The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., November 13, 1872.

MR. BLACK, the Temperance candidate for President of the United States, received 91 votes in the county for that office.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, who should have been, but was not, the Republican candidate for Vice President, announces in a card published on the 7th of November, that he is not, as reported, a candidate for the United States Senatorship of Indiana. He says: "I am not a candidate for any position Senatorial or Editorial, State or National."

IT is a pity that the newspapers cannot be content to abandon their inventions about the failing health of the Chief Justice. He is in quite as good condition as last Spring, is discharging his regular duties, and can be seen any fine day walking from his country residence to the Capitol and back—a display of physical energy too often not emulated by young fellows of half his years.

HEAR of a merry marriage bell which too soon began dolefully to toll! Bernard Hargrave, in Pittsburgh, on Thursday, Oct. 21, was married, and on the 6th of November he swallowed a great dose of sulphuric acid, and was discovered in his workshop dying. The cause of this sudden disgust of life is unknown, as the young man, before his death, was "solemnly reticent" about the matter.

ONE of the most destructive fires ever witnessed in this country, visited Boston on last Saturday evening, and continued burning in the business part of the city untill Sabbath noon, at which time its headway was checked. Nearly all the heavy dry goods stores were consumed. The loss is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars, about twelve millions of which was covered by insurance. Among many other prominent buildings destroyed was Fannil Hall.

THE Hon. Richard Vaux, chairman of the committee appointed by the state central democratic committee to investigate the outrageous frauds perpetrated at the October election, has issued a call for a meeting to be held at Bolton's hotel, Harrisburg, on Monday evening, November 11th, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of organization, conference and action. Every member of the committee should be present.

IF our rural neighbors are desirous of knowing how our law-makers at Washington are "moved" to pass laws which conflict with the interests of their constituents, they can learn something to their advantage by reading an article on one of the outside pages of the ARGUS, headed the "Female Lobyist" and clipped from Don Piatt's paper at Washington—*The Capital.*

THE Liberal Republican and Democratic State committees of Ohio, are to meet in Columbus on the 15th of the present month, to determine their future course in regard to State and National politics. Their deliberations will be important, as it is believed they will take the iniatory steps toward the formation of a new National political organization.

SENATOR RUTAN stuck publicly, in Beaver, on the night of the last election, that he was now going to give the Beaver Falls fraud matter his attention, and before long, the public would be surprised at the developments he would make, and the parties which would be implicated by the exposure. We beg Mr. R., to proceed, but we venture the prediction that he will do nothing of the kind. His little harangue at the time referred to was only for buncombe, a fact which the people will see clearly demonstrated in his silence touching that matter in the future. Stick a pin there.

IN 1856 a coalition of parties sprang into the field with great enthusiasm, and nominated a National ticket. For a time the enthusiasm of its organization was infectious, and it promised to sweep the country. But in October it was crushed in Pennsylvania, and the overwhelming defeat which naturally followed, a month afterward, was supposed to have destroyed it. Four years later it ruled the country. Defeat had consolidated it into the party of victory. Whether yesterday's defeat is to have a similar result may not be confidently asserted; but it is certain that nothing which occurred yesterday proves more against the future success of the Liberal party than the Election of James Buchanan proved against the future success of the Republican party.—*New York Tribune, Nov. 6.*

A GENERAL conference of Israelites has just been held at Brussels, at which many questions affecting that people were considered. The Roumanian delegates submitted a report on the condition of the people of that faith in their provinces. The idea of a general emigration to the United States seem to be abandoned for the present. The impression prevails that a more enlightened and tolerant sentiment is being developed in the East toward people of the Jewish faith, and that under the pressure of foreign opinion greater freedom of conscience and liberty of religious expression and worship will be accorded them. Should this not prove to be the case, there is no doubt but at an early day there will be a general negira to this country.

THE Postmaster General has announced that it will require $2,500,000 more to meet the expenses of the postal service this year than it did last year.

The Secretary of the Treasury also tells us that the reduction of the public debt for the month of November, this year, will fall some five or six million dollars below what was expected.—He says this is "owing to the draft upon the treasury, arising chiefly from pushing all out-door work of the government, such as that on public buildings, rivers, light-houses &c.," But will not the intelligent people of the country sooner believe that the deficiencies here referred to arise from the fact that the missing money was used to carry the recent elections? Everybody knows that money flowed like water in this State before the second Tuesday of October, and as the Yerkes failure "had cleaned the State Treasury out," the National Treasury had to be opened and "our Camerons" invited to help themselves. How do the people like the idea of having been bought with their own money to make Hartranft Governor of the State.

OUR readers are, no doubt, ere this apprised of the result of the election on the 5th inst. General Grant received the voters of 31 States, giving him 304 electoral votes, and Greeley received the voters of 6 States, having 62 electoral votes. The States voting for Grant were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missisippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The States voting for Greeley were Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri and Texas.

This result, though not in so sweeping a form, has for some weeks past been apparent to almost everybody. In fact the October elections "took the starch right out" of Mr. Greeley's supporters, not only in Pennsylvania, but it seems everywhere else. After the elections referred to little interest was taken anywhere in the fight, and the rank and file of the democracy never having had a very tender passion for Mr. Greeley, measurably suffered the November election to go by default. On the theory, then, that the sparrows never fall without the direct supervision of Divine Providence, it is fair to assume that the result attained is the best for all concerned. At all events it must be accepted as such, and instead of whining or repining, it is the part of good citizenship gracefully to acquiesce in the will of the majority, take what good there is in the event and point out in the future and urge the adoption of the reforms contended for by the defeated party. This at least shall be our course.

GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE, the distinguished soldier and former commander of the Army of the Potomac, died at Philadelphia on last Wednesday. His age at the time of his death was 59 years. During the first years of the war he was not one of our prominent General's, but he arose to rank and distinction gradually, and in June, 1863, when Lee was advancing up the Shenandoah Valley to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, Gen. Meade was suddenly and unexpectedly called to succeed Gen. Hooker in the command of the Army of the Potomac, numbering 100,000 men. He advanced through Maryland on parallel lines with Lee's army, which finally, marching eastward, struck (July 1) the head of Meade's column under Gen. Reynolds, near Gettysburg. The fight for position which occurred, and which resulted in the defeat and death of Reynolds, and the retirement of his column through Gettysburg to a strong position south of the town, is generally spoken of as the first day's fight of the great battle which ensued at Gettysburg. The whole army advanced to this position during the night, and the next day Sickles's corps went into action and was driven back, the day closing with the advantage on the side of the Confederates. The third day opened with an advance of the Union right under Slocum, who retook ground he had lost and rested upon it. Soon after the Confederate artillery opened and plowed the Union lines for two hours, when the great confederate column of assault emerging from behind the batteries pressed swiftly toward the Union lines, and was repulsed with great slaughter.

This reverse decided the day, and when the Confederates regained their lines the battle had been won by the Union forces. Gen. Meade, who displayed masterly ability throughout the engagement, reported his loss in these three bloody days at 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing.

He took 13,621 prisoners and 21,978 small arms. Lee promptly retreated, and escaped before the detachments sent by Meade in pursuit could arrest his progress.

Gen. Meade was promoted to be a Brigadier-General of the regular army by a commission dated July 3, 1863. About the 18th of July he moved his army across the Potomac into Virginia, where he had several skirmishes with the enemy in October and November, 1863. He was in command of the Army of the Potomac in its operations against Richmond in 1864. "I tried as far as possible," observed Gen. Grant, to "leave Gen. Meade in independent command of the Army of the Potomac. My instructions for that army were all through him, and were general in their nature, leaving all the details and the execution to him. The campaigns that followed proved him to be the right man in the right place." The army of which he had immediate command fought great battles at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-house, and Cold Harbor, and was employed many months in the siege of Petersburg. In August, 1864, he was appointed a Major-General of the regular army. He was placed in command of the Third Military District, comprising Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, in 1867, and was subsequently appointed commander of the Atlantic Military Division, having its headquarters at Philadelphia. Gen. Meade was tall, soldier-like in bearing and general appearance. He was held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens in Philadelphia, and was popular among his former companions in arms.

Boasting, we trust, will not be imputed to us, when we add, that General Meade was our old commander, and that we were a participant, in all the battles save one, fought by the Army of the Potomac after he took command of it in 1863, until the final surrender at Appomattox Court House. In the terrible fighting from the Rapidan, through the Wilderness, to the James, we learned to love General Meade better than any commander our forces had. Peace to his ashes, and may the memory of his valor and great deeds live long after his death.

IT MAY be interesting to those who have almost forgotton how a gold coin looks, to know that the Philadelphia mint has commenced melting 1,000,000 one dollar gold pieces, to be converted into pieces of a larger denomination. Twenty millions of these pieces are to be used.

HERE AND THERE.

—A young lady named Clara Cupples, of Licking township, Clarion county, committed suicide last week by shooting herself. She was living with a family named Logue, and after getting up in the morning took a loaded rifle, which was standing in the room where she slept, and placing the muzzle of the gun in her mouth discharged it, producing instant death. The poor girl had been troubled for some time with domestic affliction. Her mother died about a year ago, leaveing the younger children to the care of Clara, who was the oldest daughter. It is alleged that on account of differences with her father, who, it is repoted, treated her unkindly' she left home and her mind was so affected by her misfortunes that she committed the rash act which so suddenly terminated her life.

—The deposits of gold at the United States Mint in philadelphia, for October were of the value of $64,416-08, and the silver deposits and purchases $273,860 42—making a total of $338,216 57. The coinage for the month includes $315,500 in gold, $185,493 in silver, $43 500 of nickel, and $9,100 of bronze. Besides this coinage there passed though the Mint, in gold bars' $1,998 03 and in silver bars $22,504 24, giving a total of coin and bars for the month of the value of $578,095 27. Total number of pieces, 2,099,450.

—It will be remembered how Chicago was agitated by the marriage of Miss Ella Hancock, daughter of J. L. Hancock, an eminent packer, to her father's coachman, Thomas Lynden a native of Great Britain The matter has been in the Supreme Court, on the report of a Master, and has caused further agitation. In every way, the case is a singular one, Mrs. Lynden at present is not more than 15 years old, childish in appearence and manner. Her husband is 35 years of age and bald at that. He used to take Miss Ella out to drive alone, and improved the opportunity to win her confidence. He told her among other things that he was a Prince in disguise, and when she expressed admiration for a beautiful house he would say:" All right! you shall have that house after we are married." After a deal of this surreptitious wooing, Thomas got a license from the County Clerk, swearing that his intended bride was over 18, and the parties were married. Ellen returned to her family and never cohabited with her husband or acknowledged him as such. Finally, she told the secret to her sister, and Thomas was kicked out of the house. She has utterly refused to live with him. The Court, upon technical grounds, refused to set the marriage aside, but gave the complainant leave to amend the bill into a petition for divorce. Lynden by his attorneys declares that his wife is coerced in the action which she has taken. It doesn't make much difference what he declares, as he is evidently, upon the facts, a scoundrel for whom the State prison would be a far more luxurious retreat than he deserves.

—Mr. John Dean, who married the daughter of Mr. Boker, a New York millionaire some twelve or fifteen years ago, he being at the time her father's coachman, writes to papers of that city concerning the statement made that the woman Dean, who recently committed suicide in Washington city, was his wife, to the affect that he proposed to hold the authors and promulgators of the cruel fabrication to a strict accountability. He lays he is not concious of having done anything, at any time, to forfeit his self-respect or the good opinion of his fellow men, and he does not propose that these cowardly and wanton attacks upon himself and family shall go longer uncontradicted and unpunished.

—Here is an awful case of procrastination. Mr. William Urquhart, late editor of *The Ottowa Times*, has been presented with a beautiful inkstand and gold pen on the occasion of his retirement from journalism. It seems to us that the true time to present these articles to a man is when he is going into journalism, not going out of it.

—Mr. Fletcher Harper, Jr., of the publishing firm of Harper Brothers, will shortly marry Miss Tacey McDonald, daughter of ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas. Mr Harper is one of the youngest, and is said to be the best educated of the Harper family. He is about 25 years of age, speaks three or four languages with fluency, and has spent several years in foreign travel. The marriage, which will take place in a few weeks in New York, will, it is said, be one of the most ostentatious ever seen in the country.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: President Grant, will not, perhaps, be much obliged to us for our good wishes; but we hope he will be able to repair in his second term the blunders that discredit his first. And we will venture, in our high capacity as a disinterested observer and independent well wisher, to suggest to him that it would be the par of wisdom for him not to regard his re-election exclusively in the light of a personal triumph and vindication. he ought to be aware that his champions, though this campaign have had a hard time in excusing the weakness and failings on his part which they have been constrained to acknowledge. The tone of his advocates has been in many respects necessarily apologetic. This has been especially so in regard to his personal vanities and indulgencies—his estimation of his election, in the first place, as a personal compliment—his view of the public patronage as an auriferous placer for the benefit of his relatives and favorites—his concern for mere personal acquaintances rather than for those who had done the State or the party or both some service.

—A remarkable criminal is described by *The Ashville* (N. C.) *Pioneer*—the ex-Rev. William Wilson, of Yancey county, who has just been sent for nine years to the Penitentiary. Before the war, he was a Baptist minister in good standing, and commanded the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. Domestic infelicity led him to abandon his wife. He thus fell into disfavor with the religious community, so that he abandoned the ministry and betook himself to highway robbery. Singularity enough, he goes to prison for robbing a wagon in 1865. For five years he evaded arrest, was then tried, carried his case up on law points, and now the verdict is sustained. Speaking of this unfortunate man, we may mention that the ex-Rev. Mr. Green, one of the most noted convicts in the Indiana State Prison, was discharged on the 25th ult., by expiration of time. His crime was forgery. He was once a Baptist preacher of some note, and is a man of fine talents. In prison he has been the leader of various moral reforms, and has been especially active in organizing a temperance society among the inmates.

OAKLAND GROVE, BEAVER CO., PA., NEW BRIGHTON, Nov 11, 1872.

COL. J. WEYAND, *Editor "Beaver Argus," and to the honest citizens of Beaver county,* GREETING:

James S. Rutan of Beaver returned to his office (the Beaver *Conservative*), and on last Sunday printed a circular denying that he was a party to the Beaver Falls fraud. Now, reader, as I have never written nor had printed one word about the above named *counterfeit* which was not in *every particular true*, and to give him a fair and open chance to prove himself guiltless of the intended fraud at that place, I make him the following offer: That J. S. Rutan give timely notice to Captain Tom Bradford, of New Brighton, that he will appear at the office of an alderman or justice of the peace in the borough of Beaver Falls, on *any* day or hour between the 13th and 22d day of this month, and then and there make oath that he did not—in company with H. C. Patterson—at any time purchase, at a certain place in that borough, a bottle of liquor; and immediately thereafter, with that bottle, go to the room of the trio from Philadelphia, at the Metropolitan Hotel. If he will do this, I will have several respectable citizens of the town—Grant Republicans, Greeley Republicans and Democrats—present to confront him, and establish by their statements under oath the truth of that charge against him. To excuse himself Rutan says he called, the night in question, on Governor Bard of Tennessee. The citizens whom I propose to have present will swear that Governor Bard was not at the Metropolitan on the night Rutan and Patterson were seen taking their bottle to the Philadelphia ballot-box stuffers' room at that hotel.

Now, Mr. Rutan, come to time, or stand convicted of association with James M. Allen, *alias* Specks, and his two associates in contemplated fraud. The note you presented Hart upon the strength of which—instead of a petition from the citizens of Beaver Falls—that officer appointed Jas. M. Allen return judge, is sufficient of itself to establish Rutan's complicity with those scoundrels; but, in his recent circular he further commits himself, because he has drawn the witnesses against him to the front, and they will face the music.

Quay and Imbrie say: "Rutan is sure to put his foot in it, if not watched," and this is one of the many foul pools in which he has immersed that member, and out of which he is too weak a vessel to extricate it. He is guilty, and a majority of the community are convinced of that fact.

Now, Mr. Rutan, while you are endeavoring to make a scape-goat of J. L. B. Dawson, and a useful tool of John C. Hart, you are simple enough to think you can escape public execration! Poor, simple Ostrich, with your head in the sand you imagine you are safe! You are not only making a scape-goat of Dawson, but it is well known you and your master—Quay—contemplate his removal from the Beaver Falls Post-office, and the appointment of some other tool of the ring in his stead. Of course there is no citizen of that borough who has the right to suggest who shall be postmaster except the Pattersons, who claim to rule that town; and you say, in your circular, they were your partners in the passage of the iniquitous law by means of which you intended to perpetrate a great fraud on the people.

Mr. Rutan, the letter you publish, purporting to be written by me, I have to say, I never wrote such a letter as is there published; but, if you have a letter written by me to McClure, either you, or some other of Cameron's thieves, stole it from the Philadelphia post-office. As to the words thief and liar, used in that circular, I can afford to let them pass, because you have never pointed out a single fraudulent or dishonest act of mine; while I have proven you to be guilty of everything I have charged you with, and especially of complicity in the contemplated Beaver Falls Fraud, and the demanding of money for your vote for the appropriation to pay for printing the Soldier's history of Pennsylvania.

W. W. IRWIN.

Sound Political Doctrine.

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the Union League for 1870 contains the following important declaration of principles. We agree with the *Press* that after reading it, the recent action of the Campaign Committee of the League in reference to the Republicans who refused to support Hartranft and the Ring, looks like the broadest satire:

"We shall be ready to advocate any judicious measures that may lead to a better plan for the nomination of candidates for elective offices, believing the present system to be one of the gross abuses of the time, which, while it invites the worst class of men into the political arena, with equal force and success excludes from political preferment the best class of our citizens. This it is that has made the name of politician a byword and driven common patriotism and even simple honesty to turn with disgust from the doors of the caucus and the nominating convention. It is time that American citizens seriously pondered this condition of political affairs and threw into some opposing movement the weight of their influence. Let our members be assured that whenever the outraged public, forgetting for the time its political hostilities, shall demand a return to the civic virtue of our forefathers, the Union League will be the first to hail and to join in that great moral movement."

This sentiment was highly applauded at the time by the *North American*, the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and other papers which, in the late campaign, were among the most subservient and unscrupulous organs of the Ring. Their strong utterances were copied by this paper pending the October election. *The Express* endorsed that doctrine then, never stultified itself by ignoring it in practice, and still adheres to it. It is the platform on which the party must conduct its future operations if it would preserve its own existence.—*Lancaster Express.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA FRAUDS.

Astounding Revelations in the Court of Common Pleas—Wholesale Alterations of Election Returns in Favor of Hartranft.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer

In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Finletter, on motion of E. Spencer Miller, esq., and upon filing of the following affidavit, his Honor ordered the Prothonotary of the Court to appear on Saturday, the 9th inst., and produce all the returns of the election of the 8th of October last, and account for and explain the the absence of those not produced, and the apparent alteration of the papers:

Albert L. Williams, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is 23 years of age, and resides at No. 333 McIlvaine-st., Philadelphia. That upon the 28th inst. by authority of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, he made an examination of the returns of the judges of election on the 8th inst., for each division of the wards in said city, and made copies thereof.

That in said returns, now of record in said court, there appear numerous erasures, alterations, and changes of figures in the return of the votes of some of the candidates; and other irregularities of the following character, to wit:

	Originally	Altered to	Difference
FIRST WARD.			
1st Division—Hartranft	110	170	60
Buckalew	91	51	60
2d Division—Hartranft	312	372	120
Buckalew	165	105	120
4th Division—Hartranft	316	368	160
Buckalew	157	107	100
6th Division—Hartranft	220	240	100
Buckalew	142	92	100
10th Division—Hartranft	226	276	100
Buckalew	117	71	92
SEVENTH WARD.			
10th Division—Hartranft	176	276	200
Buckalew	122	22	200
12th Division—Hartranft	224	30	200
Buckalew	149	49	200
NINTH WARD.			
5th Divison—Hartranft	165	195	60
Buckalew	122	182	60
6th Division—Hartranft	233	253	20
Buckalew	226	206	
TENTH WARD.			
2d Division—Hartranft	284	184	200
Buckalew	124	94	200
THIRTEENTH WARD.			
2d Division—Hartranft	298	398	200
Buckalew	270	170	200
5th Division—Smith	243	283	100
Gowen	157	107	100
7th Division—Smith	229	209	80
Gowan	170	190	80
6th Division—Smith	253	259	10
Gowen	183	189	10
SEVENTEENTH WARD.			
Return of the First Division not in the book.			
NINETEENTH WARD.			
2d Division—Hartranft	282	342	80
Buckalew	95	55	80
6th Division—Hartranft	241	281	80
Buckalew	167	126	80
TWENTIETH WARD.			
The return from the Fifth Division is not signed by the judge.			
1st Division—Hartranft	172	192	40
Buckalew	167	247	40
4th Division—Hartranft	268	308	40
Buckalew	218	192	40
12th Division—Hartranft	180	180	100
Buckalew	156	106	100
13th Division—Hartranft	274	374	100
Buckalew	257	207	100
14th Division—Hartranft	248	288	100
Buckalew	153	203	100
16th Division—Hartranft	152	162	10
Buckalew	119	109	10
In the Eighth Division the vote for S. D. Strock is palpably altered from 179 to 199, and in the Sixteenth Division from 153 to 183			40
TWENTY-SECOND WARD.			
The Fifth Division return is not signed by the judge.			
In the return of the Eleventh Division the vote of Walton is altered from 142 to 162			40
TWENTY-THIRD WARD.			
The Eleventh and Twelfth Division returns are not signed by the respective judges.			
12th Division—Hartranft	168	268	200
Buckalew	133	33	200
13th Division—Walton	175	195	40
Harley	82	52	
TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.			
The Eleventh Division not signed by the judge.			
TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.			
The Ninth Division return is not signed by the judge, and the returns of the Fourth Division can not be found.			
5th Division—Hartranft	191	234	80
Buckalew	140	100	80
Walton	194	198	
Hurley	130	115	70
8th Division—Hartranft	185	215	60
Buckalew	114	84	60
9th Division—Hartranft	164	194	60
Buckalew	147	107	60
TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.			
The Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh and Fifteenth Divisions not signed by the respective judges.			
7th Division—Hartranft	354	348	20
Buckalew	115	95	20
9th Division—Hartranft	321	341	20
Buckalew	252	232	20
13th Division—Hartranft	423	443	20
Buckalew	221	201	20
15th Division—Hartranft	206	186	20
Buckalew	127	107	20
TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.			
3d Division—Hartranft	160	260	200
Buckalew	144	54	200
The alteration in this division is extended to all candidates whose names appeared upon the ballot.			
9th Division—Hartranft	267	297	60
Buckalew	107	17	60
8th Division—Hartranft	143	103	100
Buckalew	105	105	
9th Division—Hartranft	332	282	150
Buckalew	77	77	77
In this division 100 has been added to all the other Republican candidates.			
TWENTY-NINTH WARD.			
1st Division—Hartranft	179	199	30
Buckalew	87	77	10
5th Division—Hartranft	176	196	20
Buckalew	108	108	
6th Division—Hartranft	223	283	60
Buckalew	151	121	60
12th Division—Hartranft	163	123	40
Buckalew	59	57	4
Total of both differences			6,620
Deduct Buckalew's (minus) differences			3,310
Total of Hartranft's fraudulent increase			3,310

That the above alterations are sometimes made by mere changing the figures, and sometimes by erasures, and are generally apparent at a moment's glance. Only those which are beyond all doubt have been herein above mentioned.

The changes seem so be, in a great measure, confined to the Gubernatorial candidates, the others receiving the regular party vote.

That some of the envelopes containing the hourly lists of the divisions are missing, and some of the division returns appear to be altered upon every candidate, but the correct return cannot be accurately ascertained, and is, therefore omitted.

The changes in the returns as aforesaid amount to a difference of 3,310 votes.

ALBERT L. WILLIAMS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this first day of November, 1872.

GEORGE T. DEISS,
Deputy Proth'y.

From The Philadelphia Press (Editorial).

When so large a majority was declared for the republican state ticket on the 8th of October, we stated that we did not regard the result as fraudulent. Our judgment rested on the belief that Gen. Grant's prestige and the demoralization of the Democracy in the consequence of the surrender of Baltimore, had done the work; but every hour's subsequent experience has proved a system of frauds unparalleled in the records of elections in this country. The last evidence is that revealed in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday last, reported at length in our local department.

The affidavit read before Judge Finletter shows that various alterations, erasures, and changes of figures are apparent in the returns! that some of the envelopes containing the hourly lists of the divisions are missing; that many of the returns cannot be found, and that numerous of them are not signed by the proper officers required to certify to their correctness. The exposures of frauds perpetrated are confined to only 35 divisions of 12 wards. The plan was systematic, and it is safe to assert that there were numerous cases, as yet undiscovered, of alteration of the vote in the other 324 divisions. The divisions in which the frauds were perpetrated include one-tenth of the vote of the city. If they were equal in extent in only one-half of the others (and fraud in the great majority of them is not only possible but probable), the vote of Philadelphia was falsified at least 15,000 on the evening of the 8th of October by the election officers alone. This is exclusive of the repeating, personating, and ballot-box stuffing by the tools of the Ring on the same day. We now verily believe that an examination of the entire returns and a contest in which the frauds committed, but not apparent upon them, could be exposed, would put the stamp of guilt upon at least 500 men in Philadelphia, and show that Charles R. Buckalew carried Philadelphia by a clear and ample majority.

Hotel Profits in New York.

A New York correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* states the Fifth Avenue Hotel proper rents for $200,000 a year; the Metropolitan, $165,000; the St Nicholas, $87,000 with annual profits of $175,000! Grand Central, $65,000, annual profits $150,000; Astor House, $75,000, annual profits $85,000; New York Hotel, 80,000, profits $90,000; Gilsey House, $85,000, annual profits $4,000. This correspondent adds: The following hotels make profits as appended: Albermarle, $30,000; Westminister, $30,000; Grand, $30,000 (rent reduced to 45,000); Clifford, $25,000; United States, $15,000; Belmont, $30,000; Merchants, $35,000; Mansion House, Brooklyn, $25,000; Everett, New York, $50,000; Pirrepont, Brooklyn, $25,000; American, Boston, $30,000; Congress Hall, Cape May, $36,000 (1872); Stockton, Cape May, $57,000; Congress Hall, Saratoga, $85,000; The largest hotel in the United States as to room capacity, is probably the Grand Union at saratoga. Mr A. T. Steward's new Woman Hotel, New York, has about 600 rooms. The new Winsor, New York, has about 400 rooms.

ROMANTIC SUIT.

A Lawsuit Involving an Estate of Over a Million Dollars Compromised by the Payment of One Hundred Thousand Dollars —Truth Stranger than Fiction.

[From the Louisville Ledger.]

A very remarkable lawsuit which has been for some time pending in the courts of Kentucky and Indiana was brought to a termination a day or two ago by the agreement of the parties to the suit of a compromise.

It will be remembered that some years ago a German gentleman named Gustavis Schurman resided in Louisville. He was the possessor of a considerable amount of property, lived in good style, drove fine horses, sported a footman in livery and claimed to be a German nobleman. He was married to a German lady, had a young and interesting family, and to all appearances was prosperous and happy. But, as in so many families, there was a ghost in this one, the secret of whose existence did not come to light until the death of the principal actor in this little social drama.

Gustavus was a resident of Aix-la-Chapelle, a little city in Rhenish Prussia, pursued the business of cloth manufacturer, and was what migth be considered well off, his real and personal estate being worth about 140,000 thalers or about $100,000. He loved, or thought, he loved a lady named Amelia Eosrhardine Goll, daughter of one of the royal counselors, and in 1845 he proposed marriege, was accepted, and the marriage was performed in that year. An ante-nuptial contract was entered into between the two, according to the code Napoleon, which was in force at Aix-la-Chapelle, by which, in case of the death of the husband to one-eight in fee simple of his entire estate, and one-fourth of the estate during her life-time, besides having a community of interest in all acquisitions to the common fund after marriage, which community of interest would entitle her to one-half.

The two lived haplly together for some time, or apparently so. The life of the wife, however, was soon rendered wretched by the discovery that another had supplanted her in her husband's affections. This, however, was not exactly the case; it was she in reality who had taken the place which nature had assigned to another. Schurman had to his employ a number of factory girls, one of whom, Catherine Bengels, was possessed with more than ordinary beauty. The impressible young bachelor was smitten with her beauty, but the inexorable laws of society governing the little Rhenish province in which he lived held over him a terror of proscription which prevented him from doing that which his heart prompted. He loved Catherine Bengels, and his love was returned; but he married Amelia E. Goll, who brought to him a proud name and extensive dower. But for the crime which Schurman had committed against his nature he was ample punished. His married life was unhappy, while his love for the lowly Catherine Bengels became even more intense, now that it was impossible for them to be legally united. They met clandestinely, and the intercourse coming to the knowledge of the unhappy wife, she became distressed beyond measure, unbraided her husband with his perfidy, and threatened divorce. This rendered the husband desperate, and, openly avowing his attachment, took Catherine Bengels into his domicile. Becoming discontented with this condition of things, Schurman decided upon emigrating to America, and came to this country. He returned to 1849, and gathering together what property he could, departed in 1850 for the United States, in company with Catherine Bengels. Before his departure his wife instituted suit for a divorce. On the arrival of Schurman he proceeded to Louisville, where he took up his residence, and sued for a divorce from his wife Amelia, which was granted, when he immediately married the woman who had eloped with him.

Gustavus Schurman purchased real estate in Indianapolis and Louisville, and by his tact and business management increased his wealth to over a million of dollars. At the time of his death he had seven children, two by his first wife and five by his second wife. In making his will he left his Prussian property to his German heirs, and his American property to his American heirs.

The first wife, Amelia, learning of the death of her husband, obtained possession by a legal process, of the Prussian estate., and sued for her share, as her marriage contract, of the decedent's estate in America. Her son, Gustavus F. Schurman, represented her with power of attorney, and the ablest lawyers in the city were employed to prosecute the case. The pleadings were voluminous, and a vast amount of property was involved; great interest was manifested in the result. It appeared, however, that as the case progressed the plaintiff weakened somewhat in enforcing her claims. Being in a foreign country, and copies of proceedings in foreign courts being frequently rendered necessary as testimony in the American courts, she became wearied and finally agreed to compromise by accepting, in lieu of all claims the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

WOODHULL AND CLAFFLIN.

How they passed Sunday—Sympathizers and Sightseers.

During yesterday, says the New York *Herald* of Monday, a great many visitors called upon the imprisoned sister brokers and stirpiculturists at Ludlow street jail, Among them were thier father and mother; the not to be obscured Georg F. Train; their counsel, William F. How, A. Hummal and Judge Reymert; the artist of an illustrated paper, about twenty reporters, and quite a number of strangers who came it is likely, to offer spurious condolence, that they might get a sight of the notorious women. Notwithstanding the influx of visitors there was yet about the domicile of Mrs. Woodhul and Tennie C. a gloom that pervades all prisons and wich affected everybody with despondency. This feeling was not alleviated by the surroundings of the apartment of the sisters.

The prisoners, whose cells are on "Fifth avenue," the row on which the apartments of Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin are, gathered about and scrutinized their visitors. Among them was Lagrave, the swindler, who was lately brought from France, whither he had fled for immunity from punishment for his crimes.

The *Herald* reporter, on entering their cell last evening, discovered Vic. and Tennie seated on a cot with snowy covers. With them was Mrs. Woodhull's child, a handsome girl of twelve years of age. Both the sisters expressed their willingness to suffer for what they conceive to be right. Their punishment they declare the seed from which is to spring the perfect flower of a new religion of humanity. But other considerations were not absent from their minds, and they deplored their arrest and the seizure of their office, as they feared certain remittances of money would be stolen. Mrs Woodhull informed the reporter that several eminent lawyers had offered to devote their services gratuitously to her defence, but that she had refused them, with thanks. Before he left Mrs. Woodhull gave the reporter to understand that Mr. Challis is about to withdraw the action which he has commenced against herself and Tennie C.

THE CRIME OF OCTOBER.

How Hartranft Was Elected

At last the monstrous frauds, by which twenty thousand majority in Philadelphia and thirty-five thousand majority in the state were counted up for Hartranft, are coming out in a light so vived and glaring as to startle the most stolid and blind of the citizens of Pennsylvania. The processes of addition, division and silence for hoisting the Evans-Yerkes candidate into the office of governor are revealed in all their infamy. Read the disclosures made by Mr. Alfred Williams and filed in the court of common pleas of Philadelphia on Saturday last. In reading rememember, too, that this does not come from democratic sources, but is the result of the investigations of the municipal reform association, conducted under the authority of the court. In forty-one divisions of thirteen wards the fraudulent alterations of the returns make a difference of 3,310 votes in favor of Hartranft. The business-like array of these forgeries running through the returns is shocking. Such a revelation of fraud, forgery and perjury never has been made. A guilding hand is visible througout the whole of it. It is evident that the manipulators of the returns in the precincts were acting under the direction of a master. The system under which the operation was performed in these thirteen wards extended throughout all the wards of the city with their four hundred precincts. It will be remarked that some of the wards in which the frauds were most transparent in the returns have not yet been reached. The work of unearthing the villainies of the Philadelphia ring in October has only commenced. The report of Mr. Williams is merely the first installment.

The false counting, be it remembered, is only a portion of this gigantic crime on the franchise. What the repeaters plying in all the wards of the city under the escort of Mayor Stokely's police, and their allies, the ballot stuffers, were unable to accomplish, was finished up by this systematic alteration of the returns. The ring managers were too fearful of the success of their system in the interior of the state, else they would not have cumulated their frauds to such a height in Philadelphia. They have at last over-reached themselves. It only remains now for the noble men who have engaged in the work of exposing their villainy to pursue them to justly merited punishment. The investigations should not halt in Philadelphia, but should be extended throughout the state until it shall be shown to all the people that Hartranft, in spite of his majority of thirty-five thousand, is a fraudulently elected governor.

This, then, is the glorious political victory of the ring in October! This is the triumph of crime which was flashed throughout the country as the verdict of Pennsylvania on the night of the election. These revised returns of the Philadelphia vote will have a fascinating but gloomy interest for the candidate who profits so largely by the frauds which they expose. General Hartranft by their light will discern more clearly the true judgment of the people of Philadelphia on his official conduct in the office of auditor general. He will see how his majority was raised two hundred in a precinct by two strokes of a scoundrel's pen—one stroke adding a hundred to his count, and the other taking a hundred from Mr. Buckalew. If this exposure shows how strong the distrust of of him by the people of Philadelphia, it at the same time presents touching proofs of the affection in which he is held by the forgers of election returns. He will soon have an opportunity of evincing the strength of his gratitude towards those who raised his majority to twenty thousand.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

MRS. FAIR'S INGRATITUDE.

Judge Quint Brings a Suit Against Her for $8,075 for His Services in Her Two Trials—She Repudiates Her Agreement.

From the San Francisco Morning Call, Oct. 25.

Another phase in the affairs of Laura D. Fair! Judge Quint, to whom more than all others she owes her life, or at any rate her freedom, has felt himself compelled to bring suit against his former client to obtain from her the sums due to him for his services. The suit was field yesterday, and Judge Quint gives the following statement of the causes which have led to its institution; The original agreement in the case of Mrs. F