The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII---NO 7. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1857. ESTABLISHED 1818.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

President—Franklin Pierce.
Vice President—*(de facto)* Jesse D. Bright.
Secretary of State—William L. Marcy.
Secretary of Interior—Robert M'Clelland.
Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie.
Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis.
Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobbin.
Post Master General—James Campbell.
Attorney General—Caleb Cushing.
Chief Justice—Roger B. Taney.
Pension Commissioner—L. P. Waldo.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James Pollock.
Sec. of Commonwealth—A. G. Curtin.
Surveyor General—John Rowe.
Auditor General—Jacob Fry Jr.
State Treasurer—H. S. Magraw.
Judges Supreme Court—J. S Black, E. Lewis, W H Lowrie, G W Woodward, G. C Knox.
U. S. Senators—Richard Brodhead, William Bigler.
Canal Commissioners—Henry S Mott, Arnold Plumer, George Scott.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

President Judge—Daniel Agnew.
Member of Congress—John Allison.
Senator—John R. Harris, Butler county
Assembly—De Lorma Imbrie, G P Shaw, A W Crawford.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Associate Judges—Wm. Cairns, John Scott.
District Attorney—Moses B Welsh.
Sheriff—James Darragh.
Prothonotary—M S Quay.
Register & Recorder—Samuel B Wilson.
Clerk of Courts—William K Boden.
Treasurer—Hugh Anderson.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn.
Commissioners—William P Phillips, Philip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland.
Clerk to Commissioners—A R Moore.
Court Crier—Aaron Moore.
Auditors—Thomas Boggs, James W Pander, John R Eakin.
Poor House Directors—William Edgar, Robt Patter, William Barnes.
Trustees of Academy—Thos. Cunningham, John A M'Gill, Jos. H Dickson, Wm Davidson, R G M'Gregor, John Murray, Charles B Maclay.

Have you Subscribed in the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION FOR THE THIRD YEAR?

GIVE THE RARE INDUCEMENTS!—The management have the pleasure of announcing that the collection of Works of Art designed for distribution among the subscribers, whose names are received previous to the 28th of January, 1857, is much larger and more costly than on any previous year. Among the leading works in sculpture—executed in the finest marble—is the new and beautiful statue of the "WOOD NYMPH," the busts of the three great American Statesmen, CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN; also, the exquisite group, "SPRING," APOLLO and DIANA, in same size. Together with the following classical statues in Carrara marble, of the size of life: *The Heart; Venus and Apple; Proserpine Ringlets; Child of the Sea; Innocence; Captive Bird; and Little Truant;* with numerous works in bronze, and a collection of several thousand OIL PAINTINGS, by leading artists. The whole of which are to be distributed or allotted among the subscribers whose names are received previous to the TWENTY-EIGHTH OF JANUARY, 1857, when the distribution will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to
A copy of the splendid Steel Engraving, "SATURDAY NIGHT," or
A copy of any of the following $3 Magazines, one year: also,
A copy of the *Art Journal* one year, and
A Ticket in the Annual Distribution of Works of Art.

Thus, for every $3 paid, a person not only gets a beautiful Engraving, or Magazine one year, but also receives the Art Journal one year, and a *Ticket* in the Annual Distribution, making *four dollars worth of reading matter* besides the ticket, by which a valuable painting or piece of statuary may be received in addition.

Those who prefer Magazines to the Engraving "Saturday Night," can have either of the following one year: Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, United States Magazine, Knickerbocker Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Blackwood Magazine, Southern Literary Messenger.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to six Engravings, and to six tickets in the distribution, or any five of the magazines, one year, and six tickets.

Persons, in remitting funds for membership, will please register the letter at the Post Office, to prevent loss, on receipt of which, a certificate of Membership, together with the Engraving or Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

For further particulars, see the November Art Journal sent free on application.

For membership, address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., 348 Broadway, New York, or Western Office, 166 Water street, Sandusky, Ohio.

Nov. 26th 1856

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

In the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court.

In the matter of the settlement of the account of Christian Black and Eberhart Stickling, administrators of Leonard Richt, dec'd.

And now, Nov. 25th, 1856, on motion of M. B. Welsh, Esq., for the administrators, the Court appoint Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., an Auditor to marshall the assets in the hands of the said administrators, and make report to the Court. A true extract.

Attest: WM K. BODEN, Clk.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors and others interested in the distribution above named, that the Auditor will attend to the duties of the appointment at his office in Beaver, on Friday the 16th day of January, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you are required to attend with evidence of your respective claims. JOSEPH H. WILSON, Dec 31 1857 Auditor.

LOCATING LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

The senior partner of our firm having just returned from Iowa, where arrangements have been made with Messrs. M'CLURE & O., Dubuque, one of the largest and most responsible locating houses in Iowa, we are now prepared, at the opening of the Land Offices, to

LOCATE LANDS.

Either with money or Land warrants. Persons with means to invest, and wishing to assure a large percentage of profit, cannot do better than invest in LAND AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

Mechanics and laboring men having a few hundred dollars to invest in lands, or capitalists, desiring to invest largely, cannot do better than by calling on the undersigned.—Our correspondents in Iowa make the selections only through personal inspection.

Dec. 24th 1856. WM. A. HERRON & CO.

FEMALE AGENTS WANTED

IN every Town or Village of the Union, to sell DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR.—

Many of our Lady Agents are making more than a living from its sale. No MONEY required until the medecine is sold; simply a good reference accompanying application.

The Invigorator cures SICK HEADACHE.—Take one or two teaspoonsful at each attack and it will soon disappear. For an overloaded stomach, or when food rises or sours, take the Invigorator after eating, and it will not prove disagreeable or oppressive. For Heartburn, Palpitation, or difficult breathing, take a teaspoonful once or twice daily. For loss of Appetite, Languor or Listlessness, the medecine is invaluable. It will restore the Appetite and make the food digest well. NIGHT-MARE: take a teaspoonful on retiring and the demons of dream-land will all be fairies. After eating a hearty dinner, take a dose of Invigorator and it will remove all oppression or fullness. The Invigorator is a Liver Remedy of unequalled virtue, acting directly on that organ, curing Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Billious Attacks, Dysentery, Piles, Worms, and all Female Obstructions, for which it has no equal.

Any person after using a full bottle of the Invigorator for any of the above named Complaints, without benefit, can call at the Agents and get their money back. Sold at One Dollar per Bottle, by SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, New York, and by Young & Thomas, Beaver, and John Sargent, New Brighton.

Jan. 7, 1857.

THE PHILLIPSBURGH WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE present physician of this place respectfully informs the citizens of Beaver and the adjoining counties, that he has lately opened and greatly improved the above institution, and carries on successfully, the treatment, by water.

His long experience in that branch of healing art enables him to cure diseases uncontrollable under any other system. He would also notify the public in the neighborhood, that he practices the Allopathic and Homoepathic systems, and will attend to all calls as a physician and surgeon through the neighborhood.

The subscriber being a regular educated physician, and having practiced medicine and surgery during nearly 20 years, is enabled to respond to all reasonable expectations, from those that place themselves under his care.

aug. 27, 1856. C. BAEZ, M. D.

Second Large Arrival of FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT MAWHOR'S

THE great secret in selling goods consists in buying the right kind at the right time and right price. Fully satisfied of this fact, we have adopted the plan of visiting the Eastern markets about once every sixty days, and by so doing we have every thing fresh and fashionable in its proper season. We are now offering our second large stock of goods, of over THIRTY BOXES AND BALES of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes Hats and Caps, making in all one of the most extensive stocks of goods ever offered in any one house in the county, to which we invite the attention of the public generally.

Let those now buy who never bought before,
And those who always bought, still buy the more

T. M. TAYLOR,
Nov. 19, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

CURTAIN WAREROOM.

A CARD.

HAVING received my Spring assortment of Goods, I respectfully invite my friends to give me a call. My stock consists of Brocatel, satin delaine, English mixed delaine, damasks and moreens; superb lace curtains; mull do., of all prices, and new styles and finish; rich cornices of entirely new patterns, at various prices. Tassels and cords of all kinds, for curtains; gimps, fringes, curtain bands of all patterns; French, and English quilts, dimity spreads; buff hollands and green do. of all widths; window shades at very low prices. In my bedding ware-room will be found an immense stock of beds, mattrasses, bolsters and pillows, comforts, sheets, pillow slips, towels, sacking bottoms, chair cushions, settee seats, pew cushions, and every article usually found in an extensive Upholstery Establishment, keeping these things ready made. I can furnish them at once and without delay, carpets made and put down. Venitian blinds of a kind; blinds painted and Trimmed. Roller blinds fitted up.

Orders promptly filled and goods carefully packed. WM NOBLE, Upholsterer.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1856

Wilson, Childs & Co

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS, AND NOTIONS,

No. 45, Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

Are now receiving an unusually large and complete assortment of Dry Goods and Notions, and by the 15th of September will be prepared to exhibit a very attractive stock, which, by means of a buyer constantly in the market, will be kept full throughout the season.

The attention of the trade is respectfully invited. sept. 3, 1856.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of William Lowrey & Co., in the coal mining operations at Clinton works, in Big Beaver tp., Lawrence county, has been duly dissolved, by the withdrawal of William Kennedy and William Lowrey from the concern. The settlement of old matters will be adjusted by us or by our Agent R. D. Copper, late manager.

JAS. DUNCAN, Fallston,
WM. KENNEDY, New Brighton.

Dec. 17 1856.

New Castle Gazette copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary upon the estate of James Scott, Esq., late of Chippewa tp., Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN REEVES, New Brighton,
WM. HENRY, Beaver,
Executors.

N. B. The valuable Farm, with first rate improvements, lately occupied by deceased, will be for sale early in the spring.

dec 24 1856.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I Robert McKibbin, of New Castle, Pa., have taken out letters of administration in the county of Lawrence, on the estate of James M'Kibbin, a pedlar in Beaver county; this is to request all persons who know themselves indebted to the said James M'Kibbin, that I have appointed James Irons, Esq., of Hopewell, my lawful agent to collect any outstanding accounts for me as if I were present. dec. 17, '56 ROBERT M'KIBBIN.

JOHN M. LUKENS, G. W. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants
Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

BEAVER ARGUS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
M. & J. WEYAND.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS, per annum, IN ADVANCE; otherwise TWO DOLLAR will be charged. No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are settled, except at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 50 cts. per square, of fifteen lines for one insertion—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

NEVER SAY FAIL.

Keep pushing—'tis wiser
Than sitting aside,
And dreaming and sighing
And waiting the tide.
In life's earnest battle
They only prevail
Who daily march onward
And never say fail!

With an eye ever open,
A tongue that's not dumb,
And a heart that will never
To sorrow succumb,
You'll battle and conquer,
Though thousands assail;
How strong and how mighty
Who never say fail!

The spirit of angels
Is active I know,
As higher and higher
In glory they go;
Methinks on bright pinions
From heaven they sail,
To cheer and encourage
Who never say fail!

Ahead, then, keep pushing,
And elbow your way,
Unheeding the envious,
All asses that bray;
All obstacles vanish;
All enemies quail,
In the might of their wisdom
Who never say fail!

In life's rosy morning,
In manhood's fair pride,
Let this be the motto
Your footsteps to guide;
In storm and in sunshine,
Whatever assail,
We'll onward and conquer,
And never say fail!

THE MOUTH.—the mouth is symbolical of the sensuous qualities of man. This is its primary signification especially of its lower part, because it is the head piece of the digestive organs. It is the gateway of the stomach, that laboratory of nature, in which goes on the process of converting fluids and solids into *man*, mental as well as physical. But the mouth has also a higher meaning. Its upper part is connected with the physical character, as its lower with the corporeal nature. Hence the upper lip should extend beyond and govern the lower. A short upper lip, deeply hollowed in the middle, tells of wit and liveliness; a fleshy protuding lower lip, of sensuality and indolence. The mouth should be of medium size; when it approaches either extreme it becomes animal in its symbolism. A somewhat large mouth is manly, and denotes energy; one somewhat small is feminine, and a sign of less power. There is the large thirsty mouth of the drunkard and the close pinched mouth of the miser. There is the scornful mouth, with its lower lip upraised and compressed upon the upper, and the long swollen upper lip which tells of a rough nature. There are the large, thin, indrawn lips of the dry passionless men of intellect, and the soft and beautifully chisselled, in those of refined sense and poetic nature.—There is the repulsive, cavernous hole, indicative of a vile nature, and the rose-bud mouth of beauty and innocence. But character is not always determined by size—it lurks in the corners—in the constant position of the angles which resemble the transient expressions whose meaning is always clear.—*Portland Transcript.*

THREATENINGS OF DISEASE.—All serious diseases give their far-off warnings. Intelligence and careful observation would make a doctor's calling almost a sinecure. A gradual failure of the memory is a sure indication of approaching bodily infirmity or decay. Another important fact is, if any set of muscles are unduly exercised, they will lose their power; so also, if any function of the mind or brain is unduly stimulated, the result is temporary prostration or permanent destruction, according to the intensity and duration of that stimulus. Thus it is, that the young, who learn by memory, if highly stimulated to learn, become precocious, and either die early, or disappoint the expectations of their friends by settling down into mortifying mediocrity. Hence

1. Let the young learn slowly.
2. Under intense bodily or mental application, if you find your memory failing you, as you value bodily health, and the mind itself, break away at once from all your engagements, and spend weeks together in out-door recreations.—*Hall's Journal.*

BELIEF.—Whoever thinks worthily of God, is in danger of being styled an atheist, and whoever would frame his will to the rules of the Divine One, a visionary, an enthusiast, or a hypocrite. Fears and formularies, received by men from men, are called religion; belief and trust in Providence, truth, kindness, equity, were things of this world. Oh! were they so, were they so indeed! then the confines of this world would touch, and almost be confounded with the others; and our hearts and imaginations might every day take exercise and repose there.—*William Penn.*

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Whose mind does not run back to the sunnier days of childhood at the repetition of the dear familiar lines:

"In works of labor or of skill,
I would be busy too;
For Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do."

And how much better, too, is the good old Presbyterian custom of causing children to commit to memory such plain and wholesome truths, than of lumbering up their brains with the dogged rhymes of *Old Mother Goose*, and such as

"There was an old woman who lived in a spoon,
And all she wanted was room to be—
Then would
"O, Miss Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?"
"Silver bells and music shells
And cucumbers all in a row."

Eminently suggestive are such lines of—nonsense.

But what connection is there between newspapers and idle children? There is no connection whatever, and that is precisely the point we are trying to make. We wish to express it as a mature conviction of our own mind, that one of the best protections for our children against the temptations of city and village life, is the habitual reading of a well-conducted family newspaper or periodical. In a reasonable time they will get to look for its coming, and feel the want of it, if it does not arrive at the usual time. Soon it will be a kind of necessity and rather than be without it they become willing to make sacrifices and self denials for the sake of saving any stray dime or half dime which may happen to come into their possession. Peanuts and gingerbread, monkey-shows and fire-crackers, are vetoed, and the increasement of a quarter of a dollar to a half, and so on to the subscription price, is watched with an interest and a pleasure which few would imagine, and lo! the germs of an economy and self-denial are planted before we are aware of it, which will grow to health, and wealth, and position.

The moment any child has learned to save, that moment such a child is rendered safe for life; safe from the penitentiary, safe from her whose chambers go down to death. Not only so; during this time, the lessons learned from week to week, inculcated in short articles of precept and of fact—lessons in history, in finances, in morals, are indelibly impressed on the mind, and help to build up a character, which, with [illegible] like it, is to hold up the society of the [illegible] generation. Such being the case, no [illegible] responsibilities to our common [illegible] on the editorial profession; and glad are we, that to be educated, is the first, well informed, is the second, and to be educated, is the first, the essential requisite, in an editor; without it he cannot keep his head above the water. In law, physic, and divinity, an ignoramus may sail with the wind, may float on the tide of family, fortune, or party; but the only life boat of a living editor is actual intelligence—no sham can live an hour.

Be assured, reader, that the price of a periodical for each child in your family, who has entered the tenth year, is an investment which will yield a dividend of a million per cent. The very idea of taking a paper elevates a child, increases his self-respect, and that feeling of self importance which is the germ of manly and womanly dignity.

Truth, knowledge, has an infectious influence about it. The possession of one item of intelligence leads to the desire of knowing a kindred truth; this stimulates to investigation, when proper facilities, and encouragement, and aids are afforded; and all at once we find the child an investigator with an interest which insures its remembrance; and here we have a student *in embryo*—a self taught scholar, the very persons who, the world over, make the men of their time.

Give preference to the publication of the kind you want, which is nearest to you.—"Local papers," as they are called, are of more importance than is generally supposed when they are industriously edited. They keep you acquainted with the history of things around you, of the growth of your village or county, their improvements changes and the like. One of the most deeply interesting volumes in any man's library is a regular file of his village newspaper of twenty, of forty years agone.—What reminiscences—how glad are some! others, how sweetly sad are they! And what a photographic panorama is given of the whole past!

One paper well read, is more profitable than to have the skimmings of a dozen; which last gives a kind of general diffusive knowledge, which is the farthest possible from being practical, and practical knowledge is the great want of the age. It is the knowledge of minutiæ, which is remunerative. While we would confine each one to the actual reading of his own paper, we would allow him to tell its news to the others. Does not any one know what pleasure it affords to tell to another what is supposed to be new? The desire to tell would induce greater care in impressing upon the mind the particulars of what was intended to be communicated, and this would cultivate a habit of minuteness, and accuracy of narration, which gives to conversation its instructiveness and its charm.

Then again, a love of conversation is engendered, as to the useful and the true; a facility in expressing ideas grow up, which is invaluable; and we are never pained with the blunder of the pretender, "I have the idea, but can't express it satisfactorily." The fact is, an idea which can't find a medium for expression in words, is as empty as the head which holds it.

Suppose, then, a family should be of a size which would allow of the taking of some publication every day; we can scarcely imagine a more agreeable occupation for a winter's evening, than all gathering around the fire, and the father or mother, or eldest child taking the lead, to draw out the recipient of that day's paper with the various side-issues connected with it.

Parents of large towns and cities, it is a fault which has broken many hearts among you, that you *failed to make home inviting to your children!* and your sons sought amusement in the streets, or worse places; and your daughters in parties, with their frivolity, and heated, rooms, and late suppers, and thin shoes, and gossamer dress—and the sun, where is he? the habitue of the club house or the billiard room, or lower down still: and your daughter—let the combination of the lily and the hectic tell.—*Hall's Journal.*

Too Expensive a Luxury.

In prudent Boston, says the Home Journal, for the last year, (and it was Leap Year too!) there have been twenty per cent. less of marriages than for the year before; and on this fact the Albany Evening Journal talks thus sensibly:

That shrine to love and marriage is crushingly draped with silks at from three dollars to fifteen dollars a yard—it is festooned with laces at prices to cause lockjaw to hear it—expensive diamond jewelry flashes through the meshes of the *point d'Alencons* at every part—silver plate paved track upon leases of "genteel residences," supports the altar—and milliner's bills for every purchasable luxury and necessary, more terrible than the bills of vultures, litter the base of it, as votive leaves to the frost-spirit circle the oak in autumn What effect has this profanation of the shrine of marriage on the young men of Boston, who would fain bring to it their personal offerings?

Those statisticians can see it and hear it. The current of masculine marriageable humanity sets right by without stopping.—Great sighs heaved from the bottom of prudent but hopeless hearts, are all that is given to Hymen. Young artists, young artisans, young doctors, merchants' clerks, lawyers of more youth than clientage, yet all out of debt, and earning comfortable and honorable subsistence *for one*, according to the scale of 1856, pass by quickly—alarmed by the evidences of the inexorable conditions attached to reputable marriage in these evil days of competition in social display.

Marriage is becoming a luxury to men in the United States. The cost of provisions, the wages of labor, the rent of dwellings, the cost of necessaries and of luxuries, added to the unrelenting pressure upon people in respectable society to dress richly and furnish showily, make the inevitable price of a family far out of reach of the salaries and incomes of most of the young. Of the effect on the morals and capacity of a State in which wedlock is prohibited it is unnecessary to enlarge. By reading or by travel, we are all familiar with it in France and in Austria. Prudence and custom forbid marriage in the former country, where there is not assured income sufficient to maintain its wants and social pretensions. In the latter, the armed law holds asunder from the relations of husband and wife, couples who do not possess property guaranties that their children shall not become a burden to the State. In all ranks of its society, income is the marriage-cement of love.

Marriage may be as effectually prohibited by the expenses of millinery-ware and house furnishing, as by a police regulation. If those modern Athenian statisticians will stand with their note-books beside their marriage altars for two years to come, they will have to record a steadily diminishing worship at the shrine. If old maidhood be, as many say, an evil, the penalty of general repudiation of cotton dress goods, and a scorn of gingham, will be paid in every house where there are daughters.—Does it not behoove all mothers—all good mothers—to imitate individually if not in concert, the wise conduct of the Belgic women of Brussels "upper tendom?" The "Retrenchment Society" has been organized to make economy fashionable. Its weekly meetings receive reports of superfluities dispensed with, and discuss the feasibility of further curtailments on household and personal expenses. Its members are mothers, and these their labors are for the purpose of saving marriage to their grown up daughters, by making it practicable for those young men whose capital is disproportioned to their industry and integrity.

O for a restoration of gingham and prints! Is there no deliverance from the silken web of evil which French looms weave for us?

Washington and the Corporal.

During the American Revolution, it is said, the commander of a little squad was giving orders to those under him, relative to a log of timber which they were endeavoring to raise up to the top of some military works they were repairing. The timber went up with difficulty, and on this account the voice of the little great man was often heard, in regular vociferations of "Heave away! there she goes! heave ho! heave!"

An officer, not in the military costume, was passing, and asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid?

The latter, astonished, turned round with all the pomp of an Emperor, and said, "Sir I am a Corporal."

"You are, are you?" replied the officer; "I was not aware of that;" and taking off his hat and bowing, the officer said, "I ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal," and then dismounted, and lifted till the sweat stood in drops on his forehead.

When the work was finished, turning to the commander, he said. "Mr. Corporal, when you have another such job, and have not men sufficient, send for your Commander-in-chief, and I will come and help you a second time."

The corporal was thunderstruck. It was Washington who thus addressed him.

The Noble Revenge.

The coffin was a plain one—a poor miserable pine coffin. No flowers on its top, no lining of rose white satin for the pale brow, no smooth ribbons about the course shroud. The brown hair was laid decently back, but there was no crimped cap, with its neat tie beneath the chin. The sufferer from cruel poverty smiled in her sleep; she had found bread, rest and health

"I want to see my mother," sobbed a poor child as the city undertaker screwed down the top.

"You can't—get out of the way, boy; why don't somebody take the brat?"

"Only let me see her one moment," cried the hapless, hopeless orphan, clutching the side of the clarity box; and as he gazed into that rough face, anguished tears streamed rapidly down the cheek on which no childish bloom ever lingered. Oh! it was pitiful to hear him cry, "Only once; let me see my mother only once!"

Quickly and brutally the hard hearted monster struck the boy away, so that he reeled with the blow. For a moment the boy stood panting with grief and rage; his blue eye distended, his lips sprang apart, a fire glittered through his veins, as he raised his puny arm, and with a most unchildish accent, screamed, "When I am a man, I'll kill you for that."

"There was a coffin and a heap of earth" between the mother and the poor forsaken child; and a monument stronger than granite built in his boy heart to the memory of a heartless deed.

The court house was crowded to suffocation.

"Does any one appear as this man's counsel?" asked the judge.

There was a silence when he finished, until, with lips tightly pressed together, a look of strange intelligence, blended with a haughty reserve, upon his handsome features, a young man stepped forward with a firm tread and kindling eye, to plead for the erring and the friendless. He was a stranger, but from his first sentence there was silence. The splendor of his genius entranced, convinced. The man who could not find a friend was acquitted

"May God bless you, sir, I cannot."

"I want no thanks," replied the stranger with icy coldness.

"I—I believe you are unknown to me."

"Man! I will refresh your memory.—Twenty years ago you struck a broken-hearted boy away from his mother's poor coffin I was that poor, miserable boy."

The man turned livid.

"Have you rescued me then, to take my life?"

"No I have a sweeter revenge; I have saved the life of the man whose brutal deed Go! and remember the tears of a friendless child.

The man bowed his head in shame, and went out from the presence of a magnanimity as grand to him as it was incomprehensible.

Occupation of Members of the Legislature.

The occupations or professions of the members of the present Legislature have been ascertained to be as follows:

	Senators.	Reps.	
Farmers,	8	36	
Attorneys,	17	16	
Merchants,	3	8	
Physicians,	1	4	
Editors,		4	
Printers,		5	
Lumbermen,		2	
Carpenters,		5	
Surveyors,		2	
Druggists,		2	
Iron-masters,	1	1	
Iron-founder,		1	
Coal Operator,	1		
Commission Merchant,		1	
Artificial Legmaker,		1	
Blacksmith,		1	
School Teacher,		1	
Moulder,		1	
Drover,		1	
Mason,		1	
Cabinet-maker,		1	
Potter,		1	
Contractor,		1	
Shoemaker,		1	
Gentlemen,	2	3	
Total,	33	100	

COLD.

For every mile that we leave the surface of our earth, the temperature falls five degrees. At forty-five miles' distance from the globe we get beyond the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking, into the regions of space, whose temperature is 225 degrees below zero, and here cold reigns in all its power. Some idea of this intense cold may be formed by stating that the greatest cold observed from the Arctic Circles is from 40 to 60 degrees below zero, and here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical laboratory the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature carbonic gas becomes a solid substance, like snow. If touched, it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red hot cinder; it blisters the finger like a burn. Quicksilver, or mercury, freezes at 40 degrees below zero; that is, 72 degrees below the temperature at which water freezes. The solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons: such spoons would, however, melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with, would become solid if exposed to the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would in reality be as hard as a rock; pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; hydrogen gas would become quite solid and resemble a metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory; and the fragrant odors of flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.—*Septimus Presse.*

Agricultural Column.

Rural Improvements—Winter Suggestions.

A great many who admit the comforts and advantages of ornamental planting and other improvements about their residences, "do no get time to attend to them." It is true that these improvements are easily made and cost little money, but every moment of the farmer's time, from early spring till freezing up at the close of autumn, seems to be required in the planting, cultivating and harvesting crops, and the other innumerable occupations of the farm. In the winter he has plenty of time to plan his improvements, but every one takes it for granted that this is not the time for planting trees, when the soil is chained fast in ice. This, however, is a very mistaken opinion. For the removal of trees, no better time can be found; while it possesses peculiar advantages. Large trees, with balls of earth, may be transplanted much the best when they can be drawn with sleds or stone-boats on the snow. We have never found a better time for the removal of evergreen trees than winter. There is generally a sad omission of these in planting of most residences; for while they possess all the beauty of other trees in summer, they add in the highest degree to a cheerful appearance in winter, and are of eminent utility in sheltering from wintry winds. We have heard and read many discourses on the successful removal of evergreen trees; and a great many modes for success have been prescribed. But after long years of experience, we have found the observance of one single rule to be always followed with success, and its neglect with almost as certain failure; whether the operation is performed in autumn, winter or spring, or even at midsummer. It is worth more than all other rules put together. This is, as we have mentioned on former occasions, to remove the roots with a large portion of the earth upon them.—If they are torn out of the soil and laid bare, even for a minute only, there is but a small chance of the tree surviving; but if the earth in which the roots lie is carried off with them, it is nearly impossible to kill the tree, no matter what kind of neglect or abuse it may receive. The Balsam Fir is one of the most easily transplanted of evergreens; under very careful management it will often live even if the roots are denuded, but with the Hemlock, White Pine, and some others, it is next to impossible under ordinary circumstances. There are circumstances is when the ground is but little frozen, and there is plenty of snow to favor the removal. They are then easily dug, and if heavy, may be easily slid by means of draught-ropes attached to horses, in an erect posture up an inclined plane, made of plank, to the sled. Should the earth, in most places, be deeply frozen, it will often happen that places may be found under snow-drifts, thick leaves, or in the depths of sheltered woods, where there will be little difficulty from frozen earth.

These remarks apply mainly to trees growing in the borders of woods or in other natural localities. Cultivated in nurseries, and taken when small or of moderate size, this difficulty of removal is greatly lessened.

Now, will not such of our readers as may find it practicable, undertake this business at once, and not wait for a more convenient season? We have known an instance where a few dollars expenditure in labor of this kind has been repaid more than a thousand per cent. in saving fuel, by sheltering from winds, to say nothing of the comfort and satisfaction which every member of the family must enjoy, when the dwelling is surrounded by these perpetual comforts and sources of pleasure.

Nothing adds more to the convenience and finished appearance, when the cost and labor is taken into account, than handsomely laid out and neatly kept gravel walks. Where gravel can be obtained within a few miles, it may be very easily carried on sleds. It should be deposited as near as may be to the place where it is wanted; and if placed on a temporary floor or platform of plank, it may be more easily shovelled into the wheelbarrow or hand cart, when applied to the walk in the spring.

Gardens may be often permanently improved in two ways. If too clayey, by the addition of sand, and if too light, by an admixture of clay. Winter affords a good opportunity for making these additions from the sand hole or clay bed, where such can be found. Although less immediately striking in their results than the application of manures, yet, when once made, these improvements are perpetual, and unlike manure, do not pass from the soil in a few years. Besides, a very light soil will not hold manure unless some clay is added; and a strong clay cannot be advantageously worked, unless made more friable by a mixture of sand or other loosening substance.

We hope our readers will take advantage of these suggestions during the present season, where circumstances require or admit of it.—[Country Gentleman.

CORN COBS.

The truth will soon out, and farmers who have been seized with such a terrible fit of economy, in the use of corn cobs, will have to yield to the light of common sense and reason. Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, informs the Patent Office people that he has analyzed the corn cob, and finds that it contains 4 1-2 parts in one hundred of nutritive matter, consisting of gum, starch and dextrine. From this it appears that it is scarcely more value to consume as food than as fuel. This analysis being correct, no good farmer can afford to spend his time in soaking and salting and grinding corn cobs any more than he could afford to grind sugar maple trees into saw dust, and feed it to his cattle. Better, by far, use the time in sowing corn broad cast, or in drills, for fodder, with an absolute certainty of good results in feeding, than to resort to doubtful expedients to economise food.—Scientific Farmer.