The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., December 11, 1872.

THE Pittsburgh Evening *Chronicle*, one of our best city exchanges threw away the old and put on a new dress a few days ago. The *Chronicle* is an excellent evening paper, and richly merits the success which it is achieving.

MR. MERRIMON, the recent Democratic Liberal candidate for Governor in North Carolina was elected by the Legislature of that State, last week, to the United States Senate. The opposing candidates were, Pool (present Senator) and Zebulon B. Vance.

THE President has appointed Hon. James L. Orr of South Carolina, as Minister to Russia. This appointment is a fair one, and we have no doubt but that Mr. O., will represent the country faithfully and acceptably at St. Petersburg.

THE President's annual message will be found in the ARGUS to-day. It is a document which everybody should read, and we have, therefore, no apology to make to our readers for taking up so much of our room this week in laying it before them. "Read ponder and digest, is the advice we give to all.

MISS Ida Greeley, if the reports are true, has suffered afflictions recently, such as but few persons of her years are called upon to pass through: Two months ago her mother died, next her lover, to whom she was engaged to be married, went down in the ill-fated Missouri; and now her father, whose death has shocked the whole nation, is taken from her. She is entitled to, and doubtless has, the sympathy of all civilized and christian people.

THE rival factions in Louisiana are at war again, and both parties are telegraphing to the President their views of the situation. Governor Warmoth seems to have the people with him, while Collector Casey and the other United States officers are backed by the Courts—the United States courts at least. Serious trouble is now apprehended and bloodshed is hourly expected. The Warmothies claim that they are struggling for State Sovereignty, and that their opponents are laboring in the interests of centralization.

A formidable opposition is said to be springing up in the East against Senator Cameron's re-election to the United States Senate. Linn Bartholomew, "Bill" Kemble, and other political manipulators are engaged in working the movement up. "When ring meets ring then comes the tug of war." Were we going to bet on the result, however, we would lay down our pile on Cameron. He has control of the State Treasury now and any candidate who beats him must have more money about his clothes than the Treasury contains.

THE House of Representatives at Washington passed a bill, a few days ago, largely reducing the number of Internal Revenue Assessors in the United States. Dispatches on Monday morning inform us that quite a number of the likely to be decapitated Assessors have put in an appearance at Washington and are urging Senators to reject the House bill abolishing their office. It is understood that several Senators have already consented to oppose this measure on the ground that it "interferes with our friends." These law givers evidently care more for themselves than they do for the public welfare. The bill, notwithstanding their opposition, will more than likely go through the Senate and become a law.

SPEAKER BLAINE did the right thing, and in the right way in Congress the other day: He called the Hon. S. S. Cox of New York to the Speaker's chair, and then asked that gentleman to appoint a committee to investigate the Credit Mobilier scandal. Mr Blaine, it will be remembered, was charged some time ago, in connection with other members of Congress, with having accepted bribes for their votes and influence, in favor of the Credit Mobilier company. This disposition on his part to have the whole subject opened by an impartial committee, would seem to indicate that Mr. Blaine at least is not guilty of receiving bribes as charged some time ago by his opponents. Mr. Cox appointed the following named gentlemen to serve on the committee asked for: Messrs Poland and M'Creery (Rep.) Messrs Beck and Niblack, (Dem.) and Gen. Banks, (Lib. Rep.)

SENATOR CAMERON of this State exhibited his spleen toward the dead Greeley in the United States Senate the other day. He refused to allow a motion to be made to adjourn the Senate from Tuesday to Thursday, thus allowing senators an opportunity of attending Mr. Greeley's funeral. Senator Scott, it affords us pleasure to note, was in favor of the proposed adjournment, and intended making some appropriate remarks on Mr. Greeley's death when the motion to adjourn could be brought before the Senate. Mr. Cameron, however, took time by the forelock, stopped the reading of the journal, and moved to adjourn until the next day *only*. This carried, and many Senators who desired to attend the illustrious journalist's funeral were prevented from doing so through the spleen of one of Pennsylvania's Senators.

THE Wayne county *Press* suggests an idea that deserves some thought. After alluding to the fact that large sums of money were expended to procure votes at the recent election, it says: "We have laws now in our statute-books that punish bribery at elections, but they are never enforced, and probably never will be; but it appears to us there is a way to punish the briber and the bribed in a manner much more salutary than the modes now prescribed by the laws. Our plan is for the Legislature this winter to enact a law, making a purchased voter challengable, and prescribing an oath to be administered upon such a challenge—the penalty being the disfranchisement of the person offering the vote in case he has been bribed," The *Press'* suggestion is a very good one; but a law, such as the one referred to, ought to be made to embrace those fellows who give their votes and influence to bad men for promises of official preferment in the future. A man who sells his vote for a $5 bill is not a whit worse than his neighbor who votes for a villain this year in order that he may obtain for himself the vote and influence of that same villain next year. Self-aggrandizement is the objective point in both cases, and if it is right to disfranchise the one, it is just to disfranchise the other. We are in favor of chucking all that kind of men under.

THE *Radical* says that General Cameron and Governor elect Hartranft, did not make an effort to have the President set aside the civil service rules in the case of the Philadelphia Postmastership. We are inclined to think that they did, and if the *Radical* editor had seen the cartoon in *Harpers Weekly* of Dec. 7th. he hardly would have ventured to deny the fact. That paper is edited by the author of the civil service rules, and has been regarded for many months past as the President's personal organ. In the issue of the 7th Cameron and Hartranft are represented as standing in front of the President with bowie knives and revolvers in their hands and saying: "Down with the civil service rules. To the victor's belong the spoils; we are the victor's;" Give us *Freeman* not *Fairman*. The President looks contemptously upon the raiders and tells them, "I am determined to enforce those rules." Cameron drops his knife, turns away with horror and rage depicted on his face, and it is at this point Hartranft is reported to have said "Good God, gentlemen, is it for this that Pennsylvania gave him 135,000 majority?" Now if the *Radical* is right it is very strange that the President's personal organ would thus caricature Cameron and Hartranft, and decidedly singular that the author of the civil service rules should hold these gentlemen up in a directly opposite light. *The Radical* may "whistle to keep its courage up" as much as it pleases, but when it comes to mis-stating facts, that is another thing.

ON LAST Wednesday afternoon all that was mortal of the Hon. Horace Greeley was deposited in the tomb. The city (New York) in which he had spent the greater part of his life, and for whose people he had done so much, was draped in mourning, and everywhere throughout the country the national flag was flying at half-mast. No private citizen in our whole land was ever accorded more honor while being borne to his last resting place and none deserved it better. Commencing life in poverty and obscurity, he worked his own way up to the very head of journalism, and for the thirty years preceding his death no man living did more to succor the poor, raise the fallen and protect the weak than himself. It was fitting, therefore, that the whole country should mourn his loss, and it was a graceful tribute to departed worth shown by the President and Vice President of the United States, Senators, and Supreme Judges, to leave their posts at Washington and join the vast throng at New York who had gathered about the dead editor's remains to take a last look at his kindly face and to drop a tear to his memory.

The funeral services were conducted in Dr. Chapin's church and impressive orations were delivered by Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Chapin. The funeral procession was about four miles in length and so dense was the crowd of spectators on the way to Greenwood, that it was with difficulty the procession made its way through.

"It was nearly dusk when the cortege reached the Cemetery and drew up near Mr. Greeley's vault on Locust Hill whither only a month ago he had followed the coffin of his wife. The open vault, containing the bodies of his wife and three departed children, was surrounded by a dense mass of people, through whom the police with difficulty cleared the way. There was a short and simple ceremony—merely a brief prayer, and a blessing, during which the weeping relatives stood before the entrance of the vault, and the pall-bearers grouped themselves opposite with uncovered heads. Then the body of Horace Greeley was deposited in its last resting place, and his daughters descended, and laid upon the coffin their tributes of flowers.

So rests the great journalist, the statesman, the philosopher, the honest man. He has gone to his grave with the lament of the whole people; he will hold a place in their hearts as long as Americans know how to honor patriotism, unselfishness, and Christian virtue."

AN interesting decision, affecting landlords of hotels, has been decided in the circuit court by Judge Cartter. The facts were as follows: Mrs. Harlowe, in 1871, boarded at the Metropolitan hotel of which Mr. Marshall Brown was proprietor; and when she left, the bills not being paid, Mr. Brown detained her trunks, telling her that when her bill was paid they would be given up. Eight years afterward Mr. Brown returned the trunks, notwithstanding the bills were unpaid. Mrs. Harlowe alleged that all her goods were not returned, and brought suit to recover $217, the value of the goods she claims were lost. The defendant offered evidence that during the whole time the trunks were in his possession he kept them locked up in a storeroom.

The defendant asked the court to instruct the jury that if they believed the plaintiff could have obtained her trunks at any time by paying the bill, and if defendant used ordinary care, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. Judge Cartter refused this prayer, and said the landlord's lien gave him the right to detain the baggage a reasonable time, and at the end of such time such baggage should be sold at public sale, and the hotel bill be paid out of the proceeds. If he detained baggage to such reasonable time, he was responsible for all losses. The defendant noted an exception. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff of $50. Mr. J. C. Marbury appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. J. F. Ennis for defendant.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A clergyman and one of his elders were walking home from church one frosty day, when the old gentleman slipped and fell flat on his back. The minister looked at him a moment, and being assured that he was not much hurt, said to him: "Elder, sinners stand on slippery places" The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact, and said, "I see they do; but I can't."

HERE AND THERE.

—Great work has been done in one year in New York, in the suppression of the infamous literature with which that city has flooded the country. Over seven tons of reading matter have been seized and destroyed, thirty-nine of the dealers have been arrested, and their allies in the police force of New York and Brooklyn have been dismissed. All this has been done by the single zeal of an obscure dry goods clerk, who has devoted himself to this work.

—About sixty years ago, John Griswold Rogers, of East Lyme, Conn., fell in love with Eliza D. Griswold, and in 1817 the couple were betrothed, and doubtless began to talk about fixing the wedding day. There appears, however, to have been more than the usual difficulty in deciding the question; at least, it was not untill last Thanksgiving day that the ceremony took place, when the bride and groom had reached the ages respectively of seventy-eight and seventy-nine. Both parties, however, belong to a long-lived race, and look forward to a wedded life of no short duration.

—Years ago, it is said, Gen. N. P. Banks made his *debut* on the stage of the National Theatre in Boston, as Claude Melnotte, in the Lady of Lyons. After the performance he asked a veteran actor's advice, as to whether he should stick to the stage, or not. The actor advised the young man to drop the stage and go into politics. The advice was heeded, and the actor of a single night became Governor of Massachusetts, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, military Governor of New Orleans, General in the army, and filled other important and honorable positions.

—Charles Smith, who some weeks since got in with a *freight* conductor, rode in the caboose with him from Zanesville to Columbus, and stole his watch, was arrested on Wednesday, and turns out to be a girl named Goldsborough. Years ago she was a thief in Columbus. Two years after leaving she returned in boy's clothes, got employment in a saloon, slept with the proprietor for three months without discovery of sex, then stole his money and left. Since then she has been a bar keeper and driver on the canal, and when arrested had a love letter with a lock of hair in her pocket, showing that she had won the affections of an artless damsel in Cleveland, and engaged to marry her. The watch was pawned in Cincinnati in the name of the conductor from whom it was stolen.

—Miss Laura Ream writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* an account of an interview with Schuyler Colfax, in the course of which the retiring Vice President remarked: "I stood to-day on the very spot in the Senate chamber where I made my first reports for the Indianapolis *Journal*. It was then owned by Mr. Douglas, and he gave me two dollars a day for my services. I remember pleading with him for another dollar. I had to pay four dollars a week for my board, and with that and the expense of clothes and coming here and returning home, I could not very well see my way clear.—When I insisted on the other dollar, Mr. Douglas said to me: "You don't seem to consider the advantages you enjoy; you are in a way to make valuable acquaintances. See what Albert S. White has come to. He was once a reporter, You may be a member of Congress some day. Who knows?" 'I frankly confess." continued Mr. Colfax, "that I said to him in reply, I will give all my chances of being a member of Congress for the other dollar a day."

—There are some men so dead to patriotism and indifferent to conscience as to make politics a business of pecuniary profit and to prostitute all public service to this base end. Of course, such narrow-minded and small-hearted persons elevate party above all considerations of honor and decency. The United States Senate yesterday, at the motion of one man, was compelled to refuse to adjourn out of respect to Mr. GREELEY, or even to listen to an eulogy of him. And this individual was not worthy to loosen the latchets of the dead man's shoes.

The above are the comments of the Philadelphia *Press* on the action of SIMON CAMERON in the Senate on Tuesday last. The old sinner cannot last a great while longer.

Miss Maria Huntingdon, a Georgia girl of seventeen, who is stopping at the Broadway Hotel, in New York, was engaged to be married to a clothier named Conklin. A few days ago she quarreled with him, and immediately went to an Episcopal minister and got married to another gentleman named Walker. By the time husband and wife reached home she changed her mind again, and kissed him once, and told him never to see her more. Then she applied for a divorce, and is to be married to Conklin as soon as she is free.

"I Know that My Redeemer Liveth."

(Troy Evening Press, December 2.)

On Christmas night of 1871 the writer of this article sat beside Horace Greely at Steinway Hall, New York City, where was being given Handel's great oration of "The Messiah." During the major part of the performance he sat apparently lost in thought, if not in a doze, and seemingly oblivious to all that was going on. But when Miss Kellogg appeared and sang the great soprano, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," he raised up, his face was suffused with joy, his bright eye was dimmed with a tear, and he listened with that steady and intense earnestness so peculiar to him when interested. When it was finished no hands more loudly applauded than his, no face beamed forth such great satisfaction, and he murmured to himself those grandest of all the words of the world, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Then again came the absent, preoccupied look, nor did it change until Miss Sterling sang the contrasto recitative, "Then shall come to pass that which is written: death shall be swallowed up in victory," when the same joyous look of satisfaction lighted up the face no one could look upon and not love.

A few days ago he turned wearily on his bed of pain, and the old light came back as he muttered, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" a few hours more, and "It is done." Death was swallowed up in victory—the victory of a life-time, fighting for the right over wrong; for truth over error; for reason over prejudice; for peace and love over war and hate—the victory of a well-spent life entitling a soul to life eternal after death. This is his victory, and he needs no eulogy or monument. The heart-beat of the nation is the one, the imprint of our footsteps on the face of time the other—more lasting than marble, more enduring than brass.

President's Message concluded from fourth page.

States in the general education of the rising generation is a measure of such great importance to our real progress and is unanimously approved by the leading friends of education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

Such a census, coming, as it would in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble precedent of the progress of the United States during that century. The rapidly increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current history of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due in a great measure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidences which abundantly prove its efficiency from the various institutions of learning and education of all kinds throughout the country.

AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Affairs in the Territories are generally satisfactory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers who are settling up the vast domains not yet incorporated into States are keeping pace in internal improvements and civil Government with the older communities. In but one of them (Utah) is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of the citizens may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostility. It has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the Government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it. I recommend a careful revision of the present laws of the Territory by Congress and the enactment of such a law as the one proposed in Congress at its last session, for instance, or something similar to it, as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

Since the establishment of a territorial government for the District of Columbia, the improvement of the condition of the city of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens is observable to the most casual visitor. The nation being a large owner of property in that city, should bear with the citizens of the district a just share of the expenses of these improvements. I recommend, therefore, an appropriation to reimburse the citizens for the work done by them along and in front of public grounds during the past year, and liberal appropriations in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department—the horticultural: agricultural, statistical, etemological and chemical, and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interest of the country.—The whole report is a complete history in detail of the workings of that department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant and miner is informed and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The Commissioner makes one recomendation, that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be disposed of without the condition that one tenth of it be reserved in timber where it exists, and where it does not exist, inducements should be offered for planting it.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, a commission has been organized, consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. This commission has had two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and for executing also the provisions of the act of June 1, 1871, creating a Centennial Board of Finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the President of the Commission, and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the Commission, at your coming session, to transmit a full report of the progress made, and lay before you details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign artists' products and manufactures, which by the terms of the act is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest, as marking a century of a greater progress and poseperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and is serving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil people of all the commercial nations of the world in a manner calculated to ensure international good feelings.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country, through the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under the authority of Congress, rules have been established to regulate the tenure of office and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils until they have been thoroughly tried by actual practice, and amended according to the requirements of the new area of two parties charged with the crime, together with conclusive proof of their guilt.

When Detective Cupples arrived at Eldersville he found that a coroner's jury had been empanneled, and they were sitting on the case. Several witnesses having been examined, and among others the wife of the murdered man who testified that she thought Henry Briceland had committed the crime. Other circumstances and evidence than this had already thrown along suspicion upon Briceland, and on Thursday afternoon he was arrested in Hancock county, West Virginia, by Detective Cupples Constable Porter and Mr. Charles Hanlon. Briceland is a mulatto about thirty years of age, and a carpenter by occupation. The peculiar shape of his nose has given him the name of "Hawk," by which he was commonly known in the neighborhood where he lived. He has the reputation of being very "deep" and when arrested and charged with the crime, he revealed no confession or other evidence of his guilt, but calmly denied all knowledge of the affair. The inquest was adjourned without arriving at a verdict. Yesterday afternoon a brother of the murdered man made an information before Squire Stewart, charging Briceland with murder and a hearing was had last evening. Very little testimony was heard, as the prosecution only endeavored to bring proof sufficient to commit the prisoner. This they succeded in doing, and Briceland was placed in the county jail.

Upon the arriving at Eldersville, Detective Cupples at once set to work to investigate the case, and he did not labor long in vain. In Briceland's pocket was found a pass-book, and among other writing were the figures, 6 ft. 7 in. The Detective measured the board upon which the weapon had been placed at the window of Mr. Allingham's house, and found that the measure in the memorandum was the exact length of the board. A pencil mark was noticed on the board, and on going to the carpenter shop of Briceland, a short distance away, the detective found other, and even more conclusive evidence of his guilt. Here was found the piece of board with a part of the pencil mark on it, and which had been sawed from the board found at the house. Two wooden pins had been used in holding the gas pipe to its place while it was fired. One of these pins had been sawed nearly off a piece of wood, and then broken. In the shop was found the other piece of the pin, and the two placed together fitted exactly. The slugs which had been used were made of pieces of lead and iron; and among the shavings and dirt of the shop were found several pieces of scrap lead and iron which evidently flew off while they were being cut from a larger piece. The chisel which had been used in cutting the lead was also secured.

After Briceland had been arrested suspicions began to be entertained that he had not been alone in the commission of the dreadful crime, and suspicion fell upon a man named Lister, a rather suspicious character, who had been seen a great deal in the company of Briceland. Lister was accordingly arrested yesterday morning by the Detective, though no very strong evidence has yet been obtained against him, other than general suspicions, and that he was seen in the company of Briceland at six o'clock on the evening of the murder, Detective Cupples made an information against him, charging him with being an accessory, and on that charge 'Squire Stewart committed him for a hearing on next Tuesday.

Briceland accounts for himself on Wednesday night by saying that he stayed at Chaplain Truax', near Paris Cross Roads, and proved that he went to bed that night. Detective Cupples visited the room where Briceland slept, and found conclusive evidence, in marks on the window sill, that Briceland had gone to bed and then climbed out of the window at night.

In this, as in a great majority of such cases, an investigation revealed that a woman was connected with the affair. It seems that some time ago Briceland had been very intimate with two young white women, named Kate and Maggie Howard, who lived a short distance from Eldersville. About one year ago one of the girls became the mother of a child, and it was strongly suspected by many, and even plainly intimated by some, that Briceland was the father. About this time, it is said, Mr. Allingham, the murdered man, circulated numerous anonymous letters to different persons in the neighborhood, in which he charged Briceland with the crime. When this came to his ears he became very angry, and is said to have declared that he would be revenged.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

He Defines His Position.

The following correspondence which transpired on Friday between Senators Schurz and Thurman, wherein the former announces his relations to the Democratic party, will be found of interest:

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I am informed that the Democratic members of the Senate have resolved to fill the only vacancy left by the Administration caucus in the Committee on Foreign Affairs with my name, Mr. Casserly voluntarily offering to give up the position he has hitherto held on that Committee as the representative of the Democratic Senators. I very highly appreciate the kindly spirit which characterizes your action with regard to myself, but I cannot permit this arrangement to be consummated without laying before you my view of circumstances surrounding this case. It has so far been the rule that the Democratic party, being in a minority in the Senate, should have at least one representative on each committee. The withdrawal of Mr. Casserly and my appointment in his place would deprive it of that representation. In every speech that I made during the late Presidential campaign, I frankly declared that I had not passed from the Republican into the Democratic party, and my attitude is the same to-day. I can therefore not be regarded as a representative of that party on a committee of the Senate. The generous action of your friends imposes upon me the duty of stating to you with equal frankness what my course will be. The programme drafted last winter in Missouri, upon the basis of which the Cincinnati Convention was called, represents substantially my political faith. It included the recognition and maintenance of the logical and legitimate results of the war as embodied in the Constitution as it stands, a policy of reconciliation with the south, honest and economical administration, a genuine and thorough reform of the civil service and of the revenue system, opposition to centralization and a dangerous assumption of powers, a return to sound constitutional principles, and the government of laws. For the realization of the principles laid down and the measures of policy advocated in that platform I shall faithfully work without permitting myself to be diverted by other considerations. If the Administration does anything to promote these ends I shall therein support it. In what ever the Administration may do in the opposite direction, I shall earnestly oppose it.

I shall therefore not make opposition to the Administation under any and all circumstances, nor support it under any and all circumstances, but in such support as well as such opposition be governed by my sense of duty without considering myself bound by party interests. It will therefore be clear to you that I cannot take upon myself the obligation of serving on a committee as the representative of a party, but mean to preserve the independence of the opinions and convictions of duty which will govern my conduct. While I cannot too strongly express my sense of the generous and friendly spirit which prompted you and your political associates in acting as you did, and especially of the magnanimity of Mr. Casserly in showing himself ready to give up an honorable position to make room for me, I should be unjust to you and your friends, as well as to myself, did I not, under the extraordinary circumstances in which the Administration caucus has placed us, lay before you an entirely frank and cordial expression of my views and purposes. I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

[Signed] C. SCHURZ.

To Hon. A. G. Thurman.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec 5, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of this date I am instructed by the Democratic Senators to say that your position and views were understood by them when they placed your name on the list of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that your selection was not and is not considered by them as a surrender of principles or position by either you or them. Therefore they see no reason why you should not serve upon the committee. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. THURMAN.

To Hon. Carl Schurz.

Douglass and Greeley.

Although it may not be easy to tell why it should be so, two sad experiences seem to suggest that our presidential candidates should abstain from active participation in the presidential contest. Mr. Douglass and Mr. Greeley furnish the only exceptions to this conventional rule; and both of them died not long after the elections in which, first one and the other, were unsuccessful. Both were men of strong constitution, of robust health, and of uncommon energy; it would be difficult to recall two other public men who could do as much labor as they, or do it nearly as well. Both, too, were veteran politicians, and ought to have been above the reach of the too exciting hopes and depressing disappointments that attend political life. Indeed, it is probable that neither of them ever had any sanguine hope of being elected; Douglass certainly did not have such a hope, and if Mr. Greeley allowed himself to entertain it at all, he must have abondoned it sometime before the plain lesson of the October elections. The personal canvass which each made may be regarded as the most brilliant episode in his life. Their speaking toure were not the result of a too eager zeal in their own personal interest; they were prompted by a pure and passionate patriotism. But Douglass died in the very flower of his age, a few months, and Greeley, in the ripeness of unimpared powers, a few weeks after the election. The herculean efforts that each made in behalf of his cause had not the slightest substantial effect. It seems impossible to find fault with the conduct of either in these personal campaigns, or to object to any one of the lofty speeches made in them. And yet it would have been better for them, perhaps, and far better for the country if they had each abstained from them. The courteous and diplomatic reticence of Mr. Buchanan, and the passionless imperturbability of Grant indicates the true policy for presidential candidates; they must be silent, while the fighting is done for them.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE GREELEY ESTATE.

The New York *Tribune* of Dec. 6th contains the following article touching the project of raising a fund for the benefit of Mr. Greeley's two daughters:

TO THE PUBLIC: With a prompt and graceful, and, under the circumstances, we may say a chivalrous generosity of which we can hardly trust ourselves to speak, it has been proposed by a liberal money subscription to show to the daughters of Mr. Greeley the public affection and respect accorded to the memory of their lamented father. This thoughtful proposition has been made in *The Herald* newspaper, and the proprietor of that journal has tendered a sum nominally large, but understood to be considerably less than Mr. Bennett really desires to give. We have also received at this office letters offering assistance, gaest or comparatively small, according to the means of the writers. Yesterday further subscriptions were announced; and this fact obliges us to say that the Misses Greeley were unwilling, under any circumstances, that the plan of a subscription for their personal benefit should be adhered to. In the great sorrow which has fallen upon them so heavily, they are of course in no position to investigate their affairs. It will be it work of time to determine the condition of Mr. Greeley's estate; but however it may have been impaired by a liberality perhaps too great, by a loan of his own credit to those who proved unworthy of it, or by an overweening confidence in men's promises, there is, it is probable, enough remaining to quiet all these generous apprehensions of the community. And even if the provision were less, we must be allowed to say that the Misses Greeley are in the hands of immediate friends who will care for them with assiduous fidelity and unremitting tenderness, and who will recognize and repay the debt of grateful honor due to their father—a debt which it is strongly felt can never be adequately discharged. A sympathizing public may confide in our assurance that the young ladies are now the wards of those who will be glad as well as able to care for their every want and comfort, and to see to it that the death of their father shall make no change in their methods of life and their resources.

We announce the determination of these ladies at their own urgent request. While they are anxious not to be regarded as wanting in a grateful sense of the great kindness which prompted the subscription, they must be allowed to take the kindly will for the kindly deed. With a thousand heartfelt thanks, the proffered bounty is declined. There may be other methods of exhibiting the public liberality, methods by which the memory of Mr. Greeley may be perpetuated, and which would be grateful not merely to his children, but to the whole broad circle of his admirers. If these should commend themselves to the public approbation they would certainly be regarded by his daughters with a gratitude equal to that which so much kindness has already inspired.

Mr. Joseph Einstein, a horse dealer well known on Fifth street, has been attacked with a strange and alarming disease. He is the owner of about twenty horses, all of which were attacked with the epizooty, and while washing the nostrils of some of them, a day or two since, the mucous flowing from them came in contact with an open cut on his hand. Not noticing it at the time, he was afterward unable to account for the strange illness that took possession of him. His flesh began to fall away his eyes grew watery, and, worst, of all, a full and steady stream of mucous matter began to discharge itself from his nose. In alarm he consulted doctors, and after a lengthened examination it was found that his system had been poisoned from the matter running from the corrupt animals. In short, he has the horse disease. The symptoms are almost exactly similar, and although up to this time no fears are entertained that he will die, there is no knowing what the developements may be. He is under constant scrutiny of several physicians, who will report progress.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of W. H. Powers, deceased, late of the borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, Pa., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough, therefore, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay, and all those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice. *Estate of John Doherty, dec'd.*—Letters of administration on the estate of John Doherty, late of the borough of Bridgewater, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to make known the same to the undersigned without delay

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