The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor.

Beaver, Pa., January 22, 1873.

THE bill raising the Governor's salary from $5,000 to $10,000 per year was passed by the Legislature last week, and signed by the Governor.

THOMAS ROBINSON, esq., of the Butler *Eagle*, has been given a clerkship in the House at Harrisburg. The *Citizen* of Butler, is not particularly pleased with his appointment, and says some rather hard things about Messers. McKee and Waldron—the Representatives for that county—touching the matter, among others that they gave the place to Mr. R., in preference to a "one armed soldier."

CONGRESS has done little or nothing worthy of note within the past week, if we except the investigation of the Credit Mobilier scandal. The facts thus far developed in that disgraceful business implicate some ten or fifteen Congressmen, besides two or three Senators, and we regret to say, that Vice President Colfax's skirts are not as clean as we could desire. What makes the matter so much worse is the fact that nearly every Congressman who is now proven to have owned Mobilier stock at one time or another, denied, point blank last fall, that he ever had any interest in that organization or knew anything about its operations.

THE effort made by the "Specks" ring in Beaver Falls on Tuesday of last week, to defeat Messrs. John R. Eakin, M. Metzgar and one or two others—the first one named for School director and the latter for Council, proved a failure. These gentlemen, and their associates on the ticket, without a single exception, were all elected by handsome majorities, in spite of the miserable faction who have heretofore boasted that they carried the votes of that town in their "breeches pockets." The result shows that they were not trudging along with as much of it in their clothes as they supposed.

IF the evidence in the Kansas United States Senatorial case, now being taken by a committee of the Senate formed for that purpose, can be relied upon, Caldwell ought to be expelled from the United States Senate forthwith. That his election to that honorable body was procured corruptly, is clearly shown in the testimony above referred to. $15,000 is shown to have been given to an aspirant named Carney, for the same position, and $7,000 more was divided among members of the Legislature for their votes. Caldwell should be sent home, and Kansas ordered to make a new deal. After that is done a committee should be formed to investigate the manner of Patterson's election in South Carolinia.

GENERAL Harry White seems to have more "cheek" than any other person in Pennsylvania. He is a member of the State Senate, and also a member of the Constitutional Convention. Both bodies are in session at the present time—one at Harrisburg, the other at Philadelphia; would be at the Quaker city, yet if he has honored the Convention yet with his presence, the fact has not been recorded by the newspapers. Perhaps, however, after he gets everything "set up" to his liking at the Capital, he may go down to Philadelphia and give the Constitutional machine a turn or two just for variety. Of course he will draw his salary from both bodies, and whoever protests against operations of this character is "not a good party man."

H. BUCHER SWOOPE, esq., and a few other politicians of Pittsburgh are about to start a new evening paper in that city to be called the *Telegraph*. The objective point of the movement is said to be the complete annihilation of the two afternoon papers already established there, viz., the *Chronicle and the Leader*. We suspect that Mr. Swoope and his associates will learn after awhile that their undertaking is no child's play, and we suspect again, that Col. Quay, ex-editor of the *Radical*, could tell them so now, if he was interrogated on that point. He embarked in a similar enterprise in this county four years ago. When he started his paper, only three months of life was allotted to the ARGUS; subsequently the time was extended to one year. Still the ARGUS refused to die, and after four years of persistent effort, and the expenditure of nearly a mint of money, the gallant Col. seeing this paper as vigorous as ever, withdrew from the field and turned his weapons of warfare over into other hands. He will hardly go into the breaking-down-newspaper business again. What was his experience in that line, we believe will be Mr. Swoope's.

Towns and Beaver Falls against the liquor traffic in those towns indicates unmistakably the will of the people of the whole county on that question. In one of the places named the whisky interest had a strong and seemingly secure hold. If there was a locality anywhere in the county where that interest had reason to take pride in its strength, and felt like laughing at the efforts of its assailants, that locality was Beaver Falls. Yet right there, when the issue was fairly made up, and the opposing forces were brought face to face in a trial of strength, the reformers carried the field by a large majority. In New Brighton the majority against license was much heavier, but in that borough the opposition was far less formidable. In fact little or no effort was made there to resist the prohibition tide.

From these results the friends of no license take great courage, and if any of them doubted a month ago the success of the prohibitory movement, these doubts are now removed, and a sweeping victory in the county is confidently looked for at the March elections.

As the temperance question is the absorbing one in this county at the present time, and as its voters will soon be called upon to decide in favor of license or against the traffic in liquors, we submit a few facts gathered from authentic sources. The closing of saloons on Sunday in Chicago has resulted just as a similar embargo on the sale of liquor did in New York, viz., reduced the number of arrests nearly one-half. From August 11 to October 20, 1872, when the saloons were open, there were arrested on Sundays, 103 persons for drunkenness; 402 for being both drunk and disorderly; and for disorder 727, a total of 1,532. From October 20 to December 20, the saloons were shut on Sundays, and the total number of arrests fell to 833. Of these 285 were for drunkenness, 203 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and 345 for simple disorder. This diminution was effected, though in some parts of the city the law was not thoroughly enforced. During the period that the saloons were open there were several murders and murderous assaults, while during the time that the saloons were shut only one murder has occurred. Such facts and figures speak for themselves.

TUESDAY morning's papers inform us that at the session of the legislature on the preceeding evening tellers were appointed and nominations made for United State Senator.

In the Senate Mr. Graham nominated Cameron; Latta, W. A. Wallace, Dailey, Henry M. Phillips, of Philadelphia; Brockway, Hendrick B. Wright, and Josephs, Samuel J. Randall.

We are furnished with the additional information that Mr. Quay will be Hartranft's Secretary of the Commonwealth, and that either Dimmick or Armstrong will be his Attorney General.

A MAN named Richardson, living at a small town in the State of New York, has settled a little difficulty in his household, with a degree of ability and coolness which might be advantageously practised by all husbands so situated. It appears that his domestic peace was invaded by a sea captain named Burger. Mr. Richardson discovered the fact, but instead of shooting Burger, or railing at Mrs. Richardson, he quietly gave the latter a portion of the household property, also making an equal dividend of their children, and directed her to go in peace. Then he proceeded to take a social drink with Burger. The people of the village when they heard of the scandal assembled in expectation of witnessing bloodshed, but saw instead sin so severely lashed by scorn that they must have drawn a wholesome moral from the affair. Richardson's plan of solving domestic difficulties is widely approved, and commended much above the ordinary practice of shooting the offending parties.—*Pitts. Dispatch.*

THE down-street Prof. is supposed to have wrestled vigorously for a whole night last week with an article he found in the ARGUS of the 15th. By daylight he came to the conclusion that we had stolen it from the Pittsburgh *Mail*. Now if the Prof. can only be induced to take another tussle with that same article we will venture the opinion that he will see that neither the *Mail* nor the ARGUS claimed to have made the "point" about Senator Rutan's ignorance of public opinion touching the telegraphic movement; but on the contrary, both distinctly accorded its author the only one it claimed to have made, was that "it is coming to be pretty generally understood that there is a huge snake in this effort to prevent the Government from taking charge of the telegraphic business of the country. Its complexion is not, however, understood by the uninitiated. Senator Rutan is believed to know all about its color, length, and capacity to yield." This "point," the Prof. was too dishonest to quote, and his delinquency in that particular serves to illustrate that when he stepped *into* the office of editor of the *Radical* he left his honor and truthfulness *outside*.

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* is beginning to realize that matters at Harrisburg are not as lovely as they might be, and utters this note of warning:

The Beaver *Radical*, through its correspondence at Harrisburg, mentions a rumor that Mr. Robert W. Mackey will be a candidate for State Senator, to succeed Hon. James L. Graham. We have the same authority for a statement that the election of State Treasurer will be fixed for next spring, so that the officer chosen may enter upon his duties at the commencement of the regular term in May or June. This would be exceedingly proper, but we doubt very much if it will be done. It is more likely, in view of the recent events at Harrisburg, that the term of the State Treasurer will be extended to another year, and an election ordered for next fall. It is even hinted that an effort will be made to prolong the term by legislative enactment for two years, and thus enable the present occupant of the place to handle the "unexpended balance" for three consecutive years without an election, other than that by the Legislature at the session of 1872. We do not think a proposition of this character, so manifestly unjust and inconsistent with the spirit that prompted the adoption of the Constitutional amendment last fall, in regard to the election of State Treasurer by the people, can be successfully carried through the Legislature, without the application of the whip and spur of the party managers, in the most outrageously offensive manner. It will be a dangerous thing to attempt. The argument in favor of Governor and Auditor General transpires in 1874, the election of State Treasurer should be postponed until that time; a very feeble pretext. But even if this project should carry in the Legislature, it seems to us there is a very easy way for the Constitutional Convention to upset it, especially as the delegates will not be disposed to permit smart operations in the Legislature to interfere with the work of reform they are pledged to carry out. At any rate, we don't think the "unexpended balance" will be the chief attraction of the State Treasurer's office after or possibly during the year of grace 1874.

—A newspaper in Iowa city gives rather a discouraging account of what the farmers in those "diggings" are doing, or rather not doing. Here is the price current: A pair of winter boots costs two loads of potatoes; a night's lodging, a load of oats; the wife wears five acres of wheat, the children each ten acres of corn; the price of an overcoat is a good four-year-old steer; of a Sunday suit, twenty fat hogs. The farm, too, wears a mortgage that is worse than hard-pan in the soil, and the annual tax rots the roof faster than rain.

—It is stated that the people of Maine are highly delighted with the result of their efforts to attract Swedish emigrants to that State by affording aid to them on their arrival, and until they are able to get a return for their labor, when the assistance rendered them is repaid by labor or works of public improvement. There are now 31,300 Swedish settlers within the borders of the State who have paid their own passage to this country, and brought hither $60,000 in money. In the colony of New Sweden, situated in the thinly settled northern portion of the State, there are now one hundred good houses and eighty-eight barns.

HERE AND THERE.

—A Philadelphia belle (did anybody ever hear of a Philadelphia girl who was not a belle?) worth $40,000 is to make Mosby, of Guerilla fame, happy by becoming Mrs. Mosby.

—A sewing circle was quickly broken up at Gardiner, Me., the other day by the innocent remark of a lady present: "I always had a great desire to know how a case of smallpox looked, so I called on a sick lady this afternoon just before coming to the circle."

A dispatch from Bombay says that a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake occured at Soonghur, a town in India; in a detached district of the Barada dominions, one hundred and fourteen miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in one town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there is much additional loss of life

—A farmer in Kentucky recently made a bet that he could husk eighty bushels of corn a day, but before he finished the job he ascertained that the man with whom he had made the bet was making arrangements to elope with his wife. He abandoned the job, lost the bet, but frustrated the designs of the couple to their amazement.

—Miss Lizzie Duffer, Miss Alice Hagey, and Miss Kate January, at the Murfreesboro, Tenn., Agricultural Fair, did contend for preeminence in the high art of cookery, the prize being a fine cooking-stove. Each young woman came at the appointed time, provided with provisions of her own selection, and in turn took charge of the cook-room. Miss January was the winner; and if it would be an object to any young fellow contemplating matrimony, she has, at least, a nice stove with which to start the housekeeping.

—Pittsburgh has got the oldest woman, for a fact, but she will not survive long, as her death is momentarily expected. She resides on the south side and is the oldest person, probably, now living in the State and perhaps in the United States. Her na me is Olivia Linn, and she is 117 years and four months old. Her maiden name was Davis, and she was born at Branchville Virginia. She has lived at Brownsville and other places in this State for forty years, and for the past two years with her daughter on the south side. She married when quite young and is the mother of eight children, the youngest of whom is now sixty-six years of age.

Later—Mrs Linn died on last Thursday.

—The revival of a letter written by Daniel Webster when he was Secretary of State, in 1841, to Thomas Ewing, then Secretary of the Treasury, is timely, bearing, as it does, upon the pernicious interference, now grown so fashionable, of federal office holders in State elections. The letter was as follows:

The President is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future.

It is therefore directed that no information be received, nor influence in popular elections, whether of State officers or officers of the government, and for whomsoever, or against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purposes will be regarded by him as a cause of removal.

—*Now look out for stories of fat hogs!* Granby, Conn., claims to have produced one which weighed, when dressed, 700 pounds. When this noble animal was doomed to die, farmers from far and near came flocking to the execution, and a guessing-box was established at ten cents per guess on the probable weight. When all was over, the guesser who had come nearest to the mark pocketed sixteen dollars. Again we read of great excitement about a pair of astonishingly ponderous swine killed last week in Hightstown, N. J. They weighed 1,355 pounds after slaughtering; but, singular to relate, they weighed less by 62 pounds the morning after they were killed. There were bets pending; and subsequently it was discovered that a 500-pound weight which had been used in the first weighing had been drilled so that it added 40 pounds more to the weight of the animals. Bets to the extent of $3,000 were pending, and the discovery of the fraud occasioned a lively time in that neighborhood. In cases in which the bets had been paid, suits have been brought to recover the money; there has been a great deal of swearing, and, on the whole, we think that betting on hogs is hardly a profitable or highly moral business.

Banks and Banking.

The Chicago *Times* holds the following views on currency and banking:

A Washington telegram says that the House Committee on Currency and Banking, "without the authority to issue circulating notes." This means, probably, that the committee have agreed on a bill extending all the privileges of the existing banking law; except the privilege of issuing circulation, to all who may wish to avail themselves thereof. This is a step in the right direction. If banking privileges are to be granted by the general government at all, there is no reason why they should not be granted equally to all. There is no propriety or justice in creating and maintaining a banking monopoly, any more than there is justice or propriety in creating and maintaining a railroad monopoly or a hotel monopoly. The banking and currency committee seem to perceive, however, that it will not do to extend the privilege of issuing circulation to all who may desire it. They seem to perceive that if banking were to be made free in this respect, there would be great danger of extreme inflation, with all its attendant evils. But if they can perceive this, why can they not perceive that the currency privilege is one which ought not to be granted at all? The government ought to grant no favors which cannot be granted equally to all who may desire them. Government ought not to create and foster monopolies of any kind. It ought not to say to the public, "You may enjoy all the privileges conferred by the banking law, except one, and that the most valuable one; that one must be reserved for the exclusive benefit of those who now enjoy it." If a privilege cannot be freely extended without detriment to the public interests, as it clearly cannot be in the matter of issuing circulating notes, then it ought to be withheld entirely. But our law-givers don't believe in shaping legislation in accordance with principles, and therefore they will see no impropriety in making banking free, except in so far as they prefer to have it remain a monopoly.

The last of John Brown's Men.

Osborne P. Anderson died at Washington week before last in his forty-fourth year. He was the son of Vincent Anderson, and was born in Sadsbury township, Chester county. Afterwards his father moved to West Chester, where he still lives. A colored blacksmith named Shadd, emigrated with his family into Canada, where the distinctions of color were not recognized. Osborne accompanied them. He learned the printing business there and acquired quite a fair education. Here he met John Brown, who induced him to join in the crusade which was to liberate the slaves of the South. At the head of this little army of seventeen white and five colored men, John Brown marched into Virginia and captured the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, on Sunday, October 17, 1859. On Monday morning, Anderson with five others were sent out to stir up the slaves of the neighborhood. By evening the Virginia militia had arrived at the town in large numbers, completely investigating the arsenal. There had been fighting going on all the afternoon, and only eight of the seventeen men inside were left unharmed. Unable to rejoin their comrades, Albert Hazlett, a white man, and Anderson crossed the Potomac in the evening to the Maryland side and, the *Republican* says, proceeded to the Kennedy farm—their rendezvous before the fight. Finding none of their companions there they marched on over the mountains until about two o'clock, when they laid down and slept until daylight. That day they were still in sight of the Ferry, but being separated from their companions they concluded to make their way to Pennsylvania. For forty-eight hours without food, they then gathered some corn from a field and carrying it into the mountains—their only place of safety—built fires and rosted it. In this manner, skulking about the mountains, they reached the vicinity of Chambersburg. There Hazlett, worn out and reduced could go no further. He urged Anderson to leave him; that he would rest until morning, then throw away his gun and blanket and take the stage for Chambersburg. There they separated, and Anderson reached Chambersburg about two o'clock in the morning. Here he took shelter at the house of a friend, and while eating a hasty meal, a U. S. Marshall knocked at the front door and Anderson stepped out at the back one. He overheard the warrent for the arrest of his friend on suspicion of harboring him, and waited no longer, and took to the fields again. Hazlett entered Chambersburg the next morning, and was soon after arrested and placed in costody of the Virginia authorities, and by them, after the trial, executed. Anderson made his way from Chambersburg to York, where a good Samaritan gave oil, wine and raiment. From York he made his way to a station on the Pennsylvania railroad and then took the train at night for Philadelphia, where he remained a short time among his friends and then proceeded to Canada. Canada afforded a secure asylum and there he remained until the slaveholder's rebellion commenced, never visiting the United States but once, to assist in erecting a monument to his brave commander, John Brown. After the war broke out he returned to the United States and lectured at various points in the country. For a year or two he has held a position at Washington. He was a large athletic man, but the hardships and exposures suffered during his escape from Harper's Ferry shattered his constitution, and he died at last a victim of consumption. His remains were deposited in a vault at Washington, and will be removed to West Chester for final interment as soon as suitable arrangements can be made. The deceased was the last of the little band who bondsmen in the South.—*Chambersburgh Repository, Jan. 8.*

☞ The following paragraph from the N. Y. *Commercial* expresses a very general sentiment:

"The woman of most general interest in the world to-day is the widow of the dead man of Chiselhurst. All hearts are turned to her, and our sympathies give evidence of that universal esteem which has survived the wreck of those imperial splendors which fitly complimented the charms of her person and character. Above the grave of her husband the warefare of public opinion will go on forever, but for the sorrowing Eugenie the world feels only the tenderest pity and the most profound respect."

Cameron's Re-Election and its Moral.

The re-election of Simon Cameron to the United States senate will surprise no body; indeed, everybody at all familiar with the situation would have been very much surprised had the result been different. Yet that result, if not a character to "adorn a tale," certainly points a moral which is worthy of brief consideration.

While conceding to Mr. Cameron proper credit for his indomitable energy and unquestioned talent for political manipulation, we may be pardoned for failing to discover in his intellectual and moral composition those qualities which should belong to a member of the upper branch of the national legislature. He makes no pretentions to either statesmanship or scholarship, to say nothing of the minor accomplishments which lend grace and dignity to high office. His ambition is insatiable, and in the gratification thereof he is, and always has been one of the boldest and most unscrupulous men that has ever figured in American politics. His own party fear more than they trust him, and are obliged to endure a dictation which they despise but cannot get rid of. His dismissal from the cabinet of President Lincoln received the hearty approval of republicans, and the former no less than the latter would have hailed his permanent retirement to private life as a blessing to the country. He has probably done more to corrupt the political atmosphere of the state to which he belongs than any other individual, living or dead—yet that state sends him back to the senate for six years longer. To suppose that Pennsylvania has no better material for senator than Simon Cameron is an insult to the intelligence of a highly respectable commonwealth. How then, can we explain his sweeping victory?

The explanation is as easy as it is significant and disgraceful. The trickery and corruption which ought to have secured his defeat at precisely the elements which have annihilated opposition and smoothed his path to the senatorial chair. Through his money and management he has literally put Pennsylvania in his breeches pocket, and uses its legislature as a pliant tool for the execution of his purpose. He is almost as much the recognized master of that body as was Louis XIV. of the French assembly, when riding whip in hand he confronted the aristocracy of the kingdom and exclaimed, "I am the state!"

But let not the whole blame rest upon Cameron. He is after all, nothing more than the legitimate growth of the illegitimate system which, to a greater or less extent, prevails throughout the republic. It may be an old fassioned idea, but nevertheless we have always thought that the position of United States senator should be lifted as far as practicable from the muddy pools of partisan strife, and awarded to him who seeks it the least and deserves it the most. It is right and proper that candidates for the lower house of congress should present themselves and their claims before the populace, and employ all honorable means to gain the popular verdict in their favor. They are the tribunes of the people, and may therefore appeal directly to the people for indorsement. But a senator stands on a more elevated plane. He is not the representative of a small fraction of the population, nor does he owe his election directly to the masses. He represents the state at large. He is a member of that body which represents the consolidated power of all the states—a body where Rhode Island and New York are on a common level of equality, and where weldon, patriotism and impartial justice are expected to override all meaner considerations. The man who stoops to intrigue for the senatorship, and brings into play the low arts of the practised demagogue, proves himself at the outset entirely unfit for the place to which he aspires; he shows himself wholly destitute of any correct comprehension of the dignity and duties of that place, and drags in the mire what should be kept unpolluted and unsoiled. When one man, like Cameron, seizes senatorial honors as though they were his personal property; or when a dozen men, like those at Jefferson city, join in a rough and tumble fight for these honors, it is a spectacle which cannot be contemplated without mingled disgust and apprehension. It is no wonder that the senate is rapidly deteriorating. The methods by which it is recruited carry with them their own uncradicable poison, and sow the seeds of inevitable decay.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE HOUSE OF BONAPARTE.

Living Members of the Family.

The living members of the Bonaparte family are Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon), who married Princess Clothilde, daughter of the King of Italy. He constituted himself a sort of breakwater between the despotism of his cousin the Emperor and the liberalism of the party of progress. He lived in fine style in the Palais Royal until the Napoleonic fabric broke down. He is now among the dismounted cavalry of the empire and passes his time in contemplating the beauties of Lake Leman.

Prince Piere Bonaparte, who murdered Victor Noir and was acquitted of the crime; was born at Rome on the 11th of October, 1815. He was the son of Lucien Bonaparte by his second wife. At the age of sixteen he took part in the Tuscan insurrection, was arrested, and shut up for six months in the citadel of Leghorn. On being set free he proceeded to the United States, as the doors of the church were closed against him. In January, 1832, he arrived in New York in a Yankee commercial brig, and went up to Breeze Point, on the Delaware, where his uncle Joseph was living. From that he turned to New Grenada; where a struggle for independence was going on, and Santander being his uncle's friend, he received the commission of *chef d'escaron*. In 1833 he returned to Europe and was permitted by the Pope to settle at Canino, in the Maremma. After many infamous scrapes he finally pulled up in Paris with an intense loyalty for the Napoleonic regime. In a cowardly way he shot a promising young Frenchman, Victor Noir, and after being acquitted of the offense left France. He is now reported to be in Corsica.

Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, of the Order of Priests of the Sacred College of the Vatican, in which he stands twenty-eighth on the list, was born in Rome 15th of November, 1828. He was nominated Cardinal 13th March, 1868. He is one of the private secretaries to Pope Pius the Ninth. He is a man of finished education, extremely taciturn, and has the reputation of being a consummate diplomatist.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, born January 4 ,1813, was Senator with the title of Imperial Highness.

Prince Antonio Bonaparte, born 21st October, 1816, bears the title of Princess Alexandrine Marie, born October 12, 1818, married to Count Vincent Valentini de Canino.

Princess Constance, born January 30, 1822, became Abbess of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Rome.

Princess Julie-Charlotte-Zenaide-Pauline-Lettia Desiree-Bartholomee, born June 9, 1830; married August 30, 1847, to Alexandre Del Gallo, Marquis de Roccagiovine.

Princess Charlotte Honorine Josephine, born March 4, 1832; married October 4, 1848, to Prince Pierre, Count of Primoli.

Princess Marie-Desiree-Eugenie-Josephine-Philomene, born March 18, 1835, married March 2, 1851, to Paul, Count de Campello.

Prince Napoleon-Chaules-Gregoire-Jacques-Philippe, born Febuary 5, 1836; President of the General Council of Corsica, Chief of the Battalion of Infantry in the service of France, Ordinance Officer under the Emperor, married November 25, 1856, to the Princess Marie Christine, born July 25, 1842, daughter of Jean Nepomucene, Prince of Ruspoli and of Cerveteri and of Barsarp, Princess of Masimo and d' Arsoli.

Princess Mathilde Letitia Welhelmine, born May 27, 1820; married October 21, 1841, to Annatole Demidoff, Prince of San Danato; became widow May 18, 1870. She is now residing in England, like a good many more of the family.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Concerning Persons Holding Federal and State or Municipal Offices—To Take Effect March 1st.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1873.

By the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WHEREAS, it has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that many persons holding civil office by appointment from him, or otherwise, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, while holding Federal positions accept offices under the authority of the States and Territories in which they reside, or of municipal corporations under the charters and ordinances of such corporations, thereby assuming duties of State, Territorial or municipal offices, at the same time they are charged with the duties of civil office held under Federal authority.

AND WHEREAS, It is believed that with few exceptions the holding of two such offices by the same person is incompatible with the due and faithful discharge of the duties of either office, that it frequently gives rise to great inconvenience, and often results to the detriment to the public service, and moreover is not in harmony with the genius of the government. In view of the premises, therefore, the President has deemed it proper thus and hereby to give public notice that from and after the 4th day of March, A. D, 1873 except as herein specified, persons holding any Federal civil office by appointment under the Constitution and laws of the United States, will not be expected, while holding such office, to accept office under any State or Territorial government, or under the charter or ordinances of any municipal corporations; and further that the acceptance or continued holding of any such State, Territorial or municipal office, whether elective or by appointment, by any person holding civil office as aforesaid under the government of the United States other than judicial offices under the Constitution of the United States, will be deemed a vacation of the Federal office held by such person, and will be taken to be and will be treated as a resignation by such Federal officer of his commission or appointment in the services of the United States.

The offices of justices of the peace, of notaries public and commissioners to take acknowledgement of deeds, of bail, or to administer oaths, shall not be deemed within the purview of this order, and are excepted from its operation, and may be held by Federal officers. The appointment of Deputy Marshal of the United States may be conferred upon sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and deputy postmasters, the emoluments of whose office do not exceed $600 per annum, are also excepted from the operations of this order, and may accept and hold appointments under State, Territorial or municipal authority, provided the same be found not to interfere with the discharge of their duties as postmasters.

Heads of departments and other officers of the government who have the appointment of subordinate officers, are required to take notice of this order and to see to the enforcement of its provisions and terms within the sphere of their respective departments or offices, and as relates to the several persons holding appointments under them.

Respectfully.

By order of the President.

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State, Washington.

A Bold Swindle.

A few weeks ago a plausible fellow came into this county giving the name of C. W. Stallman, and representing himself as an agent of a company in Toledo engaged in the manufacture of an "Adjustable Double Improved Cutter Bar for Mowing Machines." He told a very creditable story, and succeeded in getting several residents of this and Guernsey county to consent to act as agents in their respective localities, taking a blank note for a sample of the cutter bar which he would send them by express, assuring them in a bland and engaging manner that it would not be more than a dollar or two. The sequel to this rare swindling operation, because so plain, is a number of notes held by a man named Davis, residing in Cambridge, to whom the rascal sold them. The following is the list of victims, and the amount of the notes to which their names are attached: W. B. Connor, Brookfield township, $225; Silas McLaughlin, Seneca, $140; Levi Larrick; Buffalo, $240; M. McCleary, Noble, $180; Alfred Hamilton, Brookfield, $190; T. J. Walters, $90; George Booher, $190; M. Trott, $190; Thomas Stewart, $155; R. Fulton, $220; James Gibson, $210; Wm. Brown, $91 John Jennings, $121. The notes being negotiable ones, it is altogether likely that if payment is refused they will be collected by law. For the benefit of the parties, we will state that there is no manufactory of that kind in Toledo, and no street in the city named Lake, on which the manufactory was purported to be located.—*Noble County Republican.*

The above parties or persons similarly engaged, visited this county about a year ago, and "went through" quite a number of our home friends. When will men learn wisdom enough to keep strangers at a respectable distance.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The action of the House of Representatives in respect to opening the doors of the Committee on the Credit Mobilier tribery, is looked forward to with a very keen interest. Nobody, whether Republican or Democrat, pooh-poohs this story any longer. All believe in the fact of extensive and systematic corruption. The investigation is far from being concluded, and it is said that witnesses are ready to swear to matters that will make Mr. James Brooks very uncomfortable. It is remarked by some shrewd observers at the National Capital that it is a riddle to speak of investigating a Credit Mobilier tribery when there are at least seventy members of Congress largely interested in National banks who vote on all questions affecting their interests, and keep up the National Bank system. Similar remarks are made in reference to the railroad measures, the District Ring job, and other bills having money in them.

Public Sale.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale on Tuesday THE 11th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at the hour of 1 o'clock, on the premises, situate in the borough of Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, the following property: consisting of about nine acres of land, on which is erected a two story brick house, 40 by 28 feet, and a kitchen in the rear, with a cellar underneath the main building, also a good frame stable and carriage house. There are a number of fruit trees on the property. The land is of an excellent quality, and the building and two lots fronting on the Main street, near the centre of the village, are well situated for any kind of business. The above property belonging to the estate of JOHN RICE deceased, will be sold all together or in separate lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

W. H. FRAZER, Ex'r.

Frankfort Springs, Pa. jan 15-3w

Report of the condition of the National Bank of Beaver County, New Brighton, Pa., at the close of business on the twenty-seventh day of December, 1872:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$196,595 12
Overdrafts	908 10
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	2,196 86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,068 76
Banking House	14,571 54
Furniture and Fixtures	2,766 48
Current expenses	2,228 63
Premiums	173 51
Cash Items—Stamps	1,425 21
Bills of other National Banks	6,296 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	79 79
Specie	5,250 80
Legal Tender Notes	18,199 00
	$386,546 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	22,981 36
Discount	5,529 31
Exchange	3,266 67
Interest	1,886 79
Profit and Loss	340 31
National Bank Circulation outstanding	106,384 00
Dividends unpaid	1,081 34
Individual Deposits	38,520 83
Due to National Banks	2,615 76
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,420 29
	$386,546,79

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

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

Subscribed before me this 6th day of January 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, Notary Public

Correct: Attest— BENJ WILDE, R. E. HOOPS, R. B. EDGAR, Directors

Jan15,3w.

M. SCHIFF'S

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

Manufacturer 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.

oct16-3m.

New Advertisements.

WISHART'S PINE TREE.

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT and LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the State actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand it gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which slay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

Great American Dyspersia Pills,

AND

Worm Sugar Drops

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,

PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 8 a. m., to 5 p. m., for consultation by Dr. Wm T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

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IMPORTERS

AND

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JOB LOTS

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Federal Street,

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DoubleCape&DolmanCloaks

FROM $10 TO $40.

OTTOMAN SHAWLS,

BLACK ALPACAS,

We have in Stock of the above enumerated items, styles, qualities and prices sufficient to attract purchasers.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal St.,

Apr10,'72:1y] ALLEGHENY, PA.

Rowell & Co.'s Advertisements.

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GALITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN Mustard.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1. W. HERMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa.

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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.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BING'S Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00.

How, When and Where to Advertise. See the ADVERTISER'S GAZETTE. By mail 25 cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, N. Y.

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BEAVER FALLS, BEAVER COUNTY, Pa.

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

Assortment always Complete and Prices veryLow.

Beaver Falls, December 4, 1872. tf

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A LARGE and WELL SELECTED

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FROM THE EAST, bought at

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

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GROCERIES,

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HATS & CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

HOLLOWARE,

ROPE AND OAKUM,

FARNESTOCK'S,

And the First National

WHITE LEADS,

PAINTS,

DRY AND IN OIL;

AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO,

141 BARRELS

CANTON CITY Flour.

ALSO,

144 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;

ALSO,

15 HOGS