The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., May 8th, 1872.

Pennsylvania Republican Nominations.

For Governor,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

For Supreme Judge,
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General,
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE.
LEMUEL TODD.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

William M. Meredith, *Philadelphia*; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; Jas. L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; Geo. V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, *Lehigh*

THE *Radical* of last Friday charges us with forging the telegram in last week's ARGUS, "signed J. S. Rutan." The charge is untrue in every particular. The communication and telegram were sent to us by a responsible party, and we published the latter precisely as we received it. Hence, whether it is genuine or otherwise we had no hand in getting it up.

WE are told that a rumor prevails in several localities of this county that J. F. Dravo esq. intends, in the course of a week or two, to withdraw his name as a candidate for the State Senate. We have authority for stating that he has no intention of doing anything of this kind. He has allowed the use of his name in connection with the office referred to, and respectfully solicits the support of the Republicans of the county.

A COMMITTEE of the Central Working men's Union of the State of New York, appointed for the purpose, met Thursday evening last, and drew up a call for a National Convention, to be held on May 23d in New York City, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. They lay down as their platform the reduction of the national debt, maintenance of a high tariff, unconditional settlement of the Alabama claims or war to the knife, enforcement of the eight-hour law, and reduction of the rate of interest by a national act.

THE *Radical* of last week is quite liberal in the use of names when it refers to the ARGUS or its editor.—It seems to have "Dolly Varden" on the brain. Now to us, the name "Dolly Varden" is not particularly offensive, and if we had a choice in the matter, we would rather be called a "Dolly Varden Editor," than be known among our fellow citizens as a "political broker," a "lobbyist," or "a man who cannot be trusted out of sight." After all names amount to but little. What is required of all of us in this life is to act *justly*, and to see to it that after we are gone it cannot be truthfully told our children that their parents bartered away their influence, sold their votes, helped to plunder the State, or left them a dollar illegitimately acquired. If we can work our way through the world and leave such a record behind us, the measure of our ambition will be filled, and Col. Quay, in the meantime may call us just what he pleases.

THE Cincinnati Convention, after a three day's session, adjourned on last Friday. The proceedings throughout were about as harmonious as they usually are in gatherings of that kind. The platform adopted by the Convention is a good one, but whether the ticket nominated will prove acceptable to a majority of the voters of the country remains to be tested in November. Horace Greeley of New York was nominated for the Presidency on the sixth ballot, and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri took the second place on the ticket on the first ballot. Of course, if the Democrats nominate a separate ticket, these gentlemen stand no chance for an election. In that event General Grant's success is assured. On the other hand, however, if the Democrats should adopt Greeley and Brown as their candidates, the contest will be a close one with the chances in favor of the ticket already in the field. With a combination of this kind, Greeley and Brown would carry every Southern State, and to the column would be added such states as Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, Indiana and with equal chances in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Illinois and Michigan. It is hardly probable, though, that the Democrats will accept Greeley as a candidate. He has fought their organization with terrible earnestness for years gone by, and his hand has directed some of the heaviest blows it ever received. Whether its members will forgive and forget all this, and give him their support for the highest office in the Nation, is the question of the hour. If they conclude to do so, he will very likely reach the Presidential chair; if they decline to render him their support, Grant's re-election, we repeat, is a foregone conclusion.

THE latest advices from Washington would seem to indicate that our Government is going to back down squarely, and withdraw our claims for indirect damages—caused by the depredations on our Commerce by the pirate Alabama—against Great Britain, before the Geneva arbitrators. This course of Secretary Fish seems to meet with almost unanimous disapproval alike from friend and foe of the Administration. A member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee says he could not believe Secretary Fish had written a letter to Gen. Schenck withdrawing that portion of the claims, for he thought that, had the Secretary entertained any intention of backing from the position he had assumed, he would, when he talked with Mr. Banks about passing the Peters' resolution, have given that gentleman some intimation of it, or at least would not have been so anxious that Congress should do nothing in the matter. The natural course, said the gentleman, would have been to say, "Oh, yes, we have got to come to some understanding about this matter, or the arbitration will break down. Now I have no objection to having the House of Representatives share the responsibility with the Administration." But, on the other hand, at the very time that he was talking so bravely to Mr. Banks about standing by our case, and refusing to withdraw or modify, it now turns out that he was carrying on a private correspondence with Gen. Schenck, for the purpose of preparing the way for a complete and unconditional surrender. Mr. Sumner is reported to hold that it is the height of folly to think of making a supplementary treaty of the kind proposed, and that no man at all familiar with international law would for a moment think of such a thing. Mr. Edmunds, too, despite the fact that he is one of the strongest supporters of the Administration, is said to be very indignant at the weakness that has been displayed in managing our case, and this feeling is apparently shared by other prominent friends of Gen. Grant, among them Speaker Blaine and the majority of the foreign Committees of both Houses. It is reported, on the best authority, that the attempt to throw the blame for presenting the claims for indirect damages, in their present shape, so objectionable to Great Britain, entirely on Bancroft Davis, is very unfair toward that gentlemen. The Case, as originally prepared by Mr. Davis, contained indirect references to the disputed consequential damages.—Mr. Fish afterward caused Mr. Caleb Cushing to strike out of the several chapters of the case all reference to the consequential damages, and prepare a new chapter, in which they were set forth by themselves.

THE editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* was grossly attacked, insulted, maligned and abused by the Beaver *Radical* last week—charged with being a "liar," &c., and threatened with a damaging exposure of his political action in the past. The *Gazette*, in reply, says the editor of the *Radical* "is smarting severely under the lash of public opinion, he foolishly calls people "liars," and utters threats which he vainly presumed would frighten us into silence. Mr. M. S. Quay will find that his threats are as insignificant as his political character is loathsome to men who are moved by honest convictions, and who respect themselves."

The *Gazette* need have no fear of any fight from either Quay or Rutan. Their political tactics move them to bluster and provoke a newspaper war; and, so soon as their glove is picked up by an adversary, they resort at once to courts of law for an action of libel. This was the course pursued toward the *Commercial* and the *Argus* three years ago, and they are now again threatening the latter with a prosecution. They think such a course will have the double effect of silencing the press and creating sympathy with the voting public. They are a brace of great babies—pleased with a stick of candy, and boo-hoo if a finger be pointed at them.

I ought to be tolerably clear to Mr Rutan by this time that his services at Harrisburg, as a State Senator, are no longer wanted. The "roosters" of this county, we admit, are all for him; but the sober, solid Republicans are decidedly averse to confiding any further legislation to his hands. He is regarded by them as a mere tool in the hands of the "little corporal," whose "political character is loathsome to men who are moved by "honest convictions, and who respect themselves."

Himself and his "loathsome" gang have brought a portion of the unexpended balance in the State Treasury into this county, and it is possible, though not at all probable, that through its free use, they may corrupt enough of voters to give him the nomination. But after the nomination, what then? One-third of the Republican voters of the county will go square against him, and in that event his defeat is certain, unless he can draw very largely from the Democratic party. This draft can only be made by trading off his colleagues on the Republican ticket in return for Democratic support. Does his own character for political integrity, and that of the "little Corporal" forbid the presumption that they will make the trades suggested? We think not. Most our candidates then for Congress, of Assembly, or Sheriff, go under in order that Rutan may be pulled through? Undoubtedly that will be the precise condition of things just as certain as the ex-Speaker is put upon the ticket. It seems to us that the prospective candidates for these offices could do nothing wiser just now, in the way of self-protection, than demand Mr. Rutan's retirement from the canvass, and insist upon the nomination of a candidate for the Senate who will neither trade them off, nor have any necessity for doing so.

Claims for Indirect Damages.

The Associated Press dispatch of last Thursday regarding the status of the indirect claims before the Geneva Board is regarded as the utterance of the State Department, and commented on from that point of view by the morning journals.

The New York *World* says that the action of the Administration is equivalent to the withdrawal of the claims, which is a national humiliation. The dispatch, it says, reads like an appeal for the suspension of public judgment.

The N. Y. *Tribune* takes the same view regarding the authority for the dispatch, and intimates that the claim of the State Department to establish a principal beneficial to America hereafter is a humbug, and says every stage of the negotiations thus far has been anything but creditable to either Cabinet.

The N. Y. *Herald* says: Driven into an unfortunate position by the incapacity of the Secretary of State, the President by a series of expedients seeks to escape from his misfortune by conceding to England under menace that should have been withheld at the outset, or if presented at all, urged upon the British Ministry, with all the resolution of our Government. It intimates the attitudes of the Government towards Spain in an attempt to conceal her humiliation in one case, and try to bluster in the other. The resolution which would have been noble, and would have thrilled the country a month ago, when applied to England now appears weak, and is vindictive when applied to Spain. Spain is to be bullied because we are afraid of England.

The *Herald* sees in this nothing but matter for the severest criticism for grief, pain and humiliation, and all things considered a better reason for looking with hopes and fear toward the Cincinnati Convention than any that has yet been seen. The *Times* not only makes no editorial allusion to the dispatch, but fails to print a line of it or anything on the subject.

—Information was received at Washington on Wednesday from Berlin with reference to what has been said there about the arms investigation by the United States Senate. The correspondent says no remonstrance had been made in connection with the sales of arms, and there was no fear that the German government would revive the subject or initiate complaint.

HERE AND THERE.

—The *London Times* has again been hinting that the British Government would do well to let Canada set up on her own hook. If the Kanucks had one particle of spunk, they would not wait to be kicked out, but secede of their own accord.

—The National Committee of the Irish American Reform League were in consultation at Cincinnati Thursday, with closed doors, in reference to action in the coming Presidential campaign. They are said to be opposed to Adams and in favor of Greeley.

—Some statistical genius, with an accurate comprehension of the combatative tendencies of the different kinds of liquor, has figured 437 fights to the average barrel of Cincinnati whisky. This thing considered in connection with the fact there was no absolute encounter in the Liberal Convention, fully snpports the presumption, elsewhere noted, that the froth and foam of the body had a strictly soda-water origin.

—Intelligence has been just received here that the city of Madras and vicinity was visited by a terrific cyclone, on Wedensday last, which caused serious loss of life. A number of vessels at anchor in the roadstead, unable to put to sea owing to the sudden approach of the cyclone, were wrecked, and most of their crews perished. An immense pier leading far out into the water was breached and the city suburbs greatly damaged.

—After the withdrawal of Sickles no minister will be sent at present to Madrid, unless there is some disposition indicated to re-open negotiations upon a more trustworthy basis. The attitude of the United States government will not, therefore, be hostile but simply expectant. It is known that some months ago the Spanish government intimated to ours that the appointment of a minister of less liberal views than Sickles would be agreeable.

—Rumors were current Tuesday, and it was positively re-asserted on Friday morning that John Graham and E. T. Gerry, counsel for Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, have abandoned his case. The immediate reason appears to be that Stokes was dissatisfied with their manner of conducting the defense, and issued his recent card to the public against the advice of his counsel. It is also stated that the only remaining counsel, Wm. O. Bartlett is about to withdraw.

—Says the New York *Bulletine*: "The dealers in tea and coffee are in high glee over the repeal of the duties. The prices were not effected, and it is not thought they will be for some little time. The trade, however, is relieved of the depressing influence of uncertainty, and the congratulations upon all sides wers mutual. The repeal of the duties takes place after the first of July next, and it is the opinion of the trade this gives sufficient time to allow dealers and importers to arrange their stocks and avoid any possible loss."

—More trouble for the State department. The fishermen of New Jersey are arming to the teeth for the declared purpose of maintaining their inalienable right to a monopoly of the business on the eastern shore of the Delaware. The duty of Mr. Fish is plain and imperative, and we are confident he will not be found wanting. He must resist the demands of these insolent foreigners to the utmost, inform them that the United States is just now in no mood to be trifled with, and that if they do not withdraw their claims our Government will be compelled to back down regardless of consequences.

—The present stockholders of the New York *Tribune* are Horace Greeley, Mrs. Greeley, Bayard Taylor, Thomas N. Rooker, Solon Robinson, Samuel Sinclair, George Ripley, Theodore Tilton, Oliver Johnson, Charles E. Wilbour, C. A. Runkle, John Hooper, Ellis L. Price, Silas E. Cheney, John F. Cleveland, Patrick O'Rourke, Philip A. Fitzpatrick, Whitelaw Reid, Parsons Farnham, E. H. Jenny, J. C. Ayer, and the estates of A. D. Richardson and S. T. Clarke—twenty-two owners and 100 shares. Any owner who wishes to sell a share can readily get $10,000 for it, and something over. But even at that high price the stock is a better thing to hold than sell. A year hence, the *Tribune* will "pull down its barn and build greater." The present antique shanty will give place to a structure worthy of the character of the journal.

Col. Grosvenor's Address.

On calling the Cincinnati Convention to order, May 1st, Col. Grosvenor said: "As Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee, appointed by the Liberal Republicans of the State Convention of Missouri, by which this Convention was called, it is my pleasure, gentlemen, to call to order this Convention. Originated in a single state, it has now embraced representatives—and worthy representatives—or the Republican party from every State in the Union. [Applause.] Nothing can prove more effectually the depth and the strength of the public sentiment to which we have appealed, than the fact that the call originated—so informally originated—in a state by no means the largest or the most potent in political affairs, has led to a Convention acknowledged now by all to be not only the largest, in point of numbers, ever assembled, but the truest representative of the popular sentiment. [Applause.]

Our appeal to the country, it appears, then, was based upon a correct judgment of public feeling and public need. [Applause.] It was so defined as to embody that will of the people of the United States, as will make its action a success in November next. [Applause.]

I need not make here the usual appeal for harmony. Men who have surrendered their share in a victorious party because of their conviction of duty will not come here to struggle for personal preference. [Applause.] Those preferences we lay upon the altar of our common cause, all else save those convictions of duty we can surrender, but those are our weapons, and we do not propose to throw them away in order to win the battle. [Applause.]

In the firm belief, gentlemen, that this Convention, called originally for consultation, will act so wisely that the people of the United States who stand behind it watching and ready to sustain it if it acts wisely, will yet triumph; in the firm belief that it will meet that demand which is felt all over the country for something more than consultation for a nominee who shall represent the people [Applause], I ask you to go forward with us to organize for that struggle against power which has so long and so injuriously controlled party organization and political power." [Loud applause.]

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, April 29.—A remonstrance was presented against the repeal of the eight-hour law, Mr. Scott moved to take up his resolution to limit the debate on the appropriation bills to five members for each Senator on each amendment. It was moved to add to the original the following: "and no amendments to any sub bill making legislative provision other than such as shall directly relate to appropriation contained in the bill shall be revived." The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

HOUSE.—The House met at eleven o'clock, as it will during the remainder of the session. Under the call of states a number of unimportant bills were introduced and referred.—Among the bills introduced and referred was one to regulate and facilitate the payment of duties on imported merchandise. The appropriation bill was taken up and recommitted. The House then went to the business on the Speaker's table and concurred in the following: The senate amendments to the House bill to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States. The Senate substitute for the House bill to perpetuate testimony in United States Courts. The Senate amendments to various private bills were also concurred in.

SENATE, April 30.—The House bill authorizing the Commissioners of claims to make further reports of their proceedings whenever they shall deem it expedient or advisable, was taken up, but postponed. The bill extending for two years the time within which States may avail themselves of the act of of 1866, granting lands to assist in establishing Agricultural Colleges, was called up and passed. The deficiency bill was also passed. The bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Nothing of interest occurred.

SENATE, May 1.—A bill was passed repealing the provisions of army appointments, act of 1870 prohibiting promotions in the staff of the army. The bill to regulate elections in Washington and Idaho territories, passed. The naval appropriation bill was then passed.

HOUSE.—Bills were reported from the committee on Indian affairs, and acted on by the House. The following were passed: Regulating the mode of making private contracts with Indians; To authorize the United States Circut Court for Indiana to make partition of the reservation of land of the Miama Indians; to provide for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas; authorizing the removal of restrictions on the alienation of certain Miami Indian lands in Kansas and to provide for the removal of the Kansas tribe of Indian territory, and to dispose of their lands to actual settlers only.

SENATE, May 2.—No business of importance was transacted in either House.

PARTY ORGANS.

[From the N. Y. Tribune]

A party organ is regarded by its supporters as hired and payed by them to whitewash their leaders, legislators and functionaries, while blackballing those of the opposite party. It is not expected—In fact, is not allowed—to have any conscience, nor to avow convictions which do not conduce to its party's success. If the organist should ever dare to have a mind of his own, he is promptly and cogently reminded that he is "bought with a price," and must demean himself accordingly. Party file-leaders will write him that he is "going counter to public sentiment"—that is, to their conception of what the party interests and ascendency demand. In their view, he is a top to be whipped into spinning, spinning ever, for their advantage and delectation. Whatever the future may have in store for us, whoever may be nominated at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, we have resolved that this journal, at least so long as its present editor shall conduct it, will not be a party organ. We shall do our best to make it a good newspaper, giving all that happens which seems to us of general interest, and commenting thereon with absolute freedom, though this should constrain us to praise to-day the party or the men whom we had reason to censure yesterday.

Of course, this will cost. Some who have hitherto taken the *Tribune* will take it no more. That is their right, which we shall never call in question. Others will, in time, be educated into according to journalists a liberty to praise or blame as may seem to them just, which is freely accorded to every one else. There will always be organs enough for those who enjoy the music, and we presume there will be adequate support for a journal that chooses to print *all* the truth rather than cut and carve to suit the exigencies of any party. So, in this wide, wide world, we shall all probably be enabled to get on.

Methodist Bishops.

Bishop Morris, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born April 28th, 1790, and was consequently on Sunday last eighty-two years of age. He entered the itinerant ministry in Ohio Conference in 1815. He was elected and ordained bishop in 1836, at the general Conference in Cincinnati. He has not been able to perform full episcopal service for several years past.

Bishop Janes, now senior effective Bishop, was born April 27, 1807, and is consequently sixty-five years of age. He entered the itinerant ministry in the Philadelphia Conference in 1830, and was elected and ordained bishop at the general Conference held in New York in 1844. He has constantly been in labors abundant, and gives good promises of rendering the Church many additional years of efficient services.

Bishop Scott was born in 1802, and is now seventy years of age. He joined the Philadelphia Conference in 1826, and was elected and ordained bishop by the general Conference, which met in Boston in 1852. He has performed efficient service, attending all the Conferences assigned including those of the Southwest, until the recent session of the Indiana Conference, when he was suddenly prostrated by severe and repeated nasal hemorrhage. During the entire episcopacy he has failed to attend only three of his Conference sessions, and these were the last three assigned to him.

Bishop Simpson was born June 10, 1810, and is now nearly sixty-two years of age. He entered the Pittsburgh Conference in 1833, and was elected and ordained Bishop in 1852. During a portion of last year he was so prostrated as a result of his severe episcopal and ministerial labors as to be compelled to desist for several weeks from full service, and great anxiety was felt throughout the Church lest his invaluable life might be approaching its close. Rest, however, restored him to comparative health, greatly to the joy of the whole Church.

Bishop Ames was born March 30, 1806, and is now a little over sixty-six years of age. He entered the Illinois Conference in 1830, and, along with Bishops Scott, Simpson, and Baker, was elected and ordained Bishop at the General Conference held in Boston in 1852. From the first, Bishop Ames has been blessed with a vigorous and powerful physical constitution, which has enabled him to endure successfully the great wear and tear of his multiplied official duties. His thousands of friends will be glad to learn that he comes to the General Conference in apparently good physical condition, as well as in excellent mental cheer.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

There was but little transpired on the 1st day, save to perfect the organization of the body for business. Col. Grosvenor, of Missouri called the Convention to order, and delivered an address on the causes which prompted Republicans to call this convention. Hon. Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, was chosen temporary President, and made appropriate remarks, on assuming the chair. Temporary Secretaries were then appointed. A resolution was adopted that the several State delegations elect from among their numbers, delegates to double the number of the votes to be cast by the respective States in the Electoral College; and when the Convention meets again to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M., such delegates report for duty in the transaction of the business of the Convention.

At the time the motion was put for adjournment, it was interrupted by vociferous calls for Senator Shurz, who appeared, thanked the audience for this mark of regard, but declined speaking at this time. Amid cries for Cassius M. Clay, the Convention adjourned till 10 a. m. on Thursday.

The out-look for a nomination of Presidential candidate, Wednesday evening, seemed to be divided among Adams, Davis and Greeley.

The Convention is reported larger than that at Chicago, which nominated the lamented Lincoln. Great earnestness and enthusiasm was evinced on the part of the vast body present.

Thursday, May 1.—Convention met, appointed temporary Committees and adjourned till 3 P. M., at which hour they re-assembled and elected Carl Schurz permanent Chairman. He delivered a speech on taking the Chair which was received with great enthusiasm.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following States properly represented: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hamsphire, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri, North Corolina, Wisconsin, California, Nebraska, Alabama, Texas, Oregan, Michigan, Deleware, Illinois, West virginia, Kansas, Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, Nebraska, South Corolina, Vermont, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Arkansas, Florida, Utah, District of Columbia, Dakuto, Montana, New York. The Committee reported against admitting certain persons from New York and California as Delegates.—Mrs Laura D. Gordon and Susan B. Anthony were admitted on the platform, but not as delegates.

The rules governing the U. S. House of Representatives were adopted by the Convention. It was announced that delegates present should cast the entire vote of their States—each deligate representing such proportion of the entire vote as he shall be of the delegation present. The voice of no delegates therefore, would be silent in the Convention. A resolution was adopted not to nominate a candiate until after a platform was agreed upon. On this a considerable discussion arose. Mr. Woodhouse, of Pa., offered a resolution that it was inexpedient to nominate a candidate for President who is afflicted with a large number of relatives, which was adopted with much laughter.

J. H. Rhodes, Cleveland, O., offered the following resolution, which was received with cheers and referred to the Committee on Resolutions: Whereas, the President of the United States is an executive and not a legislative officer of the government, enforcing not making laws; and whereas the delegates to this Convention hold diverse opinions on the tariff question, as to whether it should be for revenue purposes only, therefore,

Resolved, That this question be referred to the Congressional districts as an issue to be properly made there, and that the will of the people thus expressed should be the policy of the Administration.

A motion was then made to suspend the rules and take up the tariff resolution, upon which much discussion arose. Without definite action the Convention adjourned.

Friday, May 3d.—Convention came to order at 10 o'clock, a. m. A resolution was adopted that when the Convention reached the point of balloting for candidates there should be no formal nominations, but proceed to cast the vote of States for a candidate for President. Horace White, from the committee on platform, reported the following as unanimously adopted in committee.

PLATFORM.

"We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in a national Convention, assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just Government:

First.—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to meet out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political, demanding nothing not right, submitting to nothing wrong."

A voice—Three cheers for the second Declaration of Independence. Great cries of "Question" overwhelmed the few who tried to get the floor to speak. The Chair put the question, and the report was adopted with loud and continued cheering. The Chair announced the vote as unanimous.

"Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States emancipation and franchisements, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution."

"Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country."

"Fourth—Local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, and for the State self-government, and the nation to return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power."

"Fifth—The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demtralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican Government."

"Sixth—We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election."

"Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise."

"Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government."

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrafices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame, or the full rewards of their patriotism.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroad or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

HORACE WHITE.
Chairman Com. on Resolutions.
G. P. THURSTON, Secretary.

The next order of business was stated by the Chair to be the nominations of Candidates for the Presidency. Without the formal presentation of candidates the role of States was called, and the result of the first ballot was: Adams, 203; Greeley, 147; Trumbull, 108; Brown, 98; Davis, 92½; Curtin, 62; Chase, 2½; Sumner, 1.

Before the vote was announced Gratz Brown, by unanimous consent, took the stand and thanked his friends for their support of him, but withdrew his name and asked his friends to support Horace Greeley. [Great cheers with many persitent hisses.] The Chair arose to announce the vote, when a Missouri delegate arose to a question of privilege, and asked to change his vote. Considerable confusion ensued, various delegates asking to change their votes, and the contentions arising in some of them, notably Kentucky, as to what the changes among themselves really were. Cassius Clay announced that the Kentucky vote was changed, five from Brown to Greeley, and one from Brown to Adams.

New Jersey changed some of her votes. The Chair announced the result: Adams, 203; Trumbull, 110; Davis, 92½; Greeley, 147; Brown, 95; Curtin, 62; Chase, 2½. Total vote 614.

Necessary to a choice, 318. No choice made.

Missouri asked leave to retire for consultation.

Seven ballots were had in all, and the result was the nomination of Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, and Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President.

Reunion and Reform Convention

CINCIN'TI, May 3.—The Reunion and Reform Convention re-convened this morning at ten o'clock in Mozart Hall, the number in attendance being small, Judge Ranney in the chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

Judge Warden, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That we as independent citizens, disregarding former political affiliations, and laying aside all mere partisan prejudices, now demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all; we demand a hearty and unreserved acquiescence in the Constitution as it stands today, accepting all the amendments in their true significance; we demand equal civil and political rights for every citizen, and complete protection in the enjoyment of those rights.

Resolved, 2. That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority, and that people is the best governed which is governed least; we therefore demand for individuals the largest liberty consistent with public order: we demand for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and power.

Resolved, 3, We are opposed to the employment of Government patronage for party purposes; we protest against the use of public offices to reward political friends or punish political enemies; we are in favor of the adoption of a thorough system of civil service reform, and demand a return to the early practice under our Government of appointing men to office on the ground of their fitness only, and of continuing them there while they are honest and efficient.

Resolved, 4. That we affirm that no form of taxation is just or wise which puts burdens upon the people by means of duties intended to increase the price of domestic products, and which are necessary for the purpose of revenue; we further affirm that gold and silver is the only sound and safe basis of currency; we therefore demand a thorough revision and reform of the present tariff, and a speedy return to a specie standard for the choice of the people.

Resolved, 5. That undue devotion to party has already greatly damaged the Republic, and we now engage ourselves to discountenance in every possible way the despotism of party organization and the abject submission of voters to the dictation of party politicians. Standing parties are not less dangerous to liberty than standing armies.

The resolutions were received with great enthusiasm as they were read. This was especially so of the resolution touching the tariff, which was followed with clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of applause. The last resolution, too, appeared particularly acceptable to the members of the convention. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The President of the Convention, as soon as the applause had subsided, rose and said: "This was the best series of resolutions that has been adopted by any political convention in this country for twenty years."

Robert Chrystie, before the reading of the report of the committee, had offered the following resolutions, which were temporarily laid upon the table. They were now called up and read as follows:

For the purpose of giving to the Reunion and Reform movement greater efficiency.

Resolved, That a National Executive Committee be created by this Convention, composed of one person from each State and Territory of the Union, which Executive Committee shall have the customary powers belonging to such a commeittee.

Resolved, further, That in view of the fact that all the States and Territories are now represented in this Convention, said National Executive Committee is empowered to correspond and confer with persons in States and Territories now unrepresented in sympathy with the Union and Reform movement, with a view to the organization of Reunion and Reform associations in such unrepresented States and Territories.

Resolved, further, That so many States and Territories as are represented in the Convention shall propose to this Convention the name of one person, who is a member of said National Executive Committee.

Resolved, further, That said National Executive Committee shall have the power, when duly organized, to call a National Convention in the Reunion and Reform movement as such time and place as they may determine, if in their judgment the same should become necessary.

These resolutions were read and promptly adopted, one by one, until the last one was reached. This authorized the Executive Committee to call a national convention in a certain contingency.

After the announcement of the nomination of Greeley, the Convention agreed to a resolution to call a National Convention unanimously—believing that the nomination of Greeley had been procured through the friends of Grant.

—A bill has been introduced into both houses of Congress to incorporate the New Mexico Central Railroad Company. This is the first genuine civilizer introduced west of Texas and south of Colorado, and this railroad will do more to quiet the Apaches and maintain peace, insure economy, and perpetuate order, than all the cartridges and blankets sent to the Southwest since the acquisition of New Mexico and Arizona. The road will be a narrow gauge, extending from Santa Fe down the fertile valley of the Rio Grande, meeting the Southern Pacific at El Paso, Texas, and opening the whole region now closed for lack of means of access. Northward it will unite with the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge, which has reached almost the border line of Mexico. The effect of the road on the commercial interests of the Southwest cannot be over-estimated, and the strangest thing of all is that it does not ask Congress for a land grant.

New Advertisements.

J. E BLAINE, Physician and Surgeon. Office of the late Dr. Geo. Allison, Third street, Beaver, Pa. may8-6m.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a note drawn by me for one hundred and fifty dollars, payable in August, 1872, in favor of Stevenson & Wilfish, as I never received value for it, and am determined not to pay said note. SETH M WELSH.
may8:3w*

THE BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the evening of May 15th, for building a Lockup, Council Chamber, &c.; size 18x24, two stories high, of cut stone and brick, with slate roof. Plan and specifications can be seen at John Conway's store in Rochester. The right to reject all bids is reserved by Council.
W. S. SHALLENBERGER, } Committee.
JOHN CONWAY,
S. R. CAMPBELL,
[Conservative copy.] [may8 1w.

Report of the condition of the National Bank of Beaver County, New Brighton, Pa., at the close of business on the 19th day of April 1872:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$191,608 18
Overdrafts	295 12
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	1,224 27
Due from State Banks and Bankers	579 15
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and Fixtures	2,956 68
Current expenses	1,551 54
Taxes paid	2,165 78
Cash Items—Stamps	600 00
Bills of other National Banks	13,027 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	629 23
Specie	3,483 60
Legal Tender Notes	33,470 00
	$400,784 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	22,055 19
Discount	3,231 81
Exchange	2,200 37
Interest	15 29
Profit and Loss	401 69
Premiums	1,427 70
National Bank Circulation	106,975 00
Dividends unpaid	1,256 84
Individual Deposits	45,316 55
Due to National Banks	2,610 10
Due to State Banks and Bankers	15,273 76
	$400,784 49

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF BEAVER. }

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

Subscribed before me this 1st day of May, 1872. MILTON TOWNSEND, Notary Public.

Correct: Attest— BENG WILDE, JOHN STILES, G. S. BARKER, Directors.
may 8:3w.]

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers his farm in Moon township, containing 67 acres for sale. On the farm is a log house, and a small log stable. Plenty of fruit on the premises. The land is all enclosed, and all cleared with the exception of twelve acres. A running stream of water passes close to the house. Plenty of locust and walnut timber on the tract. Terms moderate. Abundance of information can be had by calling on the premises. GEORGE STONE.
may8:3m

GRAND CONCERT
AT
CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
JULY 4TH, 1872.
$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY
TO BE GIVEN AWAY
200 *BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS*
AT OAKDALE STATION.
TICKETS, $1.00.

At conclusion of the Concert, the Managers will distribute the beautiful Building Lots to ticket holders in the usual manner, but honestly and impartially.

These lots belong to Mr. S. Gillilland of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose title to the same is indisputable, and being situated convenient to the city, will make excellent and pleasant homes for the workingmen and mechanics. These lots are increasing in value daily. A rich six feet vein of Bituminous Coal underlies this property. A coal bank is open and in good working order. The Bank, which gives full access to the coal underneath, will be given away with the Lot on which it is situated. The coal, valued at 12½ cents a bushel is worth $10,000. A neat Frame Cottage House is also on this property and with the outbuildings will be given away with the lots upon which it is built. Oakdale is a well known, thriving and prosperous town and at present contains an Academy, Female College, Malt House, Post Office, Express Office, and a large number of handsome dwelling houses, and takes altogether is a desirable place for industrious working men to settle.

CHEAP PURCHASES.—To the getter up of a club of thirty, a handsome Silver Watch will be given. To the getter up of a club of 20 five tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of 10, two tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of 6 one ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them. They will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon Jas. Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank; Hon. Singerly, State Printer; R. Monson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of the Weekly Journal, Allegheny City, Pa.; Colonel Sam'l Kilgore, County Treasurer. As to title to said property, refer to H. S. Fleed, Attorney at Law, 59 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE H. SIGNAFELT, Gen. Manager.

To whom all communications must be addressed—General Office, 59 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Persons remitting money must send by Registered Letter or P. O. Order.

T. J. CHANDLER, Dentist, still continues to perform all operations in the dental profession at his office, Beaver station, Rochester. All who favor him with a call may expect to have their work done in the best possible manner and the most reasonable terms.

The books of the late firm of T. J. CHANDLER & SON are in his hands, where all who have accounts will please call immediately and settle the same. may1 2m*

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the following valuable property, Academy lots No 61 and 62, containing about 2½ acres, lying on the public road leading from Beaver to Vanport.

ALSO Academy lot No. 73, lying on the Ohio river, adjoining land of Patrick Mulcannon on the west, containing four six acres, these lots are all sowed down in grass and in good condition; the lots are enclosed with good board fences, any person wishing to purchase will