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NUMBER 24

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after May 23, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.			
STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.
Pittsburgh	1:45 AM	6:10 AM	9:10 PM
Allegheny	2:05	7:30	10:25
Union	2:25	7:50	10:45
Orreille	2:45	8:10	11:05
Mansfield	3:05	8:30	11:25
Crestline	3:25	8:50	11:45
Forest	3:45	9:10	12:05
Lima	4:05	9:30	12:25
Fort Wayne	4:25	9:50	12:45
Plymouth	4:45	10:10	1:05
Chicago	5:05	10:30	1:25

TRAINS GOING EAST.			
STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5:15 AM	8:30 AM	9:30 PM
Plymouth	5:35	8:50	9:50
Fort Wayne	5:55	9:10	10:10
Lima	6:15	9:30	10:30
Forest	6:35	9:50	10:50
Crestline	6:55	10:10	11:10
Mansfield	7:15	10:30	11:30
Orreille	7:35	10:50	11:50
Union	7:55	11:10	12:10
Allegheny	8:15	11:30	12:30
Pittsburgh	8:35	11:50	12:50

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.—On and after May 25, 1873, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.			
STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.
Cleveland	8:30 AM	1:25 PM	4:05 PM
Hudson	9:13	2:09	4:53
Bayard	10:13	3:23	5:53
Alliance	11:05	4:13	6:40
Bayard	12:00 PM	6:00	
Wellsville	1:10 PM	7:10	
Pittsburgh	3:40	8:30	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.			
STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.
Pittsburgh	6:50 AM	1:15 PM	4:05 PM
Wellsville	8:55	3:15	
Bayard	10:25	4:30	
Bayona	11:25	5:15	7:25 AM
Alliance	12:05 PM	5:53	8:15
Hudson	12:45	6:33	9:05
Cleveland	1:55	7:30	10:25

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.			
STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.
Belair	5:45 AM	10:50 AM	3:35 PM
Bridgeport	5:55	11:00	3:45
Steubenville	6:17	12:00 PM	4:30
Wellsville	6:35	1:10	5:27
Rochester	6:50	2:35	7:35
Pittsburgh	10:40	3:40	8:20

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.			
STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.
Pittsburgh	6:50 AM	1:15 PM	4:05 PM
Rochester	7:40	2:30	5:30
Wellsville	8:25	3:20	6:20
Steubenville	9:50	4:30	8:00
Bridgeport	11:00	5:35	9:05
Belair	11:40	6:40	9:20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.
Leaves: N. Philadelphia 4:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m.; Bayard, 6:45 a.m., 4:00 p.m.; Bayard, 12:10 a.m., 5:00 p.m.; N. Phila., 3:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

—After December 23d, 1872, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.	
Through Trains.	Leave.	Through Trains.	Arrive.
Trion Depot.	2:50 a.m.	Union Depot.	1:05 a.m.
Pacific Ex.	3:45 a.m.	Past Line.	1:35 a.m.
Chicago Ex.	4:15 p.m.	Pittsburgh Ex.	1:45 a.m.
Cincinnati Ex.	5:10 p.m.	Philadelphia Ex.	5:40 a.m.
Philadelphia Ex.	5:20 p.m.	Southern Ex.	12:40 p.m.
Fast Line.	8:50 p.m.	Pacific Ex.	1:10 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No. 15th street, corner of Smith street, where, through tickets, commutation tickets, local tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Station.	Time.	Station.	Time.
Beaver	7:10 a.m.	Beaver	8:35 p.m.
N. Phila.	10:50 a.m.	N. Phila.	6:15 a.m.
Mail Train	10:50 a.m.	Mail Train	4:45 a.m.
Hilton	6:40 a.m.	Hilton	6:30 a.m.
Soda Works	8:30 a.m.	Soda Works	8:05 a.m.
Bend	8:25 p.m.	Bend	10:50 a.m.
Hilton	5:00 p.m.	Hilton	8:55 a.m.
Soda Works	6:00 p.m.	Soda Works	5:45 p.m.
Hilton	8:50 p.m.	Hilton	7:30 p.m.

The Beaver Radical.

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Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.
Advertisements of 10 lines or less, \$1.00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

THE NEW YORK PARICIDE.

Sketch of the Murdered Man—His Unhappy Domestic Life.

We take the following from the New York papers:
Mr. Mansfield Tracy Walworth was the youngest son of the late distinguished Chancellor, Heuben Walworth, of Saratoga springs, who died in 1867, at the age of eighty years. The Walworth family was originally from Connecticut, but in 1790 the parents of the Chancellor removed to this State and settled at Hoosick. Since then the Walworths, through the father and sons, have occupied a prominent position in the judicial, the clerical, the educational, and the literary annals of the State.

The subject of this sketch was born in Albany in the year 1830. He was therefore forty-three years of age at the time of his death. After the usual course of academic and collegiate studies he studied law, and was in due course of time admitted to the bar of his native city. But he soon after abandoned the legal profession for the more congenial one of literature. He wrote with ease, and while his productions did not by any means reach the higher planes of literature, they were deeply tinged with the flavor of romance and with a certain spirit of the unreal which satisfied the tastes of many readers and secured for them a wide popularity. His vivid imagination, cultured mind and love of the melodramatic and marvellous found ample scope in his novels, the titles of which are "Hotspur," "Lulu," "Warwick," "Delaplaine," and "Beverly." All these books have been produced within about six years' time, and their author may have been said to have little more than begun his literary career when death overtook him. He was besides a very indefatigable and highly sensational feuilletonist, and at the present time a literary weekly of this city is publishing a serial story written by him, entitled "Married in Mask," while another novel of his is in the press of his New York publisher. He has left other unpublished works behind him, among them a work called "Lives of the Chancellors of New York."

More than twenty years ago Mr. Walworth married Miss Ellen Hardin, daughter of the Colonel Hardin who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican war. Six children resulted from this marriage, of whom Frank, the unhappy young paricide, now nineteen or twenty years of age, is the oldest. He has also left two daughters, aged between twelve and fourteen years.

Mr. Walworth's oldest and only brother is Father Clarence Walworth, who has charge of a Catholic church at Albany. Mr. Walworth was also a convert to the doctrines of the Catholic church from the Episcopal faith, in which he was reared. His change of sectarian belief from the latter denomination to the former was in some respects illustrated by the drift of the sentiments of the hero of one of his earliest novels.

It is stated by those who knew the late Mr. Walworth that outside of his family relations he was quiet, gentlemanly and agreeable. He was of convivial habits, without being addicted to drink, and was always happy when with a party of friends. In physique he was of stalwart frame, with a ruddy, good-natured countenance, and his genial manners rendered him a pleasant companion. On Monday night of last week he visited nearly all the picnics which came off on the east side of that night, and he was last seen by a friend, from whom he parted on Fifty-ninth street to go home.
Mr. Walworth occupied a high place in the Masonic fraternity, and it is a somewhat curious circumstance that when he was killed he was within a hundred yards of the hall in which he was to attend the annual communication.

Walworth's Bad Habits the Cause of the Trouble.

Another account of Walworth's marriage says:

For a time they lived happily; but Walworth possessed an unhappy disposition, and this was aggravated by excesses in which he began to indulge.

While under the influence of liquor he was at times very violent, and even went so far as to abuse his wife and children. A son and two daughters having been born to them, partly through the love he bore for the wife, but at one time entertained a sincere affection, and partly through the intervention of friends, he was induced for a time to lay aside his evil course. He became a member of the Roman Catholic church, and for a time led a better life. He promised in the strongest terms to reform, and seemed to possess strength of mind sufficient to carry out his good resolutions. He soon, however, broke through these, and resumed his course of dissipation. He was, at all times, a man of violent passions, and when under the influence of liquor was at times absolutely brutal.

He on many occasions assaulted his wife, and even threatened to make way with her. Friends on many occasions intervened for the sake of the wife and children to preserve peace, but without avail. Whenever he was under the influence of liquor he was uncontrollable, and his wife and children were the first to feel his resentment. It is the universal testimony of all acquainted with the fact, that the wife bore with her husband's excesses and abuses as long as there was any possibility of doing so. Not until the lives of herself and children were in positive peril by reason of his insane temper and sweet disposition, and even the friendship and esteem of a large circle of friends in this city and at Saratoga. The relatives of her husband have uniformly taken her part in the estrangement between herself and husband.

The Circumstances Preceding the Murder.

A despatch from Saratoga says: For the past three years Mr. and Mrs. Walworth have been separated. It is given as a reason for this separation that Mr. Walworth was dissolute and so ill-treated his wife that she was compelled to leave him. Mrs. Walworth remained at the family residence here and opened a young ladies' seminary, hoping thus to obtain a support for herself and her six children. This institution, now in a flourishing condition, she still maintains. About two years ago Mrs. Walworth endeavored to obtain a divorce from her husband; but as no divorce is permitted to communicants of the Catholic church, of which both were members, only a partial separation between the two could be secured.

After that time Mr. Walworth made efforts to induce his wife to live with him once more, but she steadfastly refused his importunities, and kept up the separation between them. This determination on her part seemed to have aggravated Mr. Walworth, and, as is said, he subsequently repeatedly annoyed her with letters of an abusive and slanderous character. Last summer he came to Saratoga, and according to the gossip of the place, sought to force himself upon the family. He at that time had a difficulty with his son Frank. In his novel entitled "Beverly" Mr. Walworth introduced his family difficulties as a marked feature of the plot. It is alleged that he claimed therein to have portrayed himself to his wife, and that in this novel he misrepresented her and his family. All these causes tended to embitter the father against his wife and son, and the latter against him. More recently Mr. Walworth wrote threatening letters to Mrs. Walworth of a more than usually aggravating character. It is also believed that Frank intercepted some of these letters before they reached his mother, as since the murder Mrs. Walworth has found in her son's room to empty envelopes addressed to her, and in her late husband's handwriting. However this may be, Frank left his home in this place suddenly on Monday morning, without informing his mother that he was going upon a journey, and only leaving word for her that she need not be uneasy if he was not at home that night. He went direct to New York, and what followed is now known.

Upon the reception of the news of the murder in Saratoga yesterday afternoon, Father Clarence Walworth, the brother of the late Mr. Walworth, came immediately hither from Albany, and accompanied Mrs. Walworth to New York. The residents of this town respect Mrs. Walworth, and sympathize with her on account of her son, who has always maintained a high reputation and has been regarded as a good boy, whose efforts have been to

protect his mother against the persecutions of a husband and father who has wronged her.

Judge Barbour's Statement.

A friend reporter obtained the following statement from Chief Justice Barbour of the Superior Court:
Judge Barbour was the son of a sister of Chancellor Walworth, and consequently a cousin of the deceased. He had not acted as counsel for his wife in the divorce suit and had not taken sides in the long and bitter quarrel which had existed between the wife and her husband. A divorce was obtained in her favor some years ago on the ground of cruelty and personal violence, the husband having struck her, bitten one of her fingers to the bone, and in other ways brutally treated her. Though he did not take sides in the quarrel, he would state the relatives of the deceased generally took sides with the wife against her husband, including two brothers in Albany, one of whom was a Roman Catholic clergyman. The wife was a daughter of General Hardin, of Illinois, a military man of prominence in the Mexican war, he having especially distinguished himself at Buena Vista. After General Hardin's death his wife was married to Chancellor Walworth, being his second wife, or that the deceased had married the daughter of his step-father. The wife Walworth placed at Saratoga was left to the chancellor's second wife, and her daughter, the deceased's wife, opened a boarding-school at the place. The murdered man's later ill-treatment of his wife was in the form of threats, insults, annoying references in the public press, &c. Thus, he had threatened to take a house adjoining his wife's school and to occupy it with his mistress, to the ill-repute of the school and of the wife. He had inserted a notice in the Home Journal to the following effect: "There exists at Saratoga a young ladies' school, named after the celebrated author, Mansfield Tracy Walworth. It is kept by Mrs. ——— Hardin, (her maiden name). Mr. Walworth has presented the institution with a rare collection of shells and fossils, (things which he did not own). These effusions in print had a certain appearance of decency, but were either slanderous, or otherwise intensely annoying. He had also made threats of violence."

As to the lad, his uncle, the Roman Catholic clergyman, being about to sail for Europe, had offered to take him with him, and the boy had agreed to go, provided he could settle up satisfactorily a matter in New York. He accordingly came to this city and went to his father's residence, but not finding him in, left a note, asking to see him at the Sturtevant house. His father received the note and went to the hotel at about 6:30 a. m. yesterday, before, indeed, the night watch had been relieved. Word was sent to the son that his father had arrived, and the son asked to have him sent to his room. The son's purpose was to get his father to promise not to molest his mother during his absence. While they were talking together the son saw his father make a movement toward his pocket, which led him to suppose that his father was drawing a pistol, and this seemed the more likely, since his father had so often made threats of violence. He accordingly drew a revolver, which he had loaded for safety in case of an emergency, and fired. His father continuing to advance he shot a second time; and as he still advanced and put his hand on the boy's shoulder, he fired the third time. This, the Judge said, was the boy's story, from which it would appear he acted in self-defense. He would seem to have thought, too, that he shot only three times, though the reports represented that there were four.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Modocs—What is to be Done With Them—The Attorney General's Decision—The Polaris Crew—Hans Christian—The Arctic Baby—State Slanderers Harmed.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1873.

Dispatches received within the last two days indicate that it has been the intention of General Jefferson C. Davis to dispose of a dozen or so of the surrendered Modocs by summary hanging. He had even gone so far as to commence the erection of the gibbet. This action of the military officer in command on the frontier had the effect of calling out from a certain class of journals enthusiastic expressions of intense pleasure at the prospect of being able to chronicle at an early day the prompt execution of the leading members of this band of outlaws. Perhaps they had painted in their imagination a view of their own columns filled with great headers, such as "The last of

the Modocs!" "A just retribution!" "Captain Jack at the end of a rope!" etc., etc., etc. There is no better field for the study of human nature than this Modoc question. While some people naturally shrink from the contemplation of scenes in which the life of a fellow human being is deliberately taken from him even for the avowed purpose of "vindictive justice," there are others of the opposite disposition who seem to glory in nothing so much as the recital of stories of deeds of blood and violence, of suicides, executions and the like.

We are ready to acknowledge General Davis to be a very good soldier, but this does not prove him to be much of a lawyer. We learn that he was stopped in the preparation for his contemplated execution by orders from this city. This, of course, had the effect of calling out a considerable amount of grumbling from those same blood-thirsty newspapers, who would like to do away, in this case, with those very provisions of law that prevent any man being deprived of life or liberty without a fair and impartial trial before a jury of his peers.

The President referred this case to Attorney General Williams a few days since, and on Saturday, the day before yesterday, that official gave his opinion as to the law bearing upon the subject. He says: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of several papers relative to the Modoc Indians now in custody of the United States Army, with a request for my opinion as to the authority to try certain of the prisoners by a military tribunal." He then recites the acts in the history of the case, which do not differ from those made public through the columns of the public press. In a communication, dated the 2d instant, General Sherman recommends that such of these Indians as have violated military law be tried by a military tribunal, and Secretary Belknap has seconded the recommendation. This differs somewhat from General Davis' plan of executing them without any trial whatever. The Attorney General quotes from "Instructions," prepared in 1863, that "military jurisdiction is of two kinds: first, that which is conferred and defined by statute; second, that which is derived from the common law of war." He does not find in the case of the Modocs any circumstance connected with their crimes that will bring them under the first kind of jurisdiction: to-wit, that conferred by statute. As to the second kind of jurisdiction, that arising under the common law of war, he finds them amenable and subject to trial by military tribunal for certain charges against them, such as the violation of the sacredness of a flag of truce and bad faith in keeping their paroles. Mr. Williams, in referring to the relations of the government to the Indians, says: "It is difficult to define exactly the relations of the Indian tribes to the United States; but as they have been recognized as independent communities for treaty-making purposes, and they carry on organized and protracted wars, they may properly, it seems to me, be held subject to those rules of warfare which make a negotiation for peace after hostilities possible, and which make perfidy like that in question punishable by military authority." (I might here remark that President Grant is desirous of breaking up the tribal relations of the various Indian tribes. He sees the ban of all Indian policies to be the recognition of their independence as communities. This recognition consists in treating with them as we do with independent foreign nations, but such has been the policy ever since the establishment of our government, and a change to any other system would involve much difficulty.) The Attorney General concludes that they may be tried by a military commission, and that, "if upon such a trial any are found guilty, they may be subjected to such punishment as those laws require or justify."

It is believed here that a military commission is likely to be more lenient with these Indians than any jury of Oregon settlers. It has been believed for several days that the President is favorable to giving them a military trial, and it may now be regarded as settled that they will be thus tried, and that but few, if any, will be turned over to the authorities of the State of Oregon.

There seems to be an impression prevailing generally throughout the country that President Grant's Indian policy is something entirely new and untried, but any ordinary intelligent American will, I fancy, find some difficulty in pointing out wherein it differs as a policy from those of the past. There is, in reality, not a new or novel feature in the entire policy. It is rather a selection of the best points and features of all the systems of the past. It has been distinctively entitled the "peace" policy, and for that matter it is the design of the President to preserve peaceful relations with every nation, state or tribe of people on the face of the earth when it can be done consistently with the honor of the Republic. But there is nothing new in this theory, and President Grant will certainly be the last man to claim anything for this feature of his administration. The plan of assigning Indians to reservations is being followed out; but it has been the policy of the government since the time of President Pierce. Schools have been established, but this was done sixty years ago. The encouragement of agricultural pursuits is an old idea, having been provided for in treaties made many years ago. In 1834 laws were enacted prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks among the Indians, so there is nothing new in this respect. When the Interior Department was created, or rather made independent of the State Department, the care of the Indians was transferred to it from the War Department, thus changing the supervision of Indian affairs from the military to the civil authorities where it now resides.

President Grant does, however, favor a policy that is entirely new as far as any attempt to carry it into practice is concerned. I have mentioned elsewhere that he is desirous of breaking up their tribal relations, but he does not seem himself authorized to take measures for enforcing such a policy while the present laws are in force. It will require some statutory provisions before such a movement can be inaugurated, and, however much he may favor it, he can not act upon such a policy until he has the authority of law for so doing.

The United States Steamship Traffic is now lying at the Navy Yard in this city with that portion of the crew of the Polaris on board that were rescued from the ice-floe on the 30th of April near Grady Harbor, Labrador. Among the number are Hans Christian, his wife and four children. They were taken on board the Polaris at Disco, but at the time there were but three children. The fourth child was born on board the Polaris while in winter quarters. The birth having been on a United States vessel, carrying the national flag, the child is a citizen of the United States. It is supposed that this child was born in a higher latitude than any other living human being. Its birthplace was at least a hundred miles north of any known human habitation. It survived the perils of the intense cold for months on the drifting ice-floe during a severe winter in that frozen region and is doing well. Its history will make it an object of universal attention.

One would have supposed that certain vile sheets would have learned a lesson from their last years' experience. But some men must be slanderers by the very nature of their beings. They ought certainly to have discovered that they are doing themselves and their party no good by originating and circulating foul calumnies upon the character of President Grant. They have surely found out that it does no harm to him, that nobody believes them, and that the only effect that can come from the revival of such stories as they have been wont to tell in the past must be that of awakening the disgust of the honest and decent portion of the public toward those who condescend to such depths of meanness. That old, worn-out threadbare, libel concerning the habits of the President has certainly been repeated till the public is thoroughly weary of it. It does the President neither harm nor good to repeat the slander of his being drunk. If any man has any disposition to slander, if he has no conscience in the matter, he ought to have enough pride to make him ashamed to fall back on anything so old and stale as this. If he wants to lie let him tell an original lie, let him make up something that will pass current among that credulous class of people who swallow everything.

The Capital, Donn Platt, editor, a Sunday paper published in this city, claiming to be an "Independent Journal," treated its readers yesterday to a rehash of the story that Grant gets drunk. For shame, Mr. Capital, can't you get up something more fresh than this? You claim to be witty. The veriest country clown would blush to repeat that old slander, worn out years and years ago. You must be pushed hard for matter, you must be about exhausted, times must be hard with you, when you have to resort to anything so very stale with which to fill your columns. But this shows the stuff you are made of.