Beaver Radical

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. S. RUTAN. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1873. NUMBER 8

The Beaver Radical.

The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (payable in advance,).....$2,00
SIX MONTHS, " " " 1,00
THREE " " " " 50
SINGLE COPIES 05

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription at the option of the publisher, unless otherwise agreed upon.

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Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: In THE RADICAL BUILDING Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

J. S. RUTAN, *Proprietor.*

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

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

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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THIRD STREET,
(First door below the Court House,)
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JAMES M. SELLERS,
144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
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Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, Navy Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. dec13-6m

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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. [apr20'71 1y.

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SWARTZWELDER & BARR,
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No. 66 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

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

READ BY EVERYBODY,
THE BEAVER RADICAL.

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	12.03AM	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	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	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	10.42	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		4.55	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.	4.46	
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.	ACCOM	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
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Walls Ac.No.6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac, No3	7:25 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 2.50 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 12:30 p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 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.
E. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

FROM KANSAS.

Kansas Weather—Rice County—Its Soil—Healthful Climate—Railroads—Sports—Schools—Homesteads and How to Get Them—Wants.

Correspondence of the Radical.

BROOKDALE, RICE Co., KAN., January 30th, 1873.

Since my last we have welcomed the advent of 1873, not that we would say aught against the one which, like its predecessors, has gone into the valley and the shadow to be seen and known no more until it shall comfort us on the day of judgment, on the contrary we have reason to bless the year that has just expired. Our progress and prosperity as a nation and a people were most flattering. Our governmental affairs have been managed so as to give satisfactory results to a great majority. Our relations with every civilized nation during 1872 assumed a cordial character. As individuals we have had the usual allotment of smiles and tears, clouds and sunshine.

I find a number of your readers have their hearts and thoughts turned westward. I find, too, that all they can hear or read of Kansas makes this State their choice. I have now been in this State nearly eighteen months, and can truly say the longer I live here the better I like to stay.

We have had some extremely cold weather this winter. Mercury has been to twelve degrees below zero. Snow to the depth of ten inches fell before Christmas, and it has not all disappeared yet. The cold weather has been uniform. We have not had any rain since the first of last November, nor do we expect any until Spring opens. We have had excellent roads all winter, and have not been troubled quite so much with "gentle zephyrs" this winter as we were last.

Rice county is yet in its infancy, is barely able to walk alone. Has had some little difficulty in cutting its teeth in shape of railroad bonds, county seat, etc., but still its progress has not been retarded. Hutchinson's Resources of Kansas (which, by the way, those of your readers who think of emigrating should possess,) says: "Rice county has a greater amount of tillable land than any county of its size in the State." We have no stagnant ponds, swamps or marshes, and consequently no malarious diseases. Pulmonary diseases never originate here, and many persons who are afflicted with such complaints seek this section for relief. The air is pure and vigorous; it is never damp. There is nothing to induce disease but everything to promote health. We have good water and plenty of it, the whole Arkansas Valley being well watered. The nights are delightfully cool even in the hottest part of summer. We were troubled some last summer by mosquitos, and when the buffalo ranged here the whole surface of the country was infested with fleas. These disappear soon after the buffalo leave.

Everything thrives here which can be grown in this latitude. Corn, oats and all sorts of vegetables, except cabbage, are easily raised the first year on the soil. Wheat as far as tried has proved a success. The soil of the Arkansas bottoms is a rich, black sandy loam from three to eight feet deep. There is no rough rocky waste land in Rice county. The sand hills are covered with rich, nutritious grass and lucious wild plums. Grapes grow in abundance in the timber along the streams. The Little Arkansas flows through Rice county. It is about seventy-five miles in length. Cow creek also flows through it. Cow creek is seventy miles long. Our house is built on the west bank of Cow creek. We are not more than three miles east of the centre line of the State. We are situated between the two great railroads of the State, the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. This last road was completed to the State line on the first day of the present month and year. There has been laid since March, 1872, three hundred and sixty-two miles of road. The entire distance from Atchison to the State line is four hundred and seventy miles. The preliminary survey of the road from the State line to Ft. Lyon has been made and will be to Pueblo, Colorado, as soon as possible. The road must be pushed on to a profitable terminus in the cattle regions and silver mines of Colorado, nor will it stop until it reaches the Pacific and has been made the fair-weather, transcontinental route of the nation. Success to the enterprise.

We have a considerable quantity of game, principally at this season chickens, quails and rabbits. In two months from now all our streams will be covered with wild geese and ducks. Our streams afford buffalo, bass, pike and catfish. Dry goods and groceries are as cheap here with the addition of freight as in Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri.

The school interests of Kansas are well cared for, as every 16th and 36th section of the public land (except a few Indian reservations) are reserved for school purposes, and cannot be sold for less than three dollars per acre, which may be paid in cash or in ten equal annual payments in advance with ten per cent interest per annum. No good land can be bought of the Government in Kansas excepting by actual settlement. Every head of a family or widow, or single man or woman, over twenty-one years of age, being a citizen, or having filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, can pre-empt 160 acres of government land inside or outside of railroad limits. The first act necessary in pre-emption is settlement, or the commencement of some improvement upon the land. The pre-emptor must within ninety days go or send to the Land Office in his district, pay two dollars and make a "filing," or written declaration of intention to pre-empt, and within thirty months from filing the land must be paid for. No one can pay for land under the pre-emption law until the claimant and his family, if he has any, has actually resided upon the land at least six months, and he must not be the owner of 320 acres of land within the United States exclusive of the pre-emption claim. No one can make a settlement or improvement on land for another which would hold for pre-emption. Soldiers have no rights in pre-emption beyond any other person. We will now pass to the homestead lands. Any person qualified as above can acquire by occupation, and the payment of commissions and fees, ($18,00 to $26,00) 160 acres of land held at $1,25 per acre, or 80 acres of land held at $2,50 acre, or within ten miles of a railroad. Every homestead settler, except soldiers, must in person go the Land Office to make the filing, unless he is actually living on the land, and then a filing before the County Clerk of the county within which the land is situated is allowable. Homesteads are not liable for debts contracted prior to settlement. A soldier or sailor who served not less than ninety days during the recent rebellion and was honorably discharged, can homestead 160 acres either within or without the railroad limits. A soldier or sailor can file upon land through an agent, but the agent must have powers of an attorney, and go to the Land Office in person and make a filing and pay the fee; but the the soldier or sailor must within the six months commence actual settlement, pay his homestead fees, or he forfeits all rights to the land and also loses his homestead right. He must then reside upon it one year no matter how long he served in the army. Claims having water and timber have all been entered except in new counties not yet organized. Barbour is one of these counties. It lies on the State line south of the Arkansas. It has more and better timber than any county in the state; has more streams and numerous springs of pure, soft water. It also contains excellent rocks for building. It lies wholly within the Osage Reservation, and can only be obtained by actual settlers at $1,25 an acre. Some pioneers have already taken claims and commenced improvements. I have not overcome all fears of the Los, and feel safer a little farther off.

Rice county needs a newspaper, a lawyer, two physicians and two school teachers. We want a few politicians and any reasonable number of good citizens; not to crowd us. The M. E. element predominates largely in this county among christians. The Weslyan Methodists have a society, the Quakers have one and the Congregationalists have one also. We have a number of Cumberland Presbyterians here now, and will have quite a number as soon as spring opens. There are three or perhaps four Sunday-school organizations. The Sunday-school I attend had a present of a library from St. Paul's M. E. Church in Jersey City. When you Beaver folks tire of yours send them along.

"Elmwood" is the name of our farm, on account of being built among elm trees. All the farms in this neighborhood are named, some appropriately while others are not. For instance "Wildwood" is a high prairie farm, without a single tree on it. I suggested either Mount Airy or Pleasant View, but the owner liked the jingle of Wildwood. "How do we find amusements on the frontier?" We have always something to interest us. The coming of the mail possesses an interest paramount to all others with us. We take four newspapers—the Kansas *Commonwealth*, *Prairie Farmer*, Toledo *Blade* and THE BEAVER RADICAL. All of these are ably conducted, and we not only derive pleasure but profit from them. Think of this, farmers. Subscribe for newspapers for your families, and the time will soon come when you will rank among the most refined, intelligent and progressive citizens in our broad land.

SADE.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Message from President Grant—Federal Laws to be Enforced in Utah—Jurors to be Selected from Law-abiding Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—I consider it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah, and to the dangers likely to arise if it continues during the coming recess, from a threatened conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities.

No discussion is necessary in regard to the general policy of Congress respecting the Territories of the United States, and I only wish now to refer to so much of that policy as concerns their judicial affairs and the enforcement of law within their borders. No material differences are found in respect to these matters in the organic acts of the Territories, but an examination of them will show that it has been the invariable policy of Congress to place and keep their civil and criminal jurisdiction, with certain limited exceptions, in the hands of persons nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and that the general administration of justice should be as prescribed by Congressional enactment.

Sometimes the power given to the Territorial Legislatures has been somewhat larger and sometimes somewhat smaller than the powers generally conferred. Never, however, have powers been given to a Territorial Legislature inconsistent with the idea that the general judicature of the Territory was to be made under the direct supervision of the National Government.

Accordingly the organic law creating the Territory of Utah, passed September 9, 1850, provided for the appointment of a Supreme Court, the judges of which are judges of the District Courts; a clerk, a marshal and an attorney, and to these Federal officers is confided jurisdiction in all important matters, but, as decided recently by the Supreme Court, the act requires the jurors to serve in the courts to be selected in such manner as the Territorial Legislature see fit to prescribe.

It has undoubtedly been the desire of Congress, so far as the same might be compatible with the supervisory control of the Federal Government, to leave the minor details connected with the administration of law to regulation by local authority, but such a desire ought not to govern when the effect will be, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, to produce a conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities, or to impede the enforcement of law, or in any way to endanger the peace and good order of the Territory.

Evidently it was never intended to intrust the Territorial Legislature with power which would enable it, by creating judicatures of its own, or increasing the jurisdiction of courts appointed by the Territorial authority, although recognized by Congress, to take the administration of the law out of the hands of the judges appointed by the President, or to interfere with their action. Several years of unhappy experience make it appear that in both of these respects the Territory of Utah requires special legislation by Congress.

Public opinion in that Territory, produced by circumstances too notorious to require further notice, makes it necessary in my opinion, in order to prevent the miscarriage of justice and to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the United States and Federal Government, to provide that the selection of grand and petit jurors for the District Courts, if not put under the control of Federal officers, shall be placed in the hands of persons entirely independent of those who are determined not to enforce any act of Congress obnoxious to them, and also to pass some act which shall deprive the Probate Courts or any court created by the Territorial Legislature of any power to interfere with or impede the action of the courts held by the United States judges.

I am convinced that, so long as Congress leaves the selection of jurors to local authorities, it will be futile to make any effort to enforce laws not acceptable to a majority of the people of the Territory, or which interferes with local prejudices, or provides for the punishment of polygamy or any of its afflicted vices or crimes. I presume that Congress, in passing upon this subject, will provide all reasonable and proper safeguards to secure honest and impartial jurors, whose verdicts will command confidence, and be a guarantee of equal protection to all good and law-abiding citizens, and at the same time make it understood that crime cannot be committed with impunity.

I have before said that while the laws creating the several Territories have generally contained uniform provisions in respect of the judiciary, Congress occasionally varied these provisions in various details as the circumstances of the Territory affected seemed to demand, and, in creating the Territory of Utah, Congress evidently thought that circumstances there might require judicial remedies not necessary in other Territories, for, by section nine of the act creating that Territory, it is provided that a writ of error may be brought from the decision of any judge of the Supreme or District Courts of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom, a provision never inserted in any other Territorial act, except that creating the Territory of New Mexico.

This extraordinary provision shows that Congress intended to mould the organic law to the peculiar necessities of the Territory, and the legislation which I now recommend is in full harmony with the precedent thus established. I am advised that the United States Courts in Utah have been greatly embarrassed by the action of the Territorial Legislature in conferring criminal jurisdiction and the power to issue writs of habeas corpus on Probate Courts in the Territory, and by their consequent interference with the administration of justice. Manifestly, the Legislature of the Territory cannot give to any court whatever, the power to discharge, by habeas corpus, persons held by or under process from the courts created by Congress; but complaints are made that persons so held have been discharged in that way by the Probate Courts.

I cannot doubt that Congress will agree with me that such a state of things ought not longer to be tolerated, and that no class of persons anywhere should be allowed to treat the laws of the United States with open defiance and contempt. Apprehensions are entertained that if Congress adjourns without any action upon this subject turbulence and disorder will follow, rendering military interference necessary, a result I should greatly deprecate, and in view of this and other obvious considerations I earnestly recommend that Congress, at the present session, pass some act which will enable the District Court of Utah to proceed, with independence and efficiency, in the administration of law and justice.

U. S. GRANT,

POLITICAL.

—Local Option was defeated in Reading, Pa, Friday, by about 900 majority.

—It is ascertained definitely that there is no foundation for the recent report that Secretary Boutwell has tendered his resignation.

—E. F. Evans, Republican candidate for mayor, of Reading, Pa., on Friday was elected by 320 majority—a Republican gain of 771 over the last mayoralty election.

—The President sent to the Senate Tuesday the nomination of David D. Smith as Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

—Mr. Brockway, of Columbia county, has read in place in the House of Representatives a bill to erect a new county to be called Minnequa from parts of Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan and Lycoming counties.

—The Montrose *Independent Republican* says: "Mr. Quay, former editor of the Beaver RADICAL, is a deep thinker and a clear, perspicuous writer. That he will, in the performance of the duties of his office, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, fully meet the expectations of those who personally know and appreciate his talents, and also the demands of the people of this great commonwealth, need not for a moment be questioned.

—The establishment of a Republic in Spain was celebrated at Madrid by a general illumination. The streets were crowded, but there was no discord. Dispatches from the Provinces report tranquility everywhere excepting in the districts disturbed by the Carlists. It is said, however, that the army is opposed to a republic and favors a monarchy, but is divided in its choice for ruler between Duke Montpensier and Ex-Queen Isabella. Don Carlos entered Spain on the 13th inst. The Carlists are working vigorously to advance the interest of their leader. Saragossa is practically blockaded by the insurgents. The insurrectionists have cut the railway between this city and the north, at Parcorva, a town in Burgess.