The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., March 1st, 1871.

THE Republican State Committee met at Philadelphia on the 24th and unanimously resolved to hold the State nominating convention at Harrisburg on the seventeenth of May, instead of on the 10th of March, as heretofore agreed upon.

SINCE the recent political disturbances in Italy, it is said that arrangements have been set on foot for the transfer of the seat of the Papal Power, from Rome to Belgium. As the Pope himself is favorable to this project, there is every prospect of its ultimate success.

THE country generally, will be no little gratified to hear that the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase two millions of bonds each Wednesday during the month of March, being ten millions in all, and sell one million in gold on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and two millions on the second and fourth Thursdays of March, seven millions in all.

THE petitions for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors which have gone into the Legislature this winter are overwhelming and unprecedented in number and strength of signatures. The local-option bill is urged by at least a hundred thousand politioners, whose memorials are now on file in both houses. No measure was ever more strongly supported by the will of the people, expressed directly and emphatically to their servants at Harrisburg.

THE editor of the Cleveland *Leader* has been the recelpient of marked attention from a female fortune-teller of that place. He published something about her manner of doing business, when she called at his office and asked him to retract, but it not being his day for retracting, he refused, when she drew a cowhide and went for him. The reserve forces in the office rushed to the rescue of the editor, and the woman was ignominiously ejected from the premises. Nothing had created such an excitement in that office since the time they received pay in advance, about three years ago, for a copy of the paper.

THE Californians were no little alarmed on the night of the 20th of February. Hitherto the inhabitants of that State have never experienced any violent electrical commotions, in fact, faint flashes of lightning and slight rumblings of thunder hardly recognizable, have been their nearest approaches to thunder storms. On the night referred to, however, a terrible storm passed over a portion of the State, accompanied with lightning and thunder as vivid and loud as seen and heard in the Western States. More consternation among the citizens of San Francisco would not have been caused by earthquake after earthquake. The storm began at about midnight and lasted for upwards of an hour, after which the elements and the people all became quiet again.

WHAT is the Legislature of Pennsylvania a question more frequently asked than intelligently answered. That body has been in session now seven weeks and really none of the important business of the session has yet been touched. Indeed, this business is not even prepared for the action of the respective Houses. There is no apportionment bill, there is no Constitutional reform bill yet in shape, the revised civil code, a volume of 347 pages, making great changes in our civil statutes, lies upon members' desks still awaiting even the most initial action; and the political diversity of the two Houses only renders a final disposition of these and other questions of public moment and governmental necessity the more distant.

THE "Fenian Exiles"—thirteen in number who have been "cavorting around" in New York city for the past few weeks, pulled up in Washington on last Wednesday, and immediately made their way to the Executive mansion. After a few commonplace remarks with the President they assured him that their treatment in English prisons had been outrageous, told terribly on their health, and they were anxious to present a written statement of their grievances to the Government. To this the President replied that they could do so if they thought proper, and assured them that the United States would take such action in the matter as would be just between her own citizens and a neighboring nation. It is surmised that the "exiles" did not overwhelm General Grant with their "flood of sorrow." We wonder if they had not better turn their attention now to the construction of Railroads &c.

WHEN a man once gets into trouble it seems that every "scallawag" in the country feels himself at liberty to give him a kick. Here is C. C. Bowen, a member of Congress from one of the South Carolina districts, who has recently passed through a trial at Washington, D. C., on a charge of bigamy preferred against him by a woman whose present residence is in Florida. The jury in the case failed to agree and were discharged by the court. A new trial will take place, probably in March.—But now comes a fellow named Eli G. Grimes an ex-confederate soldier who states that he (Grimes) murdered a rebel Colonel White, in 1864, and that Bowen, who was himself a Capt. in White's regiment, got him to do the deed. It looks very much to us as if Grimes was hired by Bowen's enemies to get this job up on him. If so, it will cause us but little regret to announce his own execution, after trial, for White's murder.

TROUBLES of a very grave character have been anticipated for some days past at Little Rock, Arkansas, between Governor Clayton and his friends, and Lieut. Gov. Johnson and his adherents. Both of these gentlemen desire to fill the gubernatorial chair. Governor Clayton's term has not yet expired, but a short time ago he was elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature which is now in session. As soon therefore, as he would resign his position as Governor, Johnson, by virtue of the State Constitution, would succeed to the office. Since Clayton's election to the Senate, however, a bitter quarrel has sprung up between these gentlemen, and it is presumed that as Governor of the State, Johnson would make war upon Clayton's friends and turn them all out of office. Under these circumstances Clayton refuses to resign, and Johnson and his friends threaten to take forcible possession of the Executive Chamber. Appeals to the President of the United States have been made in behalf of both parties for assistance, but that officer wisely abstains from taking any part in the imbroglio. He has however ordered the following order to be sent to the commanders of United States troops in that locality:

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 19, 1871.—To Commanding Officers: It being reported that there are indications of a riot at Little Rock, the President directs you to keep your troops in hand to suppress and quiet the factions, should a disturbance arise. The troops will not be used to aid either party in this contest between the governor and lieutenant-governor of the state, but only to preserve order. Acknowledge receipt immediately, and report your actions.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant Gen'l.

THE citizens of Washington, D.C., were seized with a fit of liberality a few months ago, and resolved to lay down a wooden pavement on Pennsylvania avenue. They carried their resolution out, and immediately afterwards began to make preparations for a "carnival" in honor of the great event. This performance took place last week, and judging from the telegraphic reports the whole thing was little else than "tom-foolery" from begining to end. Horse races were run along the streets, goat races were of hourly occurrence, men and women in masks 'processed' all through the city, and almost every public room had its masquerade ball. Not satisfied with even this the masqueraders had a wagon rigged up and a masked person in it to represent Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, who was, in this derisive way announced as a candidate for President in 1872.

When people set themselves to play the fool they generally succeed, and it is well when they have sense enough to know when to stop. The managers of the "carnival" at Washington evidently failed in the latter, when they tried thus to caricature Mrs. Woodhull. However much we may differ with her upon the question of Women's Suffrage and her peculiar way of advocating it yet all recognize her as a gifted woman, and entitled to respectful treatment. That female Suffrage will become the law of the land, is doubtless a fore gone conclusion—and is only a question of time. We doubt its expediency, but men of acknowledged wisdom and ability, advocate it, and it is rapidly gaining ground among thoughtful and intelligent people. This being true it is labor lost to try to laugh the question down, and when persons seek to bring its foremost champion into ridicule, as was done in the case here referred to, they not only show their lack of good breeding but confess their inability to meet the arguments in its favor.

THE war between Germany and France, has been brought to a close and peace once more exists between the two countries. A treaty to this end was signed on the 24th by Bismarck, representing Germany, and by Theirs representing France. By its terms France is to pay Germany three hundred and twenty million thalers, and to yield Alsace and Lorraine including the cities of Metz and Nancy. It also stipulates that the German army shall enter and pass through Paris. This news will be hailed with pleasure throughout the whole civilized world.

A VERY foolish story has been in circulation by General Butler's enemies to the effect that his parlors in Washington were hung with mirrors belonging to the United States Government. The facts in relation to these mirrors seem to be that sometime ago the General wished to purchase some mirrors and wrote to a New York dealer upon the subject, and was referred by him to an agent in Washington. The agent informed Gen Butler that he had several large mirrors which he had brought to Washington in the expectation of selling them to the Government for the President's house, but failing in that, he was then endeavoring to sell them to the Treasury Department; that they were stored in the Treasury building, and if Gen. Butler wished to use them in his house until they were sold he was welcome to do so, provided he would pay the cost of removing them, and assume the responsibility of returning them uninjured. Gen. Butler accepted the offer, the mirrors were taken to his house and subsequently returned to the agent, who afterward sold them to the Government. The agent was glad to make the arrangement, because he thought the property safer in Gen. Butler's hands than when lying in the halls of the Treasury Department.

IN a libel suit against a newspaper tried in California recently, the Judge, who is said to be one of the best and ablest in the State, ruled in substance, that as an editorial article appeared in the same paper after the one of which complaint was made, apologizing for the first, and averring a lack of all malice, the allegations might be considered as proof of the character and intent of the first. Under this ruling the jury found a verdict for the defendant. This is eminently fair. As a co-temporary explains: "If the proprietor of a newspaper admits an article to his columns for which any citizen feels so much aggrieved as to found a libel suit thereon, the publisher has a right to show, in an explanatory article, that he published the article without malice or intent to injure the complaining party. The explanatory article must be considered in connection with the original one, as showing animus of the publisher. This is a just and enlightened ruling. Passing by this case, it may be safely affirmed that nine out of every ten libel suits brought against publishers are prompted by malice and not by any desire to obtain justice."

—A bill appropriating $20,000 of the State funds to the relief of those who were rendered destitute by the Mifflintown fire passed the House last week and was signed by the Governor. The bill originated in the Senate and was passed by that body several weeks ago. We think this was about right, although it is questionable whether there is authority existing anywhere, for the Legislature to make appropriations for such purposes, however commendable or deserving the subject of the charity may be.

HERE AND THERE.

—A genial rector of a village parish in Minnesota found it difficult to get his salary promptly. Latterly it was much behind. Going to one of his delinquent parishioners in the hardware trade, he looked over all his stock of corkscrews very fastidiously, seeking a large one of peculiar strength and size. To the inquiry, "What do you want of such a thing anyhow?" the answer came: "My dear sir, I want a corkscraw that can draw my salary!"

—Col. Thomas E. Chickering, of the firm of Chickering Bros., piano manufacturers, died suddenly in Boston, of apoplexy, on the 14th. It is stated that he has $80,000 insurance on his life, in the following companies: Equitable, $10,000; State Mutual, $5,000; Mutual Benefit, $20,000; Anchor, N. Y., $5,000; Mutual N. Y., $20,000; Globe Mutual, $20,000.

—A former Kentucky Congressman went out riding with his sweetheart, and, in his own words: "We were nearing a small skirt of woods the horses at their best speed. I had determined in my own mind that when we reached a particular spot I would 'pop' the question, and so I did, but, would you believe me? she said no. Just as the word escaped her lips I purposely ran the sleigh over a stump. Out we went she to cool her person in the snow, and I to counteract the damage she had given to my affections. Her first words after getting back into the sleigh were: 'Excuse me, sir, I wished to tell you to notice the stump.' We often refer to the sleigh-ride, but to this day she believes it was an accident. We live near the Indiana line—a divorce is not wanted."

—In Denver, Iowa, one day last week a man tried to have himself sent by express to Newtown Corners, Mass., by securing himself in a box expressly manufactured by him for that purpose. The box was five feet long, three feet high, and furnished with provision and all necessary articles pertaining to a bed chamber. The express company refused to receive the box, which was valued at $300, on account of its insecurity. The box was left standing on end with the man in it at the express office for two hours. The man standing on his head all the time as was afterward discovered. As the box was being removed the man stirred while endeavoring to remain perpendicular, which led to his detection. The box was directed to himself and was so artfully arranged that he could have escaped at pleasure before reaching his destination. He is now confined in the county jail. His name is G. C. Cross. As he carried a revolver some surmise that he intended to rob the express company.

—A Mr. Ingham and his son of Jersey City were arrested by detective Carral last week accused of atrociously assaulting Frederick S. Grammar. When the accused persons were arraigned before Justice Chambers it transpired that Grammar had wooed and won a fair young daughter of Mr. Ingham against the will of the latter. About a week since they were clandestinely married but the young bride returned to her father's house and observed the utmost secrecy as to the affair until last Saturday, when she was induced by Grammar to reveal her marriage to her parents, after which she repaired to her new home. During Saturday night her father and brother went, as alleged, to Grammar's house, forced the door of his chamber, and atrociously assaulted him, at the same time threatening to make his wife a widow. The castigated bridegroom grew so scared that he fled, while his wife was borne away by her father and brother. The Inghams gave bail in $1,000 each.

—Yesterday's Cincinnatti *Gazette* observes: "If we have a bridge that will stop large boats here, Paducah will have one that will stop them there. Steamboating will by this be cut down to the smallest craft, with a suspension of even these forms much as a month every year during high water. And the building of large steamboats at Cincinnati will be finally extinct. And this is only the beginning of bridging the Ohio. Probably half a dozen bridges will span the river below this city in the next twenty years. The fixing of the conditions of the Cincinnatti bridge is the fixing of the conditions for all these. If we initiate this piracy it will be turned to our destruction."

—The perils of Southern journalism are illustrated in the chronology of the Vicksburg, Miss., *Sentinel* before the war. This is the way the casualities ran: Dr. Hagan took charge in 1837, fought a duel with the *Whig*, participated in a number of free fights, and was finally killed in 1849 in a street fight. His assistant, Isaac Partridge, died with yellow fever in 1849. Dr. J. S. Hall, associated with Mr. Partridge, was a noted duellist, and had a number of "affairs," in one of which he was severely wounded. The next unlucky editor was James Ryan, who, in vindicating his honor, was killed by R. E. Hamit of the *Whig*. Next in order came Walter Kickey, who indulged in several street rows, and was repeatedly wounded. He killed Dr. Kacklin, and was soon after killed himself in the Lone Star State. The next editor was John Lavins, who it seems, declined glory on the field of honor, and consequently is not entitled to a place in the niche of fame. He indulged however, in the usual amount of indiscreet abuse, and atoned for his folly by serving a term in prison. Mr. Jenkins, his successor, in aspiring to immortality, came to an untimely end in a street fight with H. A. Crabb; Mr. Crabb was assassinated in the same manner in Sonora. F. C. Jones succeeded Jenkins, but not finding the editorial chair an easy one, he did the most sensible thing he could, and drowned his sorrow and his body at the same time in the Father of Waters. William Roy subsequently assumed editorial charge of the *Sentinel*, and soon afterwards he celebrated the event with a street fight. The exercise was repeated at intervals, until finally he was assassinated in a street row by his book keeper.

—Scientific observations with the barometer and the thermometer at the summits of isolated mountains, such as Etna and Teneriffe, are suggested as of much probable value in adding to a knowledge of the great atmospheric currents of the Globe, and to furnish other important information in meteorology.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Feb. 18.—The House bill relative to the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River passed. The joint resolution to prevent obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio River prohibiting further work on the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge, unless it shall be so constructed as to give one hundred feet in the clear beneath the lower cross beams of the bridge and low-water mark, was taken up and the amendment of Mr. Sherman agreed to; but the morning hour having expired, the bill went over. The balance of the day was spent in the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

HOUSE.—The Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill make a report which was agreed to. The House went into Committee of the whole on the Army appropriation bill, which was discussed at great length, when the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House with a clause authorizing an appropriation of 100,000 for running the boundary line between the United States from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. The Judiciary Committee report against the McGarrahan claim, a minority report in favor of it, and a discussion ensued. The previous question was called, but before it was taken the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 20.—The House bill to guard elections by the U. S. troops, when necessary, was reported favorably. The Legislative appropriation bill was then considered at great length when several amendments were agreed to and a final vote will be had on Tuesday.

HOUSE.—After the presentation of resolutions from several State Legislatures, the bill authorizing the President to appoint a joint commission to establish the north-western boundary was taken up, and after some debate, was passed. After a lengthy discussion, the minority report on the McGarrahan claim was agreed to. It directs an examination of the records of the Patent to the Panoche grant to be transcribed into the records as the same stood on the record book in the general land office at the time it was examined without any mutilation or ensure whatever; so that the legal effect of the record so transcribed, shall be the same as if the original record had never been interfered with or mutilated; and it authorizes and requires the President of the United States to do in the premises whatever may in his judgment be just and equitable between the parties, without regard to any action or proceeding subsequent to the 14th of March 1863, the date of the recorded patent. Very rich quick-silver mines are involved in the settlement of this claim; and it has been hotly contested for several years; and warm words passed among Senators in debate on the merits of the bill. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 21.—A resolution lately introduced, looking to the acquisition of the British North American possessions on the west of Hudson's Bay—though the high Commission—was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate bill authorizing the U. S. Circuit Court for Indiana to make partition to increase the salaries of the Postmaster General, and Commissioner of Customs and Pensions, to $4,000 was passed. Pittsburgh has been designated as a port, in which goods in bond may be transported under the law of last session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Some time was consumed in the consideration of the mamoth South Pacific Railroad bill of the Senate, which after being amended, was passed. The contested election case of Shields vs Vanhorn was decided in favor of the latter—the sitting member; and that Shields be paid $5,000 for his expenses. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 22.—The credentials of Mr. Morrill, Senator elect from Maine, for the term of four years from March next, were presented. The centennial celebration bill was considered during the morning hour, but without definite action. The Indian appropriation bill was under advisement during the remainder of the day. The Amendment striking out the section prohibiting contracts or agreements by any person with Indians for payment for services in collecting claims against the Government for Indian lands, annuities or treaties, or declaring such agreements null and void, was rejected. The section was then modified to permit the hiring of attorneys by Indians, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior, and prohibiting their recovering a greater amount of pay than might be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The bill was reported to the Senate, when additional amendments were proposed and discussed. One, to increase the compensation of Indian agents three hundred dollars annually, gave rise to a discussion upon the personal integrity of those officers and differences as to the proper policy to be pursued in the management of the Indian Bureau. The amendment was rejected. The Committee on Indian Affairs, reported various amendments, making additional appropriations for the Indian service, a number of which were adopted, and at 4:30 the Senate took recess till evening. At the evening session there was but a meagre attendance, and no business of importance was transacted.

HOUSE.—The deficiency bill was considered at great length; and during debate on items incorporated in it, quite a personal war of words occurred between Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Butler, the former charging the latter with having his house furnished with Mirrors belonging to the United States. A motion was made to strike out the appropriation to the Freedmen's Hospital. It was alleged that this Democratic hatred of the poor, oppressed and down-troden people of the land. To this it was replied that the Freedmen's Bureau had been a faithful source of public plunder—had been and was "rotten from top to toe," and "had been used in connection with the army to prostitute the ballot-box." The bill passed and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 23.—The Finance Committee, reported back the House bill to extend the provisions of the 55th section of the Banking act of June 1864, punishing embezzlement by bank officers to banks organized under the provisions of the Banking act of February, 1863. Passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Philadelphia centennial celebration bill, which was discussed without action until after the expiration of the morning hour, not withstanding repeated efforts of the Pennsylvania Senators Scott and Cameron to secure a vote.

Mr. Cameron gave notice of his intention to move to take up the bill in the morning hour to-morrow, and to press its consideration until it was disposed of.

The Senate bill to amend the bounty laws passed. It is as follows: That all soldiers who were mustered into the service of the United States for three years between May 4th and July 22d, 1861, and who were honorably discharged before serving two years by reason of disabilities contracted in the service, are entitled to receive $100 bounty. At 6:30 p. m. the Senate found itself without a quorum; and the Sergeant-at-arms ordered to invite absentees to come in and resume business. At 8:30, a quorum having been obtained, the Indian appropriation bill was amended and passed. The Senate then took up the bill "to guard the purity of elections," that is, to guard the polls with U. S. troops; and a good deal of filibustering was had on the part of the Democrats. The bill was read; but before final action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the bill relative to taking depositions *de bene esse* in Courts of the United States; also the bill for the extension of time for the completion of the Portage and Lake Superior Railroad; also the Senate resolution prescribing the oath to be taken by senator elect Miller, of Georgia.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repairs of certain fortifications and other works for defence. After some discussion and objections the bill passed nearly in the same shape as originally reported. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 24.—Reports were made favorable to Pacific Railroads. The House bill "to guard the purity of elections" came up in order, and was opposed at great length by Democratic Senators, who said it was a bill to control elections at the point of the bayonet. At 1:30 a. m., the bill passed by a party vote. Mr. Vickers moved to amend the title so as to read "An act to prevent the free and intelligent voters of the United States, from exercising the right of suffrage." Lost, and at nearly two o'clock in the morning, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House spent the entire hour on the omnibus appropriation bill. It appropriates $33,583,995. After having disposed of twenty pages of the bill the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23d, 1871.

CARNIVAL.

Really Mr. Editor, the "great Carnival," for the past two days, has taken much of the writing proclivities out of me. To attempt to give you a full and satisfactory report of it in the limited dimensions of a Washington letter, would be ridiculous, and therefore, please accept (which is considered by the good natured folks here as a good substitute) "the great Carnival Republican," a comical sheet gotten up for the occasion by the proprietor of the National Republican of this city.

CONGRESS.

The past week was one of more than ordinary interest, doubtless, more on account of the variety than the importance of the events which transpired, some of the events could hardly be called varieties were it not that they help make up a chapter of incidents, such for example as the moral condition of Frank Blair and Willard Salisbury in the Senate. If Frank Blair was brought under, the provisions of the bill relating to "vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," and compelled to carry steam and water indicators, they would have indicated a very low state of water and corresponding high state of steam in his boiler during the past week. Salisbury, however, would never come under condemnation on this account, for he always blows off (makes a speech) when he gets "steam" up beyond a certain mark.

On Saturday, Blair, in a half drunken condition, wandered over to the House with a cigar in his mouth, and made up quite an appropriate tableaux by holding the Hon. John Morrissey of New York, in conversation there for some time, Morissey from his actions I should judge, feeling a little ashamed of his company. It was truly a very striking and spirited scene.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Messrs. Brooks of New York, and Voorhies of Indiana, chose, a day or two since, to vote against the Army Appropriation Bill, giving as a reason that the Army had been used to control elections. These gentlemen must have felt at home uttering their old war cry "Not another man or dollar to carry on this unholy War." They forgot however, to state that the troops have never been sent to the polls, except to prevent riot and bloodshed, in execution of laws of Congress, passed under and in support of the Constitution of the United States. This opposition coming from Democrats, representing the city of New York, and the State of Indiana, was surprising, knowing always, these localities to be notorious for election frauds by the Democracy. It is quite natural that the Democratic members from those sections should dread the application of any force adequate to enforce the laws made to correct the monstrous frauds perpetrated by their political friends, and for which they are responsible. The result of the investigations of the Senate Committee on affairs in the South will show that there has been, and still is much more occasion for the use of troops to defend Union men in expressing their sentiments at the polls, than has generally been known. In fact public sentiment is greatly in error in some parts of the country on this subject.

If this or any Congress shall succeed in compelling the Democracy to conduct elections fairly, without fraud or intimidation, it will deserve the gratitude of the American people, and the plaudits of the lovers of republican institutions throughout the world; for whatever tends to trammel or prevent the free expression of the people at the polls, or corrupt the ballot box, is like a cancer which will speedily sap the vital force of our form of government, and turn order into confusion; rule into misrule, and government into anarchy. To a great extent this dire result has already been accomplished in the city of New York by the Democratic practices of repeating and bullying, and is sought to be spread by that party over the country. Corrected this must be, whether by civil or military force, and the Republican party being in the ascendancy, will be held accountable for this correction.

CHIEL.

Ingrowing Toe Nails.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* gives the following as a remedy for ingrowing toe nails: The trouble and pain from this cause can be immediately and permanently relieved, without pain, in the following simple manner: Take a file some four inches in length, bastard cut, flat on one side and round on the other, new and sharp. File down thin all the exposed part of the nail, till it is soft and pliable. This will immediately relieve the part pressing into the flesh, which need not be cut or extracted. The filing is not in the least painful, as the file will not take hold of the skin or flesh. In the course of several months, the nail will grow out thick again, when the filing should be repeated. The edges of the nail will never grow into the flesh so long as the top of the nail is soft and pliable; and there is nothing so simple, convenient, safe and painless for keeping it so as a file.

—Professor B. A Gould, the astronomer, who has gone to Cordova, South America, to found a great astronomical observatory for the Government of the Argentine Republic, writes to *Silliman's Journal* from that place, describing his journey, and giving an account of the scene of his future work. While crossing the tropics, on the steamer from England to Buenos Ayres, he was so much impressed by what he terms "the luminosity of the backgrounds of the heavens." The light which it affords, he describes as not inferior to that of the sky when the moon is at her quarter, so that it reduces the apparent brilliancy of the stars, and often renders it difficult to recognize the outlines of prominent constellations. He hints that this may have some connection with the zodiacal light, and says that he has long regarded it as demonstrated that the latter is an appendage of the earth, and not of the sun.

—Blind bats, when allowed to fly about in a room, are able, notwithstanding their deprivation of sight, to avoid threads stretched across it. This fact was observed and recorded by Spallanzani, an Italian naturalist, in the last century. He attributed it, according to one statement, to a highly developed sense of touch possessed by the wing; but it has also been said that he suspected the existence of a sixth sense, by which bats are guided in their flight, altho' deprived of eyes. A doctor at Prague has recently been investigating the subject, and has ascertained that the wings of a bat are covered with extremely fine and sparsely scattered hairs, both wings together containing from eight to ten thousand of them. These are connected with that portion of the bat's nerve system which possesses the highly exalted sense of touch. The bats on which he experimented did not lose their eyes; the less painful expedient of covering them with sticking plaster was adopted.

SENATE, Feb. 25.—The House bill for the celebration of the one-hundredth year of American Independence at Philadelphia was taken up and passed. The post-office appropriation bill was considered and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The House passed a resolution to pay Mrs. Leftwich $2,500, as widow of a contestant for a seat in Congress, for expenses in the contest. The Omnibus appropriation bill was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

A BEWILDERED BACHELOR.

Strange Case of Mistaken Identity—A poor Man Arrested for Wife Desertion Who Had Never Been Married.

The Tombs Police Court yesterday says the New York *World* of Sunday, was the scene of a laughable case, in which a woman had a man arrested as her husband for abandonment, who in reality was not her husband at all.

Jane Goldschmidt aged twenty-eight, a native of Poland, arrived in this city on February 13, by the steamer Pennsylvania, with her child a girl six years old, and hired rooms at 10 Bayard street. Her object in coming to this country was to discover her husband, who had deserted her in England and fled to this country.

A VICTIM FOUND.

On Thursday last the Commissioners of Emigration applied to Justice Dowling for a warrant for the arrest of Louis Goldstein, aged twenty-six, a native of Austria, residing at 112 Forsyth street, who, it was claimed was Louis Goldschmidt and the husband of the deserted woman. Goldstein was arrested, and the case came up for examination before Justice Dowling yesterday.

Mrs. Goldschmidt swore that her maiden name was Jane De Peelsky; that eight years ago she was married to Louis Goldschmidt, in England, according to the rites of the Jewish Church; that the prisoner was positively Louis Goldschmidt, not Goldstein, and the man she married; that she knew him in England two years before her marriage, and that his mother had four children.

Bernard Unterberg, of 44 Baxter street, swore that he knew both the prisoner and complainant; that the prisoner's name was Goldschmidt; and that he (the witness), was present at the marriage of the prisoner to the complainant in England eight years ago; and he positively identified the prisoner as being the bridegroom on that occasion. There were from fifty to sixty persons present at the English marriage, but the witness was the only one now in New York to the best of his knowledge.

AN EFFECTIVE ALIBI.

The prisoner, Wilhelm Goldstein, was then examined and sworn that he never was in England in his life; that he had six brothers, Julius, Anthony, Samuel, Adolphe, Jacob, and Herman; and that he never was married in his life. He produced his passport from the Austrian government given him in the name of Wilhelm Goldstein, seven years ago, on his immigration to this country.

At this point Mrs. Goldschmidt became very much excited, and placing her little girl before the prisoner asked him in the Polish language if that were not his child. The prisoner emphatically denied the impeachment.

A COUNTERFEIT RESEMBLANCE.

The counsel of Mrs. Goldschmidt then produced a photograph and asked the prisoner if he had seen it before. He said, yes, a few days ago, but denied it was a picture of himself. The picture was then passed around to those in court, and it was evident it was not a picture of the prisoner, though it bore a striking resemblance to him. Mrs. Goldschmidt having sworn positively that it was a photograph of her husband, the case was virtually ended. It was then found that on Thursday Mrs. Goldschmidt made a false statement to the justice, saying she received the photograph from her husband while she was in England, in a letter. Yesterday a cigar maker stated that he gave the photograph to her a few days ago and that he knew it was not one of the prisoner.

—Gen. Banks, we are sorry to say, led the House of Representatives, yesterday, into voting a gratuity of $5,000 to a young lady to whom the nation owed nothing. It is so easy for men of deficient moral sense to give away money which does not belong to them, and so hard for men of a certain age to resist the voice and eyes of a young woman, that it is useless to protest against these gallant follies. We cannot prevent the House from voting money to ladies whose graces they admire, but we beg in behalf of the public which pays, that this charity be coupled with the proviso that the recipient shall make no more dismal images to affront all persons of taste and culture who may visit the Capitol. Gen. Banks is not expected to know anything about Art, but he has constituents who do. We invite their attention to the performance of their representative.—*New York Tribune.*

—Our Pittsburgh neighbors have always had a knack of bringing the good things of the earth into their own bounds; whether it was coal, oil, or iron that was desirable, they promptly stretched out a railroad and put themselves *en rapport* with it. Within the last week or two, however, they have extended their lines of communication so as to include the other world. Daily advices from heaven are received as regularly as cable dispatches. The occasion of this phenomenon was a row which occurred lately at a place called Kelly's Station, between the Universalists and certain brethern of the Methodist persuasion. Party feeling ran high and hard words higher as the number of the redeemed. The Universalists being in the majority and the Methodists but a feeble flock. Orthodoxy was about to suffer a signal defeat, when a fair convert, miss Emeline Taylor, came to the rescue with an opportune fit. This attack or vision has lasted seven days, during which the seeress has eaten nothing being fully occupied in exploring Heaven as thoroughly as our Commission intends, we hope, to explore Santo Domingo. She appears to have left her powers of speech behind, as contrary to all parallel cases in which the vision was reported only when it was over, her tongue wags unceasingly, reporting familiar conversations in very bad grammar between herself and God the Father and Son. Of course, she finds only the limited number of saints allowed by orthodoxy, and not a single Universalist. On being questioned by physicians as to the digestive organs, she assures them that she is fed by miraculous milk and honey. The amazing part of this story is that physicians and clergymen stand breathless and wondering about her bed and Pittsburgh is awe-struck and believing.—*The New York Tribune.*

—The common sucking-fish of the ocean, which has been supposed to derive its nourishment from sharks, in reality feeds upon small fishes. So M. Van Beneden informs the Royal Academy of Belgium.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, Fieri Facias, and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on SATURDAY, MARCH 18th, A D 1871, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to lots Nos 289 and 290 in the Economy plan of lots in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Lot No 289 is bounded on the north by lot No 290, on the east by Second alley, on the south by Mound street, and on the west by Third street. The lot is 40 feet front by 115 feet back, and on which is erected a one-story, frame dwelling house with two rooms and kitchen; also, a small frame stable and other outbuildings. Also, lot 290, Economy plan, and adjoining the above, is bounded on the north by lot number 291, on the east by Second alley, on the south by lot number 289, and on the west by Third street—all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Peters, one of the defendants, at the suit of Emanuel Evans.

ALSO No 2

At the same time and place, all the right title interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, and State of Pennsylvania, being lot number 1017 in the Economy plan of lots of said borough, and bounded on the north by lot number 1046, of the same plan, on the east by Tank street, on the south by lot number 1048, same plan, and on the west by Tank alley; being one hundred and sixty-two feet deep, by 40 feet front, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, having a front of sixteen feet on Tank street; by 23 feet deep, with an extension of kitchen in the rear, 16 feet by 16 feet, one story high; also a veranda in front of main building. Said house contains in all six rooms, with cellar underneath, all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John H Newton at the suit of John F Ea on; also at suit of Hillman & Bruce. Also, at the suit of Henrici & Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO, No 3

At the same time and place, all right title interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Beaver, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of Captain David McDonald, on the west by land of John Bailey, on the south by land of Andrew McDonald, and on the east by the Ohio river, containing 40 acres; being the same piece of land which was allotted by the heirs of Andrew McDonald, deceased, to the said Martha Christy one of the children and heirs at law of said deceased, on which above described property is erected a one-story frame dwelling house, with 3 rooms, all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Martha Christy and Martin Christy, his wife, at the suit of Michael Matter.

ALSO, No 4

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county and State of Pennsylvania, being lot No 184, Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot number 102 of the same plan; said lot has a front on Linden street of 42 feet, and extends back 115 feet to Oak alley; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house containing 7 rooms and pantry, cellar underneath—all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Shadle, at the suit of Samuel Lescallett.

ALSO, No 5

At the same time and place all right title interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described property to wit; being lot No 321 in the Economy plan of lots in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Economy st., on the east by Beaver street, on the south by lot number 1313, same plan, and on the west by Beaver alley; said lot having a front on Beaver street of 40 feet, and extending back 115 feet to Beaver alley, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house containing in all 6 rooms, to wit: 2 rooms and kitchen on first floor, and 3 rooms on second story—cellar underneath, and veranda in front; also coal-house, pig-pen, and other out-buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Weyandt, at the suit of James F Hutchinson; also at the suit of the Economy Saving Institution.

ALSO, No 10

At the same time and place, all right title interest and claim of defendant, of in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Brighton township, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in the Ohio river, thence by land of Joseph Poe north 63½ degrees, east 69 4-10 perches to a post, thence by land of Johnathan Allison north 31½ degrees east 68 perches to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres and 3 perches, strict measure. Being the same land which Samuel Bradley and Catharine his wife, by indenture, dated the 7th day of Feb'y, 1867, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc, for the county of Beaver, granted and conveyed unto Chas T Dickl, Henry S Frank, Wm Wyatt, James M Conrad, Kintz Wolf, Abraham Hoover and Jacob Kuntz, of the same county, in trust for the subscribers to a certificate for incorporation of the Manufacturers' Oil and Mining Company, to be incorporated, which certificate containing the declaration of said trust, and the names of said subscribers is also recorded in the Recorder's office aforesaid, in Deed book No 40, page 461. On the above described premises are erected 3 small frame tenement houses.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Manufacturer's Oil & Mining Co, at the suit of Charles F Dickl, Henry S Frank, and Abraham Hoen.

ALSO, No 11

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground situate in the township of Brighton, county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post thence by lands of Ithel Way and George Elliott north 87 degrees west 152 perches to a run; thence down the same by its meanderings, and land of John Small, north 77½ degrees east 35 3-10 perches to a beech; thence north 15½ degrees west 18 5-10 perches; north 13 degrees east 24 perches to a red oak; thence north 8 degrees east 13 2 10 perches to a white walnut; north 4 degrees west 30 perches to a cucumber; north 8 degrees east 13 6-10 perches to a post; south 65 degrees east 67 5-10 perches to a post by Jesse Williams; thence by land formerly of Mrs Dickey north 31½ degrees east 9 perches to a post; south 50 degrees east 150 3-10 perches to a post; thence by land of Michael Morgan and Ruel Way south south 31 degrees west 61 3-10th perches to a post; thence by lands of Ruel Way north 86 and a half degrees west 53 perches to a post; north one degree west 21 8-10 perches to the place of beginning; containing 107 acres and allowance for line. The same being underlaid with a three feet vein of valuable coal which is opened and supplied with all the fixtures necessary for the delivery of coal; and also, with about first class sawing and opened and in working order; 40 acres of the land being cleared and the residue woodland, and all enclosed. There are on the premises an excellent orchard, containing at least one hundred trees in good bearing condition; a big story frame dwelling house, four rooms, kitchen and cellar; a good bank barn 40x60 feet, corn crib, hog-pen; bake-oven, a good well of water at the door of the dwelling, a chicken at the barn, &c., &c. The premises are within a mile of Beaver, and half a mile of Fallston. Also, all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of