

# The Beaver Argus.

J. WYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Haver, Pa., July 6th 1872.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

DAVID STANTON.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

ROBERT L. BEATTIE.

Republican County Ticket.

Assembly.—Wm. C. Shulock,

Associate Judge—Joseph C. Wilson,

Treasurer—J. R. Harrel,

Attorney—J. R. Harrel,

Commissioner—Hugh J. Marshall.

J. H. Director—Samuel Gibson.

Auditor (1 year)—Clark A. Hunter.

Surveyor—Asaide Wyman.

Trustees of Academy—Henry Hice.

John M. H. Hice.

Gold closed, \$13@13.

PUBLISHED STATEMENTS having been made to the effect that an amount exceeding \$25,000,000 in cash was due the Government from ex-collectors of internal revenue, which amount would never probably be collected, Commissioner Pleasanton has recently caused an examination to be made of the books of the internal revenue bureau, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount due in cash from these ex-officers, and finds that it reaches a total of \$2,818,103.29. The ex-officers in Pennsylvania owe \$217,661.28 of the amount.

THE first important case under the enforcement of the Ku-Klux bill, is now on trial in the U. S. Court at Oxford, Mississippi. Twenty-eight leading figures in the indictment, which charges the defendants, while in disguise with forcibly taking one Alexander Sage, a colored man, from his home at midnight, in March last, and hanging him by the neck until he was dead. The Court House and prisoners are guarded by a detachment of U. S. troops. The trial excites considerable interest, and will probably last several days.

THE St. Paul Press of yesterday says a citizen of Stearns county, Minnesota, has arrived in that city for the purpose of seeking assistance from the Minnesota State authorities in keeping certain bands of roving Chippewa Indians upon their reservations. Settlers in the northern portion of Stearns county have been seriously troubled by them, and they have been frequently committed. Governor Austin being absent, no relief has been sent, but there probably will be, when he returns, steps taken to remove the Indians from the settlement.

The Commission appointed by the President to revise the Civil Service of the Government met in Washington on Wednesday last, all the members being present. By virtue of precedent appointment G. W. Curtis assumed the Chair, and E. B. Elliott was elected Secretary. Having effected an organization, an interchange of views were had on the subject of the Civil Service, but no definite mode of action determined upon. All were agreed as to the necessity of reform; that their powers were advisory and not executive; that their duties are simply to recommend to the President rules and regulations to promote the efficiency of the civil service, and that they are in no sense a board, for the recommendation of candidates. They would call on the President immediately after adjournment.

THE ruling principles of the Democratic party of the present day seem to be of a negative character. They opposed the war of the Rebellion; they opposed the amendments to the Constitution; they opposed the enfranchisement of the colored man; they opposed the purchase of Alaska; they opposed the bill to protect citizens from Ku-Klux outrages in the Southern States; they oppose the purchase and admission of San Domingo; they oppose the administration of Indian affairs; they opposed the ratification of the treaty of Washington; they oppose a tariff discriminating for protection of home products and industry; they oppose the revenue laws by which the public faith is sustained and the national debt reduced; they oppose wholesale laws for protecting the sacredness of the ballot in the several States from fraud. They oppose everything and propose nothing. They will be defeated as usual.

We agree with a "Democratic" contemporary who reckons that "the time is rather early, perhaps, for making calculations with any great degree of certainty in regard to the electoral votes for the next Presidency." Early as the time is, it does not prevent a number of ingenious persons from making amusing computations. The *Argus* is kind enough to allow the Republicans 12 States, but it makes up for its magnanimity by claiming 18 States for the "Democrats," and putting down 7 States as "doubtful." Upon this the *Washington Patriot* is bold enough to state "Democratic" President on paper thus: "Democratic" 161; Republican, 65; doubtful, 91. We cannot discredit these predictions without falling into the "Democratic" fault of bragado, but we wish that we were as sure of future health and happiness as we are that Pennsylvania (26) and Ohio (21) will vote for a Republican President. However, the illusions of hope are very cheap and pleasant; and we advise the Democracy to make the most of them.

POLITICIAN holding the various and multifarious offices within the gift of the Administration, are urging a re-nomination of Genl. Grant for the Presidency in 1872. We submit that this action is premature, and comes with color of interested motives on the part of such men. Genl. Grant, most probably will be nominated in due time by the great Republican party; but agitators of that cause now are uncalled for. Six months hence it will be in place, when, by comparing the claims of the candidates, we do not those of General Grant will be found largely to preponderate. Of his patriotism there can be no question—it has been tried on the battle field and in the Cabinet—of his capability, his administration of the Executive branch of the Government for the past term give ample and satisfactory evidence. The rapid decrease of the public debt, the reduction of taxation; the determination to protect all claims of the citizens in the security of their persons and property, combine to render him acceptable to a majority of the people. But let us wait.

**HERE AND THERE.**

At Erie, Wednesday morning last, while boring for gas at the well of Mr. Dilling, near the Union Depot, heavy oilcasing in the well struck at the depth of four hundred and fifty-three feet. There is a great deal of excitement in consequence of this discovery.

An Alabama editor having read Dr. Hall's lecture advising that husband and wife should sleep in separate apartments, he says Mr. Hall can sleep where he chooses, but for himself, he intends to sleep where he can defend his wife against rats and all other nocturnal foes, as long as he has got one to defend.

The carbon deer of Nova Scotia is fast disappearing from the country, although still sometimes seen in droves of a hundred. Their diminution in number is attributed, however, not to hunting or the attacks of wild beasts, but to the gradual contraction of their range, owing to the increase and growth of the settlements.

The refusal of the Emperor of Austria to adopt the policy of the German party in the Reichsrath has produced great indignation in the German provinces of the Empire, and already threats of secession are making themselves heard. Several Prussian papers publish an address from the Germans of Bohemia, appealing to the German Government to intervene in their favor.

The *Houston (Tex.) Union* says the Indian chief, Varano, who was a traitor, in his attack on Fort Richardson, some within six months from the first meeting of the Commission, attempted in the House of Lords to censure the Crown for sanctioning the treaty was voted down without discussion.

We learn that the Treaty of Washington between the United States and Great Britain, was ratified and exchanged on the 17th ultimo. Commissioners, on part of the latter power, for indemnity, it is declared will shortly be named. All British subjects who have claims against the United States will be officially requested to present them for adjudication within six months from the first meeting of the Commission. An attempt in the House of Lords to censure the Crown for sanctioning the treaty was voted down without discussion.

We presume, Commissioners for the Board of Claims, on the part of the United States will soon be named. A thorough French scholar, together with legal ability, will be an essential requisite for the appointment. Francis Adams has been mentioned in this connection, but his politics are not in accord with the President. It is not yet known who will receive this appointment. No doubt proper persons will be selected.

It was understood in Washington on the 25th ult., that Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister has informed the Secretary of State that as far as Major's naval officers or those of the Canadian Government are concerned, there need be no cause of anxiety to the citizens of the United States engaged in the fisheries in the neighborhood of the British Provinces, so long as they do not disregard the laws upon the subject still in force; the instructions to the officers by the Home and Colonial governments are of a very liberal character; that though they held the opinion that United States Fishermen under the treaty of 1818 are prohibited from frequenting colonial ports and harbors for other purposes than shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood and obtaining water, such prohibition will not be enforced during the present season; and that they will be allowed to enter Canadian Ports for the purpose of trade, transhipping fish, and procuring supplies; that they will not be prevented from fishing outside the three-mile limit within five miles wide. He hopes that our fishermen will contribute to the prevention of collision with the Canadian authorities by refraining from fishing in those waters from which they are excluded by the treaty of 1818, until the privilege be granted by legislation, in accordance with the treaty of May 8th 1871.

We published week before last, on account of an engagement by the boats crews of four different powers, including those from a U. S. Frigate, with a battery at the Island of Corse, Commander Rodgers has on board his vessel, at the time of the unprovoked attack, many shipwrecked mariners belonging to that Island, which he had picked up at sea, and was about to restore them to their persons whom he met. Citizens who personally knew Grant were deeply moved by the man, and returned the salute without its occurring to them that he was an impostor. At last accounts he was confined in the station house.

A sad case of drunkenness occurred in Belleville, Ohio, on Tuesday evening the 13th ult. A young man by the name of Bourne—21 years old—a farm hand of Mr. Courson's, came to town on an errand, and with others contrived to drink whisky from a barrel on the railroad platform, and drink to intoxication; in a short time he was found dead in the Guy Hotel stable. What an impressive temperance lecture, but who will heed the warning? It is the duty of every friend of suffering humanity to do so; but will they? Would it not be better to grapple with the monster iniquity now, than await the time when it assumes a more hideous and appalling form?

—The *Galveston (Texas) News* says that during a session of the medical convention in that city, one Messrs Hogan, colored, a root doctor, who said he studied medicine among the Indians, in the Indian territory, asked permission to sit in the assembly of doctors. The President appointed two members to escort the root doctor into the room. When he arrived before the chair of the presidenting officer he said: "I studied medicine among the Indians; am familiar with all their remedies, and can cure any disease which flesh is heir to;" and, as a proof, he cited some cases in Hempstead, which he had cured after the doctor had given them up, and they, "becoming jealous of my success, demanded I should retire from the State."

—A letter from Paris in the *Venice Free Press* contains the following statement of the present situation in France: "Since the reunion of the two branches of the House of Bourbon has been announced, we may look forward to a rapid start of reaction. Even now there are people who believe in the single Republic, and multitudinous offices within the gift of the Administration, are urging a re-nomination of Genl. Grant for the Presidency in 1872. We submit that this action is premature, and comes with color of interested motives on the part of such men. Genl. Grant, most probably will be nominated in due time by the great Republican party; but agitators of that cause now are uncalled for. Six months hence it will be in place, when, by comparing the claims of the candidates, we do not those of General Grant will be found largely to preponderate. Of his patriotism there can be no question—it has been tried on the battle field and in the Cabinet—of his capability, his administration of the Executive branch of the Government for the past term give ample and satisfactory evidence. The rapid decrease of the public debt, the reduction of taxation; the determination to protect all claims of the citizens in the security of their persons and property, combine to render him acceptable to a majority of the people. But let us wait.

A FAIR fighter and desperado named Loony, who has long been a terror to the people of Central City, Erie, and other mining districts in Colorado, was shot dead at Erie, on Sunday last by some unknown person. Loony and a comrade named Jim Geary, on the day previous, had brutally beaten and maltreated Rev. Mr. Van Valkenburgh and another citizen on Saturday. Loony entered a saloon with a huge knife and a revolver, and commenced violent demonstrations against two other persons present. While thus engaged a rifle ball came whistling through the open door, entered his side, and he dropped to the floor dead. The man who fired the shot is not known, but it is supposed he was one of the Vigilance Committee raised at Boulder, to rid the country of the ruffian. "There is no question—it has been tried on the battle field and in the Cabinet—of his capability, his administration of the Executive branch of the Government for the past term give ample and satisfactory evidence. The rapid decrease of the public debt, the reduction of taxation; the determination to protect all claims of the citizens in the security of their persons and property, combine to render him acceptable to a majority of the people. But let us wait.

**HERE AND THERE.**

Downright Hardship.

One of the Republican members of Congress from South Carolina has just been made the victim of a political persecution as merciless and vindictive as anything on record. His name is C. C. Bowen, and he has just been tried, convicted and sentenced by a court in Washington, D. C., to two years imprisonment in the Alcatraz penitentiary.

An Alabama editor having read

Dr. Hall's lecture advising that

husband and wife should sleep in

separate apartments, he says Mr. Hall can sleep where he chooses, but for himself, he intends to sleep where he can defend his wife against rats and all other nocturnal foes, as long as he has got one to defend.

The carbon deer of Nova Scotia

is fast disappearing from the country,

although still sometimes seen in

droves of a hundred.

Their diminution in number is at-

tributed, however, not to hunting or

the attacks of wild beasts, but to

the gradual contraction of their

range, owing to the increase and

growth of the settlements.

The carbon deer of Nova Scotia

is fast disappearing from the country,

although still sometimes seen in

droves of a hundred.

Their diminution in number is at-

tributed, however, not to hunting or

the attacks of wild beasts, but to

the gradual contraction of their

range, owing to the increase and

growth of the settlements.

The carbon deer of Nova Scotia

is fast disappearing from the country,

although still sometimes seen in

droves of a hundred.

Their diminution in number is at-

tributed, however, not to hunting or

the attacks of wild beasts, but to

the gradual contraction of their

range, owing to the increase and

growth of the settlements.

The carbon deer of Nova Scotia

is fast disappearing from the country,

although still sometimes seen in

droves of a hundred.

Their diminution in number is at-

tributed, however, not to hunting or

the attacks of wild beasts, but to

the gradual contraction of their

range, owing to the increase and

growth of the settlements.

The carbon deer of Nova Scotia

is fast disappearing from the country,

although still sometimes seen in

droves of a hundred.

Their diminution in number is at-

tributed, however, not to hunting or

the attacks of wild beasts, but to

the gradual contraction of their

range, owing to the increase and

growth of the settlements.

The carbon deer of Nova Scotia

is fast disappearing from the country,

although still sometimes seen in

droves of a hundred.

Their diminution in number is at-

tributed, however, not to hunting or

the attacks of wild beasts, but to

the gradual contraction of their

range, owing to the increase and

growth of the settlements.

The carbon deer of Nova Scotia

is fast disappearing from the country,

although still sometimes seen in

droves of a hundred.

Their diminution in number is at-

tributed, however, not to hunting or

the attacks of wild beasts, but to

the gradual contraction of their

range, owing to the increase and

growth of the settlements.

The carbon deer of Nova Scotia

is fast disappearing from the country,

although still sometimes seen in

droves of a hundred.

Their diminution in number is at-

tributed, however, not to hunting or

the attacks of wild beasts, but to

the gradual contraction of their</p