The Argus AND Radical.

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VOLUME I. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1873. NUMBER 5

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after June 15th, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.50	7.28	10.23	2.33
Aliquippa	5.10	10.40	12.50PM	5.08
Conway	6.31	1.00PM	3.01	7.06
Manchester	8.55	3.18	5.09	9.11
Allegheny	9.20	4.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline Ar	9.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Crestline Dep	11.05	7.35	7.55	11.10
Forest	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Lima	2.20	11.50	11.50	2.35
Fort Wayne	4.45	2.25PM	2.55AM	5.05
Belmont	7.50	6.36	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.35AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Belmont	9.17	12.02PM	8.55	1.10AM
Fort Wayne	12.01PM	2.00	11.15	4.00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	6.40
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	8.10
Crestline Ar	5.85	6.40	4.05	10.10
Crestline Dep	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	10.30AM
Mansfield	6.40	7.19	4.47	11.00
Conway	9.16	9.20	6.37	1.00PM
Aliquippa	11.00	10.55	8.05	2.25
Rochester	2.48PM		10.40	4.53
Pittsburgh	4.00	2.20	11.45AM	6.00

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

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.—On and after June 23, 1873, 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	4.05PM
Brecksville		9.41	3.02	5.23
Ravenna		10.13	3.33	5.53
Alliance		11.05	4.12	6.40
Bayard		11.39	6.41	
Wellsville		1.10PM	8.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	10.30	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.47	3.10	
Bayard		10.25	4.30	
Alliance		11.00	4.55	7.25AM
Ravenna		12.08PM	5.53	8.15
Hudson		12.41	6.22	9.05
Cleveland		1.35	7.30	10.25

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Belleair	5.45AM	10.50AM	5.40PM	
Bridgeport	6.35	11.00	5.50	
Steubenville	6.57	12.07PM	6.50	
Wellsville	8.00	1.05	7.53	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	9.25	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	10.30	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.50PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	6.05
Wellsville		8.40	3.10	7.15
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.20
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.45
Belleair		11.10	5.40	10.00

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
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
Express Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philad'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Night Exp.	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Accom No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Allegheny Ac		Walls No 1	6:30 a m
	7:05 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Accom No 2,	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac	
Accom No 3,	11:45 a m	No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac		Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
	2:40 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Accom No 4,	3.20 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
		Wilkinsburg Ac	
Accom-Monongah No 1,	4 50 p m	No 2	4.45 p m
Accom Ac No2	5:40 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Accom No 5,	6:15 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Accom Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
Accom 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 arrives at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 6:00 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 2.30 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 2:34 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 Pittsburgh 4:30 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 No 58 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street. Here Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the regular 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 29th, 1873, 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, the Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive
Buffalo Express	7.30 a m	8.25 p m
Mail Express	9.30 p m	6.05 a m
Day Express	11.50 a m	5.45 a m
Clinton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
Soda Works Ac	9.45 a m	8.20 a m
Kelly's Bend Ac	3.20 p m	10.10 a m
Clinton Ac	4 40 p m	9.05 a m
Soda Works Ac	5.50 p m	9.15 p m
Clinton Ac	10.50 p m	10.45 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.30 a m, arriving at Parker at 12.18 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.30 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 25 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) leaves at Pittsburgh at 10.10 a m, and leaves at 11 30 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
H. B. RAY, Ticket Agent.

The Beaver Argus and Radical.

THE BEAVER ARGUS AND RADICAL is published every Wednesday 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.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of this type, $8,00 per annum.

Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, $1,00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

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Advertisements of 5 lines or less, 50 cents for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance.

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

Publication Office: in THE QUAY BUILDING, Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to THE BEAVER PRINTING COMPANY, Beaver, Pa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of Argus and Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1873.

A good deal has been said *pro* and *con* concerning our present circulating medium, and it must now be admitted that, whatever may be its virtues, it is not a safeguard against the evil effects of panics. As much may be said, however, of any other species of money, even of gold and silver, though the probability of a panic during a time when gold should form the circulating medium is less than in a case like the present where an irredeemable paper currency is the sole medium of exchange. Gold is better than greenbacks, at any rate with our laws as they stand at present, for the very obvious reason that its volume may be increased by importations from abroad, which is not the case with Treasury notes or national bank notes. As everybody knows well enough, that which occurs in the time of a panic is that the people withdraw the money from circulation and hoard it up. This cannot occur in all panics, but only in those where the people have more confidence in the money than in private banking institutions. It is just what occurs when Treasury notes or national bank notes, for the redemption of which the government is pledged, comprises the circulation. Were the money to consist of the "promises to pay" of private banks the people would and could have no confidence in it when such institutions are tottering and falling on every hand. This last was the case in 1837, in 1847 and in 1857. The money of those times was notes of banks organized under State laws, and as the banks went down the money in the pockets of the people became worthless. This is not the case to-day. We are now witnesses of the fact that our Treasury notes and national bank notes are more relied upon than any other species of property. It is an extraordinary spectacle, this thing of the people hoarding away an irredeemable paper currency in times when there is general distrust every where, and it is the best evidence in the world of the high credit enjoyed by the government. The people in spite of themselves have learned to regard the government as safer than any other institution and in time of danger immediately look to it for succor.

During the height of the excitement two or three weeks ago everybody was clamoring for a special issuse of greenbacks from the Treasury, and in answer to this almost universal demand twelve million dollars in bonds were purchased, thus liberating about fourteen millions of currency that was being kept locked in the vaults of the Treasury. This policy has been very generally approved, and it seems to be very generally conceded that the result of this expansion of the volume of the currency, though slight, was to restore confidence. Had it been published throughout the country that this currency would continue to be poured out until the panic ceased the effect would have been instantaneous. It would have been saying to the people: hoard as you will, the amount withdrawn from circulation will be replaced by other currency from the Treasury and the amount is unlimited, and the effect would have been to stop the hoarding immediately. Men will never undertake to drain a lake fed by an inexhaustible stream.

But there was no one who had the authority to do this. There was no inexhaustible source. The stream was soon dry, and there was no other fountain from which to draw a supply to replace that which was being swallowed up in forty million pockets.

But this view of the case is incomplete. We have not considered the hereafter. Suppose there had been some one authorized to issue currency to take the place of that which was being hoarded. The panic would have been arrested sooner or later. But then the difficulty would be to retire the surplus that had been used to meet the emergency. There is no principle of political economy more familiar than that the value of a commodity is in the inverse proportion of its abundance and that as you increase its quantity you diminish its value; that is, if the population and its wants remain constant. In so far as the volume of our currency has been increased just so far has the value of each dollar been diminished, and as soon as the present emergency has been passed it will be the business of the Treasury to retire the extra amount in circulation in order to bring its value back to what it was before it was increased.

There can no longer be any doubt of the fact that the skies are brightening. The hardest of the battle has been fought. The wounds have been many and deep, but they will, we may expect, soon heal It is hardly time yet to make a statement of the results. Would that we could be assured it was the last battle. We would like to know that such scenes are not to be witnessed again.

The position of the government in these trying times has been pretty well indicated by letters written by President Grant and Secretary Richardson. Last Sunday the President himself addressed a letter to two of the merchants of New York, in which he expressed the willingness of the government to do all in its power to assist the business of the country and relieve it from embarrassment. He stated that the first thing needed was confidence on the part of the people, but admitted that the government could do but little to restore that feeling without the earnest co-operation of the banks. He therefore recommended that these institutions should adopt a generous system of discounts, and promised that should such a course be pursued the forty-four millions reserve should be considered as cash in the Treasury to meet the demands of the public necessity.

The first letter by Secretary Richardson was written last Tuesday and was in answer to a proposition contained in resolutions adopted by the New York Produce Exchange that the government should advance currency to the banks upon evidence that gold had been placed on deposit in the Bank of England. This he declined to do for the reason that he found no authority of law for such a proceeding.

The second letter by the Secretary of the Treasury was written yesterday and addressed to Samuel Y. Tupper, president of the chamber of commerce, Charleston, S. C., in answer to a memorial addressed to President Grant requesting that the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be placed on deposit with the Assistant Treasury at Charleston to be used in the purchase of exchange in New York. This request he is also obliged to refuse on the grounds of lack of authority in law, and that to do this he would necessitate the same policy in the case of other cities, and this would place the department in the position of an exchange broker.

The public debt statement for September shows the amount of the national indebtedness to be, less cash in the Treasury, $2,138,793,898.17. Of this, $1,235,000,200 bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and $493,567,300 at five per cent.—total bearing interest in lawful money $1,723,567,500. The amount at four per cent. is $687,000, and at three per cent. $14,000,000. The amount of the debt upon which interest has ceased maturity is $15,756,130.26. The debt bearing no interest is as follows: Old demand notes and legal-tender notes $356,079,752.50; certificates of deposit, $11,250,000; fractional currency, $46,229,391.53; coin certificates, $33,935,400; total, $447,484,534.63. The amount of interest due on the debt is found to be $32,083,553.46, and the total debt, principal and interest, $2,233,579,687.75. The cash in the Treasury is as follows: coin, $80,246,757.75; currency, $3,289,032.04; Special deposits for redemption of certificates of deposit, $11,250,000; total, $94,785,789.58. The reduction of the debt during the month of September was $1,901,467.16; since March 1st, $18,586,802 36.

Postmaster General Creswell, in his forthcoming annual report, will renew his recommendation of two years ago for the establishment of post office savings banks throughout the country in connection with the post offices, to receive deposits and pay four per cent. interest on them. He proposes to establish a central bureau in this city, to which all moneys deposited in the several banks should be sent, to be invested in government securities. It is proposed to keep these separate and distinct from the money order system. Mr. Creswell believes that the establishment of these banks in this country will be attended with equal success to those now in operation throughout Great Britain, where, according to the last report of the British Post Office Department, more than eighty million dollars are held for depositors, upon which only two per cent. interest is paid.

SAM.

CAPTAIN BRADY'S FAMOUS LEAP.

Sketch Written by Judge Hampton.

In pursuance of your request, I furnish you the following sketch of the celebrated leap of Captain Sam. Brady across a river when pursued by the Indians. This narrative was originally prepared at the instance of Judge Wilkins, but never having been in print, I trust it may prove of some interest to your numerous readers.

Having heard of "Brady's leap" from childhood, I have taken some pains to obtain all the facts within my reach which might tend to shed light on the subject. The only documentary evidence I have been able to procure is found in a small work entitled, "Historical Reminiscences of Summit County, by Gen. L. V. Bierce," of Akron, Ohio, which was sent to me by the author in 1856, in answer to a letter of inquiry addressed by me to him, seeking for information on the subject.

His statement is very brief, and I copy it entire: "As I remarked on a former occasion, the Cuyahoga river, Portage Path and Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, was originally the boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. The Onondagas, Oneidas, Mohawks and others of the Six Nations resided in the territory until the difficulty with Diver in 1806. There was, on the first settlement of the country, an Indian trail, commencing at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of Big Beaver, and running from thence west through Portage county, crossing the Cuyahoga in Franklin, at what is called the Standing Rock, thence west to Northampton in Summit county, where there was a settlement of Indians; thence to Sandusky and Detroit. This trail was the great Indian thoroughfare from Detroit to the Ohio river. On it were also constantly passing large parties of Indians, and it became, of course, the favorite hunting grounds of these Western Nimrods. The Indians were as ready as they for the encounter, and a war of extermination commenced. In 1780 a large party of warriors from the villages on the Cuyahoga had crossed the Ohio and made an incursion into the white settlements, murdering several families, and taking away a large amount of plunder.

"Brady called together his band and started in pursuit. He led on the men, guided more by courage than discretion, until he entered the Indian villiage on the Cuyahoga river, in what is now Northampton. The Indians, expecting pursuit, were prepared for him, and with numbers four times his own, attacked him on all sides, and, with his followers, he was put to a perfect rout. The retreat became a flight, and every man was for himself. The Indians singled out Brady, and, leaving all the rest, a chase commenced for him, which continued without interruption till he arrived at the Cuyahoga river in Franklin, just north of the present location of the bridge on the road to Ravenna. The Indians had extended their lines so as to hem him in, and with loud shouts of triumph, thought their prisoner safe. The river was here bounded on each side by perpendicular rocks, the chasm being 22 feet wide. Brady, on reaching the river, gave a bound that despair on one side and hope on the other alone could have effected; and clearing the abyss, he gained the opposite bank."

This statement, I have no doubt, is substantially correct as far as it goes, but it is by no means full and complete. Having been on the ground and examined it carefully; and from inquiry in the neighborhood as to the tradition among the first settlers, as well as from information derived from my father fifty years ago, I believe the following additional facts to be true;

The place where Brady leaped across Cuyahoga river is at a little village called Franklin Mills, six miles west of Ravenna, the county seat of Portage county, Ohio, and within about two miles of the railroad leading from Pittsburgh to Cleveland. Both above and below this place the banks are low, and the stream easily forded at any ordinary stage of water. But for the space of perhaps a half mile or more, the ground ascends on either side of the river, by a gentle rise for the space of half a mile.

The geological formation is that of gray sandstone, and the Cuyahoga river at this point passes, for some distance, through what seems to be a fissure in the rock, caused by some internal convulsion of nature. This fissure, I was credibly informed, is about thirty feet deep, and at the point where Brady jumped, the rock projected a short distance over the abyss. The distance he leaped, as I was informed when last there in 1836, was 27 feet 6 inches, on a dead level, or horizontal line. General Bierce says it was 22 feet. Whether the tradition, as given to me; or General Bierce, be the better authority, I will not undertake to decide. I did not measure it, because the projecting rock on the east side was cut away in making the tow path along the bank, as this part of the river is used for slackwater navigation on the Cross-Cut Canal to Cleveland.

The engagement with the Indians took place a few miles west of this place, and after the defeat of Brady, and the route of his men, the Indians, abandoning the latter, singled out the former as the man above all others they most feared, and most desired to capture. They extended their lines up and down the river, so as to hem him on to the brink of the fearful abyss, not anticipating for a moment that he would attempt to leap across it.

As they approached the river the descent was long and gradual and the timber open; and although Brady could run as fast as his savage pursuers, he soon discovered that their lines were to long to enable him to pass either end. They could easily have shot him, but they desired to take him alive that they might wreak their vengeance, by their choicest mode of torture, for the many injuries they had sustained at his hands. As they approached the river, being now sure of their prey, they called on him to throw away his gun or they would have him. He took their advice, threw away his gun, shot-pouch and powder horn, but not for the purpose, as they vainly supposed, of surrendering himself to their savage cruelty, when he might reach the bank of the river. It was for the purpose of freeing himself from encumbrances, that he might be the better fitted to accomplish the dreadful leap he had resolved to take, and accordingly when he reached the bring he bounded over the fearful chasm, and landed safely on the other side.

The Indians were so close upon him, that, while recovering from the shock of landing on the rock, and before he was able to get into the bushes, they fired upon him now that he was likely to make his escape. A ball took effect in the fleshy part of the thigh, but did not disable him from running. He made directly for a small lake, which was northeast of that point about two miles distant. This lake bears the name of "Brady's Lake" to this day.

The Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad passes over a narrow neck of land which divides this from another lake, about four miles northeast of Ravenna. These lakes, from their close vicinity, are sometimes called the "Twin Lakes," and may be seen and recognized by any traveler. That one on the west side of the Railroad is "Brady's Lake."

Being perfectly familiar with the habits and customs of his enemies, and knowing they would never relinquish their pursuit so long as the slightest hope of success remained, and he was bleeding quite freely, he knew they could trace him by his blood, he found a tree that had fallen into the lake, at a place where the shore descended very gradually, where the water lily, which has a very large leaf, covered the surface of the water for a considerable distance. He got on this log and went along to the top of the tree, then stepped into the water and crawled away some distance, where he found the water shallow enough to enable him to lie down on his back, with his face merely above its surface, but completely concealed from observation, by the large leaves of the water lily.

His pursuers, afraid to risk the fearful leap, and unwilling to give up the pursuit, went down the river to a point where they could cross with safety. On making the point on the other side where Brady landed, they took his trail and followed it by his blood to the lake, then along the trees to its top, they then searched the water for some distance, but failing to find him, they concluded he had plunged into the deep water and drowned himself rather than fall into their hands.

They then returned to take a more careful survey of the spot where this extraordinary feat of agility had been performed. After carefully contemplating the whole scene, and being unwilling to admit, (and this is a well known trait of Indian character,) that any white man can excel an Indian in feats of activity, they gradually came to the conclusion that he was not a man, but a turkey and flew across, saying, "*he no man, he turkey—he flew!*" and in order to commemorate that fact they carved on a rock close by a rude representation of a *turkey's foot*.

This remained there an object of curiosity to hundreds of persons, travelers and others, till the summer of 1856, when, being at that place on a visit to some relations living there, and finding the rock was about being quarried and converted into building stones, I obtained permission to have a block cut out containing this turkey's foot, which I brought home, and, until quite recently, had it in my possession.

After remaining in the water until he was satisfied his enemies had entirely given up all hope of finding him, and had left the lake, Capt. Brady made his way to the place, or near there, where the town of Ravenna now stands, which had been agreed upon between him and his men, before they reached the Indian encampment, as the place of rendezvous, in case they should become separated. He then met what few of his followers had escaped the fury of the savages, and as his wound was not very serious, after a long and wearisome march they finally reached the settlement south of the Ohio river in safety.—*Peoples Monthly.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Plan Foreshadowed by the Senate Committee for Electing President and Vice President.

NEW YORK, Octoberber 8.—Senators Morton, of Indiana, Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Bayard, of Delaware, members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, of the Senate of the United States, to-day closed their conferences, which have been continued from day to day for the past week, in this city, in reference to the mode of electing the President. The substance of their deliberations thus far involved the following propositions: First, to abolish the Electoral College; second, that the President and Vice President be elected by the people voting directly for candidates; third, that each State shall be divided into as many districts as the State is entitled to Representatives in Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory compact in form and as nearly equal in population as may be, and the person having the highest number of votes for President in each district shall receive the vote of that district for President, which shall count one presidential vote, and that each State shall be entitled to two presidential voters at large, who shall be counted for the person having the highest number of votes in the whole State; fourth, the person having the highest number of such Presidential votes in the United States shall be President; fifth, these provisions to be applicable to the election of Vice President; sixth, Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting the election for President and Vice President, and to established tribunals for the decision of contests as to the vote in any district or State, and make regulations governing the proceedings of these tribunals. By the adoption of the district system of voting by the people directly for candidates, with two Presidential votes in the State at large and the plurality rule for determining the result, the election is brought as nearly home to the people as can be, not to make it an election by the nation as one community, and it still recognizes the State while it enables people of each district in the State to express their will, so that hereafter a State need not cast a solid vote as under the present system. It tends to dispense with the convention which is now necessary in order to form an electoral ticket for each election, and it enlarges the liberty of the individual voter who can vote for any citizen he may select for President or Vice President. By the plurality system the election will always be final, and there can be no necessity for election by the House of Representatives, which is so much objected to. The plurality rule has been adopted successfully in all the States in the Union except four in the election of State officers, and it generally prevails in the election of members of Congress. In none of the States where it has been tried is there any thought of abandoning it. Other questions are considered in connection with votes in States and districts and covering the exigency of death or resignation of the President after election and before inauguration. There are suggestions which have been considered, but of course no conclusions could be arrived at.