Beaver Radical

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The Beaver Radical.

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J. S. RUTAN, *Proprietor.*

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PENNA.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. [de20-1y

JOHN EAKIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAIN ST., BEAVER FALLS. [Ja10'73

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN H. MARKS.
CAMERON & MARKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
ROCHESTER, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec13 1y

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AGNEW & BUCHANAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PENN'A.
oct4-1y

GILBERT L. EBERHART,
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Will give prompt attention to Collections, Procuring Bounties and Pensions, Buying and Selling Real Estate, etc.
OFFICE ON BROADWAY,
Opposite R. E. Hoopes' Banking House,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA
sep6'72-1y

JOSEPH LEDLIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office, in the Radical Building,)
BEAVER, PA.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. dec4'68:1y

J. H. M'CREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THIRD STREET,
(First door below the Court House)
BEAVER, PA.
je1'70—1y

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, Late Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. dec1'68:tf

JOHN B. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER PA:
Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House.
All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr29'69 1y.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER. .... JNO. C. BARR.
SWARTZWELDER & BARR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 66 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 75 GRANT STREET,
(FIRST FLOOR.) PITTSBURGH.
se21'71-6m

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR.s.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh.....	1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester.....	2.52	8.40	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	11.45	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	1.45PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	4.22	5.09	9.11
Crestline .. Ar	9.20	5.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline .. De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima.....	12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth.....	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago.....	.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago.....	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth.....	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.50AM
Fort Wayne	12.30PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima.....	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.37	6.28
Crestline .. Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
Crestline .. De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield	12.05PM	7.19	4.43	8.55
Orrville	2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance	4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester.....	6.57	1.12AM	10.43	3.39
Pittsburgh.....	8.10	2.20	11.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland.....		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson.....		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance.....		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard.....		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville... ...		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh.....		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh.....		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville.....		8.55	3.15	
Bayard..... ...		10.30	4.30	
Alliance.....		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson.....		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland.....		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville....	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville.....	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester.....	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh.....	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh.....		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester.....		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville..... ...		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport.....		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N.Phila.6.40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard,12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12.20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7·05 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
Walls Ac. No. 6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m: Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 3.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m: arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm: arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m: Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pitteburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express.....	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express.....	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train..	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac.....	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac.....	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac.....	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Brady's Bend Ac.....	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac.....	5 00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac.....	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac..	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 35 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.

J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow Citizens:

Permit me, through you, to tender my heartfelt thanks to the people of this Commonwealth for their partiality in selecting me as the Chief Magistrate. In obedience to law I have appeared before you to pledge my fidelity to the Constitution. Its obligations and the responsibilities it imposes are, I hope, fully realized. In the administration of public affairs it is my earnest prayer that I may be guided by Divine wisdom, and that all my actions may reflect the people's will.

My predecessor presented in his annual message his recommendations and much valuable information, so fully and so well, that it appears unnecessary to enter into details. My views are in accord with the general policy of the State administration for the past few years, although I believe some changes might be for the public good, and to these I shall briefly allude.

STATE FINANCES—TAXATION.

Having been closely connected with the finances of the State since 1866, I speak knowingly when I say the revenues have been faithfully collected, taxation has been equalized by the repeal of the most burdensome taxes; and by strict economy and good management the public debt has been largely reduced. The policy of paying off the entire indebtedness of the State is, I believe, fully indorsed by the taxpayers, and it shall be my aim to adhere to that policy. The public debt, however, decreasing while the revenues are increasing, it occurs to me that a further reduction of the latter should be made during the current session.

The increase in the value of our real estate and the product of our manufactures, the steady development of our resources and the expansion of our railway system is rapidly encircling our people [illegible] the basis of our late census, we can readily understand how a lighter tax imposed upon the present taxed property will meet all our necessities in the future, provide an ample fund for the liquidation of our debt, and give a decided impulse to the useful enterprises thus relieved.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

I sincerely trust, however, that in any attempt to lessen the burdens of taxation, the Legislature will exercise a wise discretion, and properly discriminate in favor of our industrial interests. In every part of this Commonwealth are found rich deposits of minerals. To make them available and productive should be our earnest aim, and shall receive a large share of my attention. It can alone be done by the intelligent employment of labor and capital. This is a subject of immense interest, and can best be served by first providing the highest possible knowledge of the character and location of the most valuable minerals. Labor can be made inviting by making it remunerative. Its remuneration must depend largely upon the means of protection accorded by Congress to our home industries, a question which may safely be committed to our representatives in the National Legislature. Capital is the water for the wheel and should be abundant, and the rates of interest easy for active and wholesome enterprise, and whatever legislation will best serve this end should receive general support. Money will always seek the highest rates, the security being the same, and for that reason it now gravitates to neighboring States where the legal rates are higher than our own. If we cannot remove the restriction and make money as free as any other commodity, at least, let us permit the same rate as allowed by other States, and thereby retain it within our borders.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to have a watchful care over the school system of our State. No part of our government policy should command the employment of more wisdom than that which is to promote the instruction of our youth. It is a source of pride and satisfaction that our people contribute so freely to an object so worthy as our schools. And the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools must convince every reader of the happy result accruing from the judicious management of our educational system. But while the doors of the public schools are open wide to everyone, it is sad to think that there are 75,000 children in the State who do not, or are not permitted by the necessities of their parents or otherwise, to attend and receive the blessed privileges of these schools. This is a matter of grave import, and exacts for us all, people and Legislature, alike earnest and thoughtful consideration.

THE ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS.

In this connection let me say a word in regard to a subject that has often engaged my thoughts, and to which I invoke the attention of our law-makers. No part of our system of education has received such universal commendation as that which is embraced in the circle of instruction of those who were orphaned by the casualties of war. The helpless condition of these little ones touchingly appealed to the hearts of our people, and the response was the establishment of the orphan schools that are now the pride of our State. But in rescuing these people from destruction and providing for their education until they have attained the age of sixteen years, have we filled the measure of our duty to them? Thrown out into the world to do battle with life's trials at an age peculiarly dangerous to youth, does not common humanity require that the State should maintain its guardianship to these children until their habits are somewhat settled, and they have acquired the means to earn their own livelihood? The establishment of industrial schools, wherein useful trades may be taught, seems to promise the easiest and best solution of this problem.

THE STATE MILITIA.

It is highly important that in times of insurrection and riot there should be at command a good and sufficient force of militia to assist the civil powers to protect property and maintain its authority. To create such a force it seems absolutely necessary that the State must extend its aid in a more substantial way to those who enlist in her service. The fines for the non-performance of militia duty are obnoxious to many of our best citizens and yield at best but a slender revenue, and that too, on a wrong basis, for property and not the individual should be taxed. [illegible] military should be well distributed throughout the State, and the [illegible] to make their [illegible] company accepted, when found to be up to the proper standard of numbers, drill and discipline, should receive direct from the public treasury at least $500 per annum.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

The fire and life insurance companies are trying to secure uniform legislation in all the States, and the States having a large home interest in insurance have been the first to adopt that principle. To impose heavy fees and taxes upon insurance companies incorporated in other States and doing business in this reacts upon the home companies by reason of the reciprocal laws of those States. If it is deemed desirable to protect and foster the home insurance interest, already too long neglected, let uniform laws be enacted. To me it seems this interest is of sufficient importance to warrant the temporary loss of a portion of the revenue now received from the foreign companies. The revenue from our own companies will increase by reason of their enlarged business, and we will thus be compensated for such loss.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

The necessity for immediate action on the part of our people to insure the success of the Centennial Exhibition must be realized by every thinking man. Its failure will be our lasting shame, its success must resound to the honor and permanent benefit of the Commonwealth. Located in our metropolis, which is fast moving to the front of the manufacturing cities of the world, affording an opportunity to display the products and resources of our State, and opening to foreigners new channels of information as to our character and enterprise, it certainly is the imperative duty of every citizen who loves his State to lend his countenance and support to this great exhibition. The dignity and good name of the Commonwealth are at stake. Let us not forget these by a lack of public spirit or by mistaken economy. Any proper plan the Legislature may see fit to adopt to aid this national undertaking shall receive the hearty concurrence of the Executive.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The subject of constitutional reform is now occupying a large space of public attention; opinions are various as to its propriety or necessity, as the views of men are conservative or progressive. There is now, however, in session in Philadelphia a convention of respectable and honorable gentlemen, authorized by the people to revise the Constitution. To these gentlemen we can confidently refer the question of constitutional reform, in the belief that out of their combined integrity and wisdom will spring such measures as will best conduce to the safety, happiness and prosperity of the people.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION EVIL.

There is one foremost and growing evil however, to which by my oath as your Executive and my sense of duty as a citizen, I am constrained to ask your special attention. I refer to special legislation, or the abuse of legislative power, to further particular local and private ends to the exclusion of public business. I cannot condemn this evil in a language too strong, and it seems but a part of the common sense that some positive restriction be put upon legislation that will confine it to public objects and make its enactments uniform and general.

THE PARDONING POWER.

There is another subject to which I may be permitted to advert, because it concerns one of my most important functions. I refer to the pardoning power. The exercise of this power rests exclusively within the discretion and the conscience of the Executive, and when we consider the importunities of the friends of a condemned man and their inclination to use every influence to obtain a pardon, it must be conceded that this power is a trying and dangerous one with which to invest any one man. Any provision that would relieve the conscience and divide the responsibility of the exercise of this power must surely commend itself to the good sense of our people.

THE SINKING FUND.

There is a popular demand, too, that the sinking fund, containing bonds that represent the proceeds of the sale of public works, and which are applicable alone to the payment of the public debt, shall be kept sacred for the purpose for which it is dedicated, and that the safeguards of this fund be made so strong as to protect it from every encroachment, however ingeniously planned or powerfully supported. To this demand the Constitutional Convention will doubtless respond, and for myself I may be permitted to say no [illegible] form of changing its [illegible] shall receive my sanction as your Executive.

In view of the prospect that the Legislature will after this session, be divested of its power to legislate for special objects, a popular apprehension is prevailing that interested parties will push their schemes at this juncture, and make extraordinary efforts to control legislation. I deem it my duty to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of examining with more than ordinary care every measure submitted for their consideration.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the honorable and humane gentlemen who constitute the board of Public Charities for their valuable services gratuitously bestowed in supervising the manifold and important public trusts the State has confided to their care. I take great pleasure in inviting attention to the suggestions and work of this excellent board, and shall unite in any plan that will help these gentlemen to accomplish their beneficient designs.

IN CONCLUSION.

We have great cause for thankfulness, my fellow citizens, when we contemplate the happy and prosperous condition of our country. Recuperating rapidly from the ravage and waste of our great civil war, she is now moving forward to a new era of progress and developments; and in this march to a higher destiny, in which all the States are united, Pennsylvania should have a place in the van—a position to which she is entitled by the intelligence and character of her citizens, the magnitude of her resources, the extent of her industrial interests and the grand record of her patriotism. To maintain this position for our proud old Commonwealth will be the constant endeavor of your Executive; and to strengthen his arm and enlarge his understanding he asks the support and counsel of all good citizens, and humbly implores the aid and guidance of Him who is the Supreme Ruler.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISBO, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Yreka, dated to-day, states that a message had just arrived at that place from the headquatters of Gen. Wheaton, commanding the troops in action against the Modoc Indians. A severe battle was fought last Friday. The troops under the command of Gen. Wheaton, consisted of 250 regulars, two companies of Oregon volunteers, 25 riflemen of California, under the command of Capt. Fairchild, and a Few Klamath Indians, about 400 men in all.

The battle took place near the eastern shore of Tule lake. Captain Bernard on Thursday went around the north end of the lake to the east side, and to the east of Captain Jack's position. He was to advance against Captain Jack from the east, and General Wheaton from the southwest—the forces of the latter to be under cover of the fire of the howitzers. On Thursday night such a dense fog enveloped the country that they could not see forty yards.

The two forces were then about twelve miles apart, though to communicate with each other it was necessary to go a much greater distance. On Friday morning Captain Bernard opened battle against Captain Jack, who had about two hundred warriors concealed among the rocks along a line two miles long. General Wheaton heard the firing and had no alternative but to march to the aid of Capt. Bernard without the fire of the howitzers.

The troops fought and unseen foe from eight o'clock in the morning to dark, under a terrific fire, during which scarcely one Indian was seen. The loss to the troops was forty killed and wounded. The loss to the Modocs is unknown. The troops were finally obliged to retreat to their camps. Capt. Bernard's force bore the burnt of the battle, and suffered terribly.

All the cavalry fought on foot. Among the killed are Frank Krimbel and J. R. Brown, of Oregon. G. W. Roberts was mortally wounded. Captain Perry, of the regulars, was seriously, Lieutenant Kyle slightly wounded. The movement is called a forced reconnoissance. Captain Jack's position, the leaders say, they will take, but one thousand men will be required to dislodge him from the lava beds. The troops for the present will only try to prevent the Modocs from raiding on the settlements, and will wait for reinforcements.

THIERS AND ROCHEFORT.

Why Rochefort was Allowed to Visit Paris.

Paris Correspondent of Manchester Guardian.

I was this afternoon present at a Radical conventicle at which the merits, or [illegible] cused. The brethern make Rochefort responsible for the favor shown him by the government—that is, by M. Thiers. They are of opinion that he should insist on being sent to New Caledonia. Without accusing him of being a *mouchard*, they suspect him of receiving the presents of Artaxerxes, as they term it—that is, of being willing to receive a free pardon. One citizen, a journalist, volunteered a very curious piece or information. This was that Rochefort's mistress, whom he lately married *in extremis*, as it was then supposed, so far from being in danger of death, was not even seriously ill. She had been placed in the Convent of the Augustine sisters at the suggestion of M. Thiers himself, and the sending for Rochefort to come to Versailles and marry her was only a pretext, the real cause of Rochefort's journey being that M. Thiers might have a conversation with him This conversation really took place and lasted nearly two hours, in private, added the speaker. An inquisitive member of the meeting, expressing the thought that was uppermost in all our minds, asked what they talked about. "I don't know," replied the otherwise well-informed brother, "but I can give a very probable guess. I have been talking with Madame Fontaine this morning, the wife of Fontaine, who has been transported for transferring M. Thiers' furniture, papers, etc., to a place of safety, and who kept order at the demolition of his house. Now Madame Fontaine thinks her husband must have given, or I should say lent, Rochefort a correspondence which took place a long time ago between M. Thiers and a lady now living. My opinion, therefore, is that M. Thiers wants to get those letters from Rochefort, and that Rochefort either has purchased or means to purchase his liberty with them." Whether that is the real cause of the unaccountable favor shown to Rochefort or not, I cannot say. I tell the story as I heard it, and by no means indorse it. It appeared to satisfy the conventicle and the well-known "*Nous sommes trahis*" was very distinctly murmured. When Rochefort is set at liberty, he will be obliged to again become conservative in self-defence.

—The celebrated House contested election case of Bowen vs. DeLarge has terminated as far as the Committee on Elections is concerned. That Committee has reported to the House that neither contestant is entitled to the seat. Mr. DeLarge, because he did not receive a sufficient number of votes, and Mr. Bowen because since he was elected has accepted state and county offices in South Carolina, thus forfeiting his seat. DeLarge has occupied the seat for the whole term except about six weeks, and, we suppose, will continue to hold it until the House acts upon the report of the Committee, which may not be for some time.