The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., January 8, 1873.

A PENSION agent named W. T. Forbes of Philadelphia has come to grief. He proves to be a defaulter to the tune of $32,000. The authorities at Washington have discovered that most of the money lost was used in building a distillery and the agent and his associates were just ready to apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to commence operations, when the agent was arrested.

THE President has to some extent at least, changed his policy in regard to the Louisiana muddle. He has ordered the Attorney General to telegraph to New Orleans that the Warmoth Legislature which convened there on last Monday must be protected, and the United States troops stationed in that city must see that the peace is preserved. This is right and the country will applaud the President's course. The Pinchback factionists and the Custom House party, will now find there occupation gone.

THE trial of Stokes for the murder of Fisk, in New York city, a year or eighteen months ago, was brought to a close on last Saturday, and after the jury had been out about three hours they returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree. Immediately after the verdict was rendered the District Attorney moved that the sentence of the law be pronounced upon Stokes, but at the suggestion of the prisoner's counsel it was deferred until Monday. The public was hardly prepared for the result, as murderers in New York, have heretofore generally escaped severe punishment. It looks now very much as if Stokes would be hung.

THE Civil Service Examining board of the Interior Department has announced that a competitive examination for promotions in the Patent Office will take place on the 10th inst. None but those already employed in the office will be allowed to compete. With the exception of the Patent Office branch, the Interior Department has not thus far been very rigid in their examinations, it having transferred from the Census Bureau through the solicitations of General Walker, sixty or seventy of his old clerks without any examination whatever, and without regard to their politics or which of the armies, Union or Confederate, they have served in during the rebellion.

THE report published in a New York paper, that the President has decided to offer the Secretaryship of State to Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, is not credited in Washington City. Members of the Cabinet do not regard it as at all certain that Mr. Fish will leave the State Department on the 4th of March, and say that the President wishes him to remain. It is therefore not improbable that rumors of his resignation and denials of their authenticity may continue to furnish themes for newspaper comment for two or three years to come. In case of his withdrawal common rumor has Gen. Schenck, whom the Mission to London, the Port of Pensacola, Florida—has mysteriously disappeared from his hotel in Jersey City. When will men learn not to tempt the cupidity of thieves by ostentatiously displaying well-filled purses in public places?—*Pittsburgh Dispatch Dec. 31.*

WE suspect that the *Dispatch* is a little hasty in concluding that "thieves" have taken hold in Colmade awaiting years it has grown to be quite common for men who had "well-filled purses" with Government money, to quietly pack their duds and skip the country. They are generally heard of soon after as residing in Europe in regal style. We shall not, therefore, be much surprised to hear that this Florida officer has gone there too.

THE whole country learns with no little degree of satisfaction that since our Senators and Representatives in Congress have returned to Washington from their holiday visit to their constituents, they have determined to insist upon the doors being thrown *open* in the investigation of the Credit Mobilier scandal. They evidently learned while at home that the people had no faith in the closed door farce which was being enacted in one of the Committee rooms at the Capital, and which was sought to be imposed upon the country as an inquiry into all the facts touching that disgraceful affair. We take it for granted then that the evidence in the case will be spread before the public, and the "soiled doves" who have been making money, corruptly, out of their positions in Congress, exposed.

A LITTLE appropriation in the Indian bill shows how the public money goes. Last year $900,000 were appropriated to the Teton Sioux, of Montana. In the bill now before congress an additional $200,000 is appropriated to this mysterious and romantic tribe. Montana parties now in Washington are prepared to prove to congress that the "Teton Sioux," concerning whom so much official solicitude has been manifested, have no existence. It is affirmed that the disbursment of money to this mythical tribe under the agency of Superintendent Vail were made upon fraudulent vouchers. If a colossal swindle like this can succeed, to what extent must be the plundering that never comes to light? Those who commit the theft keep the books.

THE soldier's land bounty bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives is meeting with violent opposition at Washington, and there is hardly a doubt now but that the Senate will kill it. It seems to be generally understood by the public that there was an understanding between the House and the Senate, that the former should pass the bill refered to—in order to appease their soldier constituents at home—and the latter not being directly responsible to the people, and not hungering and thirsting after the soldier's vote, should kill and bury the bill out of sight. Unless we are very much mistaken this will be the result, and the rank and file who carried arms and fought down the rebellion will have to stand back while the public domain is parcelled out to the wealthy railroad corporations of the country.

RUMORS have been current for the past week or two that the Pittsburgh *Commercial* has been sold to a company at whose head stands State Treasurer Mackey. Russell Errett esq., is spoken of as the editor-in-chief under the new management. The *Commercial* itself has announced no change, but on the other hand it is stated that Mr. Brigham—the editor and the principal owner has already taken leave of the establishment and is *en route* for Florida, where his family have resided for some time past. The price paid for the *Commercial* is variously stated at between $75,000 and $150,000. It is surmised that the *Commercial* was dissatisfied with the men whom common rumor assigned to positions in Governor-elect Hartranft's "cabinet," and that in consequence of these appointments, its editor was getting ready to make war upon the new State Administration. To prevent this, the treasury Ring determined to buy the paper, if money could accomplish that object. From the present outlook we believe they have succeeded.

THE seizure and closing up of the New Orleans *Times*, by order of Judge Durell of the United States Court in Louisiana, because it attacked the unprincipled demagogues who are plundering that State, is severely condemned by the press of all parties throughout the country: The Harrisburgh State *Journal*, one of the most influential Republican journals in this State characterizes the outrage, in the following strong language:

> Whenever the people tolerate any power in this country which can with impunity seize and silence a newspaper, or convict and incarcerate an editor because he boldly denounces official wrong it will be time to look carefully to the endurance of civil liberty, the bulwark of which is the liberty of the press. If it had not been for a free and independent press, the hordes of corrupt and desperate men who manage to secure official place or control others who possess it, would have by this time destroyed the vital power of the government, and made its authority a mockery. The free press of the country is the best representative of the American people—truer than they have in Congress or the State Legislatures, and therefore it behooves them to guard its independence and right of expression against the attacks of legal sophists and judical demagogues.

GOVERNOR "SAM" BARD, of Tennessee, engaged in a piece of business a short time ago, which does not promise profitable results, so far as he is concerned, at least. Bard, it will be remembered, "stumped" a number of the Northern States last fall in the interest of the present administration, and among other places visited by him was Beaver Falls, in this county. After the elections were all over, and the result generally satisfactory, Bard asked the Republican politicians of Tennessee to recommend him to the President for an appointment. They complied with his request, without specifying the particular position which they wished him to fill. They believed, nevertheless, and such was their mutual understanding, that he was to make an application for an official place in one of the Territories. Bard, however, without waiting to take advantage of the loaded envelope of his Tennessee endorsements, appointed him Postmaster of his native town—Chattanooga. The President made the appointment as requested, and the Senate confirmed him without delay. But just here is where Bard's troubles begin. His appointment of Bard as Postmaster of Chattanooga shocked the Tennesseans. They had never heard of his designs on that office, and moreover, the then incumbent was a worthy man, unobjectionable, and served his country well in the Union army. These facts were immediately laid before the President, who as promptly declared that Bard had obtained the position under false pretences, and ordered his commission to be withheld until the Senate would take some action in the matter. Time was when a performance of this character would have shelved the performer for all time to come, but we are not sure but that in these degenerate days, "Sam" Bard's trick will only be looked upon as a smart transaction.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* makes this assertion: Female lobbyists at Washington now form one of the most degrading and hateful influences used by corrupt men to insure the success of fraud. A very large proportion of these women are ready to go into any prostitution to secure the success of the measure in whose behalf they are employed to labor, and thus the corridors of the Capitol are actually made the scene of assignation and the theatre of transactions approaching much of that vileness and sin which still renders the history of the rule of the Cæsars a story of horror.

The announcement that State Treasurer Mackey has purchased a controlling interest in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* for $100,000, is calculated to excite the wonder of simple folks at the wonderful ability of this custodian of the State funds to make a fortune in two years on a salary of $5000 a year. Two years ago, by his own testimony, he was comparatively a poor man. Since then he lost $165,000 by the failure of Yerkes, which he claimed was his own money, so that the State lost nothing. This makes $265,000. It is claimed by those who profess to be posted, that his share of expenses in running the late campaign amounted to another $100,000. This would be $365,000—a most remarkable instance of a poor man growing rich in two years on a very moderate salary! It is not surprising that his friends rate him a great financier and a man of extraordinary luck; and that they are making arrangements to have him not only "hold over" for another term, but to have an act passed, under the late amendment to the Constitution, making the term four years, with the expectation that their 'great financier' will be put through as his friend Hartranft was at the last election. They feel confident that a man who has the signal ability to make a fortune in so short a time, and be so liberal a contributor for party purposes, on a salary of $5,000 a year, can easily manage his own nomination and election.—*Lancaster Express.*

HERE AND THERE.

—An Indian woman laments that her husband hadn't better sense than to take the best sheet to hang himself.

—A colored man not fully recovered from the small pox, was put off the cars at Wooster depot, last summer, for which he claimed damages from the railroad company. He got one dollar and twenty five cents worth.

—A case is soon to be brought before an Ohio court to decide whether the Pullman Sleeping-car Company shall be regarded as a common carrier or a landlord. In the former case, the company is simply responsible for losses resulting from the negligence or dishonesty of employes; in the latter it becomes responsible for the valuables of the lodgers, and must either keep a safe to deposit these valuables, or make good their loss.

—Are we to lose all confidence in everything? Does the blue-nosed, shivering, half-frozen reader remember how the sagacious musk-rat predicted that this was to be a mild Winter, by neglecting to burrow for Winter quarters? Everybody will agree with us that up to the present time the Winter has not been as mild, we will say, as milk. However, the musk-rat has probably got the worst of it, and should he live until next Fall he will probably burrow, whatever may be his presentiments.

—We notice a pleasing little instance of the advantages of cooperative labor. In a Western college five students keep bachelor's hall together. They usually have hot cakes for breakfast, and this is the way in which they are prepared: No. 1 builds the fire, No. 2 mixes the batter, No. 3 greases the griddle, No. 4 adjusts the batter to the same, No. 5 takes off the cakes. Then the whole party affectionately cooperate in devouring the result of their joint labors. Here the plan will work no further, for every man has to digest on his own personal responsibility.

—Just what a husband may be worth doubtless depends upon the locality, age and general condition. It is difficult, perhaps, to get at his true value to the wife. While he may generally be esteemed a worthless scamp by his neighbors, it is probable that his wife would not part with him for his weight in wild cats. Out in Iowa they have jurymen who can figure out the value of a man to his wife to a dollar. They don't bother about the cents and mills out there, where the people are so rich that they use corn for fuel. Not long since, a Mrs. Maloney brought suit for damages against one Maloy, the murderer of her husband. She estimated the damage at $10,000. The jury was more exact, cutting the bill down to $6,075. The case was finally settled by the widow accepting fifty per cent of the original claim. We are glad there is some punishment for murder.

—The inside history over the contest for the control of the New York *Tribune*, has come to light. Mr. Orton tried to get Hay, Hazard and others to work with him, but failed. They said they were not for sale, long ago. On a meeting of the trustees was held on Saturday, all the members being present. The first business on hand was the election of a president of the *Tribune* Association. Mr. Sinclair was seen, it was illegally elected. The matter was put to a vote and resulted in the election of Mr. Ripley by an overwhelming vote. Then Mr. Reid drew from his pocket a letter from Mr. Orton, expressing his willingness and desire to transfer fifty shares of the *Tribune* stock to Mr. Reid on the terms which had been proposed on the previous day. Mr. Sinclair turned pale and saw that his game was up.

—A batchelor who at the age of 95 makes up his mind to tempt the perils of matrimony may well have much of that bravery which pertains to the character of a soldier. Mr. William Edwards of Jay is the veteran who has thus nobly dared, and we are not astonished to learn that he was wounded at the battle of Waterloo. He has, however, taken to his arms no bread-and butter damsell of 16. The new Mrs. William Edwards has reached the mature age of 70 years, so that it is not so much a January and May as a January and December business. Still it cannot be concealed that the dame is a quarter of a century younger than her lord, in spite of which, however, we trust that she will conduct herself with wifely discretion, and will not, by flirting with some Corydon of 60 or so, bring the gray hairs of her husband in sorrow to the grave. It is a consolation to know that if he is to suffer, either from the pangs of jealousy or his bride's shrewishness, that inexorable time will soon put him out of his misery. By the way, we must not forget to mention that this phenomenal bridegroom has been a constant smoker of tobacco for a period of 82 years.

—It seems that dreams may be sometimes made of better stuff than is usually supposed. *The Fort Wayne Sentinel* wants us to believe this story: A gentleman in that neighborhood had a son who was a clerk in Omaha, who wrote to his father that he had been robbed of $5,000 belonging to his employer while returning from a collecting trip. Then the father fell asleep and dreamed that he was sitting at a table of a hotel in Omaha, and overheard two young men talking over the particulars of a robbery in which they had been concerned, at the same time counting the proceeds with much exultation. Learning (as he dreamed) the number of their room, he (still dreaming) consulted the register and fixed their names in his memory. He wrote to his son (having waked up) to consult the register of the Omaha Hotel, and to see if he found there the names of John B. Nelson and James Frank inscribed on its pages under the date of November. Finding the said names there, the son caused the arrest of the said men, when they confessed the theft. $4,812 of the money was recovered, and the offenders are now in the penitentiary. 'Tis a strange case, and all we have to say of it is, that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy, Horatio.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BEAVER CO. TEMPERANCE UNION.

Pursuant to call, the Union met in the Presbyterian Church, Bridgewater, on Monday, Dec. 30, 1872. The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. B. C. Critchlow, of New Brighton; opened with prayer by Dr. C. C. Riggs, of Beaver. The President, in a brief address, stated the object of the meeting, and the necessity for prompt and vigorous action. After the reading and approval of the record of the previous meeting, an opportunity was given to those who wished to sign the pledge and constitution, and twenty names were received. The board of managers through their Chairman, B. Rush Bradford, presented quite a lengthy report, among other things stating that an Auxiliary Society had been organized in Beaver Falls, that there was one contemplated in Rochester, that the Board had issued circulars to the ministers of the county requesting temperance sermons, which had pretty generally been complied with. The report closed with, "What is the sentiment of every true temperance man?"

OUR WATCHWORD—"HENCEFORTH IS PROHIBITION."

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of the following: Revs. J. H. Aughey, J. I. Frazier, and John Murray, Thornton A. Shinn, esq, and Hon. B. Rush Bradford, were appointed a Committee on Business. On motion, it was voted that all visitors be entitled to full privileges of the Convention. Dr. R. T. Taylor, of the Beaver Seminary, was called to the floor, and made quite an eloquent address, setting forth the duties of temperance men, and throwing out some valuable suggestions, as to the best method of canvassing the county in the interest of the cause of temperance.

Rev. John Patterson, of Beaver, next addressed the meeting objecting to signing the pledge and constitution, on the ground that the meeting was called to consider a matter of general importance, and that it should not be shackled by anything like a ring or clique, and that those present should not be trammeled by a party organization.

Francis Banks, esq., of Beaver Falls, replied in an energetic and vigorous manner, causing considerable merriment among the members; he was opposed to quibbling over trifles when considering matters of so much importance. He stated that just a few weeks ago the pastor of one of the churches of Beaver Falls converted his Sabbath School in a state of intoxication and sent the children all home, saying there should be no Sabbath School there that day.

Rev. J. L. Deens, of New Brighton, was the next speaker; he objected to the everlasting tirade against the ministers; he had never seen a drunken minister, and stated that they were always in the forefront and on the right side of the temperance question and would remain there if they were sustained by the people. His remarks were quite humorous and caused considerable laughter.

The Committee on Business presented a report endorsing the resolutions of the State Convention recently held in Pittsburgh, and on motion, was accepted. The hour of 12 m. having arrived the meeting adjourned until half past one p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Met at half past one p. m., President Critchlow in the chair. Opened with prayer by the President. Report of the Business Committee came up the first thing for consideration. The first resolution ratifying the Pittsburgh resolutions, was very ably discussed by Revs. A. G. Wallace, R. T. Taylor, D. D., John Davis and John Parker, when the report recommitted. During the absence of the Business Committee the "Local Option Act" was very ably discussed, by Revs. A. G. Wallace and J. L. Deens. Upon the return of the committee they presented the following report, which on motion was accepted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature having given the opportunity to vote upon the question of License or no License of the sale of intoxicating liquors at the coming elections. Therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend and urge all friends of temperance to unite in voting against the granting of License, and that as a convention we pledge ourselves to use all our influence and exert all our energies to secure this desirable end.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to make arrangements for the general circulation of and for signatures to petitions to the State Constitutional Convention for a prohibitory clause in the Constitution.

Resolved, That a committee of five ministers and five laymen be appointed to provide for the thorough canvassing of every school district of Beaver county, to secure the abolition of the infamous liquor license system.

Resolved, That Thursday of the week of prayer be designated as a day on which the churches of this county are earnestly recommended to give special attention to the subject of temperance in their prayers and services.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed from this convention to visit the Lawrance County Temperance Convention, to be held on—day of ——, to convey our fraternal salutations and to assure them of our willingness to co-operate with them if deemed advisable in jointly canvassing Beaver and Lawrance counties.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, together with a transcript of the proceedings of this convention, be published in the county papers.

JOHN H. AUGHEY, *Ch'n.*
BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD,
J. I. FRAZIER,
JOHN MURRAY,
THORNTON A. SHINN,
Com.

Upon the consideration of the report, the first resolution was adopted. The second resolution, after considerable discussion and two or three amendments being offered the resolution was finally adopted as presented by the committee. Third, fourth, fifth, and sixth resolutions were adopted without depate.

On motion, the report was then adoped as a whole The president appointed the following as the committee provided for in the third resolution: Revs. J. I. Frazier, Beaver Falls; J. H. Aughey, Bridgewater; J. L. Deens, New-Brighton; John Davis Vanport; John P. Drayo, Beaver; Thornton A. Shinn, esq, Baden; Frank Edgar, Fallston; Robt. Potter, Raccoon township; Dilmore Shaner, New Sewickley; Joseph Schwartz, Chippewa.

The following as provided for in the fifth resolution, A. Bestwick, New-Brighton; T. A. Shinn esq, Baden.

On motion the vote adopting the second resolution re considered.

On motion the committee of ten provided for in the third resolution was substituted for the executive committee.

On motion, the committee of ten were instructed to raise the necessary funds for carrying on this work, Rev. J. H. Aughey offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to arrange for a mass meeting of the friends of temperance to be held in the Court House, Beaver, on such day as this committee may designate to secure the abolition of the infamous license system throughout our county and State.

The President appointed as the above Committee Revs. John Patterson, R. T. Taylor, D. D., and W. H. Locke, of Beaver.

On motion, this Committee was instructed to make arrangements with the press of the county for the insertion of temperance matter. At half past four o'clock the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

This meeting was one of very great interest; all present being apparently deeply in earnest on this important question, the sentiment was almost unanimous in favor of the absolute prohibition of this infamous and accursed traffic, and it is to be hoped this great good will accrue to our most holy cause.

REV. R. C. CRITCHLOW, *Pres't.*
J. H. DECKER, *Sec'y.*
(*Radical, Conservative & Press please copy.*)

[From the New York Tribune.]

AN EXPENSIVE INDIAN JOB.

Over Half a Million Asked for a Band of Indians—Are There Any Teton Sioux?—An Apparent Swindle—Part of the Washington Plotting Game.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1873.

An interesting controversy has arisen between the Administration and prominent gentlemen from Montana, in regard to the existence of a band of Indians in that Territory, known as "Teton Sioux," for whose benefit $600,000 was appropriated last Spring, and for whom $200,000 more is asked for in the Indian Appropriation bill already passed by the House. At the time the appropriation was made ($500,000, the remaining $100,000, being appropriated in another bill), some of the older Senators desired to know something about this before untaxed-of tribe to which it was proposed to give two-thirds as much as to all the remaining Sioux tribes together, and more than twice as much as to any other single tribe; and Senator Windom explained in the following words:

"I wish to say that the people of Minnesota have heard of these Indians. They have unfortunately a somewhat intimate acquaintance with them. These Teton Sioux, for whom we are making this appropriation, are led by a Chief called Sitting Bull, who admits that he instigated the massacre in Minnesota in 1862, in which over 800 of our people, men, women, and children, were massacred. I therefore say I have no affection for these Indians; but I have some regard for the people of Montana, and if there is any possibility of keeping these Indians quiet by feeding them, I am in favor of doing it rather than attempting to fight them again.

"Sir, we had a little experience in our efforts to punish these same tribes of Indians in 1864 and 1865, after the massacre in Minnesota. The military authorities sent a large expedition into the north-western region to punish them, to bring them into subjection. Sir, what was the result of this large expenditure of over $6,000,000? The estimate of the result of the labor shows that about one Indian was killed for every $2,000 expended, if I recollect the statement aright. I am not in favor of that sort of expenditure. There is such a tribe as the Teton Sioux, so named. I do not know whether the "Teton" is the proper name; but there are about 12,000 of these Indians congregated from all the various tribes of Sioux in and around Fort Peck. Whether "Teton" be the proper name or not, I do not know, and I think the Indians will not stand upon the name."

Mr. Ramsey also defended the appropriations as follows:

"I simply wish to say, but one word in reply to what I regard as the earliest friends, voyageurs and missionaries who came into the North-West, and from those perfect lines in the Western Sioux west of the Mississippi River were designated as Teton Sioux; they among themselves described themselves as the seventh great council fire."

Notwithstanding these assertions, gentlemen from Montana deny the existence of any such tribe or band. The Sioux to whom Mr. Windom referred, they say, were the well-known tribes who, after the war of 1861-5, came under treaty stipulations, and are annually provided for in the $900,000 appropriated for the "Sioux of different tribes." They do not doubt that Sitting Bull was some years ago with one of these tribes, but they never heard of any of them called "Tetons" south of the boundary of the British Possessions until the appropriation was asked for; and after careful inquiry, the most they have been able to learn is that there was once a small fragment of a tribe of that name, but that it was merged with others who, according to treaty stipulations, went upon the Grand River Reservations, in Dakota Territory, after the general Sioux war.

As for Sitting Bull, who is said to have been at Fort Peck, last Spring, with 12,000 Sctons, they say that he is a vagabond Indian who, with 11 followers, left the reservation at Grand River and went up into the vicinity of Fort Peck, a small trading post near the Milk River Reservation and a long distance from any white settlement. There, about two years ago, they killed two wood-choppers, and this was the first that was ever heard of Sitting Bull. Soon after the traders sent out and invited Sitting Bull and his 11 followers in to sell their furs and they encamped near the fort. They deny the statement that there have ever been 12,000 Sioux Indians of any or all bands together in any one place since 1864-5, and the best authorities place the largest number that were seen at any one time there, when the whole nation was on the war-path, at 7,000.

In reply to the statement that a large delegation of these Teton Sioux were in Washington last Summer, the gentlemen from Montana say that the people were deceived. They decise the agent who to this purpose this $600,000 and the traders at Fort Peck will be planning the visit to quiet any distrust that might have grown out of the debate last Spring, and to open the way for another appropriation this Winter. Sitting Bull having gone away from Fort Peck he could not be reached, but one or two of his followers were induced to come, and the remainder of the delegation was made up of friendly Indians from the Milk River Reservation, and possibly some from the Grand River Reservation in Dacota. In conclusion, these people say that there are no Sioux Indians in Montana who are not provided for by treaty stipulations except such as have broken their treaty engagements and gone upon the war-path; these, of course, nobody expects the Government to feed.

An affidavit has been prepared, setting forth some of the facts above given, and accusing the Superintendent and Agent supposed to have charge of these Indians of making false vouchers (one of which is given in full) in order to draw the money. This affidavit will be placed before the Senate and House on its reassembling. *The National Republican*, which is the organ of the Kitchen Cabinet, insinuates that Senator Harlan is in some way responsible for this alleged swindle, as those engaged in it are from Iowa and were appointed on his nomination. There certainly ought to be some explanation before $200,000 more is given for this mythical tribe. It is a remarkable circumstance that no appropriation for any other single tribe last Spring, exceeded $250,000, and that the entire appropriations for the remainder of the Sioux nation sum but little more than a million dollars.

THE TREASURY LOCK-UP.

The Secretary of the Treasury bears a vast amount of hammering with exemplary exiity of purpose, if he has no other virtue. He hoards gold and currency like a confirmed miser who is absolutely sure that he is coming to the almshouse yet. The newspapers of the country are almost unanimous in their appeals to him to "let up" on the hoarding of the money market, which he can do so much to soften; but he holds in his lockup as though that were the sheet-anchor of his hope. Here is the case very compactly put by *The Daily Bulletin* of New York:

Exclusive of the coin field of public deposit, the Treasury held in 1871 an average amount of $75,700,000 of specie properly its own, and during the present year an average of $63,600,000. The currency balance averaged last year $14,500,000 and this year $12,700,000. Putting the two items together, we find that the Government has held, on an average of the last two years $83,000,000 of money, viz., $69,400,000 of coin and $13,600,000 of currency. Now it will not be pretended by any one that any such amount is required to be held for any purposes connected with the business convenience or the credit of the Government. The payments of the Treasury are subject to no violent irregularities; they are fixed by established arrangements, and can be foreknown with an exactness common to know ordinary business operations, and its receipts also come in with the regularity of clock work. No special ballance, therefore, is required for contingencies. The largest amount of gold that needs to be held in the Treasury vaults at any one time is a sum equal to the largest amount of interest maturing at any date, which should be about $25,000,000; for as those disbursements are extended over some weeks after the interest becomes payable, and receipts are coming in at the rate of $2,000,000 per day, no inconvenience could arise from fixing that as the maximum of gold to be kept on hand. For similar reasons, $5,000,000 might be fixed upon as the maximum of currency to be held at any given time. If these limits were observed, the Government would have an average amount of $45,000,000 of gold and $8,000,000 of currency to place at the service of the public, which is now held absolutely idle and non-productive. The balances could be placed with the National Bank Depositories with entire safety to the Treasury, and with immense advantage to the public interests; while, if required at any time for Treasury purposes, they would be within its immediate call. Thus employed, these funds would swell the reserves of the banks to a point which, under all speculative attempts to tamper with the money market utterly futile, and would give a steadiness to the rate of interest in striking contrast to the wild fluctuations we experience under the present narrow basis of banking operations; while they would add largely to the loaning power of the banks, and therefore add business operations through the country at large.

Ecclesiastical Upholstery.

Most people who have tried to agree that marriage is not only an honorable, but a highly desirable state, and yet there is no opinion held more firmly by society than that the man or woman who enters into it takes a serious step. The cause of unhappy marriage has been often enough debated, without, as yet, any satisfactory explanation being arrived at. It is now becoming a question whether a marriage consummated by a single person or official is not weakened in its results by the throwing of too much work upon one man. In consequence, we not unfrequently notice under the head of marriages the statement that the ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. So-and-so, assisted by Rev. Mr. Blank and various other "gentlemen of the cloth," as always spoken of as "the happy man." We are of course, allowed to advance into the comparative and superlative, according to circumstances. If a man married, say by a minister, is a happy man, how much happier he must be if the minister should be "assisted" by an additional reverend; and, if by any fortuity a bishop or presiding elder should be thrown in as the third, certainly the future of the couple so tied must be bright beyond a dreadful venture. We are not altogether confident of the strength of this logic, but the constantly increasing number of "assisted" marriages point strongly toward the above conclusion.—*Boston Globe.*

Journalism of the Day.

Newspapers dearly love to talk about journalism, its phases, its aims, its defects, and its mission. Since the late election, in which the line between partisan and independent was more than ever sharply drawn, the discussion has been very general. *The Philadelphia Press*, which is daily growing in the perfect stature of a truly independent journal, collates the frank and congratulatory utterances of some of the leading and non-partisan newspapers of the country, and adds:

This egotism is not offensive. It is the expression of the joy that men feel after doing a good action, and these journals have done a good work, whether in the ranks of the Republican party or those of the Democratic, or outside of both the political organizations. They have brought their profession into its true sphere, broken the shackles that bound it so long, set themselves up as impartial critics of public men and policies, enforced the best lessons, and set an example that is fast becoming the fashion in that it is being universally followed. With this increase in the honesty, ability, and fearlessness of the *Press*, it will fulfill Parke Godwin's figure and become "a sentinel upon the watch tower of society."

The New Internal Revenue Law.

The Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington is making preparations for putting the new law in operation on the 1st of January. The licenses, which are now being engraved and printed, will be in seventeen different forms, and will be supplied by the collectors to dealers in spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco, and others who paid what was known as "special taxes" under the old law. These licenses must be publicly exhibited in the dealer's place of business, so that it will be easy for the revenue officers to see whether persons required to pay the tax have taken out a license for the current year. The assessors, who are legislated out of office by the new law, will be relieved from duty as fast as possible, and most of them will probably be required to settle their affairs before the 1st of July next, which is the limit fixed by the law for their retention in office. The Commissioner, it is understood, does not anticipate any material falling off in the revenue by reason of the new mode of collection. If any should occur, he believes it will be very slight, and will last only until the new system gets to running smoothly.

The Missouri Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—Dispatches from Jefferson City state that Gen. Frank P. Blair received a large number of callers to-day. He is in good health and spirits, and is rapidly regaining the use of his right arm, which is his only lame member. His friends assert he is gaining supporters every hour, that the opposition is much divided, and that his chances for re-election are almost certain. On the other hand, the friends of Hutchins, the defeated candidate for Speaker of the House, are said to be bitterly opposed to Blair, and that they will resort to any means to defeat him. It is also said a combination is being made between the Confederate element and Republicans to elect one of the former, but so far they will not be able to concentrate on one man.

The Center of Gravity of the Population.

Gen. Garfield writes as follows to the New York *Nation*: I notice an article in the *Nation* of November 21, entitled "A Sectional Review of the Canvass," in which this sentence occurs: "The center of gravity of the population has not, we believe, crossed the great Appalachian chain.

I think you are in error. I had occasion to consider the question a year since, at my request Prof. Hilgard, of the coast survey, made series of calculations to ascertain the center of gravity of the population, as shown by each of the last four censuses. He supposes a plane of the exact shape and size of the United States exclusive of Alaska, loaded with the actual population, and ascertains the point on which it would balance.

By this process he found that, in 1840, the center of gravity of the population was at a point in Virginia near the eastern foot of the Appalachain chain and near the parallel of 39° north latitude.

In 1850 this center had moved westward fifty-seven miles across the mountain, to a point nearly south of Parkersburg.

In 1860, it had moved westward eighty-two miles to a point nearly south of Chillicothe, Ohio.

In 1870, had reached a point near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, about forty-five miles northeast of Cincinnati.

In no case had it widely departed from the 39th parallel.

If the same rate be maintained during the next three decades, which I doubt, it will in the neighborhood of Bloomington, Indiana, by 9,100.

Professor Hilgard also found that a line drawn from Lake Erie, at the northeastern corner of Ohio, to Pensacola, in Flordia, would divide the population of the United States, as it stood in 1870, into two equal parts. This line is nearly parallel to the line of the Atlantic coast.

From these calculations it will appear that both the "center of gravity and the lines that divide the population in half, are more than 150 miles west of the Appalachain chain.

Verly truly yours,
J. A. GARFIELD.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1872.

Short and to the Point.

Two envious editors, one in N. Y. and the other in Brooklyn who apparently spend all their waking hours in inventing stories about this newspaper, instead of looking after their own, have recently published an unusual fiction, as malicious as it is preposterous, concerning the business and the ownership of the *Tribune*. The libel being plain, and the intent to injure our business transparent, we purpose to give them just twenty-four hours for an explicit and absolute retraction. The counsel of the *Tribune* has instructions this morning to advise Mr. Henry C. Bowen and his New-York echo of the falsity of their publications and request immediate correction. That failing, he is instructed to institute immediate proceedings for libel. We propose to have a little less falsehood hereafter retailed by rivals about the *Tribune* or to make it expensive.

—Meantime, we have only to say to our patrons that since the announcement that the principles of Mr. Greeley's card were not to be abandoned in the conduct of the *Tribune*, our business has shown a marked improvement in all its branches, that the subscriptions to the Weekly and semi-Weekly have especially increased, and that the latter, in particular, has already, this year, passed the highest figure it has ever heretofore attained.—*N. Y. Tribune Jan. 4*

The Widow Dahlgren's Claim.

The widow of Admiral Dahlgren has a bill before Congress, which has already passed the Senate, and in which a men are of justice is sought. Rendered invaluable service, but Admiral Dahlgren has received no reward for his ingenuity. For eighteen years the weapon has been in use, and the family has never received one cent for it. Mrs. Dahlgren has no pension, and the public will gladly see her receive from the nation what is her just due. This claim was described last year by Senator Stockton, when he said:

"Mrs. Dahlgren simply asks that the Court of Claims shall say what her husband's estate is entitled to, and to that request of hers the committee has added that the Court of Claims shall take into consideration the fact that he was an officer in the United States Navy; that his time, and services, and skill were due to the navy at the time; that the means by which he tried his experiments were at the expense of the government, and shall award any sum which after that consideration, may be due to Mrs. Dahlgren."

—Sargeant Bates, the world's fool at present, for want of a better, is irreport speaks truly, a knave as well as a fool. His having been a soldier seemed at first a sort of a palliation for his conduct in keeping the American flag in such bad company, but the history of his entree in the army show to what a depth of degredation he drags the banner when he takes hold of the staff that bears it. During the war, it is said, Bates lived at Waukesa, Wisconsin. He was a lazy shiftless wretch, and did not support his family. A citizen of that place was drafted, and instead of going told Bates if he would go in his place, he would support Bates' family till he returned. Bates accepted the offer and has never returned. He keeps walking under the flag he cuts rations for, as a dernier resort, while the citizens of Waukesa supports his wife and children for him.

—Among the distinguished strangers now in Washington is General Mott, son of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, who is visiting Bisque Bey, the Turkish Minister, whose first wife was General Mott's sister. General Mott, after serving in the United States army during the rebellion, went to Egypt, and has rendered such valuant service to the Khedive and also to the Sultan of Turkey, that he has received the highest decorations in the power of these sovereigns to bestow. He is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Egypt.

New Advertisements.

COAT OWNERS' THIS WAY!—Two charge of a coat on the 1st inst., which was unclaimed owner I do not know. By coming to ward proving this coat MASTER CHARLES McKINLEY

jan8 2w

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphan's Court of Beaver county, in the matter of the final account, Real, of Daniel Figley, administrator of the estate of Henry Baker, deceased.

(SEAL) And now, to wit: November 12th, 1872. Court confirm the account and appoint John M. Buchanan, esq., an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator to and among those legally entitled thereto.

From the record. JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Court House in Beaver, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

JOHN M. BUCHANAN, *Auditor.*

Election Notice.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, NEW BRIGHTON, December 12, 1872.

The Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County, are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the election of NINE (9) DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE in New Brighton, on the SECOND TUESDAY (14th day) of JANUARY next 1873, between the hours of twelve o'clock, m. and one o'clock, p. m., of said day. By order of the Board. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

dec18 3w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of W. H. Powers, deceased, late of the borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, Pa., having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said borough, therefore, 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, and all those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

W. S. MORLAN, *Ex'r.*

nov27-6w

New Advertisements.

WISHART'S PINE TREE.

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR THE THROAT and LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the state actually benefitted and cured at his office. While it publishes less, as may our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces coughs) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, tincture and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

Great American Dyspersia Pills,

AND

Worm Sugar Drops

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,

PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open