The Argus
Will be Published Every Wednesday,
IN THE OLD ARGUS BUILDING,
THIRD ST., BEAVER, PA.,
At $2 00 per annum in Advance
☞ Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.
J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.
By common consent the COMMERCIAL ranks first among the papers published in Western Pennsylvania. Although but recently established, its circulation and influence are already widely extended. As a journal of enterprise in gathering the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount and great variety of reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the best. It is thoroughly identified with the city in which it is published, and an extended circle around and beyond the limits of our own State, where the number of its readers and its influence are constantly increasing. An unflinching advocate of sound Union principles, it at the same time pays special attention not only to all
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But to topics of moment to the
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1867. 1867.
PROSPECTUS
OF THE
HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH
FOR 1867.
GEO BERGNER, Proprietor.
As the approaching session of the Legislature will be one of unusual interest to the people of Pennsylvania—owing to the fact that a U. S. Senator is to be elected, and other matters of great importance will be acted on by the legislative bodies of the Commonwealth—and a change will take place in the Executive Department of the State, by the inauguration of General Geary as Governor the attention of the public is invited to the following Prospectus of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* for 1867:
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH,
Now the largest daily paper in Central or Southern Pennsylvania, besides containing a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature, and a truthful account of affairs at the Capital, will give copious telegraphic reports of all important events that transpire throughout the country, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings and other matters at Washington, and will be furnished by mail on the following
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Auditor's Notice

In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the account of William Duff, Executor of the will of John Duff, dec'd.

And now to wit: November 14th, 1866, the Court appoint John B. Young, Esq., an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of said Executor. From the Record.

Attest: JNO. A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of William Duff, Executor of John Duff, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Beaver, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

J. B. YOUNG,
Auditor.

dec19'66

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 48-No. 52. Beaver, Wednesday, December 26, 1866. Established 1818.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and quiling advertisements.
A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.
Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.
Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after Nov. 18, 1866, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 3.35 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	204PM	700AM	220AM	180PM
Rochester	417 "	830 "	347 "	310 "
N. Brighton	427 "	840 "	..... "	321 "
Enon	512 "	932 "	445 "	407 "
Columbiana	550 "	1016 "	..... "	445 "
Salem	620 "	1047 "	552 "	512 "
Alliance	715 "	1150 "	655 "	615 "
Canton	806 "	1250PM	744 "	703 "
Massillon	826 "	115 "	808 "	728 "
Orrville	906 "	200 "	850 "	800 "
Wooster	938 "	235 "	925 "	835 "
Loudonville	1040 "	346 "	1022 "	936 "
Mansfield	1137 "	446 "	1112 "	1025 "
Crestline Ar	1115AM	530 "	1145 "	1100 "
Crestline De	1240 "	620 "	1220PM	700AM
Bucyrus	110 "	650 "	1248 "	738 "
U. Sandusky	151 "	730 "	125 "	823 "
Forest	223 "	801 "	154 "	857 "
Lima	355 "	918 "	305 "	1021 "
Delphos	436 "	953 "	337 "	1102 "
Van Wert	506 "	1021 "	405 "	1137 "
Fort Wayne	650 "	1150 "	540 "	120PM
Columbia	734 "	1235AM	623 "	208 "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plerceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	825 "	130 "	711 "	301 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	925 "	235 "	807 "	405 "
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaiso	1059 "	415 "	935 "	548 "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ill. C. R. R. Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
R. Isl. R. R. J'n	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Chicago	1250PM	620 "	1130 "	800 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Chicago	440AM	720AM	335PM	1020PM
R. Isl. R. R. June	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ill C. R. R. Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaso	638 "	905 "	521 "	1254AM
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	829 "	1035 "	720 "	257 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	940 "	1133 "	817 "	420 "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Columbia	1040 "	1219PM	904 "	527 "
Fort Wayne	1145 "	125 "	1005 "	700 "
Van Wert	119PM	282 "	1118 "	824 "
Delphos	145 "	303 "	1148 "	900 "
Lima	219 "	333 "	1217AM	935 "
Forest	356 "	439 "	125 "	1100 "
U Sandusky	431 "	508 "	151 "	1133 "
Bucyrus	522 "	538 "	225 "	1218PM
Crestline Ar	600 "	605 "	255 "	1250 "
Crestline De	616AM	625 "	315 "	130 "
Mansfield	656 "	657 "	343 "	200 "
Loudonville	750 "	746 "	425 "	245 "
Wooster	850 "	835 "	508 "	338 "
Orrville	936 "	906 "	550 "	437 "
Massillon	1000 "	942 "	600 "	430 "
Canton	1020 "	1003 "	616 "	448 "
Alliance	1125 "	1100 "	715 "	545 "
Salem	1207 "	1132 "	744 "	620 "
Columbiana	1238PM	1156 "	..... "	645 "
Enon	122 "	1232AM	838 "	727 "
N. Brighton	217 "	..... "	..... "	808 "
Rochester	235 "	125 "	921 "	820 "
Pittsburgh	350 "	230 "	1025 "	930 "

Erie and Pittsburg Express Train leaves New Castle at 4:05 p.m., arrives in Pittsburg at 6:45 p.m. Returning leaves Pittsburg at 6:00 a.m., arrives in New Castle at 8:30 a.m.

New Castle and Pittsburg Accommodation Train leaves New Castle at 7:00 a.m., arrives in Allegheny at 9:45 a.m. Returning leaves Allegheny at 1:20 p.m., arrives in New Castle at 6:20 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after Nov. 19, 1866, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	810AM	235PM	335 PM	.....
Euclid street	821 "	246 "	346 "	.....
Hudson	925 "	340 "	500 "	.....
Akron	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Orrville	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Millersburg	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Ravenna	1000 "	415 "	536 "	.....
Alliance	1100 "	500 "	630 "	.....
Bayard	1130 "	539 "	..... "	.....
Wellsville	105 PM	705 "	..... "	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Exp's.
Wellsville	845AM	455PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1017 "	615 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1125 "	644 "	700AM	.....
Ravanna	1214PM	728 "	751 "	.....
Millersburg	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Orrville	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Akron	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Hudson	1246 "	803 "	846 "	.....
Euclid street	147 "	904 "	952 "	.....
Cleveland	200 "	915 "	1005 "	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	440PM	610AM	1040AM	.....
Bridgeport	450 "	625 "	1050 "	.....
Lagrange	541 "	721 "	1139 "	.....
Steubenville	600 "	748 "	1158	.....
Wellsville	725 "	845 "	125PM	700AM
Smith's Ferry	747 "	907 "	147 "	735 "
Beaver	820 "	940 "	217 "	823 "
Rochester	830 "	950 "	225 "	835 "
Pittsburgh	940 "	1105 "	340 "	955 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	225PM	435PM	615AM	830PM
Rochester	335 "	545 "	730 "	445 "
Beaver	..... "	556 "	738 "	455 "
Smith's Ferry	431 "	631 "	807 "	544 "
Wellsville	500 "	725 "	840 "	620 "
Steubenville	600 "	823 "	950 "	.....
Lagrange	618 "	840 "	1010 "	.....
Bridgeport	712 "	927 "	1112 "	.....
Bellaire	725 "	940 "	1125 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia 6.50 a m	Bayard, 9.55 p m.
Bayard, 11.45 a m,	N. Philadel. 2.35 P.M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

S. J. BLACKMORE
(At No 24 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.)
Hats, Caps and Ladies' Furs,
Beaver County Trade Solicited.
November 14, 1866—3mos

Teachers' Institute.

Mr. Editor: Pursuant to a call from the County Superintendent, the teachers and friends of education met in Darlington December 6th, and adjourned December 8th. The Institute met in the Free Presbyterian Church on Thursday morning, and was temporarily organized by appointing J. I. Reed, Superintendent, President, and Wm. Dilworth Secretary. After some general remarks, nominating committees, &c., adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the President announced the following committees:

Committee on Permanent Organization—Rebecca C. Reed, Peter Aulshouse and Josephus F. M'Millin.

Executive Committee—Rebecca C. Reed, Anna E. McMinn and Peter Aulshouse.

Committee on Membership—Mary E. McCaughtry and Wm. Dilworth.

Committee on Resolutions—Anna E. McMinn, Peter Aulshouse and Jos. F. Dunlap.

Committee on permanent organization reported the following officers:

President—J. I Reed, Co. Supt.

Vice President—J. F. M'Millin.

Secretary—Minta M'Clellan.

Treasurer—Wallace Luke.

The exercises consisted in educational reports, discussions, essays, vocal and instrumental music, &c., of which the following is a brief list: Discussion—Best method of teaching orthography. Report on the best method of organizing a school, by Peter Aulshouse. Discussion—Are females capable of rendering as good service in teaching and governing as males—all things being equal? Remarks by the teachers, after which Dr. Ross, School Director, remarked at some length, supporting female teachers, and asserted that in his opinion the schools would be in better condition if taught exclusively by them. Class drill in Intellectual Arithmetic, conducted by Anna E. McMinn. Discussion—Best method of preventing whispering in the school room. Lecture by Rev. A. B. Bradford; subject—"The Common School the American College." Essay by Anna E. McMinn; subject—The progressive teacher. Discussion—The neatness and cleanliness of the school-room. Essay by Minta McClellan; subject—Best method of interesting and instructing dull pupils. Report by Josephus F. McMillin on the best method of interesting pupils, and securing the co-operation of parents. On motion, J. Hampton McMillin was chosen educational correspondent, and Anna E. McMinn alternate. The following are the township correspondents: Darlington—Peter Aulshouse; Big Beaver—Melinda A. McClellan; South Beaver—Jos F. Culbertson; Chippewa—Nannie Rayl; Ohio—T. J. Risinger; Industry—J. S. Briggs; Brighton—J. J. Ewing; Fallston and Patterson—Emma Kennedy; Beaver, Bridgewater and Sharon—Mira Harper. At the close, the committee on resolutions reported the following which were adopted:

Resolved, That teaching is a work of vast importance, in which there should be progression; and that the reading of educational works, an attendance at county institutes, and a hearty participation in their exercises will aid in this advancement.

Resolved, That at the present meeting we have received new incentives to exertion; and that we as teachers will modify and reduce to practice in our respective schools, all such methods and suggestions as we may deem good and practicable.

Resolved, That the time is at hand when the establishment of a Normal School in this district is demanded, for the preparation of teachers, inasmuch as the time is approaching when certificates will be issued exclusively through the Normal Department.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Trustees of the Free Presbyterian Church for the use of the house; and to the citizens of Darlington for their hospitality, and the attention given us during the meetings of the institute.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Rev. A. B. Bradford for his lecture; and to the chair and juvenile class for the vocal and instrumental music with which they entertained us.

Resolved, That in Mr. J. I. Reed we have an active, efficient, and progressive County Superintendent, a faithful co-worker, and true friend.

Committee on membership reported the following members:

Misses Minta M'Clellan, Melinda A. M'Clellan, Mary E. M'Caughtry, Rebecca C. Reed, Rebecca M. Shearer, Nannie Funkhouser, Anna E. Kane, Lizzie M. DuShane, Nannie Rayl, Minerva J. Dunlap, Mollie J. Anderson, Emma Kennedy, Nettie Woodrow, Samantha M. Reed, Anna E. M'Minn.

Messrs. John Eakin, Jos. C. Culbertson, B. Frank Rhodes, Judson Hazen, Wallace Luke, Josephus F. McMillin, Wm. Dilworth, Wm. A. Smith, T. J. Reisinger, Jos. F. Dunlap, Peter Aulshouse, H. C. Marshall, Wm. H. Dunlap, J. Harrison M'Millin, Milton A. Anderson.

Directors: Dr. S. Ross, Dr. W. C. Shurlock, Dr. J. W. Gardner, A. M. Mecklem, Saml. Mitchell.

THE appointment of Major by brevet has been conferred upon Edward R Geary, dec'd., son of the Governor elect, who fell at Wauhatchie, for "distinguished services at Cedar Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville," and of Lieut. Colonel by brevet for "distinguished gallantry at Gettysburg and Wauhatchie."

The Two Sons.

Gov. Brownlow's son, of the First Tennessee Cavalry, having been recently promoted to a Captaincy in the regular army, one of the Nashville organs of the President's policy intimates that the Governor ought to be so grateful to the President for this promotion as to withdraw his opposition to the President's political views. To this suggestion the Governor briefly replies, through the Knoxville *Whig*, of December 6 that he does not see the matter in that light. He avers that his son, James P. Brownlow, enlisted as a private, and fought his way up, step by step, having been promoted for actual service to Captain, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, Brevet Brigadier General, &c. On the other hand, the Governor declares that President Johnson's son was colonel of the regiment at first, but never performed his duty; that young Brownlow, while Lieutenant Colonel, not only performed all the duties of Colonel for Johnson's son, but took care of Col. Johnson when he was not able to take care of himself, and that Johnson, from his habit of not being able to take care of himself, never commanded the regiment in any one of the hundred and odd battles and skirmishes it was in." The Governor therefore thinks that, while the President felt grateful to young Brownlow for his extraordinary kindness to his own son, and for his services to his country on many a battle field, he would have complimented him with some position more honorable than a Captaincy."

—Commenting on the above facts in the career of the sons of two men now filling a large space in the country's attention, the Detroit *Free Press* infers that it is evident that Governor Brownlow means to intimate that the President's son is a true "chip of the old block," and is addicted to one of the bad habits of his father to such an extent that he frequently was unable to properly discharge his duty or even take care of himself. Evidently Governor Brownlow is a disagreeable person, to be for an enemy, and by no means a pleasant individual to enjoy a private quarrel with. He has such a peculiar way of "twitting upon facts," and throwing so many facts constantly in the face of his use, that the President [illegible] almost invariably [illegible] stir him up.—*Har. Tel.*

Alleged Swindle in Chicago.

The *Chicago Republican* has the following:

The speculative portion of the community in Chicago has been thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the perpetration of an alleged bold and extensive swindle, wherein the loss falls upon some of the most prominent members of the Board of Trade. The alleged fraud is of a purely business nature, and is the more astonishing, inasmuch as the perpetrator is a man who has borne a reputation for respectability, and is known in speculative circles as a successful "scalper." His name is J. B. Champlin; his residence is at No. 190 North Dearborn street, and the *modus operandi* pursued in his late transaction is as follows:

On Tuesday morning, it is said, Mr. Champlin purchased of different parties a large quantity of wheat, giving in payment his own checks. The grain he immediately afterward sold, receiving in payment the checks of the parties to whom the transfer was made. The money on these checks he immediately collected, but his own were not honored.

Since Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Champlin has been among the missing. The supposition is that he has departed for some unknown locality. Some of his creditors, or rather some of the swindled parties, becoming somewhat anxious in regard to his whereabouts and personal safety, reported the matter at the Central Station. The detectives were immediately set to work, and have telegraphed a description of the absconding individual to various cities.

Land Grants.

The following table shows the number of acres of the public lands granted by Congress to States and corporations to aid in the construction of railroads and wagon roads:

	Acres.
Illinois	2,595,054 00
Mississippi	2,062,240 00
Alabama	3,720,120 00
Florida	2,360,114 60
Louisiana	1,578,720 00
Arkansas	3,940,271 68
Missouri	3,745,160 21
Iowa	6,751,207 98
Michigan	5,627,980 99
Wisconsin	5,278,360 50
Minnesota	7,783,403 00
Kansas	6,550,000 00
California	3,400,000 00
Total	55,201,581 40
Corporations—Pacific railroads	99,360,000 00
Wagon r'ds, Wisconsin, 166,000 00	
Michigan, 1,718,618 27	
Oregon, 1,305,600 00	
	3,274,218 27
Total	157,835,794 67

Of the land granted to the States, 20,672,617 65 acres have been certified under the grants, and of nearly one hundred millions of acres granted to the Pacific Railroad corporation but 45,510 54 acres have been certified.

Citizenship the Reward of Service to Colored Men in the Armies of the Revolution.

Our readers have already seen how utterly false and baseless is the theory of the status of the colored race during the revolutionary era, originally invented by the late Chief Justice Taney to cover up the iniquity of his monstrous Dred Scott decision, and now revamped by the ultra conservatives of the Democratic persuasion, as a basis for their opposition to the more liberal and truly democratic tendencies of their own party. We have shown that free colored men were citizens of the United States, and were possessed of the elective franchise in five of the original thirteen States at the adoption of the Federal Constitution. We have, moreover, shown that the great statesmen of the Revolutionary era, Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Jay, Madison, etc., were heartily in favor of the abolition of slavery, and with the full knowledge that freedom for the slave involved his national citizenship, and in many States his possession of the elective franchise. We shall show today that the State of New York conferred *full citizenship, including the elective franchise, upon slaves* in that State who enlisted in the patriot armies fighting against Great Britain for the independence of the States.

Black men fought in the Revolutionary war on the side of the United States, as they did in the war of the Rebellion. In the Massachusetts regiments they fought side by side with the white troops, just as Crispus Attucks and his comrades had fought and fell in the Boston massacre—the first act in the drama of the Revolution. Rhode Island raised a separate regiment of colored troops, who were commanded by Colonel Greene, and did admirable service. In March, 1781, the Legislature of New York passed an act for the raising of two regiments of soldiers upon the inducement of "bounty lands unappropriated," in which especial provision is made for the mustering in of slaves; and it is enacted that "such slave so entered as aforesaid, who shall serve for the term of three years, or until regularly discharged, shall immediately [illegible] such service or discharge, be, and is hereby declared to be, a *free man of this State.*" As at that time five colored men were voters in the State of New York this provision of [illegible] was conferred by law in all the States upon all slaves enlisting in the armies of the Revolution wherever there was any statutory provision authorizing their enlistment. Of course, in those States where the free colored citizens were voters, this was equivalent to giving the elective franchise to the colored soldier.

Our Revolutionary forefathers held that citizenship was the proper reward for the man who fought for the independence of the country. We know of no greater injustice in these days than that which denies the elective franchise to one of the defenders of the republic for no other reason than because he is a colored man.—*Phila. Telegraph.*

The Decoy which Makes Young Men Drunkards.

Go with us to the public houses, where a number of young men are assembled. All is life and gaiety. A few among them may be young and timid. They approach the counter, and wine, rum, brandy are called for. One or two may stand back, and say, no, gentlemen, we do not drink; please excuse us. Immediately the rest turn and begin to taunt their friends who refuse to drink, saying they are afraid of getting "tight," of the "old man," and some whisper audibly, "Well, they are mean fellows; they are afraid they will have to spend a cent!" Here you see two very sensitive nerves are touched—Courage and Cleverness. Their bosoms swell with pride; rather than bear these flings of their companions, they step up to the counter and join in the revelry. The ice is now broken, the first great act of the drama performed. Others follow in natural order, until the individual who refused to drink at first, reels along the public street without shame.

Such is the manner in which thousands of our promising young men are led away by a false ambition; and thousands more will follow in their path unless they learn the meaning of courage.

We have in our mind a number of noble hearted, good-meaning men, who do not possess strength enough to face opposition. Rather than be called mean they will follow up these habits of drinking until their appetites become uncontrollable.

We advise you, young men, when you are in company, and solicited to drink intoxicating liquors, to say frankly and decidedly that you do not indulge in any such things, and you command their respect, and they will be forced to admit that your courage is sufficient to bear all their taunts and not yield the right. Those who stem the tide always meet opposition; but never despair—press onward. Our only hope of rescuing the race from this brutal, slavish passion, rests with the young. Will you, young friends, have courage, true, high and God like courage, to face this growing evil and banish it from our land.

Mr. Stanton.

George Wilkes, in the last *Spirit of the Times*, thus vindicates a fearless public officer and dissipates some very prevalent misapprehentions:

WHY MR. STANTON DON'T RESIGN.—It has been a matter of constant wonder to the country during the last two years why Secretary Stanton, after his brilliant finish of the war, and in the face of his strong temptations to repose, should have continued to perform the mere drudgery of office in accordance with ministers, some of whom he must necessarily despise.—It has been a further wonder, also, on the part of Union men, why he was willing to bear the inferential obloquy of remaining in position when the Administration had become apostate, while, with the Copperheads, the special wonder all along had been why Andrew Johnson did not turn him out. All these problems are happily solved however, by an incidental fact stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. This fact is, that the expenditures of the Government, during the fiscal year, were two hundred millions of dollars less than it had been estimated they would be, and the reason of this was that the three hundred millions allotted to the War Department for those vast expenditures necessitated by the disbandment of our armies, but one hundred and nineteen millions had been used by Mr. Stanton for these purposes. This is rather an unusual showing in matters where money is to be disbursed, and the importance of the service thus rendered to the country will sufficiently account to every loyal citizen why Mr. Stanton has consented to remain in the Cabinet. Had his portfolio been turned over into such hands as the President would probably have chosen, it is more than doubtful whether any of the allotted three hundred millions would still remain to the national account; for, setting aside the question of integrity, no successor, however honest, who had not waded through all the details of war, could have stemmed the flood of rascalities which would have been resorted to against a new Secretary's inexperience. The position of Secretary Stanton in President Johnson's Cabinet is, therefore, precisely analogous to that of Daniel Webster in the mongrel Cabinet of Tyler; and the loyal public, instead of wondering why Mr. Stanton [illegible] earnestly ignore that he [illegible] the annoyances [illegible] ments which beset him at every [illegible]

Forage Used During the War.

The forage required for the subsistence of animals employed in the military service during the late war was 22,816,271 bushels of corn, valued at $29,879,314; 78,773,799 bushels of oats, valued at $76,362,026; 1,518,621 tons of hay, valued at $48,595,872, and 21,276 tons of straw, valued at $424,520. Total cost of forage consumed during the war, so far as ascertained, $155,262,732.

Up to 1863 there was much confusion in the purchase of forage, but matters were straightened out when Colonel S. L. Brown was placed in charge of this especial duty, and his admirable reports record a business of magnitude and importance seldom equalled. Between the 8th of December, 1862, and the 30th of June, 1865, he purchased and shipped to the depots and armies 2,787,758 bushels of corn, 50,997,289 bushels of oats, 43,311 bushels of barley, 269,814 tons of hay, 8,243 tons of straw; the cost of which was $31,308,563 98. The grain was purchased at certain points, under the direction of Colonel Brown, and transported to Portland, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, by rail, canal, river and lake, making 8567 car loads, 560 barge loads by canal, and 49 schooner, 29 barque and 20 propeller cargoes on the lakes. The hay, purchased upon the line of railroad, was transported to the coast in 5555 car loads. The whole was reshipped from the above named ports to the depots of the armies on the coast in 2570 cargoes. The freight paid to these vessels was $2,576,152 14.

Some Difference.

A few years ago, a little fellow, Eddy, not slow in roguery, complained that James had been throwing stones at him. The teacher inquired into the matter, and found the charge correct. She said to Eddy:

"What do you think you should do if you were teaching, and had such a boy as that?"

"I think I should flog him," was the reply.

Upon this, James began to fear the result, and so he filed in his complaint.

"Eddy threw a stone at me t'other day," said he.

"Ah," said the teacher, "I must know about this matter. Is it true, Eddy; that you have been throwing stones at James?"

Eddy hung his head, and confessed it. After a little thumbing of the strings, she said:

"Well, Eddy, what do you think you should do with two such boys as you and James?"

"I think," said he, sobbing, "I should try 'em again'"

DR. S. P. MOORE, late Surgeon General of the "Southern Confederacy," is said to have received his pardon.

The New Copper Coins.

The tables attached to the annual report of the Director of the United States Mint enable us to obtain a clearer insight into the condition of our copper coinage than we have hitherto been able to get. It will be remembered that these statistics come down to June 30th, 1863, to which date there have been coined 1,824,000 of the new five cent pieces, 12,540,000 of the new three cent pieces, and 34,751,500 of the twos. These are all new coins; and make an aggregate of 48,615,000 pieces. To show that this coinage is not excessive, we need only mention that the total coinage of cents from the year 1793 to the date above mentioned was 435,822,744 pieces.—The old cent coinage ran out in 1857, and the new began in 1861, and of the latter there was coined to the above date 13,983,000. This does not appear to be in excess of the needs of the country, as the circulation of the old cents was more than double that amount. The circulation of the one, two and three cent coins of the new issue down to the above date would be equal to 292,191,000 old cents, still far below the real volume of the latter. This will account for the enormous demand for the copper coins, and would seem to show that the country can absorb all the Mint can produce for many months to come.

In the single item of three cent pieces, we learn from the Mint tables that the total coinage, from the time they were first introduced to the above date, was 11,083,530 pieces, so that the country still wants 29,416,500 piece to enable us to meet with this coin all the wants supplied by the old one. It is, however, true that we have now the advantage of a large supply of two cent pieces, which, as had not when the silver threes were in use. Converting these into their relative value in threes, we find that with the new threes and twos taken together, there would still be a deficiency of three millions of pieces of threes, which has not been replaced more than a million by the subsequent coinage. This would be upon the basis that our present wants in currency would be the same as before the war, which could not be the case under any circumstances. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that we yet need about ten millions of pieces of each denomination.

Of the new copper fives, the total coinage thus far does not much exceed six millions of pieces, and on referring to the Mint tables we find the total coinage of silver half dimes, since 1773, no less than 10,000,000 pieces. As the Mint is producing about 2,000,000 pieces of the new fives per month, it would take three years to furnish an adequate supply. It is obvious, then, that the rate of coinage must be increased.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Female Clerks in the Treasury Department.

The subject of dispensing with the employment of women in the Treasury Department is undergoing discussion. It is asserted that while many of them are capable and earn their salaries, others are inefficient and undeserving, notwithstanding which it is impossible to discharge them, owing to the importunity of friends and other influences, the pay being greater than that which women receive in any other vocation. The pressure for appointments is overwhelming. The President's House, General Grant's headquarters and the Treasury Department are besieged continually, and on many days the greater portion of the time of the Secretary of the Treasury and his assistants is taken up in refusing to employ women, and in explaining the reasons for such refusal.

There are now from fifty to one hundred more women in the Treasury Department than the Secretary is justified in retaining. In view of all the disadvantages attending the employment of women, and the continued pressure for appointments and the consequent annoyance, the Secretary of the Treasury is considering the expediency of following the example of the Secretary of the Interior of dismissing at once all the female employees.

Impartial Suffrage.

It is reported from Detroit that the Democratic party of Michigan will soon officially pronounce in favor of suffrage, without distinction of color. The Chicago Times adheres firmly to its new position, and daily urges the Democratic brethren to come up and range themselves along with it. The following, among other Democratic and Administration papers, have followed the lead of the Times: The Milwaukee News, Buffalo Commercial, Boston Post, Toledo Commercial, Washington Star, Washington Intelligencer, Stark County (Ind.) Ledger, Brandon (Wis.) Times, Lacon (Ill.) Intelligencer, Ottawa (Ill.) Republican. In addition to these papers, the New Orleans Commercial is disposed to regard the Times' platform with favor, while the Mobile Advertiser asks the southern people "to consider the matter maturely before they decide what they will do."

IT is reported that Admiral Farragut will succeed Admiral Goldsborough in the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

THE statement that the District of Columbia suffrage bill had been considered in Cabinet is unfounded.