The Beaver Argus.

WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., December 18, 1872.

EDWIN FORREST, one of the most successful theatrical performers this country has ever produced, died at his home in Philadelphia, on last Thursday morning, aged 67 years.

ON the 10 inst., Goneral Banks of Massachusetts offered a bill in the House of Representatives, to fix the President's salary at $50,000 a year after the 4th of March, 1873. Also, proposing an amendment of the Constitution providing that the President shall hold office for six years and be ineligible for re-election: that the President and the Vice President shall be elected directly by the voters on the same day that the election for Representatives to Congress takes place.

The bill was refered to the appropriate committee of the House.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM gets a square lift in Vermont. The Legislature of that State, passed a resolution a few days ago instructing their Senators and Representatives in congress to use their influence and votes in favor of a reform in the civil service of the country. Mr. Willard Hemp of that State presented this resolution in the House on last Thursday. It was referred. The same Representative at the same time, also presented a resolution passed by his State's Legislature, asking for the abolition of the Franking privilege. A similar disposition was made of it. It is to be hoped that Vermont will not only push these reform movements but that help will come to her from many of the other States. Reform is needed, and it can only be brought about by persistent effort and united action.

THE One-Term principle makes its appearance early in the House, in the form of a Constitutional Amendment, proposed by Gen. Banks, providing the term six years and making an incumbent ineligible to re-election. The other features of the measure will commend themselves to popular approval; but for these cardinal points we bespeak candid, non-partisan consideration. Is it not better that a President should be subject neither to the temptation nor the imputation of using the vast and constantly increasing patronage of his office to further his personal ends? Is it not better that the one term should be a longer one? Now, if ever, these questions may be dispassionately answered. There is no personal interest to be defended. No man can think that it is a blow at him, or at his party. We are little likely to have soon an era of greater good feeling. The President can have no motive to hinder this most effective of methods for Civil Service Reform. Shall it not at least have an impartial hearing?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE alleged diamond discoveries in Arizona have proved to be not only a delusion, but a wicked deception. The whole thing turns out to a fraud of the worst description. It seems that plan was originated by a few unprincipled individuals, of salting a number of gems in the earth at certain places, and then connecting advertisements relative to the "wonderful diamond discoveries" subsequently made by them in the same localities. The news naturally spread all over the country like wildfire, causing Australia to be forgotten and South Africa to sink into insignificance; and numbers of sanguine persons are even now on their way to California to obtain a share of the spoils. Measures supposed to be lying broadcast about the foot of the mountains of the far West, they will discover the extent of the deception when it is too late to avoid it.

THE House Banking and Currency Committee last week authorized Mr. Hooper to present, with a favorable report, his bill to prevent the circulation of counterfeit, altered and spurious United States and national bank notes. The bill is a useful one, and provides that any officer of a national bank who may receive, or who may be offered in business, any counterfeit United States or national bank note, is authorized and required to write or stamp plainly upon the face of such note the word "counterfeit." In case of altered or spurious notes those words shall, in like manner, be stamped upon the notes. The Committee again briefly considered the case of the Tenth National Bank of New-York, which, it is alleged, aided H. N. Smith in making a corner in greenbacks by locking up last Winter $5,000,000 of that circulation. A special sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Lowell, Hooper, and Randall, and from this fact it is thought that the investigation is to be resumed with renewed vigor than was last year. It is probable that the Committee will be required to visit New-York.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, we think, very properly rebukes the partisan spirit of the Republican members of the United States Senate, which exhibited itself in all its offensiveness when it tempted the majority to deny any one an opportunity to say a kind word in honor of Horace Greeley. The Senate, as is often the case, was not touched by the generous spirit which pervaded the country upon the sad decease of the great journalist. The House, which is nearer to the people and always more truthfully reflects their sentiments than the Senate, took a nobler course and listened to the words of Mr. Davis upon the death of Horace Greeley with respectful attention. The same generous spirit which seemed to pervade the country, and found expression in nearly all journals was present in the House, but it was a stranger in the Senate. The *Press* says:

It will not be recorded to the credit of the present Republican United States Senate that while a Republican President, General Grant, was attending the funeral of his dead competitor a partisan majority in that same Senate refused to allow two Republicans the poor privilege of saying some kind words in honor of a journalist who did more for the Republican cause than all the leaders in this ineffable meanness could have done had they lived uncounted centuries. The Republicans of the House took a manlier course when they refused to accept the resignation of General Banks, and when they allowed Mr. Dawes to speak some words for Horace Greeley. Is our Senate about to assume entire possession of the Government? Is a temporary majority of that body preparing to fulfil the prophecy of John Adams, when he substantially said the Senate would ultimately control the Executive and the popular branch of Congress? The remorseless removal of Liberal Republicans from the standing committees, in the face of President Grant's magnanimous example, and the offensive refusal to allow a few kind words to be said for Horace Greeley, reminds us of the reckless proscription of the dark pro-slavery times. Our Senatorial masters are sowing a storm that may close in a whirl-wind.

HERE is a bit of good news for the ex-soldiers of the late war. The House of Representatives on last Thursday passed a Soldier's Bounty Land bill of which the following is synopsis; That every private soldier, musician and officer who served in the U. S. army during the late war for a period of ninety days, and was honorably discharged, including troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled an act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington and for other purposes, approved February 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine and officer, and other person who served in the navy of the United States or in the marine corps during the late war for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and the widow of any such soldier, musician, seaman or officer, or if there be no such widow, his orphan children under tweny-one years of age, shall be entitled to enter a quantity of public lands, not mineral, not to exceed 160 acres which shall be composed of continuous tracts according to legal subdivisions, including alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any public railroad or other public work, or other land subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States, and receive a certificate of such entry without payment of any government fees.

Section two—That such entry shall be made in the name of the person entitled as above to make the same in person or by agent under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, and patent for lands so entered shall be issued only to such soldier, musician, seaman or officer, or to his widow or orphan children, provided for in the first action of this act, but no sale of such land or any interest therein or power of attorney authorizing such sale, or other contract or agreement in any wise affecting or concerning any such land made, executed or entered into prior to the issuing of the patent therefor and the actual delivery of the same to the person to whom issued, shall be of any effect whatever, but shall be null and void.

Section three—That the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe rules and regulations to carry the several provisions of this act into effect.

The bill as amended then passed—yeas 116, nays, 55.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where it is believed, it will encounter fierce opposition.

PREVIOUS to the late elections THE ARGUS, on several occasions, asserted that the editor of *The Beaver Radical* and the ring to which he belongs was not influenced by patriotic and conscientious motives in his advocacy of republican principles, and his desire for the election of its candidates; but that the incentive to action and support was his desire to control the "spoils of office," which he looked upon as peculiarly the property of the victors. This is the doctrine of Simon Cameron, the chief of the ring to which Mr. Quay belongs; and that ring is held together only by "the cohesive attraction of public plunder." Hence, it was no matter of astonishment that Cameron, Hartranft and other Pennsylvania ring-politicians, immediately after the result of the election was ascertained, visited Washington city in a body and demanded that the President should appoint the man dictated by them as post-master of Philadelphia. They considered themselves entitled to all the credit of carrying the elections of Pennsylvania triumphantly for Grant; and that he would have the audacity to ignore their dictation in the matter of an appointment, was considered out of the question. To their mortification and chagrin, he did do so. He appointed another man. In fact, he snubbed them. They resolved upon revenge. Cameron is supposed to have issued his orders to his satellites throughout the commonwealth to attack Grant's administration; and, craftily, insidiously, but effectively they are commencing the political revolution by cautioning the Republican party against the danger of centralizing power in the hands of the President. The last *Radical* contains a labored article on the subject of the danger of centralization and despotism, unless arrested by a change in the policy of the administration. After asserting that the doctrines of State Rights, as advocated by Jefferson, Jackson and Calhoun, had been carried too far by the Democratic party, and had been overruled by the late war, the editor goes on to say, that since the "war closed there was no longer a necessity" that the General Government should disregard the powers of the States, which they had done "for self-preservation" during its continuance. But, "it is hard to relinquish power once exercised, and very easy to find excuse for not doing so." They are afraid the party will not do so. The *Radical* says;

"The tendency, however, is from one extreme to another, and from State Rights we are on the high road to Centralization, and that is the highway to despotism."

The *Radical* editor then deplores the possibility of a law being passed authorizing Government to take charge of telegraph lines, and says:

"Is there not great danger now that our party will fly to the other extreme, and that therein consists just cause of apprehension for the future of our country? The effort to give the Government control of the telegraph lines and railroad companies, thus controlling almost the entire business interests of the country, and the complacency with which such propositions are regarded are indicative of danger. The people are blinded by false reasoning, and are rushing headlong upon quicksands as dangerous as those just escaped. It is time this tendency was checked, and the States restored to their proper position in the Federal Government before it is too late." * * *

Had the President appointed Cameron's man to office, and shown a disposition to obey the behest of the ring in Pennsylvania in regard to future appointments, regardless of Civil Service Reform, we should have had no such lecture as was contained in the last *Radical*.

JOHN CHINAMAN CROWDS OUT BROTHER JONATHAN AND JOHN BULL.—The Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, a few days ago, introduced Chinamen into the forge-room of their establishment, and the American and English workmen, not taking kindly to the pig-tails or liking their company, refused to be associated with them, and rather than be forced to work with them, quit the room, and having received their pay left the premises entirely.—*Radical.*

We have not, hitherto, taken any part in the Chinese question as it has developed itself at Beaver Falls, and what we shall say upon it now will be said upon our own responsibility, and without consultation with any of the parties financially interested in the subject. Our view of the question may not be the popular one, but it shall be expressed nevertheless. And it occurs to us just here, that not only the *Radical* but a number of our Pittsburgh exchanges are pursuing a course in relation to that question which is both foolish and wicked. *These Chinamen are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. The same God who made us made them, and our common Creator gave us the whole earth as our habitation. He did not say to us, "You live here and work here;"* and to the Chinaman, "You live there, and work there." He gave us and them liberty to go whithersoever we felt inclined, and wherever our interest led us. Our own law-givers, catching the spirit of the Divine idea, framed and adopted laws encouraging immigration to our shores; and these acts do not only invite the Germans, the English and the Irish, but say to all races and conditions of men: "Come hither, there is room here for all; help us to cultivate the soil, assist us to build our railroads, aid us in mining for our minerals and learn the art of converting them into implements of use, so that our country may not be slow in becoming rich and powerful." The laboring classes, of *all* countries, hear our invitation; some of them accept it; and if, on reaching here, they prove to be thriftless and shiftless—like the 500 Italians who landed at Castle Garden a few weeks ago, and have ever since been supported at the public expense—little or nothing is said about them, or against their coming; but if, like the Chinese, they hunt up work *at once, agree to perform it at a moderate price*, and pay for everything they purchase, they are insultingly called "yellow clay-baked" fellows; and the new-papers shout that "John Chinaman crowds out brother Jonathan and J. Bull." Is it Christian to treat industrious and well-behaved strangers in this way; and, what is of more importance to them, is it just? This much on the general aspects of the question: a few words now on its Beaver Falls phase as we understand it:—

Fault is found with, and hard things are said of the owners of the Beaver Falls cutlery for having discharged men to whom they were paying a liberal salary, and hiring men in their place with Chinese laborers who have agreed to work at reduced wages. This may be true, but let us look at the cause which manifestly led to the change. It is a matter of public notoriety that until the introduction of Chinese labor into the works here referred to they were unproductive, and could not be made to yield current expenses. In fact they are reported to have been a source of heavy loss to their owners from week to week. These owners were, therefore, obliged to either procure cheaper labor or close them up entirely. They chose the first alternative, knowing well that a choice of the second would deal their town a blow from which it would take a long time to recover. Under these circumstances they were most assuredly justified in making the change from dearer to cheaper labor. But there is still another view of the question to be taken: The merchant buys his goods where he can get them the cheapest; the mechanic purchases material where he can strike the lowest figure; the contractor pays no more for hands than he can avoid; the publisher obtains the services of his printer at as small a salary as possible; and laborers, on the other hand, go where they can get the most for their labor. This is the custom of the world now, as it has been for ages upon ages in the past. And yet when the owners of the Beaver Falls cutlery works, reluctantly though it be, fall into it in the management of their business, they are denounced as though they were preying upon the blood, and flesh and bones of their fellow-beings. Is not this clamor against them both foolish and wicked?

HERE AND THERE.

The tract of land owned by the *Pamunky tribe of Indians* in king William's county, Va., embraces 1,466 acres, but only about 760 are arable. They have one school, one Baptist church, built in 1865, and three ministers. Every one above the age of fifteen years is a member of the church. The tribe numbers eighty-five. Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting. They also engage, but not very largely, in the cultivation of the soil. They elect their chief, and he holds the office as long as he discharges his duties faithfully. Thomas Cook is their chief at this time.

—The Washington *Chronicle* is responsible for the following new story of the Old Commoner: A few days before Thad. Stevens died, some admirer intimated that in the event of his death there was no one then in the House to take his place as its leader. The cynical old man repeated the word "Leader," saying: "Does anybody think that I am such a fool as to think that I have ever been a leader? Members that have wanted mean and dangerous work done and were too decent or cowardly to do it themselves, have approached me, trying to make me believe that I was a leader. I have been fool enough to take the bait many times, and, on a vote, the cowards have always to a man abandoned the leader. Oh, I've been a great leader."

—Here is a story which might cut a very pretty figure in one of Charles Read's novels. It is told by *The Liverpool Mercury*. Some years ago a young man of Chester, respectively connected, for some dishonest transactions, was transported. Lately, an old gentleman in Chester died, leaving an estate of about £39,000; and it now turns out that the ne'er do-well, who has, however, been doing very well in Australia, is his sole heir. The man, however, has obtained his liberty, has settled in Australia as a prosperous sheep farmer, and it is doubtful if he will care to return to the scene of his youthful follies, even to become a Cheshire landholder, he can do so.

—How various and how mysterious are the phenomena of the life matrimonial! What a queer story is this which comes to us from Hull in England! Mrs. Taylor, wife of a cooper, eloped with his clerk, a young man of 19, and also with the cooper's money and jewelry. The absconding pair were absent for a week, when they came back of their own accord. Then it was that the injured husband showed that he was of a mighty forgiving disposition, for he received the wicked wife and the unfaithful clerk into his house again. Then came the constable and arrested the clerk, at which his master expressed the greatest grief, sending him bedding to the police station, and sending him also the frail Mrs. Taylor, to comfort him. Then he withdrew the action and offered to bail the prisoner, which he was allowed to do, when this singular husband left the court apparently much relieved.

—The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Chicago came in recently with a most melancholy presentment. The jurors told the Court tha it was almost useless for a grand jury to find an indictment against a criminal. He might be tried, and convicted, and sentenced, and then most probably he would be pardoned. The jurors hinted pretty strongly that if assassins were thus allowed to go free, it would be necessary for the people to take the administration of justice into their own hands. Judge Rogers, who was on the bench, was by no means pleased with this plain speaking, for he told the jurors that they were presumptuous, and that their hints in regard to a Vigilance Committee were in bad taste, and could not be too severely reprimanded. After this he dismissed the jury, which retired with such meekness as it could muster.

—A most remarkable case of conscience comes to us from Boston. From a door-step of that most conscientious town, a few mornings since, was stolen a pitcher containing a pint of milk. What pangs of remorse the thief suffered we can only infer from the fact that upon a subsequent morning the pitcher was returned to its accustomed place, and in it were found four cents, the value of the stolen milk, which the thief had probably drank for his breakfast, and so could not return. We should really like to know whether it was the lacteal fluid, souring on his stomach, which occasioned his remorse.

THE MISSES GREELEY.

[Chicago Times Letter.]

MISS IDA GREELEY.

The eldest, whose name is constantly mentioned as having lost her is too absorbed in her real grief to discover through the press all the many impleasant things which associate her name with that of Mr. Hempstead.

She not only was never promised to him in marriage, but such a thought was never entertained by her, and whatever hopes the poor fellow may have entertained and been unwise enough to express to his friends, Miss Greeley was wholly ignorant of them, until she saw her engagement mentioned in the gossip of a newspaper.

The writer *knows* this to be true. Miss Greeley is not the young lady to desire the position of a heroine in a tragedy. Heaven knows she has suffered enough in her young years already. Since she has been fourteen years old she has been almost constantly by the bedside of a suffering mother, never murmuring, never showing weariness by her manner, and only that her cheeks had a way of growing very white at times, no one could have discovered an evidence that she was aware that her life was not like that of other young girls. The quiet smile never wholly faded out of her face, no matter how vividly other young ladies drew pictures of gay society and the pleasures belonging to her years and position.

Of the many heroines of whom I have read, and the few whom I have seen, for patient and continued endurance, and for sweet and endless endeavor to make whole the broken life of a mother by the sacrifice of her entire girlhood, Ida Greeley ranks first and most glorious. A man or woman may risk a life, and perhaps give it away entirely under some sudden and compelling inspiration; but it is the long days of self-renunciation, which come one by one, each requiring the same amount of sacrifice, and each one repeating the last more pittifully, which crowns Ida Greeley a saint. And yet she is unconscious of her greatness. Doubtless, she would be amazed should she find her name written among heroic women. The truly great are usually unaware of their moral magnitude.

Miss Ida possesses literary ability, which is somewhat remarkable when devoted to the descriptive, and with opportunity and leisure for study, doubtless she will develop genious. Her sterling qualities of self-forgetfulness, persistent endeavors, quick sympathies and sweet womanliness, are qualities which are rare in degree, and, with quick intellectual perceptions, will make her a woman of extraordinary power.

MISS GABRIELLE GREELEY,

during the last year, has shared her sister's ever increasing duties, as nurse in her mother's sick room, and the beautiful girl has grown sweeter and still more beautiful, because of the sensibilities which have dawned in her heart and blushed out in her face. A few evenings before her mother's decease, and before the coming stroke of death was felt to be approaching, at a pleasant little party, I heard an elderly gentleman, who as certainly believed that Mr. Greeley would be elected as he believed in the promises of the bible, say to Miss Gabrielle:

"I suppose you anticipate much pleasure in the White House."

"No," said she gravely, "I have been hindered from study by mama's long illness, and the necessity of traveling with her, and I am far behind girls of my age in cultivation. Besides, I am weary of seeing strangers, and in the White House I should never escape them. If it would not disappoint papa to be defeated, I had much rather remain in school." Few girls of fifteen could have said that.

In their mother's death, these young girls forgot the political strife raging around them, and scarcely knew of the defeat, even when it came. Their father was so stunned with sore grief that they did not at first observe a deeper bruise upon his heart when one more blow fell upon him, although it turned his brain and murdered him. The mother was a rarely beautiful woman, with a splendor of eyes, and a marvel of delicacy in color, while her hair was a wonder to her friends, even up to the day she died, so dark and luxuriant, and fine and long was it. Her wit was keen, her perceptions incisive and alert, always penetrating to the depths of a deception, to which she was merciless. Her love of truth, about which there was no drapery or affections of any sort whatever, and her instant exposure of disguises, gave her a reputation for severity which was misunderstood by strangers.

Her friendships were sweet and deep and true, and her ambitions were far more intense than her husband's, if such a condition of mind were possible.

She said to the writer when in a confidential talk:

"If I possessed the health, the youth, and the advantages of my daughters, I would shake the world," and she would. You could see that she spoke truth by the flashing of her eyes, and that subtle expression of power which cannot be explained, but which was always fully understood by those who looked in her face. It was her heroic will that saved her life through so many years of illness. Common women would have died, but she recognized the demands which the world, and self-imposed duties, made upon her husband, and she determined to remain long enough to see her daughters fully grown, or mature enough to stand upon their individual forces, and she did.

Inheriting such extraordinary capabilities from both father and mother, Mr. Greeley's daughters can not fail to be an honor to the memory of both.

HYDROPHOBIA OR NOT?

Horrible Death of a Man in Chicago—Bitten by a Dog Over Twenty Years Ago.

From the Chicago Times.

John C. Strickly, engineer on the fire engine William James, died at his late residence, No. 130 West Adams street, at about five o'clock on last evening. The symptoms of his disease indicating strongly that he had hydrophobia. He was in perfect health up to last Thursday evening, when feeling slightly unwell he left the engine house and went home. Shortly after his arrival he was seized with violent convulsions and a physician was summoned but found, after examining the symptoms which his patient exhibited, that he was unable to do anything for him. The patient continued to grow rapidly worse until yesterday morning, when Drs. Andrews, Ingalls, Seely, and Clark were called in, and these held a consultation during the day, but were unable to determine the nature of his disease exactly. Some of his symptoms indicated hydrophobia. At the sight of water or even the mention of it the patient would be seized with violent convulsions some of which would last for a considerable length of time, during which he suffered the most intense agony. His other symptoms, however, were of a character totally different from those heretofore observed in patients afflicted, and since neither his friends nor himself could remember of his ever having been bitten by a dog, except in one instance, over twenty years ago, the physicians were unable to decide upon the real nature of his disease. The convulsions followed each other at intervals of from fifteen minutes to half an hour on yesterday, until about five o'clock, when death relieved him of his intense sufferings. He retained full possession of his faculties up to the last moment.

NEW ORLEANS.

Pinchback Recognized by the Authorities at Washington as the Head of the Legal Government of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—The Eighth District Court to-day issued an order for the arrest of Pinchback, Lowe, Lowland, Pitchback, etc., who was protected by deputy marshals, and No attempt was made to use force in executing the order of court. Pinchback signed the act yesterday abolishing the Eighth District Court. Clinton, the new State Auditor, was installed in office to-day. Mechanic's Institute Legislature took action regarding recalcitrant members. Senate passed a resolution declaring the seats of all absent to-morrow, without good cause, vacant.

The following has been issued and explains itself:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NEW ORLEANS, December, 12.—To the people of Louisiana: It is my duty to make known that the President of the United States has formally and officially recognized the State Government of Louisiana, to the head of which I have been called under the constitution of Louisiana. The following dispatch has been received, and is published for the information of all law-abiding citizens of the State, to-wit:

WASHINGTON, December 12.—Acting Governor Pinchback, New Orleans, Louisiana: Let it be understood that you are recognized by the President as the lawful executive of Louisiana, and the body assembled at Mechanic's Institute as the lawful Legislature; and it is suggested that you make proclamation to that effect, and also that all necessary assistance will be given to you and the Legislature herein recognized to protect the State from disorder and violence.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

Now, therefore, I, P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor, and Acting Governor of the State, do issue this my proclamation, counseling and commanding all citizens to recognize, support and give obedience to the government of the State so recognized. I counsel and command all persons who may be participating in any illegal assembly claiming to be the Legislature of the State assembled elsewhere than at the State-house, "the Mechanic's Institute," to disperse. I request all citizens to aid in maintaining peace and order and obedience to the lawfully constituted authorities, and further more in the discharge of executive duties all combinations of whatever pretence or authority they may allege for their action that they will be held to a strict account for their conduct in the premises and be punished to the utmost extent of the law for the violation of good order of society or disregard of the dignity and peace of the State, and I now command and will enforce obedience to all laws which may have been enacted or may be enacted by the General Assemply of the State now in session at the State-House.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State affixed at New Orleans, this 12th day of December, 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
Acting Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor:
GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

The President and His Late Opponent.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says.

The President's attendance at the funeral of Horace Greeley, and the parliamentary success of Mr. Cameron in securing a premature adjournmen of the senate, and preventing the utterance of the kindly words that trembled on the lips of sympathizing friends, are the events that are receiving a public estimate corresponding with their suggestive contrast.

President Grant, I hazard nothing in saying, was never heard to utter a word in derogation of Horace Greeley. Before the two became rivals for the executive office, the latter, in his capacity as a journalist, was severe in his comments upon the official acts of the President and the policy of his administration; but the President was satisfied with the defense of his political friends, and treasured up no feeling of personal resentment. When success was achieved, the sorrow and disappointment of his late rival called for his sympthy, and it was accorded warmly and heartily. When the startling announcement was received—"It is done"—no one was more deeply moved than President Grant. His attendence at the funeral was no mere form. He went in obedience to a magnanimous impulse, to attest his appreciation of one whose power af intellect and purity of life had commanded respect and emulation. For this the President is receiving commendation and honor from every portion of the country and from men of all political creeds.

How different is it with Mr. Cameron! An opportunity was afforded him to gratify a petty resentment towards the dead, by the springing of a parliamentary trap. And he did it. By insisting upon the adjournment of the senate, he smothered the utterance of a word of respect in that body, to the memory of a man who had arrived at the greatest eminence ever attained by one of his profession. It was a spiteful kick at a dead foe; and it was a triumph that afforded gratification to but one living man—Simon Cameron.

I spoke of the contrast between the acts of the two men. It is very great and each successful.

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Enters upon a new year, which it will be the aim of its proprietors to make the brightest and most useful in its history.

Increasing business in all its departments has recently made additions and improvements necessary in its mechanical arrangements, so that now

The "Gazette" is the Largest Daily Paper Printed in Pennsylvania.

With this has come added efficiency to its editorial, commercial and news departments, fully keeping it abreast with the great journals of the country in all the essentials of an interesting and instructive newspaper.

ITS GENERAL PURPOSE

This will be to intelligently discuss all public questions from a progressive standpoint. It will give a cordial and enlightened support to the organization, principles and representatives of the Republican Party, as the best means of maintaining national unity and the equal rights of all under the Constitution. THE GAZETTE does not believe the mission of that party accomplished with the success of its great elemental principles, nor that it should be allowed to fall into the dry-rot of political decay, or made a mere machine for personal promotion. It has other and higher duties, looking to fostering an exalted Patriotism, promoting Universal Education, making Economy and Fidelity the watchwords of the public service, State and Social and advancing all Politics of the great Progressive Party on the principles of Reform. Believing that all needful Reforms are possible within the Republican Party, the GAZETTE will seek to promote them therein, rather than create schism and disorganization; but to be effective in this respect, it will hold itself free to criticise and condemn where censure is demanded by the interests of the Party or the People. Independent of cliques, leadership or combinations, it will aspire to represent and advise its great constituency with frankness and honesty

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENT

In respect to the early publication of News, the GAZETTE will have increased advantages during the year. The Globe is now encircled by the Telegraph, and its membership of the great Press Association for obtaining intelligence from every quarter of the world, places the GAZETTE on an equality with the Metropolitan journals of this country and Europe. Its Commercial Reports, home and abroad, are noted for their accuracy and absolute freedom from speculative influences. Its Local Intelligence is gathered by a corps of active and reliable reporters, securing to our readers the first news of most important Home events. During the sessions of Congress and the Legislature and Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, Special Correspondents at Washington, Harrisburg and Philadelphia will group in attractive form the salient features of their proceedings. The highest aim of journalism is now the speedy and correct transmission of news in all its important details. The GAZETTE accepts this as the only limits of its enterprise.

The Weekly Gazette

Has now a circulation far in excess of any political journal published in Pennsylvania. It demands and receives careful supervision in all its departments. Its day of publication is so arranged as to suit all the mails from this city. Its price is fixed at a figure purposely low to attract a large subscription list, making it the Cheapest and Largest Paper of the kind in the State.

Its Editorial, News, Commercial, River, Financial, Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Literary Departments will be conducted with the same earnest desire to command the public approbation which has already been conspicuously manifested, and which confessedly regards the GAZETTE as the special organ and most reliable reporter for the leading interest of Western Pennsylvania.

The Market Reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are a standard authority in commercial circles throughout this region. Its files are acceptable as authority for reference in the courts of the county in important issues, to determine the rulings of prices at any given period in dispute.

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Election Notice.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, New Brighton, December 12, 1872.

The Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County, are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the election of NINE (9) DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in New Brighton, on the SECOND TUESDAY (14th day) of JANUARY next (1873), between the hours of twelve o'clock, m., and 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day. By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.
dec18:3w

New Advertisements.

A. HANAUER,

BROADWAY,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

MILLINERY,

Fancy Goods,

LACES,

TRIMMINGS

NOTIONS

DRESS & CLOAK MAKING,

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Best Department

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dec4:tf

Miscellaneous.

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DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, GENTS' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Furs, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valices and Notions.

Assortment always Complete and Prices very Low.

Beaver Falls, December 4, 1872, tf

M. SCHIFF

Dry-Goods at auction prices for sixty days only! M. Schiff, New-Brighton, is determined to close out his entire Stock of Dry-Goods regardless of cost, in as short a time as possible, as M. SCHIFF intends to devote all his attention in the future to the

Manufacture of Woolen and Cotton Hosiery.

Those who want bargains are respectfully invited to call at once, and they will have a chance to make their selection out of a Well Selected Stock.

oct18m.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

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CITY.

dec18 1y

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Book-Keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, TIME UNLIMITED. $50.00.

Enter at any time. Send for a Circular and Specimen of Penmanship. Address

dec18-4w.] N. SHAFFER.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphan's Court of Beaver county, in the matter of the final account (Real) of Daniel Figley, administrator of the estate of Henry Baker, deceased.

SEAL And now, to wit: November 13th, 1872, John M. Buchanan, esq., an auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the administrator, to and among those legally entitled thereto, From the record. JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Court House in Beaver, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

dec18 td JOHN M. BUCHANAN, *Auditor.*

Miscellaneous.

B 5 B

SPECIALTIES

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128 FEDERAL Street,

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DoubleCape&DolmanCloaks

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PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BOGGS & BUHL.

128 Federal St.,

Apr10,'72:1y] ALLEGHENY, PA

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, he refers 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.

nov27 6w W. S. MORGAN, Ex'r.

The Largest and Best Stock of

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WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS

Of our own Manufacture, will be found

At the Mammoth Furniture Establishment of

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The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh, we respectfully solicit a visit to our warerooms. Don't forget the place, 75 and 77 Seventh Av., Pittsburgh.

—We challenge the world for prices in the same quality of material and workmanship of our goods.

Cut this out nov26:3m

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, have 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.

nov6:6w SAS. H DOHERTY, Adm'r.

JNO. P. DEAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

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No. 81 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American, English, and German Cutlery, Spencer & Nicholson Files, Disston's Saws, and Boynton's Lightning Saws, Beatty's and Yerkes' and Plumb's matchets; Eastern Manufactures and Pittsburgh Novelty Locks and Latches, Mantles, Lipping, tt's and Graff's Axes, Axes and Howland's Scovels, Blacksmiths' Tools, Ohio Tools, Cow Planes; Coil, Trace and other Chains, New London W. B. Globe, National and Burr Horse Nails; Fire Irons, Stands, Shovels and pokers; Pratt & Clothes Wringers, and a full line of general Hardware at the LOWE T Market RATES

Agent for Park Bros. & Co's Steel nov26:6m

Rowell & Co.'s Advertisements.

Agents Wanted for Colden

Child's Commentator

On the BIBLE for the HOME CIRCLE 1,200 pages, 250 Engravings. The best enterprise of the year for agents. Every family will have it. *Nothing like it now published.* For circulars address H. S. COMMERFORD & Co., 738 Park Row, N. Y.

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$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. nov6, 1y

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GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN *Mustard.*—Wholesale to the trade. Single cakes sent prepaid, on receipt of $1. WM. BERMAN, T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa. 1w

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Beaver Falls, Pa., Nov. 25, 1872.—dec4tf

Miscellaneous.

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