The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 31st, 1872.

THE New-York *Journal*, of last week published a list of the German papers published in the United States, giving their present status on the Presidential question. This list shows 91 for Greeley and Brown, 28 for Grant and Wilson, and 3 undecided.

M. CATACAZY, formerly Russian Minister to the United States, who was recalled at the request of President Grant, was subsequently stationed at Paris. An Imperial decree was published in the St. Petersburgh *Journal* of 25th July, dismissing him from the Russian diplomatic service, in consequence of his having published a pamphlet in relation to his difficulty with U. S. Secretary Fish without the knowledge and against the will of the Imperial Government.

JUAREZ, late President of Mexico, is dead. A dispatch from Matamoras dated July 25th, says the public offices and places of business throughout that city were closed, and the national and consular flags displayed at half-mast and minute guns fired in honor of Juarez. The animosities exhibited during the recent revolution had given place to a better feeling. The political opponents of Juarez acknowledge his great services to the Republic, and unite in public respect to his memory.

THE State Republican committee met at Harrisburg on last Thursday. The resignation as a caudidate for the office of Congressman at large was received and accepted from General Harry White. G. W. Schofield was substituted in his stead. For the additional member as allowed by act of Congress, Gen. Charles Albright of Carbon county was nominated. For Elector at large W. D. Wharton esq., (colored) of Philadelphia was placed upon the ticket. This completes the regular Republican ticket of Pennsylvania.

AT no time since the war has any Democrat in the Northern States, to our knowledge, advocated the paying of pensions by the Federal Government to rebel soldiers, and yet we were asked to believe that Horace Greeley and an old farmer named Carmichael of Otsego county New York, actually made an arrangement, six or eight months ago, to do this very thing in case Mr. Greeley becomes the next President of the United States. The story is too stupid to be believed by any intelligent person, and it is not one newspaper out of a hundred which gives it publicity that credits one word of it. Anything, however, to beat an opponent.

AT the meeting of the State Republican committee last week at Harrisburg, an effort was made by a number of members to have Hartranft and Allen withdrawn from the State ticket, and two, more acceptable candidates put forward in their stead. This movement, however, was stoutly resisted by the Cameron ring, who declared that if this was done it would in effect, prove every charge that has been made against these men, to be true. They plead, therefore, that the ticket should be left as it was, and "sink or swim, survive or perish," they would try to "put it through." It is needless to say they carried their point.

THE Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican* alleges that its editor, last winter, saw a number of letters from Horace Greeley to Horatio Seymour, and others from Seymour to Greeley. These letters; the editor goes on to say, contained the terms of an intrigue between the parties writing them, to the effect that if Seymour would aid Greeley in procuring the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, he [Seymour] should be made Secretary of State, in case Greeley succeeded in the election in November. The *Republican* concludes its story by declaring that in one of Mr. Greeley's letters he agrees that if elected to the Presidency he will favor the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers.

In answer to all this, Mr. Greeley authorizes *The Tribune* to say that the whole thing is a canard, and he also authorizes that paper to ask any one having letters of his conflicting with this denial to "produce them now or be forever silent."

The Tribune's denial will be found in another column. Read it, and see how fairly the case is met. Will the papers that published the silly story, now publish its refutation? Hardly.

ALDERMAN "BILL" McMULLIN, a rough-and-ready politician of Philadelphia, was dangerously shot in that city, on Monday evening of last week, by a thief named Hugh Mara. Mara had stolen a boquet and carried it into a saloon, whence McMullin followed him. The latter demanded the boquet, when Mara drew a revolver and shot him twice in the breast. The wounds were at first thought to be mortal, but a closer inspection leads to the belief that he will recover. Mara was one of the parties who, a year or two ago, shot the revenue detective Brooks, and was sentenced for that offence to the penitentiary for seventeen years, but was recently pardoned by Gov. Geary. No little fault is now found with the Governor, by the Philadelphians, for turning this dangerous man loose upon the community.

THE Chippewa Indians, it is feared are about to give us trouble in the northwest. Dispatches from St. Paul dated 25th inst., state that the town of Brainerd, Minnesota, was filled with Chippewa Indians who threatened trouble. They had been ordered to leave, but refused, and the Governor was called upon for troops. Three companies left St. Paul's, on a special train, to be joined by others on the route, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the inhabitants. The cause of the difficulty is supposed to be the hanging by a mob of the two murderers of Miss McArthur.

Letters from camp McDowell, Arizonia, of the same date, state that delegations from the Tonto, Pinle and Cayetero Apaches, and Apacha Mojave Indians, came into that place professing peace, but as they represented only a portion of tribes numbering over 1,000 warriors, they were evidently impelled by the movements of troops under General Crook. They were informed that they must all come in and surrender their arms and agree to remain on the reservation. They were also informed that they could not show the white flag, retaining their arms and drawing their rations, and then return to the war-path when the pursuit of the troops ceased.

THE campaign in North Carolina has its humors, although some of its incidents do not argue very much for the intelligence of the colored race. A correspondent writing from Charlotte, North Carolina, relates the following:

"I have heard very little said, either in Charlotte or Greansboro, about Mr. Boutwell's financial statements. His array of figures meant nothing to the people who heard him. Not one negro in ten knows the difference between 1,000 and 1,000,000, or which is the greater. To prove this I have only to relate what took place in one of the eastern congressional districts of North Carolina only last week. The Conservative and Grant Republican candidates were holding a joint discussion before an audience composed mostly of negroes. The Conservative speaker, in referring to the rascalities of the last Republican Legislature, charged with considerable emphasis that it had stolen or allowed to be stolen TWENTY FIVE MILLION OF DOLLARS!

"The Grant Republican orator, following immediately after, was unable to deny this accusation and unwilling to allow so damaging a charge to pass unnoticed, and so, presuming upon the ignorance of his audience, he said: 'Now, fellow-citizens, you are told that the last Republican Legislature stole $25,000,000! Well, what if they did? The Democratic Legislature last year spent $250,000—what, do you think of that?' Every collared man present yelled with applause, and the Conservative candidate, knowing that it was impossible to make his audience understand that 25,000,000 was greater than 250,000, was obliged to allow his opponent to gain an important advantage over him by this trick."

SUMNER, Trumbull, Seymour, Hendricks, Wallace, M'Clure, Tom Marshall, Breckinridge and Vance support Horace Greeley for President. Gerrit Smith, Cameron, Morton, Mosby, Wise, Kemble, Bunn and Quay, are for Grant. Parties are considerably mixed by this showing. Whoever chooses may institute comparisons. Personalities being disposed of, all good citizens will determine for themselves whether the rule of the gill taker and nepotist shall give place to an able and wise administration of government under Horace Greeley.—[Harrisburg Patriot.

Don't be too sure about Quay being for Grant. We thought here in 1867 that he was for Curtin for the United States Senate, because he told us so; but it afterwards turned out that he was for "old moccasin tracks" all the while. It is quite probable that he is just now playing another of his sharp tricks. He comes games of that sort quite frequently, so it is stated.

That the reign of personal partnership has had its natural result in Michigan is thus shown in "The Grand Rapids Democrat": "The fact is, there is no Republican party in Michigan. What is called by that name is the Chandler and Ferry party. It is all personal. No man in the party has the least chance for any position, however humble, who has not sworn allegiance—not to the party—but to Zach. Chandler. He owns the party in the State in fee simple, and has parceled out the western portion of it to Ferry, who acts as his lieutenant. This fact has produced, and is producing, its legitimate fruit in a general and wide-spread dissatisfaction.—Men of independence and honor will no longer consent to wear the Chandler and Ferry collar, remain in the party, and vote as slaves, as these men dictate for their own and their friends' interests."

Exactly! And who does not know that the same condition of things exist in Pennsylvania? The man who does not wear the Cameron collar could not be appointed Postmaster at Vanport, or Whisky-gauger at Freedom, let him be ever so good a man, or ever so efficient a worker in the Republican ranks. He must be labelled "Cameron," or else his personal merits and party labors all go for naught, and he would be swept aside as a "common scallawag," deserving of no notice from the dispensers of political pap.

A LARGE number of the taxpayers of the county have made their annual pilgrimage to the county seat within a few weeks past to settle their taxes. In paying over their money do they ever take a thought about its disposition after it leaves their hands? Here is its history: The taxpayer makes his "deposit" with the county treasurer. That officer pays out the money received as county tax on warrants drawn by the county commissioners. The state tax, he transmits to Harrisburg, where it *should* be promptly used in paying off the State indebtedness. But that is precisely what is not done with it. As soon as these funds reach the State capital they are not applied to the payment of either principal or interest on the State debt, but *loaned* by the State Treasurer to bankers all over the commonwealth at a rate of interest running from 4 to 6 per cent. Frequently he has a million and a half of dollars thus distributed. The interest on this vast sum aggregates a large amount, and after using a portion of it as a corruption fund, the balance is divided between the Treasurer and the members of the State Treasury ring. The State never has got a farthing of it. By this management, it will be seen that the State Treasurer and his gang obtain, say 5 per cent from the bankers on the state funds, and the bankers in turn loan these moneys out to the people at, say 10 per cent, thus realizing 5 per cent net, each, on capital which they never earned and do not own. The taxpayer, therefore who is so unfortunate as to be obliged to borrow money to carry on business or pay honest debts, in nine cases out of every ten, pays a heavy interest to the State Treasurer and the bankers alluded to, on money which belongs as much to him as it does to those who make him pay an usurious rate of interest for its use. That is the way our State Treasury is run at the present time. This is the way the money is obtained to corrupt the Press and the voters of the State; and this is just why every banker in Pennsylvania who has a portion of these funds in his keeping is laboring hard and spending his cash freely, to elect Hartranft Governor, and Allen Auditor General. The election of these candidates will keep the unexpended balance where it is. Their defeat will cause it to be taken from its present holders and applied to other and more legitimate purposes.

Now, if the above is an *untrue* "history" of the disposition of our state taxes, let it be denied and disproved; if on the other hand it is true, does not the man who knows it to be so and who nevertheless shouts for and intends to support Hartranft and Allen—the representatives of the gang of plunderers—prove himself to be either a knave or a stupid fellow?

AN extremely foolish idea has been set afloat to the effect that if Mr. Greeley is elected President, the finances of the country will become ruinously disturbed. We have labored for a year or two past to discover what the difference between Secretary Boutwell's policy, and Mr. Greeley's theory is, and the conclusion we have come to is just this: Mr. Boutwell insists upon keeping one hundred and thirty millions of gold locked up in the United States Treasury, while Mr. Greeley demands that this surplus be brought forth and once more permitted to circulate among the people. He claims that this act itself will not only make money matters easier throughout the country, but will work a resumption of specie payments the moment the key is turned and the gold in the National Treasury becomes a part of our circulating medium. Why the Secretary of the Treasury does not see it in the same light and govern himself accordingly has not been made clear. At all events his own explanation is too unsatisfactory to make Mr. Greeley's plan seem very "ruinous" to the ordinary eye.

CAN the Lawrence *Journal* tell us why it is that none of the neighboring "Ring" Republican newspapers in the west, noticed the arrest and incarceration of its editor, on a charge of libel? They are always ready to notice matters of much less importance, and their silence in this case would seem to be significant. There is some "kink" in the political skein which needs unravelling.

THURSDAY last the Postmaster-General stopped the circulation of subscription lists in his department asking for money to aid Grant's election. The principal list was in the hand of Mr. McPhail, special mail agent, and was liberally signed by the clerks of the department, it being headed, it is said, by Postmaster General Creswell for $200. It is understood that this was done in consequence of a petition which has been privately circulating in the departments complaining of the implied assessment and protesting against the practice, and which was sent to the President of the Advisory Civil Service Board, George Wm. Curtis. It was suggested that, if the practice was not stopped, the petition with its list of names would be given to the public. No order of this nature has been issued in the Interior Department, and it is not likely the assessments will stop before one is issued by somebody higher than the Secretary.

HERE AND THERE.

—The Memphis *Ledger* has the following. "There are at least two thousand young men of ability in Memphis who, without any knowledge of the tread-mill business, lay the flattering auction to their souls that they would make first-class editors and reporters."

—With an enthusiasm which is unmistakably heartfelt, George F. Train refers to the extraordinary history of his life, and says: "If I am a fraud, I am the most successful fraud the world has ever seen; but I am no fraud—I am to be the next President of the United States."

—The damage by the late floods in Alabama will reach five million dollars. The waters in central Alabama were higher than ever known at this season. Houses along the streams were swept away by scores. The cotton crop will be cut forty thousand bales short.

—The colored people of San Francisco have inaugurated a movement for testing their rights in the public schools. They made formal applications for the admission of their children in every district in the city, which were uniformly refused. The refusal will form the basis of an action at law.

—This seems to be an era of explosions. Almost every week we hear of the interesting grindstone exploding, and only the other day a frisky doughnut went on a blast, scattering death and destruction and hot fat in its wake. Now we are informed that a patent flat-iron exploded in Providence, R. I., a week ago, sending fragments of iron in all directions. As long as Inkstands and paper collars don't explode, we are pretty safe.

—A Georgia female baby has no eyes, but has a double set of jaws all full of teeth. Snifter, who has been married only six months, says that when that child grows up it will be a "jaw" forever, just as some women are who have only one set of jaws. But young Jewlicks says he would just as lief marry a girl with a double set of jaws and no eyes, as one with a double set of eyes and no jaws; because, he says, some women must have everything they see, and if they had four eyes, they would see so much that nobody but millionaires could marry them.

—D. H. Smith, the youngest son of the "Prophet" Joseph, is now in Salt Lake City holding meetings on the subject of the succession. The *Tribune* says: "This movement on the part of the Smith brothers is going to form a most important part in bringing about the final separation of church and state in this country, inasmuch as the question of successorship to Brigham Young is involved, and which we predict in advance is going to be the one which will wreck and split up into factions the Utah organization at the death of the leader."

—The attempted assassination of King Amadeus is still the painful subject of speculation in the city of Madrid, and the detectives are actively engaged in endeavoring to secure the principals of the affair.—Thirty persons known to be among the leaders in the late Carlist movement have been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the plot to assassinate the King and thus effect the overthrow of the government. It is believed these parties were also engagad in the murder of Prim. The prisoners have been placed in close confinement to await a trial.

—In a chatty Paris letter we find a few hints which will not be pleasant to young American ladies who go abroad, if not with the intention to hunt, at least to accept a French nobleman, should one offer himself. By the writer it is laid down as a pretty sure rule that "Frenchmen who sigh at the feet of the American heiresses are the refuse of the home markets," for French mothers are noted for being good match-makers, where their daughters are concerned, and secure the desirable son-in-laws for themselves. There is a set of marrying young Frenchmen in Paris, who have more debts than money and more title than honor, who have been known to go so far in their hunt after a rich wife that they have had spies posted at different *pensions* to watch for American families with marriageable daughters. And a case has lately been disclosed, to be settled by law, in which the lover had agreed with the *maitresse de pension*, to secure the assistance of that convenient person, to pay a certain percentage on his wife's fortune. After the marriage the husband was disposed to forget his promise, but was reminded by law to keep it. All of which must have been pleasant to the wife.

—The death of Tom Lowery, of the Robeson county gang of North Carolina outlaws, is fully confirmed. Two brothers and two friends of the late Col. Wishart, the last known victim of the Swamp Angels, determined to avenge his murder. Armed to the teeth they entered the chassic region of Scuffleton, and after waiting in ambush from Thursday night until Saturday morning, had the pleasure of intercepting the ruffian on his way to a political meeting. The Sheriff, after the first glimpse at the well known ferocious face of the dead outlaw, paid over the $1,000 reward offered by the county.

—Once more the "escaped nun" Edith O'German, is in tribulation; or rather, once more she has "escaped" out of it. At St. Paul she "escaped" without paying her hotel or printing bills; a few days later she "escaped" from her husband, who manifested no particular liveliness in looking her up again, a fortnight ago she "escaped" from San Francisco, for where nobody knows, leaving behind her liked suit, a heavy washing bill and a nice little hotel account. The simple minded and credulous creatures who have listened again to the stories related by Edith about those horrible Catholics, will in time learn to look upon her as she really is, one of the most palpable frauds that ever disgusted an American audience.

—A poor Michigan laborer was recently plunged into the deepest affliction by the death of his wife. On carrying her for the grave he was greatly consoled, however, by discovering that certain suspicious looking lumps on her legs proved to be packages containing several hundred dollars in currency concealed in her stockings. A peculiar legacy.

—The business of shipbuilding in the United States is now confined chiefly to the lakes. While the shipyards on the Atlantic coast are in a languishing state, on the lakes there is quite a lively business. There are now about one hundred vessels in process of construction at different points, a majority of which are steamers of the larger class.

POLITICAL.

—George Correy, of Luzerne county, Pa., has declared for Greeley and Brown. Mr. Correy is a Republican of great influence in his locality, and has represented his district in the State Legislature for several years.

—Ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn Judge John A. Carey, and Albert Pond, members of the constitutional convention of '67 and of the Legislature, are among the latest Republican converts to liberalism in New York.

—Col. S. D. Freeman, of McKean county, the Grant Elector for the XVth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has resigned his place upon the ticket, and expressed his preference for Greeley and Brown. He is said to represent one-fifth of the entire republican strength in his county.

Since there is not the slightest possibility of Greeley's election, why do the Grant organs waste so much ink and squander adjectives so frightfully to show the utter dishonorable character of his administration? Verily, these "ring" editors are incomprehensible characters.

—A *Times'* Washington dispatch, of last week, says it was announced in *The Sunday Chronicle* that Sumner is preparing a letter to the colored people favoring the election of Greeley. He told several persons lately, that Grant would not carry more than four states.

—The Shreveport *Republican* was the first paper in Louisiana to come out boldly for the Cincinnati platform and nominees. Hon. E. M. Smith is editor, and Rev. J. Stella Martin, who has boldly declared himself for the reform movement, has been engaged as editorial contributor. The editors have the true clarion sound.

—Hon. Wm. Scott, of Erie, offers the following wager on the result of the campaign: $500 that Buckalew will carry Pennsylvania; $500 that Blackburn will carry Indiana; and $500 that Greeley will be the next President. Although his proposition has been open for a week, no republican has dared to accept the bet.

—Senator Schurz has left for North Carolina, where he will remain until August 1st, and on his return will carry on a two weeks' diversion in Illinois. From thence he will make short incursions into Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and finally will traverse Wisconsin and Minnesota, to strengthen the cause of these German populated states.

—The California Ratification meeting of Greeley & Brown, on the 23d inst., was one of the largest ever held in California. There was speech making in Platt's Hall and two stands in the street, Judge John Hagen presiding, with two hundred Vice Presidents, half old line Republicans and half Democrats.

—The Allegheny County Democratic Convention assembled last week at the Court House, Pittsburgh, and did not nominate a ticket, but adjourned until the 20th of August. They propose to join hands with dissatisfied Republicans on the above date, and nominate a mixed ticket, to be supported by Democrats and Liberals.

—The Administration has abandoned all hope of reconciling the differences which exist in the Grant party in Pennsylvania. All attempts to get Forney to support the State ticket have failed. It is feared Buckalew will carry the State, but the President and his friends have strong hopes of carrying Pennsylvania in November.

—The Springfield *Republican* thinks it is curious to note how many Republican politicians and orators are on their travels. Take the case of Pennsylvania, for instance. Judge Kelley is in Montana, trying to get rid of a troublesome bronchial affection, while Morton McMichael, Gen. Collis and Attorney General Brewster have followed Gen. Hawley's example and gone to Europe.

—Senator Sumner's now famous remark—that the liberal movement means simply reconciliation—is having echoes all over the South. The New Orleans *Picayune* says: Senator Sumner may be assured that the great majority of Mr. Greeley's supporters in the Southern moved by this sentiment, and hope to see in the election of Mr. Greeley the greatest event since the war in wiping out mutual sectional animosities and making room for the realities of a free and equal Union.

—"The Binghamton Bargain" is thus disposed of by *The Philadelphia Inquirer*: "It is so charged with absurdities as to refute itself; it proves too much and goes too far. Character after all, is something, and there is not an act of Horace Greeley's long life that does not refute this preposterous narrative."

—The Pittsburgh *Post* gave the names, a few days ago, of forty-four prominent Republicans of that city who have come out for Greeley. They have heretofore acted with that party as leaders. Among them we see the names of the Hon. James K. Moorhead, Thos. M. Marshall, esq., John W. Riddle, formerly of the *Gazette*, Benj. W. Morgan, Charles Arbuckle, Minas Tindal, etc.

—In Washington, Pa., there is a stampede among prominent Grant Republicans to the farmer candidate for President. Among them may be mentioned the following: Dr. F. J. Lamoyne, a leading abolitionist and candidate for Vice President with Gerrit Smith some years ago; Boyd Crumrine, late District Attorney, Alex. M. Todd Esq.; Jno. C. Hastings, merchant; Jno. M'Elroy, mill owner; V. Harding, merchant; David Aiken, Insurance agent; and some thirty others.

—A good deal of tender solicitude is shown by the organs lest the Liberal party be defeated through lack of funds. A little reflection will show them that there is no necessity for their sympathy. To be sure the Liberal party has no U. S. Treasury, no Custom Houses, no Post-offices nor carpetbag governments to draw from, but it does have a more powerful influence, the support of the people.—All that money will be needed for will be the printing of the ballots. It is hard for the Renominationists to comprehend such a state of affairs. It will be easier after next November.

—The liberal republicans of Meadville met in that city on the 16th instant, for the purpose of forming a campaign club. On motion of J. A. Smith, esq., district attorney of Crawford county, Joshua Douglass, esq., was appointed chairman. Speeches were made by Joshua Douglass, esq., J. A. Smith, esq., B. B. Picket, esq. F. P. Rea, esq., and others. Arthur Calhun, esq., was chosen president of the club. The liberal club numbers fifty-seven in Meadville, and its members say they will more than double the number in a month. The Crawford *Democrat* says the Greeley men will call a county meeting in August, when they will complete their organization.

—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, a Grant republican paper, says:

Is it not absolutely ridiculous that Americans should denounce the centralizing of power, when they are the miserable constantly the slaves of centralization? Does not every one of decent intelligence know that simon Cameron politically governs Pennsylvania? He and Thomas Scott govern this state. Why deny it? All the rest of the world see and state the fact. Why should we take the trouble to put on indignant airs and proclaim an independence we do not possess? Mr. Cameron can do anything he pleases in the state, except crush out an independent newspaper, and that he cannot do. He has sagacity enough to know that he might as well fight against the stars. His satellites are equally wise.

—A prominent Republican writing from Milwaukee, thus speaks of the prospects in Wisconsin: "During the past few days I have mingled freely among hundreds of friends in both parties. A more thoroughly demoralized party than the Grant organization can scarcely be imagined. Of the four Republican members of Assembly from this city, three are doing duty for the Liberal cause. *The Herald*, the great German newspaper of this city, which has a weekly circulation of 6,000, is doing good service for Greeley and Brown. I learn that every Republican paper in the State has espoused the Liberal cause, except the Manitowoc paper, and that is expected to come to our side next week. The revolt from the Grant ranks is tremendous. This county gave a your 2,967 majority. It is now expected that Greeley's majority will reach 8,000."

—The Erie *Observer* says: From reliable citizens of Crawford county we learn that the tide among the republicans of that county is setting towards Greeley and Brown in an astonishing manner. Of the twenty-eight republican members of the bar eleven are liberals, including such well known gentlemen as A. B. Richmond, Joshua Douglass, Frank Rea, Thomas Baldy and District Attorney Smith. The sheriff, prothonotary and other county officers are outspoken Greeley men. Among the leading men who have come out against Grant are John C. Sturdevant, the most prominent republican politician in the western part of the county, J. R. Dick, Jesse Dick, Howell Powell, Lemuan Sturdevant, John B. Gray and W. B. Grasson, the two latter being the representatives of the county in the last legislature. It is also alleged that a number of the candidates on the republican county ticket are Greeley men.

THE END OF THE FARCE.

There's no end to the riches of this campaign. That the Binghamton donkey's sweat race a bray loud enough to make every Grant editor in the United States prick up his ears, was dried enough. But they had one plump, comfortable sensation, that was really worth while. A fourth editor, C. S. Carpenter to wit, barring, with the wildest ambition (his last) had sworn that he had seen Horace Greeley's declaration, in Horace Greeley's hand writing, in favor of paying pensions to rebel soldiers. See again how certain this interesting youth was about it:

[illegible] C. S. Carpenter, being duly sworn, [illegible] that one of [illegible] deposed recognized by [illegible] Greeley's handwriting, and by [illegible] letter being an answer [illegible] asking his views on the [illegible] question, expressed the [illegible] as follows: [illegible] Government pay [illegible] to Southern disabled soldiers, [illegible] Congress could [illegible] read the letter rearfully and this was its true expression and meaning [illegible] between Carmichael and deponent [illegible] that this letter was, according to deponent's best recollection, dated in August or early in September, 1871. Deponent was [illegible] Horatio Seymour on the same subject [illegible] from Mr. Seymour expressing [illegible] to making the pension [illegible]

And now comes the Witness:

[illegible] *Tribune* Office, New York, July 25, 1872. There appeared [illegible] *Tribune* Republican of July 19th [illegible] C. S. Carpenter, stating, among other things, that I had seen a letter written by Horace Greeley of New York to Lewis Carmichael of Otsego, in which letter Mr. Greeley had [illegible] the pensioning of Southern disabled soldiers, etc. The last time I talked with Carmichael in relation to Greeley and political [illegible] was on Nov. 15, 1871. Several [illegible] I confidently, if unquestioned, [illegible] have seen all of Carmichael's letters [illegible] Mr. Greeley, therefore I conclude [illegible] that his impression of the [illegible] obtained from Carmichael from Carmichael [illegible] what he had written to Mr. Greeley [illegible] to write. At the time of Carmichael's visit to *The Herald* office, I did not [illegible] to see working up a possible and [illegible] for the occasion. *I make this statement thinking I may be mistaken, and hoping I may be pardoned for the whole career of Horace Greeley, Carmichael and Greeley*, INSTEAD OF AN AFFIDAVIT. C. S. CARPENTER.

The Tribune, July 24, 1872.

What remains? Where now be your terrible disclosures, your impregnable evidence, your fearful dangers attending the election of Mr. Greeley? For this rebel pension stuff was absolutely the only point worth notice—with its disappearance the bottom is out. But deal tenderly with this youth of Oneonta! His memory is bad, but he has capital powers of barking out. He ought to be made a negro Grant elector.—*New York Tribune July 27.*

Mr. Greeley's Legislation Record.

From The Springfield Republican (Ind.)

It is possible, as some of our friends insist, that Mr. Greeley will make but a poor President. But it is unwise in them to insist that he was a failure as a Congressman. On the question of opinion they may be right; on the question of fact we know them to be wrong. Mr. Greeley's whole term of service in the House barely covered a period of three months. Yet in this quarter of a year he set on foot three great reforms of which the country is now reaping the benefit. It was Congressman Greeley who brought in the first Homestead bill, who struck the first blow at the mileage abuse, and who first assailed the English doctrine. "Once a subject, always a subject;" by laying down in a resolution the American doctrine that "every man has a right to migrate from his native land to another, and, in become ing a citizen of the latter, to renounce all allegiance to the former." Not a very bad record for three months!

WAS IT A LOAN OR A BRIBE?

The charge that George O. Evans the swindling agent of Pennsylvania, paid Auditor General Hartranft seven thousand dollars as a bribe, has been met by the newspapers in his support merely by denunciation and abuse of those making the charge. But this is not the manner in which this accusation is to be met before the grand inquest of the people of Pennsylvania. John F. Hartranft is a candidate for the most important and dignified position in the commonwealth, and it is the solemn duty of the newspaper press to examine every one of his official acts with the utmost rigor of scrutiny. This matter of the loan of seven thousand dollars by George O. Evans must be considered in the light of the official relations of the parties toward each other and of all the known circumstances surrounding it, without regard to the feelings of Mr. Hartranft or the ring who support him.

A bribe is defined to be a "price, "reward, or gift bestowed or promised "on a man with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct of a "judge, witness or other person, or "to procure the performance of some "act which is contrary to known "truth, justice or rectitude." Does the transaction between Auditor General Hartranft and State Agent Evans come within this definition? To arrive at a correct judgment it is necessary to examine all the circumstances in the case.

In April, 1870, Evans received from Auditor General Hartranft claims of the commonwealth amounting to upwards of one million dollars for collection from the government at Washington. The carelessness of the Auditor General in delivering to the irresponsible hands of Evans valuable assets of the State for so large an amount, without requiring any security, has already provoked sufficient comment, but that does not come within this question of bribery and corruption. Almost one year after Evans had received the vouchers, he approached Hartranft with this loan of seven thousand dollars, and Hartranft accepted it. The Legislature was in session at the time, and Evans was naturally anxious lest the Auditor General would compel him to account for the immense assets of the State in his possession. When Hartranft accepted this money all apprehensions of Evans were at once removed. It was not likely that an Auditor General would compel a settlement when that settlement would require the return of the seven thousand dollars in his own possession. So far as Evans was concerned this loan had all the effects of a bribe. It corrupted the conduct of the Auditor General. It caused that official to neglect his duty to the people of the commonwealth by failing to require Evans to make a settlement of his accounts. It purchased official silence and enabled Evans to proceed with his work of plunder. No bribe that was ever offered or received went more directly to its purpose.

When Evans loaned Hartranft the seven thousand dollars, is it possible that the auditor general did not know that the money belonged to the commonwealth? When George O. Evans received his appointment, he was a poor clerk at Washington, with a salary of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars a year. If Hartranft, when he buttoned his pocket over this seven thousand dollars, did not suspect that the money was part of the assets from the auditor general's office, he is more obtuse and stolid than those who hold his intellect in the most contempt ever imagined him to be. What would have been the effect of the offer of a loan of seven thousand dollars on a faithful, vigilant, and honest auditor general? Would not the suspicions of such a public servant have been aroused so completely as to cause from him a demand of immediate settlement, or a report of the delinquent to the legislature which was in session at the very time? So far from causing any suspicions in the breast of Hartranft, his sense of duty to the people was utterly deadened by the bribe. The loan of seven thousand dollars (if there are any so fastidious to object to the plain description of bribe) purchased the silence and neglect of this auditor general, and Evans went on unmolested with his depredations. Can any man say this had not all the effects and consequences of a bribe? Will any man insist that this money was not given and received as an official bribe?

Within five months to a day from the time of the loan, namely on the 18th of August, when the revelations of the Evans swindle were made by Deputy Attorney General M'Clure, Auditor General Hartranft returned this money. In his haste, he returned it without taking up his "due bill." Why this precipitancy unless it arose from a consciousness of guilt? Had not the money been paid back at once another condition of affairs would have arisen. Evans would have been compelled to disclose the fact that he had given the money to the auditor general as a bribe, and there would have been an impeachment of that official, instead of his candidacy for governor of the commonwealth. There would not merely have been an impeachment which would have consigned him to complete disgrace, but there would have been a recovery of the money at suit of the commonwealth. It was, therefore, safer and wiser in every respect to give back the seven thousand, escape impeachment for bribery and corruption, and come forward as the ring candidate for governor. Whether the money would ever have been returned but for the exposure made by the deputy attorney general, is a matter about which the people of Pennsylvania have their own views. The supporters of Hartranft may make what they will out of the return of the money, and the due bill to Evans, but the case stands in spite of every attempt at excuse and extenuation the most flagrant instance of official bribery that has ever been revealed in the history of the commonwealth. Yet there are those who seek to stain the proud escutcheon of Pennsylvania by elevating a bribed and corrupted auditor general to the office of governor.—*Harr. Patriot.*

The Official Negligence of Gen. Hartranft.

When John F. Hartranft entered the auditor general's office in May, 1866, the vouchers of military disbursements by the state, from 1861 to 1866, were stored away on the shelves, and there they remained undisturbed until, by reason of their importunity, Governor Geary and his accomplice, Evans, obtained them March 30, 1870.

General Hartranft cannot put in even the poor plea of ignorance of the presence of these vouchers on the shelves of his office, for George O. Evans has presented to him a letter from Governor Geary, June 17, 1869, requesting that the vouchers be delivered to the bearer. Indeed, Gen. Hartranft himself testifies that Evans came to his office in 1868 for these claims. Knowing, therefore, that the vouchers substantiating claims of the State against the United States to the amount of over one million of dollars were in his custody. Knowing, as he was bound to know, that the law required him annually to report the condition of these claims to the legislature, and neglecting for four years to discharge his duty as prescribed by the law, is it at all surprising that the committee appointed to investigate the disgraceful business regarded the neglect of the auditor general to report to the legislature the condition of the claims filed in his department as an "astounding state of facts?" There remains that other damning fact that General Hartranft gave up to Evans the vouchers for over one million of dollars, without requiring from him any security whatever. The committee in their report say that they "cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of official routine" that permitted so careless or so criminal an act.

General Hartranft was therefore clearly guilty:

First—Of gross neglect, in failing for four years to take any steps whatever towards the collection of those claims.

Second—Of disobedience to the law of 1811, in failing to report the condition of those claims to the legislature.

Third—Of criminal carelessness, in giving to George O. Evans vouchers of so great value without even asking from him any security whatever for the return of the money collected from them.

Is it not an insult to the people to ask them to vote for a man who is clearly guilty of gross negligence in the discharge of his official duty, of disobedience to the law and of criminal carelessness?—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

The Disgrace of the Treaty.—The President's "Victory" an Utter Defeat.

General Grant was recently asked at Long Branch, "How much of a victory has England gained in the Geneva Conference in the matter of indirect claims?" He replied: "The triumph is all ours, and a great and important triumph it is. We have got the whole question just where we wanted it, and solved as we wished it to be."

The London *Evening Telegraph*, of last week, referred to this assertion: "Now this reply demonstrates how absurd it is for little people to attempt to understand great questions. For instance, the United States made against Great Britain certain claims for consequential damages which the latter power first, last and all the time, repudiated. She would have nothing to do with them, and refused to have them considered for a single instant at Geneva. The United States insisted and declared they would Never, Never, O Never! abandon the indirect claims at Geneva or elsewhere, not even if the result were to be the failure of the treaty. England stood aloof, maintaining her original position; sticking doggedly to it until one day the Geneva Board picked up the consequential damage business and pitched it out of the window *sans ceremony*.

"The United States, which had so often declared they never would abandon those damages, saw them tossed into the mire, and did not even say "We protest." To the average mind, if there never was a complete, unconditional surrender, a defeat so ignominious and demoralizing as to stand without a single precedent, certainly that seemed to be one. The United States are great and big and generous enough to stand defeat, and they are too great and big and generous to claim a triumph which was the ignominious opposite."

We were whipped, horse foot and dragoons at Geneva, and all the world knows it.

PUBLIC TRUSTS.

One of the most clearly proven acts of malversation connected with the Treasury Department at Harrisburg is that the large unexpended balance supposed to be there is really loaned out for private gain to a number of bankers, State officials, and political "chieftains." It is admitted by the gentlemen most interested and known to all men that the vaults of the Treasury are empty of money, and that in its place are a number of checks, not one half the face value of which could be realized were they put upon the market to-morrow. They are the pledges to pay of men who doubtless intend to redeem them and will do so if no unloward accident intervenes.

While everybody admits this state of affairs, very few of the journals denounce it, and the greater number preserve a decorous silence. Some few, however, professing to be published for the good of the people, actually defend it by such arguments as this: "It is a well-established rule, that has held for many years, and which originated under a certain Democratic Treasurer." This is like the plea of the fossil-an detected in the act of robbing his late owner's cuckoo-nest, and belongs to the same code of morals professed by burglars and pick-pockets, and is entirely unworthy men holding high official position in a great State like Pennsylvania.

Another extenuating circumstance cited is the fact that there is no law upon the subject, and that of course it is no crime, which is as unworthy and unsound a plea as the first mentioned. That there is no law forbidding the practice is owing, presumably, to the well-grounded impression that prevailed about a hundred years ago that men with a nice sense of honor would be selected to fill the offices of the commonwealth, and that they would administer them on strict principles and as sacredly as they would a private trust, and not for the purpose of making money.

It is full time that the standard of official morals, as well as official brains, in Pennsylvania, was elevated. When newspapers professing to be respectable defend a practice that has brought hitherto highly respectable men in this community to misfortune and shame, and the State Treasury to such a condition that an investigation of its accounts is resisted in the name of Republicanism, the elevation must be considered highly desirable by men of all parties.—*Forney's Press.*

The Chinamen.—On last Monday a week ago, about thirty additional Chinamen arrived at Beaver Falls. They will be employed at the Cutlery Works in that place. The so who have been there for some time past are getting along quietly, and seem to be contented with their new home.

On last Wednesday one of their number died at Beaver Falls, and was buried on the following day, in accordance with the Chinese burial ceremonies.

New Advertisements.

ROCHESTER

Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1852. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE Estate of George Mohr, deceased.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Mohr, deceased, late of the borough of Freedom, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in New Sewickley township, in said county, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay. JOHN MENGEL, Executor. July 31, '72 6t.

NOMINATIONS.

REFOR