The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 22, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET, 1870.

For Congress:
MICHAEL WEYAND,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification.

For Assembly:
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustees of Academy:
REV. R. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH.

THE Internal Revenue receipts for last week were $737,757; fiscal year to date, $175,643,883. Coin in the Treasury, 109,767,595; Coin Certificates, $31,091,000. Currency balance, $21,536,988.

SENATORS Anthony and Cragin, both Republicans, were re-elected last week by the Legislature of Rhode Island to serve another term in the Senate of the United States. They have been able and efficient members of the Senate, and their re-election serves to show that their constituents appreciate their past services.

THE receipts of the post office department for the last quarter were over $5,000,000, or nearly 1,000,000 greater than during any previous quarter, and it is the opinion of the department that this proportion of receipts will be maintained during the year, and that the postoffice will be self-sustaining by the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

A SHARP and spicy debate took place in the House of Representatives last week, between Gen. Butler and Gen. Banks on Cuban matters. Gen. Banks found fault with the President for issuing his Cuban proclamation, which is regarded as unfriendly to the insurgents of Cuba; Gen. Butler defended the Administration, and as is usual with him, came off first best in the encounter.

McFARLAND, the person who was recently tried in New York for the murder of A. D. Richardson, is now at Indianapolis, laboring to have the proceedings by which his wife obtained a divorce from him in that State, reopened. Rumor says that he is treated with great contempt by the prominent men and women of that city. Mrs. McFarland, while residing there a year or more ago made many friends, whose warm sympathy she still retains.

THE naturalization treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed at London on the 13th ult. and submitted to the Senate for ratification on the 8th inst. The treaty simply provides that citizens of the United States may become subjects of Great Britain when naturalized according to the laws of that country, and conversely. This, of course, merely amounts to a renunciation by the British Government of the obnoxious principle, "Once a subject, always a subject," since the United States has never denied the right of its citizens to alienate their allegiance.

IT seems to be chronic with some of the Democratic papers to find fault with, and abuse a Republican Administration or a Republican Congress. Here is an instance of it. Last week the Stark county (Ohio) *Democrat* charged President Grant with the massacre of the Jews in Roumania! We will wait now with some degree of interest to ascertain what course the *Democrat* will take, when it learns that there were no Jews killed nor any attempt made upon their lives in Turkey. Possibly it may still insist that Grant killed them, anyhow.

THE army bill, which passed both houses of Congress last week, reduces the regular force to 30,000 men, and dispenses with the services of a large number of officers. The grades of General and Lieut. General cease to exist when they become vacant. Gen. Sherman is said to be very indignant in consequence of the passage of this army bill, and alleges that nearly all his recommendations were purposely ignored. His personal friends declare he will resign, but he will do nothing in that direction. The old saying touching office holders, that but few die and none resign, will not be proven a lie by even so punctilious an officer as General Sherman.

MANY of the readers of the daily papers will recollect that an attempt was made several weeks ago to blacken the character of Senator Kerr of the Butler district, by the publication of a story charging him with corruption in the Watt-Diamond case which came up in the Senate last winter. His constituents evidently disbelieve that corruption story, for a resolution was adopted in the Republican county convention of Butler county on last Monday, expressing confidence in Senator Kerr's integrity as a man, and fidelity as a public servant. Another noticable incident connected with this charge against Senator Kerr is that Mr. William M. Bunn, the House member of last winter, who is said to have started the story in reference to Kerr was last week elected to *serve no longer* in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Has retributive justice overtaken Bunn thus early?

THE Pittsburgh papers contain a call for a convention of the Republicans of Allegheny county, to meet on the 6th of July to nominate a ticket to be supported at the October election. The call is approved by several hundred members of the party. This movement is an "independent" one, and contemplates the nomination of county, legislative and congressional candidates. The regular convention of the party is to be held on the 30th of August. The "independent" Republican of that county—those who have signed the call here referred to—may have much to complain of in the management of their party, and the conduct of its assumed leaders; still, we doubt the wisdom of a movement which takes them outside of their organization to remedy political wrongs. In our opinion they should have waited until the regular convention of the party was held. That convention may correct many well now complained of. If it fails to do this it will lack a large share of excuse for taking action on its shortcomings.

THE Spanish Government has consented to arbitrate the idemnity for the seizure and detention of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of one person on each side, who will select an umpire. The State Department selected J. C. Williams, of the shipping firm of William & Guion, New York, and the Spanish Government will probably select a Spanish merchant. The Spanish Government is said to indicate a sincere desire to settle the claim. The crew also have claims.

It is understood the President will order legal proceedings against the Fenian General Gleason to be discontinued. Gov. Fenton and Gen. McMahon visited the White House on Saturday last, to present certain reasons for leniency that apply specially to Gleason's case. The President heard the matter fully, and consented to order such measures as will lead to the discharges of Gleason from the custody of the officers of the law without subjecting him to expense and annoyance of a trial. He belonged to the regular organization of the Fenians, and was opposed to the invasion of Canada.

WILLIAM M. BUNN, a Philadelphia member of last winter's Legislature—a person, by the way, whose name does not smell particularly sweet when mentioned in connection with the doings of that session—finding that he could not be renominated for a seat in the Assembly, hauled off, and became a candidate for Register of wills for Philadelphia, and we are sorry to add, that he succeeded last week in getting the nomination for that office. The Republicans of the city should have defeated him for the latter office, and thus given him a thorough instead of only a partial rebuke for his conduct at Harrisburg while a member of the Legislature.

THE country, during the past week was somewhat agitated in consequence of rumors that President Grant was about to recast his cabinet. These rumors were correct only so far as the Attorney-Generalship was concerned. Mr. Hoar tendered his resignation in the early part of the week, and the President at once sent in the name of Amos T. Ackerman of Ga. for the place. The Senate will no doubt confirm the choice of the Chief Magistrate as soon as the Executive committee of that body report upon the appointment. Mr. Hoar's resignation, it is understood, did not occur through any misunderstanding with the President, nor in consequence of opinions in conflict with the Administration, but solely to get rid of official life at Washington. Mr. Ackerman, for some time past, has filled the office of United States District Attorney for the State of Georgia and has made a very efficient and acceptable officer. During the war he was in the confederate service to such an extent as to require the removal of his disabilities by act of Congress, before his acceptance of the U. S. District Attorneyship for his State. His connection with the rebellion is said to have been during the last year of the war, when conscription was at its height in Georgia. He sought refuge in what was known at the South as a bomb-proof appointment, being appointed to a position on the staff of Gen. Toombs, who never did any duty but home guard service. Although this act was voluntary, nevertheless an act of self protection. It enabled him to stay in the State from which he would otherwise have been driven. The Government has no warmer friend, nor the Republican party a warmer supporter.

Mr. Ackerman was one of the electors for the State at large on the Georgia Grant ticket in 1868, and the speeches delivered by him during that campaign first brought him to the attention of the President. Men of all parties, who are acquainted with the new appointee unite in saying that the choice of the President will prove to be a judicious one.

No little excitement was created in the Treasury Department at Washington on the 11th inst., in consequence of the missing of $12,000 from the room of Mr. Root, the Chief of the Issue Division of the Treasurer's office. The money—says a Washington correspondent—was in two bundles; each bundle containing $10,000. On the morning referred to, these bundles with a number of others were delivered by Mr. McCartee, Chief of the Printing Division, to Mr. Root, who receipted for them for the U. S. Treasurer. These bundles are usually all assorted and counted, and then placed in the Treasury vaults ready for issue. About 2 o'clock two ladies, accompanied by a gentleman, visited the room as permitted to visitors. One of the ladies was well known to Mr. Root, and the others being her friends, he showed them the room. Two young men followed this party into the room and as a matter of course Mr. Root thought they were of the same party. One of them looked around a little, and walked past the table where the bundles of uncounted money were lying, when the other shoved his face into that of a colored woman who was watching this money, and asked her for a Miss Clark. The colored woman answered that there was no Miss Clark there, and indignantly asked the young man not to shove his face so close to hers, as the ladies and gentlemen in the room would notice it. It was evidently at this time that the two bundles of money were taken by the accomplice, who, holding his hat under his arm, placed the bundles under his coat—a black sack—and then made good his escape, because there was no suspicion that money was stolen for nearly an hour after he had left. The ladies and gentlemen in the room were all closely examined, and nothing found upon any of them to implicate them in any way. They all remained in the room until after 11 o'clock last night, and until after the closest search and counting was gone through with. Mr. McCartee had a thorough recount made in the Printing Bureau, and every room which these bundles passed through showed the check and receipt, so that there was no doubt the bundles were delivered, and, in fact, the receipts for them were remembered in Mr. Root's room. Therefore, Gen. Spinner has come to the conclusion that the Treasury has been robbed, and the detectives have been set to work to ferret out the matter if possible.

WHITEMORE, the cadet salesman, has been re-elected to Congress.

AT the closing interview between the Indian delegation and Secretary Cox of the Interior Department, at Washington, last week, Red Cloud, who seems to have been the brains of the party, spoke as follows, after seating himself on the floor:

What I said to the Great Father, the President, is now in my mind. I have only a few words to add this morning. I have become tired of speaking. Yesterday, when I saw the treaty and all the false things in it, I was mad. I suppose it made you the same. The Secretary explained it to me this morning, and now I am pleased. As to the goods you talked about, I want what is due and what belongs to me. In earlier years, when I had plenty of game, I could make a living, I gave land away, but I am too poor for that now. I want something for my land. I want to receive some pay for the lands where you have made railroads. My father has a great many children out West with no ears, brains or heart. You have the names to the treaty of persons professing to be chiefs, but I am Chief of that nation. Look at me. My hair is straight. I was free born on this land. An interpreter who signed the treaty has curly hair. He is no man. I will see him hereafter. I know I have been wronged. The words of my Great Father never reach me and mine never reach him. There are too many streams between us. The Great Spirit has raised me on wild game. I know he has left enough to support my children for awhile. You have stolen Denver from me. You never gave me anything for it. Some of our people went there to engage in farming, and you sent your white children to scatter them all away. Now I have only two mounds left, and I want them for myself and people. There is treasure in them. You have stolen mounds containing gold. I have for many years lived with men I want for my Superintendent, Agent and traders, and am well acquainted with them. I know they are men of justice; they do what is right. If you appoint them and any blame comes, it will not be on you, but on me. I would be willing to let you go upon our land when the time comes; but that would not be until after the game is gone. I do not ask my Great Father to give me anything. I came naked, and I will go away naked. I want you to tell my Great Father I have no further business. I want you to put me on a straight line. I want to stop in St. Louis to see Robert Campbell, an old friend. [Red Cloud then pointed to a lady in the room, saying:] Look at that woman. She was captured by Silver Horn's party. I wish you to pay her what her captors owe her. I am a man true to what I say and I want to keep my promises. The Indians robbed that lady there, and through your influence I want her to be paid. I don't want to go through New York on my way home. I want a straight line. I have seen enough of towns. There are plenty of stores between here and my home, and there is no occasion to go out of the way to buy goods. I have no business in New York. I want to go back the way I came. The whites are the same everywhere, I see them every day. As to the improvement of the red men, I want to send them here delegates to Congress.

Names and Characteristics of the Recent Indian Delegation to Washington:

The following comprises the entire delegation: Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. A., and Messrs. R. G. Beauvais and W. G. Bullock, Indian Agents; Messrs. John Richard and J. McCluskey, interpreters; Red Cloud, Red Dog, Brave Bear, Little Bear, Yellow Bear, Sitting Bear, Bear Skin, Black, Tall Wolf, Long Wolf, Sword, Brave, Afraid, Red Fly, Rock Bear, He Crow, Living Bear and Red Shirt.

Beside these are the four squaws, the wives respectively of Yellow Bear, Black Hawk, Sword, and The One Who Runs Through the Enemy. The latter gentleman thinks his name a sufficient protection, and has, therefore, kindly consented to her taking a Summer trip without him. He won his name in a fight with the Pawnees, where he charged single handed upon a thousand, cut his way through, killing two, and escaped unhurt.

Mr. Richard has lived among the Sioux all his life, and presents in personal appearance many Indian characteristics. In speaking he often hesitates, as if he had almost forgotten his mother tongue, or as if his adopted language had become more natural and familiar; but his thoughts are clear and his intelligence far above the average of even those reared under our school advantages. He gives Red Cloud a high character for intellectual ability. Indian names are bestowed in consideration of some deed performed, and are descriptive of some event in the life of those bearing them. On one occasion Red Cloud went into a camp of 150 Crow lodges. The slaughter was so great that the ground was reddened with blood. A cloud passing, the sun soon after assumed a blood-red hue, and hence his name. He is about 5 feet 11 inches in height, stout, quick in movement, with a keen black eye, and 49 years old. He is the head chief of the Sioux, and is looked up to by 35,000 of the wild inhabitants of the Plains. His principal complaint is that the treaty of 1868, which he signed, was not fairly interpreted to him; that he never intended to bind himself to stay on any reservation, but simply to cease hostilities. He wants to be free to go where he pleases and trade where he pleases. Gen. Smith confirms Mr. Richard's opinion of Red Cloud's abilities.

Red Dog is very fleshy, weighing 210 pounds, but short. He is also 49 years old, and ranks as the ninth chief in the tribe. He is brave, sagacious, and an eloquent speaker in council. He derives his name from having, with only 17 men, attacked 40 Snakes, and having, as it was said killed them like dogs.

Sitting bear is 12 years old, short, but heavy set. He is quiet, but very influential with his tribe, and bears a high reputation for sagacity. He has the same rank in council as Red Dog, and won his name by fighting, wounded and disabled, sitting on the ground.

Red Shirt is next in rank to Red Cloud. He is 34 years old, six feet one inch high, and very heavy and powerful. In a battle with the Crows he was wounded five times, and his body was so covered with blood that it presented the appearance of a red shirt.

Alexander H. Stephens' Opinion of General Grant.

In the second volume of his work, now in print, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, gives the following in regard to his first interview with General Grant.

I was never so much disappointed in my life, in my previously formed opinions, of either the personal appearance or bearing of any one about whom I read and heard so much. The disappointment moreover, was in every respect favorable and agreeable. I was instantly struck with the great symplicity and perfect naturalness of his manners, and the entire absence of everything like affectation shows, or even the usual military air or mien of men in his position, he was plainly attired, sitting in a log cabin, busily writing on a small table, by a kerosene lamp. It was night when we arrived. There was nothing in his appearance or surroundings which indicated his official rank. There was neither guards nor aids about him. Upon Colonel Babcock's rapping at the door the response "Come in" was given by himself, in a tone of voice and with a cadence which I can never forget. His conversation was easy and fluent, without the least effort or restraint. In this, nothing was so closely noticed by me as the point and terseness with which he expressed whatever he said. He did not seem either to court or avoid conversation; but whenever he did speak, what he said was directly to the point, and covered the whole matter in a few words. I saw before being with him long that he was exceedingly quick in preception and direct in purpose, with a vast deal more of brains than tongue, as ready as that was at his command.

At Williamsport, Pa., Peter Hordle has a trout pond containing 100,000 trout of all sizes, 10,000 of them being upwards of 16 to 18 inches in length; they are very tame, and will eat out of a spoon in a keepers hand. The fish are of all sizes, from the little trout of a week old to that of a tenpounder. Mr. Hordle recently refused an offer of two dollars apiece for all his large fish, ranging from ten inches and upwards.

IN THE LION'S DEN.

From the Middletown, Missouri, Banner.

Upon starting out from Cincinnati for the season, the management of James Robinson's circus and animal show determined to produce something novel in the way of a band chariot, and conceived the idea of mounting the band upon the colossal den of performing Numidian lions, and which would form one of the principal and most imposing features of the show.

Although repeatedly warned by Prof. Sexton that he deemed the cages insecure and dangerous in the extreme; the managers still persisted in compelling the band to ride upon it. Nothing, however, occurred until the fatal morning of the 12th.

The band took their places and the procession commenced to move amid the shouts of the multitude of rustics who had assembled to witness the grand pageant, and hear the enlivening strains of music. Not a thought of danger was entertained by any one, but the awful catastrophe was about to occur.

As the driver endeavored to make a turn in the streets the leaders became entangled and threw the entire team into confusion, and he lost control of them, and becoming frightened they broke into a violent run. Upon the opposite side of the street the fore-wheel of the cage came in contact with a large rock with such force as to cause the braces and stanchions which supported the roof to give way, thereby precipitating the entire band into the awful pitt below.

For an instant the vast crowd were paralyzed with fear, but for a moment only, and then arose such a shreak of agony as was never heard before. The awful groans of terror and agony which arose from the poor victims who were being torn, lacerated by the frightful monsters below, was heart-rending and sickening to a terrible degree.

Every moment some one of the band would extricate himself from the debris and leap over the sides of the cage to the ground with a wild spring, and faint away upon striking the earth, so great was the terror. But human nature could not stand and see men literally devoured before their very eyes, for there were willing hearts and strong arms ready to render every assistance necessary to rescue the unfortunate victims of this shocking calamity.

A hardware store which happened to stand opposite was invaded by the request of the noble-hearted proprietor, and pitch forks, crow-bars, and long bars of iron, and in fact every available weapon was brought into requisition. The side doors of the cage were quickly torn from their fastenings, and then a horrible sight was presented to view. Mingled among the brilliant uniforms of the poor unfortunates lay legs, arms, torn from their sockets and half devoured, while the savage brutes glared ferociously with their sickly green-colored eyes upon the petrified crowd. Professor Charles White arrived at this moment and gave orders in regard to extricating the dead and wounded—he well knowing it would be a difficult and dangerous undertaking to remove them from the infuriated monsters.

Stationing men with forks and bars at every available point, he sprang fearlessly into the den amid the monsters, and commenced raising the wounded and passing them upon the outside to their friends. He had succeeded in removing the wounded, and was proceeding to gather up the remains of the lifeless, when the mammoth lion, known to showmen as old Nero, sprang with a frightful roar upon his keeper, fastening his teeth and claws in his neck and shoulders, lacerating him in a horrible manner. Professor White made three herculean efforts to shake the monster off, but without avail, and gave orders to fire upon him.

The contents of four of Colt's navys were immediately poured into the carcass of the ferocious animal, and he fell dead; and the brave little man, not withstanding the fearful manner in which he had been wounded, never left the cage until every vestage of the dead were carefully gathered together and placed upon a sheet, preparatory for burial. It was found that three of the ten were killed outright, and four others terribly lacerated. The names of the killed are August Schoer, Conrad Freiz and Charles Greiner. Collins were procured and an immediate burial determined upon, as the bodies were so frightfully torn and lacerated as to be unrecognizible to their most intimate friends.

The lions are the same ones which nearly cost Prof. Charles White his life two years ago, while travelling with the Thayer & Noyes party, and were known to be a very dangerous cage of animals. Every attention is being given to the sufferers by the kind and hospitable citizens of Middletown, and at last accounts they were all pronounced out of danger.

Dressmakers' Bills.

The case of Fiyate vs. Coolidge, lately tried in a court of law in "the Hub," closed, rather than terminated, in the non-agreement of the jury. A fashionable dressmaker presented one of the "solid men of Boston" with a three months' bill for dresses and trimmings, over $1,900, alleging that during the same time one of his friends had paid $1,099 for *his* wife. The husband, refusing to be thus victimized by the cupidity of one woman and the folly of another, declined paying what he considered an extravagant and extortionate bill, and certainly $57 for "work on trimmings" of a silk dress which cost $45 was a thing to be startled at. So was $109 for a single gown. The husband who had the courage not to pay such charges surely deserves a civic crown, in these days of wanton extravagence. It is worse than this in Paris where the Countess of Rapp (widow of Mr. A. Hope, the millionaire), objects paying *her* milliner's bill, amounting to 281,000 francs, equal to $56,200 in gold. She had paid 161,000 francs (32,200) on account, and a lawsuit has begun to recover the balance of the account. The Countess, opposing law to law, appealed to the court to have the bill taxed, as she considers the charges out of all reason. For example, 900 francs were charged for making one dress, the material of which cost 60. This beats the Boston *modiste*. If the Puritan Fathers could imagine the extravagance of their descendants, is it likely that they could rest quietly in the grave?—*Phila. Republican.*

The German Immigrants of 1870.

According to the *Magdeburger Zeitung*, the emigrants of this year are distinguished from those of former years by the fact that five-sixths of those who have resolved to seek a new home in America are those in the possession of capital. Besides this they are mostly people of some knowledge. Formerly the peasants and day-laborers of Pomerania, West Prussia, and Posen, formed the principal part of the emigration; those were therefore almost utterly unacquanted with the state of matters in the Union, who went there and were exposed to numerous dangers before they could settle. This year it is more particulary the more intelligent laborer and merchant who seems desirous of trying his fortune. Besides the above-mentioned districts Priegnitz sends a large number of emigrants, who follow their old countrymen to the most promising parts of the country. It is not without interest to remember that some of them were among the founders of Chicago, and these have of course become very rich people.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Exciting Debate on Cuban Affairs—Increased Bank Circulation—The Indian Visit, and its Results—Southern Excursionists in Washington—National Education—Whitlemore back to Congress—General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, '70

Probably the debate in the House on no question during the Session, has elicited so much interest by outsiders as did the one yesterday in the House on the adoption of the report of Committee on foreign affairs. It has, of course, been well understood for some time past, that Spain was favored by the silent influence of the administration; but it was not for a moment supposed that the President could be induced to issue a message instructing Congress as to their duties respecting their judgment on Cuban affairs. The accusation against Hon. Caleb Cushing, of instigating and writing the message is wholly untrue, and it is now pretty generally understood that it emenated in the State Department. The fact that the son of Secretary Fish, has been acting as Attorney for Spain, is a marked indication from whence the wind blows. Without doubt, there has been no inconsiderable amount of Cuban bonds held in readiness to use in the interest of the Cuban insurgents, as has also been Spanish gold actually used in opposition.

While there are many Republicans favorable to the report of the Committee who will, for policy sake, sustain the views of the administration; without them there are more than enough, with the aid of the Democrats, to defeat this foreign policy of the Secretary of State.

The bill which passed the House yesterday, providing an increased bank circulation of ninety-five million takes the people here by no little surprise. The clause formerly in the bill which provided for the contraction of legal-tenders has been stricken out, leaving the bill one of inflation to the extent of fifty-five millions.

This increase immediately affects the banks organized or to be organized under the apportionment contemplated in the act of 1865.

It was supposed by the Government that if Red Cloud and the Sioux chiefs could be induced to come to Washington and have a talk with their "Great Father" that the dangers of an Indian war would cease. The frontier settlers having threatened to meet the swiftest vengence upon them whenever opportunity favored. I learn that no little trouble was experienced by the Government in convincing the Indians that they would be safe in coming to Washington.

While their presence in Washington allowed the President and his associates the advantages of a friendly face to face talk with the red men, it allowed the influence of the conflicting interests of the Indian peace Commission on the one side, and the military, gold-greedy and land grabbing (and contractors) set of adventurous fellows on the other. No sooner had the Indian delegations arrived in Washington, than these unprincipled curses—calling them by no worse name—began to foment discord between our Government officials and the Indians; first by discouraging the Government in the idea of conquering peace with the Indians, by complying with their requests; second, by influencing the Indians to make unreasonable demands upon the Government, and such that was not within the powers of the President possibly to grant. Thus the incongruous double-working machine was applied to produce one and the same result. Yet with all this combined influence, the bitter experience of Red Cloud in his long years of war with the whites, has, it seems, a softening influence upon him, and it is thought he will not be hasty in commencing hostilities against the whites but will wait for awhile the carrying out of the promises to them from our Government. Meanwhile, the Government knowing the shallowness of Red Cloud's promise, not to disturb the whites so long as they are kept off his hunting grounds has already set to work to carry out the programme on which rests all our hopes for a permanent peace. The peace Commissioners, as far as I can learn, are dissatisfied with the promised result of this great Indian council and feel that whatever may be done will only result in patch work.

Let us hope that the Government, since it has full knowledge of the cost in sacrificing of life and money of Indian wars in the past, will right about face in the good work of staying forever the recurrence of another Indian war. The history of the Seminole war, many years ago, and the Sioux war in '55, in which our public treasury was drained to the tune of over one million of dollars, and thousands of lives, is a solemn admonition or warning! Let us head. Better allow the Indians *the use* of their hunting grounds for a few years undisturbed, than to be eternally giving to railroad monopolies millions of acres, even approximate values of which are not known by its givers, but by its receivers.

At this season of the year there are numerous arrivals of Southern people on their way to Northern summer resorts, and they generally tarry a few days in Washington in visiting Congress, and the sights in the different Departments, which afforded opportunity for your correspondent to become reliably informed as to the true condition of the several Southern States, and the wants and expectations of their people concerning the Congressional legislation for them: And would say, the Southern people generally of both parties are well satisfied with what Congress has done for them, especially the reconstruction part, only complaining that the retrenchment policy of the President and Congress has shorn from them much needed Government aid for internal improvement in their States. They argue, that our Government does not take into account that by virtue of the war, their country became devastated; that no improvements by Govt. aid have been made in ten years; that their State Governments and their people are poor, &c. Their schemes for taking money out of Uncle Sam's purse are numerous. They want Government aid for building railroads and canals building and repairing bridges, docks &c. They want the Government to establish, seemingly regardless of cost, thousands of post roads and post offices to accommodate their people. They want Government to repair the levees of the Mississippi river, which are at present in a most deplorable condition; and thus reclaim rich lands, aggregating 32,000 square miles, on which in sugaur and cotton alone, Senator Harris, of La., argues, can be raised three hundred and fifty million dollars worth annually, and thereby save our Government on import sixty millions of dollars in sugar and molasses.

The popular idea of a system of National Education, is daily receiving advocates in Congress.

At first the bill introduced by Judge Hoar, to provide a national system of education was considered by some as an incroachment upon the reserved rights of the respected States. But Judge Hoar shows that it is not intended that the Government shall take the matter of education out of the Control of the local authorities; but merely to provide by National legislation, that such authorities shall perform their duties in this regard; not to supersede, but to suppliment, stimulate and compel action by the State. He discusses the constitutionality of the plan, showing that the power to legislate upon the subject of education is one of those implied which, though not definitely expressed, are none the less binding, because necessary to the accomplishment of certain other acts or powers which are definately stated.

A large portion of speeches are occupied in showing the necessity for a general education of the people in developing the industrial resources of the country. Also the duty of Congress to establish model schools in the District of Columbia, to attend to the matter of education in the Territories; especially to educating the Indians and make them eventually industrious and law-abiding citizens; and concluding that promotion of the cause of education is the most effective means of reconstructing the South.

It is feared that some little of the four weeks remaining in this session of Congress, is likely to be taken up in determining in the House the eligibility of the cadet-broker Whitemore to renew his Congressional honors as a member of that body. The question arises, could we not dispense with Mr. Whitemore, at least, the remainder of this session? It is hoped that his case will be simply referred and no action taken this session.

Commissioner Wilson of the General Land Office is in receipt from the following district land officers, showing a disposal during the last month of 32,197 acres of public lands: Vermillion, Dakota, 14,543 and Topeka, Kansas, 17,654. Also, just received returns showing that during the past month one hundred and eighty-five farms were added to the productive area of the State of Arkansas, embracing 16,254 acres under the operation of the homestead law.

CHIEL.

McFARLAND IN INDIANA.

What He Hopes to Accomplish—A War Upon Women.

The Indianapolis Times of June 10 says:

Either Daniel McFarland or his lawyer is dissatisfied with the verdict which declares that the former did no murder because he had no brains. As we announced yesterday, he has gone to Martinsville to ask a rehearing of the suit, in which a divorce was decreed to his wife. He proposes that he had no legal notice of its pendency, that no proof of publication of notice was recorded, and that Mrs. Calhoun lied. We are no way concerned as to the result of this application. Its most obvious suggestion is that which we began with, that he, or his counsel, is not content with the verdict of acquittal of murder. He feels that he has escaped the gallows, only to land in a pillory; that if his want of sense enabled him to avert the odium of murdering a man, it has not averted the odium of abusing a woman. Mr. Graham, in the eyes of those whose distance and indifference have made them fair judges of his conduct, is entitled to the distinction of being the dirtiest fellow that ever managed a trial, and his client is worthy of him. To lighten this load of contempt, he finds it necessary to show something more than the insanity of the murderer. He assailed the reputation of estimable women with the reckless indecency of a brothel bully. He outraged the privileges of the bar as grossly as he did the duties of a citizen, and the courtesy of a gentleman. His justification was that he was exposing a licentious conspiracy, a "free-love" combination, to seduce the murderer's wife into adultery. Nobody believed him but those who would have believed anything that smirched of Henry Ward Beecher, or *The New York Tribune*. His proof would have been comical in its irrelevancy if it had not been contemptible in its purpose. He is left in the pleasant position of having acquitted a murderer, by slander, and rescued a bad man at the expense of at least one decent woman. His remedy now is to show that they were not decent women, and his only course is to reopen the decree of divorce. That will enable him to introduce testimony assailing the woman's virtue, a thing easily procured by gentlemen with Mr. Graham's familiarity with the Tombs practice. He may add something to the record that will place him a little more nearly in the attitude of a defender of virtue than a traducer of decency. This is the secret of this application for a rehearing in the divorce case. McFarland can have nothing to gain by setting aside the decree, for his wife won't live with him, and his control of the children does not depend upon this decree, but upon that of the Eastern Court which tried his habeas corpus case. If he can get "Little Danny" at all, he can get him in New York, jurisdiction about the Hudson River. There is manifestly nothing in this rehearing but the chance of improving the decidedly bad condition in which Mr. Graham's success has left him and his client. It is to be the supplement of the New York trial. There will be one very marked improvement in it, however, over the other. If McFarland's counsel shall come here to conduct it, they will conduct themselves with some little regard for the feelings of other people, or they will go home with their own seriously hurt. Their client will be no hero among men who have not learned that it was brave to sneak up behind an enemy and shoot him, and that it is manly to evade the consequences by allowing a dirty lawyer to slander decent women. They have not forgotten Mr. Charles Spencer's memorable self-conviction of falsehood in Mrs. Calhoun's case, and the "Dead Rabbit" of New York don't burrow about Martinsville. The people there are industrious, intelligent, well-to-do farmers, and the worst possible crowd for Mr. Graham to make his "side-bar" speeches to. They would have sent Mr. McFarland to the Penitentiary or the lunatic asylum. At all events, he would not have been a hero, and his lawyer would not have been a pet of the sex he maligned.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF CO. SUPERINTENDENT, June 1st, 1870.

Teachers' Examinations.

June 15th, New Brighton and Fallston, at New Brighton School House.

July 6th, Rochester boro. and twp., Phillipsburg, at Rochester School House.

July 7th, Beaver, Bridgewater, Vanport and Sharon, at Beaver School House.

July 18th, Freedom and St. Clair, at Freedom School House.

July 30th, Darlington boro and twp., Big Beaver and New Galilee, at Darlington School House.

July 22d, Baden and Economy, at Baden School House.

August 1st, Moon, Hopewell and Logstown, at New Sheffield School House.

August 2d, Independence, at Independence School House.

August 3d, Raccoon, at Green Garden School House.

August 4th, Hanover, Frankfort, and Murdocksville, at Miller's School House.

August 5th, Hookstown, Greene and Georgetown, at Hookstown.

August 8th, Ohio and Glasgow, at Fairview.

August 9th, South Beaver and Chippewa, at Barclay's School House.

August 18th, Industry and Neal's, at Industry.

August, 19th, Brighton, at Eakin's School House.

August 22d, North Sewickley, at Laurel Point School House.

August 23d, Franklin, at Phillis' School House.

August 24th, Marion and New Sewickley, at Teet's School House.

September 1st, Beaver Falls and Patterson, at Beaver Falls.

September 2d, Pulaski, Daugherty's School House.

Special Examinations.

September 19th, Darlington; September 24th, New Brighton, October 4th, at Hookstown.

No one examined at these SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS except at the written request of Directors. Positively no private examinations.

Applicants will please furnish themselves with foolscap paper, pen and ink, and stamped envelope with address. Exercises will commence promptly at nine o'clock, a. m.

Order of Exercises.

A. M.—Organization, etc., Orthography Grammar, Geography, and Penmanship.

P. M.—Reading, Practical and Mental Arithmetic, History and Theory of Teaching, after which a free interchange of opinions among Directors, Teachers and friends of education, as to the practical workings of the school system, and the best means of advancing the cause of education thro' our common schools.

Artificial Limbs For Disabled Soldiers.

The Surgeon General's Office at Washington has expended $416,000 for artificial limbs to disabled soldiers. The report of the conference committee on the subject, agreed to by the House, is as follows:

Every soldier who was disabled during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who was furnised by the War Department with an artificial limb or apparatus for resection shall be entitled to receive a new limb or apparatus as soon after the passage of this act as the same can be practicably furnished, and at the close of every five years thereafter, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Army; provided the soldier may, if he so elect, receive, instead of the limb or apparatus, the money value thereof at the following rates, viz: For artificial legs, $75; for arms, $50; for feet, $50; for apparatus for resection $50.

Second. The Surgeon General shall certify to the Commissioner of Pensions a list of all soldiers who have elected to receive money commution instead of limbs or apparatus with the amount due to each, and the Commissioner of Pensions shall cause the same to be paid to such soldiers in the same manner as pensions are now or hereafter may be paid.

Third. That every soldier who lost a limb during the late war, but from the nature of his injury was not able to use an artificial limb, and consequently received none from the Government, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and shall receive money commutation as herein before provided.

MR. DICKENS closed his last reading in New York with these words: "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The shadow of one word has impended over me all this evening, and the time has come at last when the shadow must fall. It is but a very short one, but the weight or such things is not measured by their length; and two much shorter words express the whole realm of our human existence. When I was reading 'David Copperfield' here last Thursday night, I felt that there was more than usual significance for me in Mr. Peggotty's declaration: 'My future life lies over the sea.' And when I closed this book just now, I felt keenly that I was shortly to establish such an altitude as would have satisfied even the elder Mr. Weller himself. The relations which have been set up between us in this place relations sanctioned, on my side at least by the most earnest devotion of myself to my task—sustained by yourselves, on your side at least, by the readiest sympathy and kindliest acknowledgement, must now be broken forever. But I entreat you to beleave that in passing from my sight, you will not pass from my memory. I shall often, often recall you as I see you now, equally by my winter fire and the green English summer weather. I shall never recall you as a mere public audience, but rather as a host of personal friends, and ever with the greatest gratitude, tenderness, and consideration.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to bid you farewell, and I pray God bless you, and God bless the land in which I have met you."

Presbyterianism.

There are thirteen different branches of the Presbyterian Church in this country. They are distinguished as the Reunited Presbyterian Church, the Cumberland Presbyterians, the Southern Presbyterians the United Presbyterians. These are all large bodies. The smaller ones, chiefly of Scotch origin, are the Old Side Reformed, or Covenanter Church, with eighty ministers and eighty-six churches; the New Side Reformed, or Covenanter Church, which had until lately fifty-five ministers and sixty churches but which has been split in two by the expulsion of Mr. George H. Stuart, with thirty-eight ministers; the Associate Synod of North America, with thirteen ministers, and the Associate Synod of New York, with eleven ministers. Also, the Declaration and Testimony Presbyterians of Missouri, and a small body of Old School Presbyterians in the same State, who refused to go into the union, and a recent organization in Charleston, South Carolina, whose name is not reported. Some progress has been made in Scotland toward a union between the United and the Free Presbyterian churches. The union, it is supposed, will be effected in two or three years, on the simple basis of the standards, as in the case of the American churches.

LET YOUR WIFE KNOW.—It is a custom too common with the men of the world to keep their families in utter ignorance of the situation of their business. The wife knows nothing—has not even an idea of the amount of her husband's fortune, whether it is to be counted by hundreds or thousands. She spends, as a matter of course, all he gives her to spend, with the full confidence that when that is gone, and she asks for it, he will give her more.

Husband and wife have a mutual interest; every woman should know the exact state of her husband's finances, understand his plans, and aid him if possible with her councils, and then the terrible money catastrophes would not so often happen. Many a wife who is plunging her husband deeper into debt, from ignorance, would, if she knew his embarrassments, be the first to retrench, the first to save, and with womanly sympathy and generosity, help him to reinstate his failing fortunes.

THE women of our day, with their present style of dressing the head, assuredly would excite the wrath of the Fathers of the Church if those defunct worthies could revive and get a glimpse of modern fashions. Turtulian, addressing the wearers of "waterfalls," or chignons, in his day, said: "If you will not fling away your false hair as hateful to Heaven, cannot I make it hateful to yourselves, by reminding you that the false hair you wear may have come not only from a criminal, but from a very dirty head; perhaps from the head of one already damned!" This was a very hard hit indeed; but it was not near as hard as that dealt by Clemens of Alexandria. The latter informed the astounded wearers of false hair that when they knelt at church to receive the blessing, that the benediction remained on the hair, and did not pass through to the wearer.

New Advertisements.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The next Term will commence on **Monday, August 29, 1870.** For circular apply to the undersigned, or during vacation (July and August,) to the Rev. D. P. Lowry, President, or Rev. J. M. Smith, member of the Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa. je22.3m] Rev. J. W. SCOTT, D. D., Principal.

NATIONAL BANK REPORT.

Report of the condition of the National Bank of Beaver county, New Brighton, Pa., at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and