illegible] to *v*. So, too, in an attempt to pronounce such a combination as [illegible], we find that it becomes either *apt* or *abd*, and [illegible] becomes either *ag* or *ak*.

Latham, in his English Grammar, says that "there is no fact that requires to be more familiarly known than this. There are at least three formations in the English language, [illegible] influences most important. These are (1) the possessive [illegible]; (2) the plurals in *s* and *es*; (3) the preterites in *ed* and *t*. Neither are the [illegible] facts more disguised than the [illegible] in English. The sum the word [illegible] and *g* is that, hence the word [illegible] pronounced as if spelled *[illegible]*. In attempt to pronounce it so as to [illegible] the sound that it has in sin, th[illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]*. Again, in [illegible] *[illegible]*, [illegible] *[illegible]*, [illegible] *[illegible]*,