The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, M. D., Editor.

Beaver, Pa., January, 29 1873.

THE trial of "Boss" Tweed for swindling New York out of some twenty or fifty millions of dollars has been progressing in that city for the past two or three weeks. The evidence thus far shows him to have been one of the most cunning villains of his time; still there are persons who claim that our own State Treasury ring can produce two or three men who are fully his equals.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* of Monday morning announces a change of editors—C. D. Brigham retiring, and Russell Errett mounting the editorial chair. Mr. Errett is a practical newspaper man, and possesses undoubted editorial ability. That he will make the *Commercial* a newspaper of vast influence there is hardly a doubt. Mr. Brigham's retirement carries him all the way to Florida.

THE inauguration ceremonies at Harrisburg last week, were witnessed by a large crowd of people, the great bulk of whom, however, came from Philadelphia. The new Governor's inaugural address will be found on one of the outside pages of the ARGUS of this week. We advise our readers to give this document a careful reading. Whether the new Governor will give us an administration worthy of the majority he received last fall remains to be seen.

THE Credit Mobilier investigation is still progressing at Washington. Thus far it has enveloped quite a number of our prominent Congressmen. Those most deeply implicated up to the present time are Brooks of New York, Boyer, Scofield and Kelley of this State, Garfield and Bingham of Ohio, Colfax of Indiana and Dawes of Massachusetts. The present position of these men does not accord with their fierce denials of guilt a short time ago. To where are we drifting! Honesty on the part of our public servants seems to be growing obsolete.

HON. SIMON CAMERON was on Tuesday of last week re-elected to the United States Senate. Hon. W. A. Wallace was his principal competitor, the latter receiving 48 votes and General Cameron, 72. Col. A. K. McClure voted for T. M. Marshall, esq. This makes the fourth time General Cameron has been elected Senator for Pennsylvania. The first victory gained by him for Senatorial honors was over George W. Woodward. The second time he defeated Col. Forney; the third time he came in ahead of Mr. Buckalew, and the fourth time he leaves Mr. Wallace in the rear. Money is said to have "put him through" on the three former occasions, but merit, we will suppose, did it for him on Tuesday of last week.

IF we cannot say that "Homo," *alias* Samuel Mason of Canton is particularly truthful, we can nevertheless pay him the compliment of being exceedingly *brave*. He butts up against figures and written testimony with about as much heroism and discretion as does the immortal mr Jullers & and gave us a pocket knife worth perhaps 50 cents more, in March 1872, but the receipt we gave him at that time for the money, and the figures printed on the tab of his paper ever since, ought to satisfy even him that that payment was set opposite to his *arrearage account*. For if we must say it, we suppose we must, that Mr. Mason was not an *advance* paying subscriber. On the contrary, he was about as slow in that particular as molasses in January, or about as difficult to bring to time as it is to get "Prof." Curtis, to write a "puff" for a characteless friend, or some one who has a few dollars worth of patronage to give in return. Mr. Mason! send the ducats this way. We are anxious to discontinue your paper, but really we can't afford to do so until the little william is satisfactorily settled.

ON Friday, January 17, the local elections were held in Bradford county, and the result, on the prohibition question, is between four and five thousand majority against the granting of license within the next three years. It seems, from the elections already held in the State on that question, that there will hardly be a county within its limits which will vote in favor of whisky. In that event the politicians will have a "hard row to hoe." It is alleged, and with the semblance of truth too, that a lot of wire-workers in Pennsylvania made a "trade" last summer with the Liquor League, whereby it was stipulated that if the League would cast its vote in a certain way, they, (the politicians referred to), would see that the Local Option law should be repealed the present winter. The vote was cast in accordance with the contract, and the League are now clamoring for the fulfillment of its second condition. The politicians would like to carry out the bargain in good faith, but then they hear the thunder of the people against repeal, and hardly know which way to turn or what to do. Under these circumstances we presume the most of them will *work* for the League with all *their* might, but will finally *vote* against it. To all of whom we would say: "Gentlemen, look out, you are watched pretty closely on this question."

THE Pittsburgh *Mail* has been able to stomach almost everything attempted by men who claimed to be Republicans. That it is getting tired of the nauseous doses of the party leaders will be seen from the following extract clipped from one of its editorials last week: The recent developments touching the election of Senators by the Legislatures of the several States are well calculated to excite disgust, and to arouse the people to a proper sense of their importance in this matter. The people annually or biennially return, as they think, honorable men to the Legislature; have placed their faith in the integrity of their representatives, and have been content with their choice of Senators to the National Congress. But the class of men who of late have managed to buy their way into the Senate seems to have impressed the people with the fact that neither the honesty nor the capacity of candidates are taken into consideration in their selection, but rather the length of their purses and their willingness to pay. Compare the Caldwells, the Pattersons and the Boggs of to-day with the Clays, the Calhouns and the Bentons of a few years ago, and the public may see how rapidly we are degenerating. It is not that our public men are degenerating in intellect, but that the elective power is growing fearfully corrupt; it is not that capable, honest men do not offer themselves, but that they are unwilling to sacrifice their integrity to the whims of the lobby and speculating legislators. The times are propitious for a change in the manner of choosing Senators, and if the election was placed in the hands of the sovereign power of the Government—the people, we need have no fear of securing an abler body of statesmen than that we now have.

ONE after another of our political idols are being broken. There is no public man in the whole country in whose honesty and truthfulness we had more confidence than in Schuyler Colfax. Yet look at this. In a speech delivered by him last September he declared; "Neither Oakes Ames nor "any other person ever gave or offer-"ed to me one share or twenty shares "or two thousand shares, in Mobilier "or any other railroad stock, and un-"fortunately I have never received "the value of a farthing out of the "270 per cent dividends, nor the 800 "per cent dividends in cash, stock, "and bonds you have read about ev-"ery day for the past month, nor one "hundred per cent, nor one tenth of "one per cent." In his examination before the Committee, he testified that after agreeing to buy 20 shares, and paying $500 on account, he broke off the bargain and allowed Mr. Ames to keep the $500 because he had been unfortunate in business. He added, "I never received a dollar in bonds, "stock, or money as dividends," and furthermore declared that he was out of pocket $500 by the operation, and that "Ames never paid him the val-"ue of a dollar on any account what-"ever." Mr. Ames did not contradict this testimony at the time, but he now swears that Mr. Colfax bought the 20 shares in full, and is still the owner of them; that they were paid for in part by 80 per cent dividends due soon after the date of the transaction, and the rest by Mr. Colfax's check for $534 72; and that Mr. Colfax did receive one dividend of $1,200, paid by a check to "S. C. "or bearer," on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. This officer confirms the statment as to the check.

If the country goes on at this rate much longer, in whom can we trust, and where will we land?

DURING the summer and fall there was no little murmuring in Independence and adjoining townships relative to the want of judgment on the part of our Commissioners in the building of a bridge across Raccoon, near Boktown. As the whole neighborhood supposed would be the case, the bridge stood but a short time after its completion, for a few weeks ago an ice gorge came along, the bridge was taken away, and left in a field hard by. It was an iron structure, and the material, everything for any purpose. The location being in Mr. Torrence's division, he, of course, comes in for the lion's share of the blame. A notice of the loss of this bridge and a temperate reflection on the commissioners for a lack *of foresight* in its construction was sent us for publication by a prominent and respectable citizen of that locality. We gave his communication room in the ARGUS as we were in duty bound to do, but it seems now that the commissioners took great umbrage at us for allowing an humble countryman to speak his mind through our paper, for we heard very quickly afterwards that "the ARGUS should not print the receipts and expenditures this year." Taking into account the fact that it is the duty of the Commissioners to lay this statistical exhibit before as many of the tax payers as possible, and the other fact, that the ARGUS has a larger circulation in the county than any other paper published in it, the length to which they are pushing their anger will be readily seen. We are not, however, feeling wretched over their determination. We will publish the receipts and expenditures nevertheless, and at our own private cost. We do not know too, but this leaves us just where we desire to stand. If we receive neither justice courtesies nor favors from the Commissioners, they can of course, not charge us with ingratitude afterwards, when we speak of other bridges, appointments and expenditures that demand an airing. Nor can they reasonably expect us to enter an energetic protest to the general belief and oft-repeated expression that "the county has now, in point of mental capacity, the weakest board of Commissioners it ever had." In our criticisms, however, we shall endeavor to be just and gentlemanly, but sufficiently pointed to protect the tax payers and at the same time expose the incompetents who are lounging in the Commissioner's office and with matchless ignorance disbursing the public money.

OUR former contemporary Col. Quay, has been made Secretary of the Commonwealth. We have not for a number of years past admired Col. Quay's political course, but we feel disposed to give him a fair trial now in his new position. His appointment is not generally regarded by the people as a hopeful sign of a successful State administration, nevertheless it may be that his future course may agreably surprise even those who have serious misgivings at the present time. If so, we will not be among the last to award him all the credit he deserves.

TWENTY-ONE years do not bring a young man to the age of discretion in Cincinnati, it would seem. The other day an aristocratic young Cincinnatian, having reached his majority, sallied forth to the probate office for a marriage license. He was followed by his mother and sister who objected to the young lady on whom he had his affections, and they created a tropical breze in the clerk's office. Threatened that officer with all sorts of legal prosecution, but the young man got the license notwithstanding, and ere this is most likely united to his fair *inamorata*.

HERE AND THERE.

—Two youthful members of a traveling troupe were married at Quincy, Illinois, recently. The ceremony was performed on the stage of the opera-house, the final transformation scene being set for the occasion, and brilliantly illuminated with red fire at the conclusion. The music was furnished by the orchestra.

—The only person fit to be trusted with the deadly pistol, which does so much damage, are Detroit policemen. One of them recently worked all day trying to kill a hog he had a grudge against. He destroyed thirteen dozen cartridges, but wouldn't have hurt the animal then if it hadn't walked up to smell the muzzle of the pistol.

—Sergent Bates, whose exploits in carrying the American flag through England we have already noticed, is in the receipt of a great many compliments (left-handed) from the press. One newspaper now suggests that he should carry the beloved banner into "the centre of Africa"—a good idea, as his chance of coming back would be remarkably small.—*Tribue.*

—A Miss Hardwick, of Deleware, Daviess county Kentucky, committed an indiscretion, and was cast out by her relatives. Early last week she was on the eve of confinement, but her relatives—she had no friends—refused her shelter. On Thursday night last, the weather being extremely cold, she applied at the house of two of her relatives, stated her condition, and was refused permission to remain during the night. At one house in the neighborhood she was thrust out of doors, and was driven away. She found shelter in a cold barn in the neighborhood, where she gave birth to her child. The next morning the mother and child were found dead.

—Rev. Mr. Mosher, of Omaha, intent upon a virtuous resolve, recently went into a gambling establishment of that place with this nicely prepared programme in his mind: He would win the gambler's money, and then, with a brief sermon on the evils of gambling, would return the money to the loser. But, as it appeared, Mosher was not in luck that day, and so the gambling person, Duval by name, emptied the parson's scrip and left him penniless. Now the Rev. Mr. Mosher goes to court and sues Duval for the amount lost. The above little story he told in court as an explanation of the circumstance that one of his cloth should have gone to such a place.

—Papas are not romantic, it must be confessed. One of them in Davenport, Iowa, with three marriageable daughters, has posted the following notice over the bell-pull: "Wood, $8 a cord; coal, 30 cts. a bushel; gas, dear and bad. Parties staying after 9 o'clock will please settle quarterly. N. B.—A reduction made after engagements and the full amount deducted from the marriage portion." But there are a great many lovers ardent enough to dispense with a vulgar coal fire altogether, and who would be perfectly willing to carry on the courting in the back yard with the thermometer at 0, if unable to pay papa's prices.

—We read of an elopement remark. young married man named Train had in his employ a young woman, Miss Norris, with whom he fell in love. The pair determined to elope during the absense of Mrs. Train. The trunks were nearly packed; the carriage was at the door, everything, in short, was ready for the guilty flight, when, in the most provoking manner, the injured wife made her appearance. But the wicked husband was equal to the emergency. He unblushingly avowed his purpose of flying with Miss Norris, and, in order to make things pleasant, locked his wife up untill he had finished packing, when the guilty couple drove away to the station, and thence vanished into infinite space, with a good deal of borrowed money. The last-mentioned fact has stimulated pursuit, and there is some hope that Train may be caught and served as he served his unfortunate wife. Such is the story as we find it, and an odd one it is. We have heard of locking up to prevent an elopement, but never before of a locking up to promote one.

— The government appears to have been unfortunate in its sale of the famous arsenal and grounds at Harper's Ferry. The purchasers are endeavoring to secure the passage of an act relieving them from the payment of the balance due. According to an advance report made by the House Military Committee, it appears that the arsenal and adjoining grounds with dams across the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers were sold in December 1869, for the aggregate sum of $297,803 50. The sales were made entirely on credit, and only $5,686 have been paid by the purchasers. Profits are derived by those holding a portion of this property, on which they have not paid any portion of the purchase money. On one tract there were large deposits of iron ore, which is now being dug and sold by those asking postponement of the payment of the purchase money. So also with the purchasers of the ferry and of lots with buildings on them. The committee say the purchasers have three years in which to improve or make sales. They have done neither, nor even paid for that portion of the property from whence profits are derived. The Committee recommend that they be not relieved and that the purchase money be promptly collected.

☞ Ambrose E. Lynch, who it will be remembered, was convicted of murder of the first degree for the killing of Wm. Hadfield, in Allegheny, on the 12th of June last, was brought up for sentence on Saturday. After some feeling remarks, Judge Sterrett pronounced the dreadful sentence, which was that the accused should be hanged at such time as the Governor should appoint. The scene was solemnly impressive, says the *Chronicle*, and tears trickled from the eyes of many of the spectators. Even the Court could not conceal its emotion. The prisoner during the delivery of the remarks of the Court and the reading of the sentence, appeared nervous, and twitched at his mustache and hair. When he passed out of the Court room, however, he seemed to have regained his composure, and bending over an acquaintance invited him to call and see him as often as he could make it convenient. This is the last scene in this case except the execution of the terrible sentence, unless further legal steps are taken or Executive interference secured.

Rebel Leaders.

Here is some account of what a few well-known rebel leaders are doing now: Joe Johnson is thriving as a leading life insurance man at Savannah. He is growing old with composure. General Lafayette M'Laws who was quite celebrated during the war in the Confederate Montment Association, resides at Augusta, where he is a lawyer of moderate means. The sons of Howell Cobb are farming and get along tolerably since the decease of their father. Ben Hill, ex-Confederate, is practicing law at Atlanta and is said to be the best lawyer in the State. He was a Senator of the Confederate States, and had a personal collision with Yancey. Admiral Raphael Semmes is practicing law in Mobile, and seems to be in good circumstances, which leads gossip folks to imagine that he must have some prize money. He is quite a favorite in that town, rather bitter in his feelings, and his son has just been elected to the Legislature. Semmes is hard on sixty, and begins to feel the hand of time. Captain Maffat, long of the Florida, is said to be in Europe. He has not made any display since the close of the war.—Judah P. Benjamin has a good law practice in London, England, but his clients are nearly all Americans from the Southern States. Ex-Senator Robert M. T. Hunter has a poor farm on the Rappahannock river, in the tidewater port of Virginia, and is said to be dispirited, although his company is cheerful at all times and his intellect retains its full vigor. Charles James Faulkner has been one of the most successful men in the Confederacy. He resides at Martinsburg, Va., and practices law at Shepherdstown and throughout the State of West Virginia. His income is about twenty thousand dollars a year. The sons of Gen. Lee, as well as nephew, Fitzhugh, are in fair circumstance, and Custis Lee is having all his father's success in Washington College. Robert Tyler, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and son of President John Tyler, is the editor of the *Advertiser*, the Democratic State organ at Montgomery, Alabama.—James Longstreet has a public position which suffices to maintain him and his numerous family. Beauregard is Superintendent of Street Railways at New Orleans with a good salary. General Hood has been a cotton factor and insurance agent at New Orleans and makes out tolerably well. Col. Carter, of the rebel army is now acting with Pinchback, like Longstreet, he has been on all sides. Jeff. Davis is President of the Carolina Insurance Company at Memphis, under the patronage of Mr. Wick, whose bank recently went up when the Southern Security Company drew a check on it for an unforseen amount. Davis long resided at the Peabody Hotel, but has now moved into private quarters. He makes a respectable support. Simon B. Buckner is said to be in a thriving mercantile business and to stand much better than the bulk of his associates. General John C. Breckinridge lives at Lexington, Ky., and given an important place at one time by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He shows good nature and a quiet disposition, but no great bounce in these piping times of peace.

What "Credit Mobilier" Means.

A correspondent wishes to know the meaning of the word "Credit Mobilier". (Several Congressmen have asked the same question.) We presume he wishes to be informed concerning the original derivation and use of the term. We will endeavor to explain it. The "Credit Foncier" has long been the general title in France for associations that advance money on landed or *innovable* securities. The "Credit Mobilier" was the name given to a powerful corporation, organized in France in 1852, for advancing on *movable* property. The name was adopted evidently with the purpose of affording the French people the benefits of a Credit Mobilier," became a great and profitable enterprise. It had special privileges under its charter. It assisted materially in the construction of railways and the promotion of mining schemes. Among other enterprises in which it was notably interested were the Government loan on account of the Russian war, the Grand Central Railway Company, and the General Omnibus Company of paris. At one time, it advanced 250,000,000 frances, and at another time, 375,000,000 frances, to the French Government. Its business was so great in 1855 that it declared a dividend of 40 per cent. on its capital.—While it was manifestly the means of doing much good in France, it eventually failed.

The introduction of the term "Credit Foncier" and "Credit Mobilier" into America are due to Mr. George Francis Train. He established a "Credit Foncier" with Omaha lands, which he hawked about the country some years ago. He gave the name of "Credit Mobilier of America" to a corporation of universal privileges, which was organized in Pensylvania. It was appropriated by Messrs. Oaks Ames, Durant & Co., to serve as the third part in the famous "triplicate agreement," by which the managers of the Union Pacific Railrad let out the contract for building the road to themselves, in payment for which they modestly took the road itself, all the United States bonds, all the first mortgage bonds, all the United States lands, etc., at a profit of over 1,000 per cent., on an entirely ficticious capital. This is what "Credit Mobilier" means, in the modern American and Congressional use of the word. The transaction was literally a Credit on Movables,—the United States Government furnishing the credit and the money, and Messrs. Oakes Ames & Co. taking the movables,—that is, the securities and the profits.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE CASE OF FANNY HYDE.

She Forfeits Her Recognizance.

The case of Fanny Hyde, indicted for the murder of George W. Watson, in Williamsburg, N. Y., one year ago, was called on Monday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn. The accused failed to answer and the District Attorney moved to have her recognizance forfeited. Mr. Morris, of counsel for the defence, made application for a postponement of the trial, based on affidavits setting forth the absence of important witnesses. The principal affidavit was made by Mr. Morris himself, and was chiefly a personal attack on District Attorney Britton charging him with having acted in bad faith, giving to understand that the prosecution would be abandoned, and then calling the case up for trial on short notice, together with all other criminal causes in which the opponent was interested as counsel. Mr Britton declined making any reply, simply denying generally the facts stated with regard to himself.

The application was denied, and the Court made an order forfeiting Mrs. Hyde's bail, Judge Gilbert remarking that the fact that Counselor Morris had become indemnitor for her sureties might possibly be an element in his motion for opposing the forfeiture so strenuously. Fanny Hyde was tried in April last, when the jury failed to agree, one only holding out for conviction as charged in the indictment, two for manslaughter in the third degree, and the rest for absolute acquittal. The accused was then released on bail in the sum of $2,500. She is said to be at present in Washington.

Divorce Extraordinary.

In the year 1866, says the Gratiot *Journal*, a couple were divorced in this county, for no apparent reason farther than that they did not wish to live longer together. They had been married seventeen years, during which time the utmost harmony prevailed between them, but as stated before, an amicable separation was decided upon by both parties, there being no children in the family to interfere with the consummation of such a result and separate they did. We deem it best to withold their names, as they are not only highly respectable themselves, but are respectably connected in this county.

About one year after the separation took place, Mr. B., the divorced husband, married the second time, and is now living in the enjoyment of undivided domestic bliss. Soon after the occurence, a brother of Mr. B.'s wooed and won his brother's divorced wife, and in the winter of 1867 they were married. The wedding was largely attended. Mr. B. and his wife being among the number of invited guests present, the former to witness the nuptials of his brother and his first wife. All concerned were on the most friendly terms, with nothing to indicate the least feeling of bitterness or hostility between the parties.

In the course of time both brothers and their wives removed from the county—one to Ohio and the other to Lake county, still, however, maintaining the most friendly relations. On Christmas last the divorced woman and her husband—a brother of her first one—now residents of Ohio, passed through this village en route to Lake county, for the purpose of paying a friendly visit to the object of her first love and his wife, as if nothing had ever occurred to mar the harmony of their privious love.

If there is a stranger case than this within the whole range of literature, or one more largely tinged with romance we would like to know it.—*Michigan Paper.*

A Colored West Point Cadet Withdraws.

Cadet Samuel Gibbs, colored, son of the Secretary of the State of Florida, withdrew from West Point on Monday. Samuel Gibbs was appointed a cadet in May, 1872, by a colored Congressman from Florida, passed the preliminary examination, and entered the Academy in June. A correspondent from West Point tells the reason of the withdrawal. He says: "The January examinations, which closed about a week ago, and which proved death to the military aspirations of Cadet Gibbs, are represented to have been unusually severe and searching, and about twenty of the backward young men were 'found,' which implies that they were deficient in marks, and failed to pass an examination. In other words, when a cadet is 'found' he is lost to the Academy and returns to civil life." The same correspondent states that while Gibbs was not maltreated, he, with Smith, the other colored cadet, was completely ostracised socially by the other cadets.

The Place of Stanton in History.

The Hon. Samuel Hooper, on taking the chair at the lecture, recently delivered at Boston, on Edwin M. Stanton, made the following remarks.

"I have been requested as a personal friend of the late Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, to preside at this meeting—an honor which I readily accept, as I fully sympathize with the eloquent lecturer of the evening in his admiration of the character of Mr. Stanton, and of his self-sacrificing devotion to his duties as secretary of War.

"There is nothing connected with my public position at Washington more satisfactory to me than the opportunity it afforded me to become personally—I may say intimately, acquainted with Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton—two names which will always be associated together, and tower above all others in the history of the eventful period of the great war of the Rebellion. In saying this I do not wish to be understood as undervaluing the services of those who conducted the military and naval operations which overcame the Rebellion. The popular heroes in any great war are those who lead the hosts to victory on the field of battle. But the men who influence public sentiment and supplying the ideas, and the men and material of every kind, to achieve victory.

Pennsylvania Editorial Association.

The association met at Harrisburg on Wednesday and elected the follow- officers:

President—Dr. W. H. Bradley, Montour *American*, Danville.

Vice Presidents—Hiram Young, York: Benjamin Whitman, Erie; D. J. Godshalk, Bethlehem.

Recording Secretary—R. S. Menmin.

Assistant Recording Secretary, J. B. Hays, New Brighton.

Corresponding Secretary John, L. Hamlin, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee, John W. Brown Harrisburg; D. H. Neiman Easton; W. J. Bruce, Pittston; F. H. Braggins, Mercer; W. Hays Grier, Lancaster county; J. A. Scranton, Scranton; C. H. Chamberlain, Pittston; S. G. Hawley, Reading; S. A. Smith, Indiana; M. A. Folz, Chambersburg.

Treasurer—Elwood Griest Lancaster.

On motion Mr. Ziegenfuss, of the Bethlehem *Times*, it was resolved that the summer excursion of the association be over the route lying through the coal regions, over the famous Switch Back at Mauch Chunck up the Lehigh Valley, over Wilkesbarre mountains, through beautiful Wioming to Pittston, Scranton, and down to Danville. The town council of the latter place sent through Dr. Bradley a formal invitation to the association to make their town one of the objective points in the next excursion The invitation was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Zeigler a committee were appointed by the chair to memorialize the Constitutional Convention on the subject of libel.—The following gentlemen were named as the committee, Jacob Zeigler, George W. Richart, J. B. Sansom, W. J. Bruce and Thos. Chalfant.

☞ Corruption in the body politic says the *Herald*, seems to be spreading like the smallpox in some Eastern cities. Besides the Credit Mobilier abomination the various land grab jobs in Congress, the developments in our own city, the election of a United States Senator from Kansas and the five and ten thousand dollar checks in connection therewith, we have now calls for investigation into the manner of the election of a United States Senator from Missoura and one from Nevada, each of whom, it is alleged owes his success to the distribution of large sums of money among members of the Legislature, the figure in the case of the Nevada Senator elect reaching, it is said, the snug amount of three hundred thousand dollars. Verily this is an era of corruption, and the searching brooms of investigating committees ought to make clean sweeps all round. Down with whitewashing committees!

☞ In speaking of the establishment of Hollytree Coffee-House. Mr. Beecher recently remarked: "Talk of a temperance reformation—I think that a coffee reformation is needed in this country. I have traveled all over the length and breadth of this land, and only in one or two instances have I ever been able to get a cup of good coffee. As a rule, a cup of coffee is a swindle and a cheat, and it will be a good thing if there can be established some places where there can be obtained a good cup of coffee, and good bread also."

☞ The nomination of J. C. Bancroft Davis to be Assistant Secretary of State is looked upon as an indication that Secretary Fish is to remain in the Cabinet, for if he intended to retire on the 4th of March he would make no changes in his assistants at this time, but would leave his successor to nominate whom he desired. These opinions are strengthened by the known attachment of Secretary Fish to Mr. Davis.

Dry Goods.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans, Cassimeres and Satinets, White Woolen Blankets, White and Colored and Barred Flannels, Merinos, Delaines, Plaids, Ginghams, Cobergs, Lawns, Water Proofs, Chinchilla, Cloths, Woolen Shawls,

Brown and Black Muslins, Drilling, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Jaconets, Table Linen, Irish Linen, Crash, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Gloves, & Mits.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—hrtchgd.

CARPETING.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURG PA.

(Late McCALLUM BROS.)

I keep on hands the largest assortment to be found in any city, of

CARPETS

ALL GRADES

Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

The smallest orders promptly attended to.

Carpets, &c., at Wholesale on the most Reasonable Terms.

HENRY McCALLUM.

sep18:1y

Jewelry & Silver-Ware.

Black and Gold Front,

GEORGE W. BIGGS

No. 150 SMITHFIELD ST.

Four doors above Sixth Ave.

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. je14:1y

ROCHESTER

Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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OFFICERS:

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.

J. V. M'DONALD, *V. Pres't.*

H. J. SPEYERER, *Treas.*

E. KELSER, *Sec'y.* jy31:1y

New Advertisements.

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 18 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 HICK 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.11-3w

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	$196,363 19
Overdrafts	968 40
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	1,058 76
Banking House	14,874 54
Furniture and Fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	2,258 63
Premiums	173 54
Cash Items—Stamps	1,435 91
Bills of other National Banks	6,296 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	79 39
Specie	5,290 80
Legal Tender Notes	18,120 00
	$386,546 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	22,931 86
Discount	5,529 31
Exchange	3,266 67
Interest	1,826 79
Profit and Loss	340 31
National Bank Circulation outstanding	106,894 00
Dividends unpaid	1,081 34
Individual Deposits	38,930 83
Due to National Banks	2,615 76
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,630 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, H. B. EDGAR, Directors.

jan15:3w.]

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HOWE'S STANDARD

SCALES,

Sampson Standard Scales.

Also, Store & Baggage Trucks, Patent Cash Drawers, and Grocers's Supplies SCALES REPAIRED.

W. A. McCLURG,

General Agents, 62 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Send for Circulars and Price List [feb7:1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice. *Estate of Reel H. Wray, dec'd.*—Letters of administration on the estate of Reel H. Wray, late of the township of Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; 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.

jan22-6w A. B. WOLF, Adm'r.

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, sealds the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobella, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay 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 is 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 Dyspepsia Pills,

AND

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

HENRY R. WISHART,

PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

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L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,

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dec18-1y

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SILK CLOAKING VELVETS,

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.

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

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GLITSCH'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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For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DE 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.

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