

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, January 3, 1873.

I HAVE SOLD THE RADICAL to Senator Rutan. As long ago as last August, the preliminary arrangements to this end were made, and they have recently been consummated.

THE RADICAL will continue to be conducted as a radically Republican newspaper, and I commend the new management to the kind consideration of its patrons.

OUR friends in Butler county seem to be very much divided on the question of Congressional Apportionment. The Eagle adopts the views of our correspondent "New Brighton," and demands a separation from Washington county; while the Citizen prefers a district that does not include either Beaver or Washington.

While we have just grounds of complaint against the Republicans of Washington county, we have no desire to see our friends there slaughtered by a connection with Greene and Fayette, and no apportionment will be passed that will not leave Washington county in a Republican district.

In accommodating themselves the Republicans of Butler must understand that neither Beaver nor Washington will be sacrificed, and any combination that does this will not stand.

A RUMOR is afloat in political circles here and about Harrisburg, that it is in contemplation, by those having the power to accomplish their purpose, to give Senator Anderson, of Allegheny, who has been looked upon all along as the coming man for Speaker of the Senate, the go-by, and continue Mr. Rutan, of Beaver, in that position.

We are authorized to say that Mr. Rutan is not a candidate for Speaker of the Senate, and will not be under any circumstances. Under a usage as old almost as the Commonwealth, he is not again eligible for two years to come.

THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND BILL.

SECTION 1. Every private soldier, musician and officer who served in the army of the United States during the late war, for ninety days, and was honorably discharged, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of the act entitled "an act providing appropriations for completing the defense of Washington and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine, officers or 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, marine or officer, or if there be no such widow, his orphan children under 21 years of age, shall be entitled to enter a quantity of the public lands (not exceeding 160 acres, or one quarter section, which shall be composed of continuous tracts according to a legal subdivision, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or the public work, or other lands subject to entry under the homestead law of the United States, and receive a certificate of such land without the payment of any money therefor.

SECTION 2. Each entry shall be made in the name of the person entitled as above to make the same, either in person or by agent, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, and the patent for the lands so entered shall be issued only to such soldier, musician, seaman, or officer, or his widow or orphan children, as provided for in the first section of the act. But, any sale of such land or any interest therein, or any power of attorney authorizing such sale or other contract or agreement in anywise 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 it has been issued, shall be of no value whatever, but shall be null and void.

SECTION 3. The secretary of the Interior shall prescribe rules and regulations to carry the several provisions of this act into effect.

The above bill has passed the House by a vote of 105 to 62, after a long and sharp debate on its merits. It now goes to the Senate, where it will encounter strong opposition, and probably be amended in some important particulars.

The Homestead law provides for free homesteads, but requires actual settlement as a condition to possession of title. The Soldiers' Bounty Land bill gives to the soldier 160 acres without money, and free of all conditions of settlement or improvement, and it is this feature of the bill that is objectionable, because it seems to violate the spirit of the Homestead law, and provides facilities for land speculators to purchase and hold the public lands to the prejudice of those seeking homesteads.

We are, however, heartily in favor of any just measure that is meant to reward the soldiers for their invaluable services, and especially this present bill to grant them 160 acres of land, provided the persons intended shall receive the full benefit of the donations, and not the land speculators. In regard to this matter we call attention to the following correspondence, and advise soldiers and others interested to circulate the petitions and send them in at once, as suggested by "Private Soldier."

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Dec. 30, 1872.

Editor Beaver Radical: Prior to the adjournment of Congress for the holidays, a bill was passed by the lower House, giving 160 acres of government land to every private soldier, musician, and officer, who served in the army of the United States during the late war for 90 days, and was honorably discharged, &c.; also every seaman or marine, and the widow or orphan children of such soldier, seaman, marine, &c.—if the children are under 21 years of age. This bill was sent to the Senate, where it is now awaiting action, and some tears are expressed that it may there be defeated. To show to our body of Senators the wish of those who are benefited, large meetings of soldiers have been held in different parts of the county, and petitions prepared and sent, urgently requesting the passage of the bill. There is great danger of the defeat of this most righteous bill. As is well known, the Senate of the United States is a very slow body in action upon bills of this character, and it may there be defeated. It is very necessary that the soldiers should move promptly in the matter, as Congress will re-convene on Monday next.

Beaver county soldiers have an interest in this bill, and they should see to it that their efforts are not wanting to aid in the passage of it. Petitions are now being circulated in New Brighton, Rochester and Beaver Falls, and it is desired that every election precinct shall be thoroughly canvassed, and the name of every soldier put on a petition addressed to the United States Senate.

Here is a chance for each of us to procure, free of charge, 160 acres of good land, in part pay for our services in the camp and field. We cannot afford to throw it away. It is unnecessary to say to men who have suffered the dangers and hardships of a soldier's life, that this is a proper move on the part of Congress.

The Homestead law, though giving every one the right to settle upon and own 160 acres, does not meet the case of the soldier. It is an insult to ask a man who has lost a leg and arm, to go and settle in a far distant territory, amid the wilds and the unoccupied plains of the great west, in order that he may possess a few acres of land, which he has sacrificed his limbs to secure to the government. There are no men on the face of the earth who have as much right to these lands as we have, and let us do our best, boys, to get a share of the broad acres. Set the petitions going, and have every soldier's name on them by Saturday night next, if possible.

I would suggest that for the present, all petitions be put in the hands of comrade John C. Hart, until the whole of the county is represented and every precinct has its petition in, when the batch may be sent to our United States Senator for use in the Senate.

—shall be entitled to enter 160 acres of public lands (not minerals) that we deem such a bill as an act of simple justice to those who served their country in its hour of greatest need, and in order that we may reap its benefits, we respectfully pray your honorable body to pass said bill.

TO your post, comrades, and let us work in this matter as we used to perform the duties of a soldier's life, by acting with one mind and one heart.

CAPT. JOHN HALL, recently appointed Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, has been confirmed by the Senate, and will take charge of the office on Monday next. That he will make an efficient and popular officer, there is no doubt whatever; and while we did not approve the manner or reason given for his appointment, we are well pleased at his promotion.

Mr. Murdoch, the retiring Marshal, was one of the best officers that ever filled that or any other office, and had he not chosen to resign there would not, so far as we know, been any disposition to have a change, although he had filled the office for two and a half terms. He carries with him to private life, the respect and esteem of all those doing business with him during his long term in the office.

JOHN HAGAN, Esq., the member elect to the Legislature from Greene county, died on the evening of the 24th ult. He was fifty-eight years old, and was a man of ability, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His death, it is said, occasions the first vacancy in the House of Representatives that has ever occurred from that county.

In Clearfield county, on Friday last, a vote was taken, as provided for in the Local Option bill, on the question of license or no license. The prohibitionists carried the day by from 800 to 1000 majority. Clearfield is strongly Democratic, and at the October election gave Buckalew 1437 majority.

To the Editor of the Radical: At the Temperance Convention held in the Presbyterian Church of Bridge-water, on the 30th of December, a gentleman who was endorsed as a "good lawyer," had much to say about the utter worthlessness of the Local Option Law, to be voted upon by the citizens of Beaver county next March. He asserted that the law would be inoperative because no penalties are attached to a violation of it; and that in excepting the special laws now existing in the several boroughs or townships of a county, the act repealed all general laws. Will you enlighten your readers a little on these points? W.

ANSWER.—The lawyer referred to by our correspondent is mistaken in his opinion. The Local Option law does not repeal, either directly or indirectly, the law prescribing penalties for selling liquor without license; and if prohibition carries in this county the Courts will not grant license, and will punish under the old law for illegal selling.—ED. RAD.

FROM HARRISBURG.

A Deserted City—A "Caucus"—Harrisburg's Cabinet—The U. S. Senatorship.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 30, 1872.

Harrisburg has been deserted for a week, and your correspondent has not been able to set eyes on a single politician from whom he could gain information worth communicating. Before this week closes, however, Harrisburg will be alive with politicians from every part of the State.

The caucus of Republican members of the House will be held on Saturday, in all probability, and the Senate on Monday. Gen. Lane, of Huntingdon, who labors under the hallucination that he is a candidate for Speaker of the House, has requested all the members friendly to him to meet in caucus at the State Capitol Hotel, in this city, on Thursday evening, January 2d, at half past eight, P. M. That caucus will be like McClure's Liberal caucus, have but one present, the member from Huntingdon himself, and will, therefore, in all probability, be very harmonious.

There is no change in the programme about the organization, and it will result as predicted in my last letter.

It has been generally understood here since the October election that Col. M. S. Quay was to be Gen. Hartranft's Secretary of State. His relations with the Governor elect were such that it was believed he could have the appointment if he desired, and the leading politicians of both parties desired that this appointment be made.

As Col. Quay has not been seen at Harrisburg or Philadelphia for some time, some begin to doubt whether, after all, this is the programme; but these doubts will soon be solved by the official announcement.

The Attorney Generalship will fall on Hon. W. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, or Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne.

Both are so eminently capable and worthy that cabinet makers are unable to determine which will be chosen. In this dilemma that matter is respectfully referred to Gen. Hartranft, and he must decide which he will appoint.

Tower having withdrawn Gen. Cameron has no competitor, and from present appearances will have a walk over. M.

BEAVER FALLS, Dec. 19, 1872.

COL. M. S. QUAY—Dear Sir: It has just occurred to my mind that another year has passed since I last paid my subscription to THE RADICAL, due yesterday, the 19th, and while I send you the enclosed to pay for the paper in my name and that of C. W. Patterson, I cannot refrain from expressing to you the high appreciation in which I hold THE RADICAL during the past year, and the able manner in which it has supported and advocated the Republican party, its candidates, and the great interests of manufacturers and of labor generally. I was deeply impressed with the opinion that the great measure of the old Whig and Republican parties—free protection to American labor—was in the greatest danger of repeal from the election of the candidates of the "Electioneering" party, and I am now yet more deeply impressed with that since the death of Mr. Greeley. Suppose that ticket had been elected, and Mr. Greeley had died after the 4th of March, then the President—Brown—the Free Trader—would have been President, and then, under his influence, our labor interests would have been ruined, as had been done before by Vice Presidents. I am afraid of Vice Presidents, and I hope an amendment to the Constitution abolishing that office will be made, and that soon. That office has been used as merely a "whip tail to the kite," a mere make weight. On more than one occasion it was made to bear the great measures of the party electing them; and I will remember the campaign when "J. K. Folk and Dallas" were elected, that the cry of the Democratic party was "Folk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842," and carried Pennsylvania under its influence, and when in power that tariff was repealed by the casting vote in the Senate of that same Dallas—a citizen of Philadelphia.

I feel that our manufacturers, and all persons interested in Pennsylvania's great labor interests in Beaver county, owe it to their own interests to subscribe for and support THE BEAVER RADICAL. With my best wishes for its success and widest circulation among our people I remain Your and its friend, JAMES PATTERSON.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Crystal Palace Company of New York—New York Jealousy—Centennial Municipal Reformers—The Radical—Edwin Forrest's Home.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1872.

The Board of Directors of the Crystal Palace Company, of New York, are watching with jealous eyes the action of the Centennial Commissioners in this city; they hope something will yet turn up that will result in having the Centennial Celebration held in New York. The Crystal Palace Company of New York have already purchased a lot of ground, for which they are to pay \$1,700,000, and they are now endeavoring to raise \$1,500,000 in cash, by selling stock at 80 cents on the dollar, for the purpose of paying for the ground. Only \$200,000 has yet been paid in cash; when this is accomplished about five millions more are to be raised, to be used in erecting the building, which is designed to be built entirely around the large area and to be 125 feet deep and five stories high. This construction would give a space 125 feet wide and 3,700 feet long for each floor. The court in the centre would be twice the size of Madison square, and would be covered so as to be converted into a conservatory of the rarest kind. It is claimed that an iron building having the largest dome in the world could be constructed for \$9,000,000. An iron structure more magnificent than any at present in existence, can be built for \$7,000,000, while a granite building will cost even less, and a brick one about \$4,000,000.

The Tribune in discussing the subject in a recent article said: "The business men of New York are awakening to a realization of the fact that Philadelphia will appear to the world as the commercial metropolis of this country, if she succeeds in building for herself the massive structure which she hopes to possess by the time the Centennial arrives."

If our citizens would succeed in making it appear to the world that Philadelphia is the commercial metropolis of this country, they must see to it that in selecting officers to run the Centennial, employees are selected who are possessed of other qualifications than simply knowing how to realize the largest possible "divvy," or purchases of stationery, printing, binding, and other supplies. Clerks who are utterly incapacitated by nature, or art, from reading a resolution, or inditing a circular, and whose knowledge regarding what is requisite to make the Centennial a success, is no greater than the average boot black's around the corridors of the Continental Hotel is concerning astronomy; are not the proper gentlemen to be made, at this early stage, the figure heads of the concern. If they continue to persist in pushing themselves forward to the annoyance of the Centennial Commissioners and the discredit of the city, they should be dealt with as unceremoniously as some of them have been heretofore, that is, kicked out and their places filled by better men.

The belief is growing very strong that if the Centennial is to be a success, it must be taken hold of in earnest by the State; if the falls to come to the rescue, then indeed will New York rejoice at the disgrace in store for us as well as richly profit by our shortsightedness.

Now that the feeling is growing in favor of the Democracy in this city endorsing the nominations that the municipal Reformers will make, the half dozen gentlemen who manage the political affairs of the Reformers are engaged in making up their slate for next year. For sheriff

they talk of making Hon. Chas. Gibbons, Republican, their candidate; for Register of Wills, General William McCandless, William Sellers will be chosen; for Clerk of Orphans Court, Joseph Megary will be set up, and for City Commissioner, William D. Forten will be invited to accept the nomination. Three of these candidates are Republicans and two Democrats.

Our municipal Reformers will never forgive Mayor Stokley for the drubbing he gave their pet candidate for the Mayorality, when he beat him by ten thousand majority, and are now at work endeavoring to create a public sentiment that a gentleman of commanding social status must be mayor during the Centennial, and in order to gratify their revenge they intend to run Henry Davis, president of the Health Board, for mayor in opposition to Mr. Stokley, believing that he (Davis) is the man who can most easily defeat Mayor Stokley; but there is just where they will miss it, for Mr. Stokley would "get away with" Henry Davis as easily as Henry would get away with "Brookie George."

The very able editorial in THE RADICAL of the 13th inst., was pretty generally discussed here in political circles. In criticising it at the Union League, your correspondent heard one very prominent member put this question to the knot of gentlemen who surrounded him: "Was it for the purpose of concentrating all power in the hands of the Nation's Executive that the great Republican party was created?" The gentleman gave it as his opinion that if the centralization now going on step by step is not arrested by the Republican party, its days will soon be numbered, and he rejoiced to see so prominent a party journal giving such wise counsel, and if followed by the party press generally the wrong would be remedied, and the Republican party would continue to exist as the party of power for a score or more of years.

The pestilence which stalked broad cast throughout our city last winter and spring and which sent 5,000 small-pox victims to the grave, is chargeable to dereliction of duty on the part of the Board of Health; to prevent a recurrence of so dire a calamity the Legislature will be asked to take from this irresponsible Board the cleaning of the streets, removal of ashes, and garbage. A bill to effect this humane purpose and reformatory measure has already been prepared and will be submitted to the Legislature early in the session. It meets the cordial concurrence of his Honor the Mayor of the city, as well as all who fear a return of the fearful epidemic which so recently left us, and all the city members of the Legislature.

Last February the community was shocked by news of the dreadful murder of Mrs. Oskins, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Frank Register, in this city, by her husband, Wm. H. Oskins, a prominent politician of a local character. Oskins was acquitted because he murdered his wife "during a kind of sudden and instantaneous paroxysm of insanity." The murderer has been in prison during the three months since his acquittal, and on Saturday last his counsel appeared before the Court to argue his sanity and secure his release. On the trial for murder a score or more of reputable persons swore that Oskins was insane. At the hearing on Saturday an equal number testified to his sanity, believing him to be a safe person to be at large. District Attorney Mann wisely took the ground that until evidence was presented that would satisfy the Court that there would be no return of "instantaneous paroxysm of insanity," the prisoner should be kept in confinement, and until that is done the Judge remanded him to prison.

"The Edwin Forrest Home for the support and maintenance of actors and actresses decayed by age or disabled by infirmity," is to be built at his late country place, called Spring Brook, near this city. The great tragedian leaves about two million dollars to maintain the institution. His very valuable library and picture gallery are to be taken to the Home. This excellent provision to promote the health of the inmates of the Home is contained in Mr. Forrest's will: "Also as a means of preserving health, and, consequently, the happiness of the inmates, as well as to aid in sustaining the home, there shall be lectures and readings therein, upon oratory and the histrionic art, to which pupils shall be admitted upon such terms and under such regulations as the managers may prescribe. The garden and grounds are to be made productive of profit, as well as of health and pleasure, and, so far as capable, the inmates, not otherwise profitably occupied, shall assist in farming, horticulture, and the cultivation of flowers in the garden and conservatory."

The great heart of Edwin Forrest shows itself in these words, also contained in his will: "Should I leave no later will or codicil, my friends who sympathize in my purposes will execute them in the best and fullest manner possible—understanding that they have been long meditated by me, and are very dear to my heart. They will also remember that my professional brothers and sisters are often unfortunate, and that little has been done for them, either to elevate them in their profession or to provide for their necessities under sickness or other misfortunes. God has favored my efforts and given me great success, and I would make

my fortune the means to elevate the education of others and promote their success, and to alleviate their sufferings—and smooth the pillows of the unfortunate in sickness or other disability, or the decay of declining years."

The mayor of our city, Mr. Stokley, and District Attorney Mann, are determined to punish crime in this city, and so far as they are able, intend to break up the evil practices that exist here. "Brookie George" a professional burglar was convicted and sentenced last week to an imprisonment of thirteen years and five months. Philip Mason, an associate of professional thieves, was convicted of larceny and sentenced to three years imprisonment. Ned Warrington, for keeping a disorderly house, got one year and a fine of \$100 and costs, and on Saturday the police made a raid on a gambling house at No. 281 Dock street, and captured thirty persons, each of whom were fined \$300 and costs, and Nat Marks, the game dealer, and Jack O'Brien, the proprietor of the concern, were held in \$1,500 each for criminal prosecution in the Sessions Court. Both the Mayor and District Attorney are recipients of the highest commendation for the official zeal displayed by them, and the public trust it may continue, which hope is shared by

TREFOIL.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

Perhaps no just case has been so abundantly abused as that of the claims of American citizens for spoiliations committed by the French prior to the 31st day of July, 1801. Never was the old adage, that "Procrastination is the thief of time," better illustrated than in the history of this claim. Originally twenty million dollars, upon which interest has been accumulating for seventy years, it is now proposed to pay the claimants in full by giving them five millions—one-fourth of the original demand—without interest. Forty-three Congressional reports in their favor have been presented. Senator John M. Clayton, of Delaware, spoke two days, on the 23d and 24th of March, 1846, in support of them. Senator Sumner, in his report of April 4, 1864, sustained the great Senator from Delaware in an able and eloquent argument. Madison, while Secretary of State in 1804, Webster in 1835, Everett in the same year; Clay, while Secretary of State under Adams, in 1825, and Edward Livingston—all sustained the claims. Statesmen like Cushing, Choate, William Wilkins of Pennsylvania, Truman Smith of Connecticut, Pennington of New Jersey, Crittenden of Kentucky, and Clingman of North Carolina, all supported them. New York in 1840, Ohio in 1847, Louisiana in 1848, Massachusetts in 1841, '44, '52, and '56, Maine in 1840, '44, '46, and '57, Connecticut in 1838, '43, and '44, Delaware in 1842, Rhode Island in 1832, '42, '46, and '56, Maryland in 1845, Alabama in 1841, New Hampshire in 1839, '41, and Virginia in 1851, solemnly and repeatedly invoked and urged the Government to deal justly with these claimants. And as showing the deep personal and financial interest Philadelphia and Pennsylvania have in this subject, it is only necessary to state that in 1833 eighty-six of the most substantial citizens of Pennsylvania followed the most universal prayer of other states in demanding the passage of some act of reparation to the American claimants against the French. Among the signers, were William Heister of Lancaster, Thomas P. Cope, Charles Jared Ingersoll, Joseph R. Chandler, William M. Meredith, and M. W. Baldwin of Philadelphia, George M. Klem of Berks, John Dickey of Beaver, George W. Woodward of Luzerne, and James Pollock of Northumberland. We gather these facts by a glance at the record, and as practically and tersely sustaining them we would direct attention to the speech of Hon. Simon Cameron, Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, on Monday last, printed at length in THE PRESS of to-day. As the subject itself is one of deep interest to the whole country, and inclusively to Pennsylvania, we are quite sure the remarks of General Cameron in support of the bill so cordially advocated by the distinguished statesmen we have named will be carefully and profitably read.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., December 21, 1872.

One of the most pleasant events of the season occurred at Siemon's dining hall, in this city, yesterday evening—the celebration of the battle of Drainesville, which was fought December 20th, 1861, and resulted in a complete victory to the Pennsylvania Reserves. The meeting was organized by calling Colonel David Critchlow to the chair, and Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Eberhart to act as secretary. The chair stated, in his usually happy manner, the objects of the meeting, after which, upon motion of Major C. K. Chamberlin, a committee of five on toasts and sentiments was appointed. At this point in the proceedings, our host, Siemon, announced that supper was ready, to which all present repaired with but little urging. It is wholly unnecessary to state that ample justice was done to the plentiful supply of good things with which our comrade, George, had laden the table. The paucity of fragments after we had closed the feast must have given George the most satisfactory evidence that the quality of his viands was fully appreciated, and that all present were in the full enjoyment of vigorous appetites. The first course finished, Major Chamberlin announced the toasts prepared by