The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII---NO 8. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 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 McClelland.
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'y 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, J. 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 Inbrie, 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 B Anderson.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn.
Commissioners—William R Phillips, Philip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland.
Clerk to Commissioners—A R Moore.
Chief Clerk—Wm. Shrofer.
Auditors—Thomas Biggs, James W Paxton, John K Elkin.
Poor House Directors—William Edgar, Robert Potter, William Barnes.
Trustees of Academy—Thos. Cunningham, John A Griffith, Jos. H Jackson, Wm Davidson, E G M'Gregor, John Murray, Charles B Mackey.

LOCATING LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS,

THE senior partner of our firm having just returned from Iowa, where arrangements have been made with Messrs. M'CLURE & Co., 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 secure a large per centage of profit, cannot do better than invest in LAND AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

Mechanics and laboring men having a few 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 medicine is sold; simply a good reference accompanying application.

The Invigorator cures SICK HEADACHE.—Take one or two teaspoonful 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 medicine is invaluable. It will restore the Appetite and make the food digest well. NIGHT-MARE: take a teaspoonful on retiring and the dreams of dream-land will all be fairies. After eating a hearty dinner, take a dose of the 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, Bilious 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 Homoeopathic 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 recommend to all reasonable [illegible] who may place themselves under his care.

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

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.

Nov 24 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 Lawrey from the concern. The settlement of old matters will be adjusted by us or by our Agent, R. D. Cooper, late manager.

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

Dec. 17 1856.

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

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, at
Jan 7 1857 A. S. HARVEY'S.
No. 3, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

List of Jurors drawn for March Term 1857:—

Grand Jurors.

Borough—Azariah Wynn,
Brighton—Geo. W. Phillis,
Chippewa—David Thomas,
Darlington—J. D. Vaughan,
Economy—John Grey, Hamilton Lacock.
Greene—Alex. Greer.
Hanover—Thos. Swearingen.
Hopewell—William Irons,
Industry—Joseph Ammon.
Marion—John Hartzel.
New Brighton—E. P. Townsend.
New Sewickly—John Hesson, Benj. Powell, William Steel, John Teats,
Raccoon—Robert Potter, Esq. *Foreman*, Samuel Wilson.
Rochester bor—Thos. J. Chandler, Wm. Creighton
Rochester tp—Fergus Foster, C. A Whisler.
South Beaver—James Cook, Jr., John Rayl.

Petit Jurors.—1st. *Week.*

Big Beaver—George Richey, James Scott.
Brighton—Andrew Kuler, Sr., Robert Watterson, Sylvester Dunham, Esq., Richard Sutherland.
Borough—I. J. Brown, Jas. Ramsey, Thos. Russel.
Darlington—James Dillan, Samuel Hamilton, Esq., John M'Clure
Economy—Jas. Buckly, Esq.
Fallston—Isaac Convert, Esq., Andrew Jackson.
Frankfort—Wm. Frazer, Esq.
Franklin—Wm. Pence, John Wier.
Freedom—Robert Hall.
Greene—Jas. Campbell, John Johnston, Samuel Lytle, Matthew Nickle.
Hopewell—George Cain,
Independence—Wm. Reed, Wm. M. Reed.
Marion—E. M'Daniel.
Moon—Samuel Bailey, Thomas Jackson.
New Brighton—J. H. Price, Jno; Reeves, Wm. Tanner.
New Sewickly—Sampson Hinds, Jr., John Piersol, Esq., Alex. Prentice.
North Sewickly—Theo. Fombell, Daniel Lounds, R. P. Marshall.
Ohio—Silas Caughey, Samuel Smith, S. B. Wherry
Patterson—John Sims.
Phillipsburgh—Jacob Strohecker.
Raccoon—Jas R. Lafferty
Rochester bor.—Richard L. Higgins. Geo. F. Lukens.
South Beaver—Wm. Selder, James M. Harord, Wm. Rhodes.

Petit Jurors—2d *Week.*

Big Beaver—S. S. Jackson, Andrew Smiley Esq.,
Borough—Robert S. Daniels, Charles Keelin, Samuel Purvis, Joseph Yera.
Darlington—Robert Hughes.
Economy—Wm. Dunlap, Jr, William Hicks, Alfred Hill.
Fallston—John Lloyd
Franklin—Chas. H. Elias, Nathen Hazen.
Freedom—Henry Bryan.
Georgetown—George Nash
Greene—Johnston Colhoon, James Ramsey
Harmony—John Eberly, Casper Henning.
Hanover—A. R. Miller, Jos. Miller.
Hopewell—J. R. McDonald.
Independence—Benj. Butler, Wm. B. M'Elhany.
Marion—Hiram Hickman.
New Brighton—J. R. Martin, Esq., C. M. Stewart,
New Sewickly—John Gray.
North Sewickly—Hugh Bennet, Esq., Hugh Donaldson, Hugh B. Thompson.
Philipsburgh—Jacob Schaffer,
Pulaski—Robert Ferguson,
Raccoon—Elijah Birns
Rochester bor—Joseph Sample.
Rochester tp—David Mitchell.
South Beaver—Bernard Anderson, James Fowler.

List of Causes for trial at the March Term 1857:—

Hazleton's Assignees vs Wm. McKee
Robt S Hays vs Geo W Fulton
George Black vs same
Wm Bingham vs same
Jacob Carson vs James Backly
Alex Gibb Sr vs Alex. Gibb et al
Jas Brady vs R R Dawson
Hanauer & Brenner vs Jos Braun
Trumbull & Slade vs same
Meyer Hanauer vs same
J M Moore vs Louis Reinman
Michael Bocher vs Thos Parkinson

Second Week.

Matthew Elder vs Wm R Sterling
M Elder & Son vs same
P & C R R Co vs H N Barker.
Jas Black & Wife vs John Irvin et al
Henry Good & Wife vs same
A Bradley vs David Irons
Thos Hillard vs Renton & Crawell
Chas J Taylor vs Margaret White
Childs & M'Connell vs O & P R Co
J M'Laughlin et al vs Jos Kronk et al
Minesinger's Adm'r vs J W Johnston
Geo M'Cook vs Poor-House Directors
Rebecca M'Garvey vs O & P R Co
Simpson Moore vs Hamilton Lacock
Ted Power vs Edward Warner
Mary Ann Rodenbach vs Wm M'Gill,

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 10th 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.

BEAVER ARGUS.

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M. & J. WEYAND.

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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.

THE BEAUTIFUL GATE.

BY MISS KIMBALL.

The beautiful gate of sleep is barred,
O angel within!
The panels of pearl with diamonds starred,
Give back no sound to my feeble knock:
I have no key that will turn the lock!
How long must I wait?
O evermore and foreevermore
Must I stand at the beautiful gate?

My garments are thin—my sandals worn,
Sweet angel within!
How piercing the blast—how sharp the thorn!
The night is cheerless—the wind is wild!
My bruised heart sobs like a pitiful child!
How long must I wait?
O evermore and forevermore
Must I stand at the beautiful gate?

If I were a queen, I'd give my crown,
O angel within!
Or famed, I would lay my laurels down,
Or rich, I'd yield thee my treasures gold,
For thy sweet shelter from rain and cold:
How long must I wait?
O evermore and forevermore
Would I pass through the beautiful gate!

For the Beaver Argus.

MR. EDITOR—Sir;—In one of your late issues we notice quite a pertinent and interesting article, signed "Bell Bellows," the sentiments of which, will, at least, admit of a difference of opinion among people of *maturer deliberation*; who candidly look upon the institutions of social life in their positive and practical light, and take a sufficiently comprehensive meaning from the term "*society*," as not to confound or mistake the mission of the two sexes, in its formation. And, while we are not intimately connected with the literary world, yet, since Miss Bell has been so general in her banter, as to lay down her gauntlet to the "Lords of Creation," if they dare to take it up, we have thought it not out of place to reply to her very able (though, in our opinion, unwarranted) article, through the columns of your dignified journal, in order, if possible, to exhonerate our sex from the many charges of tyranny, despotism and ungallantry, attributed to it by Miss Bell's scathing and sarcastic pen, while, at the same time, our knowledge of Miss Bell's *good sense* constrains us to infer either that she did not mean all she said, and only talked for talks sake, or else, that if she were really sincere she is certainly *very much deluded*.

We entirely concur with her in the former part of her article, in her comments upon the results of the last National election, and feel too, that Pennsylvania, in her extreme devotion to the slavocracy, has given her electoral vote to a man, party and *cause*, that we fear will prove severely detrimental to domestic and political interests, as a State, as well as that of the entire Federal Union; and perhaps prove inimical to our wonted destiny as a nation. We, too, believe that if the privileges of the Electro-Franchise had been extended to the ladies of the State, our favorite candidate would have been successful, in this State at least. But the campaign is over and the results are left with Providence and the Democratic party. (especially the Democratic party, for they appear to repudiate Providence entirely;) therefore, Miss Bell is too late in raising her "war-cry," unless she intends it for 1860. But we attribute the defeat of the Republican party, in this and other northern States, to other causes than the above mentioned, which it would be improper here to dwell upon, and whilst a vote from the ladies might have counteracted these wire-working influences that we refer to—namely, the Fillmore ticket, yet it does not follow from this that a mild refusal by our legal authorities, to allow the ladies of America to participate in such exciting campaigns, (more as a compliment to them than anything else) is the immediate imposition of flagrant wrongs imposed upon them by a class of modern Autocrats, which she is pleased to call "Lords of Creation," bearing with it very forcibly, the idea of Asiatic barbarism. For my part, having, if anything, a greater regard for the ladies than they have for me, I deny the charge emphatically. Now, while we perceive many serious and practical difficulties in the way of ladies engaging directly in political life, of which we will forbear to speak at present, yet we are persuaded that the number, in both of the great National divisions, Republican and Democratic parties, (for we have been convinced of late that there really is a Democratic party) who will deny the abstract right of woman to vote, and fill offices of trust, is far in the minority to the number of women in our country who really desire to exercise this right. We wish to be understood as affirming that the present relation that the ladies of America bear to our political institutions, is the immediate choice, not only of their numerical majority, but also their intelligent majority; that the number of women who show their good sense by positively refusing to take any active part in governmental affairs, is much greater than the number of men who are so poorly educated in Democratic principles as to deny their unalienable right to such a position, whilst there are many whose high esteem for the gentler sex will lead them to doubt the propriety of such a transition from their wonted and appropriate sphere, viz: to give a healthful and moral tone to society; to purify its turbid pools, raise its aims and guild its destiny. The impracticabilities of which we speak, that interferes with woman's participating in the din and tumult of political strife, arises first, from her effeminate nature, which God has wisely given her as the best gift of his Providence, and enjoined upon man to support, defend and protect her; and next, from her relations to man, in view of these injunctions, together with the natural impulses of gallantry which induces him to render her exempt from all the masculine duties of life, such as thronging the "polls" amid the insults and vulgarities [illegible] acknowledge too frequently [illegible] popular elections; becoming a candidate for public office, and thus rendering herself liable to sarcasms of the "press," impeachments of demagogues, and all the adverse gales of political strife; and lastly, from her very important relations to the social and domestic world, which is the immediate result of both the former relations. These impracticabilities, therefore, in our opinion, arise immediately from her essential nature and not from a system of oppressive law, which a majority of the higher minded, and more intelligent, will readily admit; whilst the radical portion, represented by those of their number who can handle a pen, with a little fluency, are continually raising the pitiful cries of freedom! as though they were "bond women," from which the only natural inference is, that they wish to get clear of washing the dishes. And hence, the majority of women find a pleasure in acknowledging their "true mission," and gracefully move in it, to the honor of their sex, and the peace, prosperity and happiness of society, it being her right to acknowledge no inferiority to the other sex in point of intellect, prudence, judgment and influence, but only wielding it in a different sphere of life, equally elevated and important to that of man's, and which so beautifully harmonizes with his, as to form the entire and uniform institutions of life, in all their length and breadth and unbounded scope.

Therefore, we deem it great injustice that man should be constantly and unqualifiedly impeached with denying rights to women, which the great majority of them seem quite as reluctant to claim as they are to concede; and if the ladies of America believe their rights would be better secured by the assumption, on their part, of the political franchise, and the responsibilities of men in the affairs of government, I, for my part, as a Democrat in principle, (not of the hunker school at southern satellites, however,) would not object, be it far from me, to take any position that would, in the least, impair their social or moral happiness. [illegible] fourths of a young man's aim in life, to promote, in every way possible, the entire happiness of the fairer sex, at least till he gets a wife; but in giving my assent to this change in the present American policy, I would feel that we were imposing relations and duties upon those who should be the objects of our gallant attention, far too rugged and imposing in their nature: And this would subject us, as a nation, to some of the reproaches of barbarism, which would not be palatable to either sex, by any means. But we cannot [illegible] deem it essential to the happy existence of society (using the term society in its broadest sense, which, comprehends life's expansive bivouac) that women have the undisputed right to a free participation in its every institution, which will have a tendency to mould and remodel them in some degree, convenient for her use and suitable to her effeminate nature; after which, it is the duty of the "Lords of Creation" to permit them to select from them such spheres as will be adapted to their capabilities, tastes, and particularly their natures. Such a state of society is one of the most prominent characteristics of an enlightened government and civilization, and one which only characterizes enlightened governments.

It was remarked by a worthy historian, that "the gallant and refined attention paid to woman, has ever been the correct index to progress and civilization." We further deem it proper that the terms "rights" and "wrongs" which Miss Bell harps so freely upon, should be considered as exactly correllative, so that the withholding of the former, would be the immediate imposition of the latter, and that a rescue from the latter, would be the restoration of the former: And when thus considered, it is a charge to heavy to be borne, against our Legislative department, that it willfully, and tyranically, imposes wrongs upon the ladies of our country, by depriving them of the right to hold office, vote, &c. We admit that in a Democratic government where "equality of rights" is the tenor of its laws, and the watch-word of its citizens that all, who become contributors to its support, by the system of taxation, or otherwise and subject to its laws, should have an equal voice in the disposal of its institutions. And while we doubt the propriety of the ladies of America, to act in such a capacity, we cannot find the argument comprehended in Democratic and Republican principles, wherewith to deny them the *abstract* right to a free participation in the political interests of the Government, which are so intimately connected with their social and domestic interests much less to deny them the ability. Yet they should be careful at the same time to distinguish between an act, that would obstinately withhold from them, the privelege to vote, or hold office, and one that contains in numerous tokens of respect, permitting them to remain at home, in the parlor, (or in the kitchen if the dishes are not washed) or in their toilet drear, as an evidence of regard for them—between an act, that would uncompromisingly disregard their claims of public office, or right to figure in political life, in the Legislative halls, upon the judicial bench, or upon the "Stump," as a more imposing and effective medium (not upon the *stump*-toed boots) they (it appears) will stand upon or in them, soon enough, amid all the chilly blasts, that issue from the storm-clouds, of impending contests, excitements, and anxieties of competitors—disappointments of defeats, and then the exposure to party ignominy, which certainly befits *stouter hearts*; and an act, that kindly and politely *excuses* them from the discharge of such unpleasant, as well as unbecoming duties, upon the purest impulses of gallantry, and the highest regard for their higher calling. And thus as a general principle we candidly believe, that all Legislation witholding from ladies, the rights of elective franchise, and the capacities, and vocations that attend it, is the more immediate result of *civilization*, than a usurpation of rights, and authority, by "Lords of Creation," and prompted by [illegible] that her mission upon the dramatic stage of life, is to act the delicate, graceful, modest, and more refined parts; and that her mission into society, is to breath upon it, the more exhilerating breath of meekness, virtue, love and purity without which, our social institutions must otherwise lose their pleasant interest, and vigor, and society bleed to death, being stabbed by her own mistress, and crushed by her Queen "ex-officio."

Such a state of society would be more appropriate were "old Father Time" to reverse his chariot wheels, and bear us back to about the fourteenth century, and were this fair land of ours to become a portion of benighted China, and we the rude inhabitants, but in the middle of the *nineteenth century*, and in happy, proud America, where the highest aim of society, is the protection of the female sex, we again plead her higher and nobler calling.

But according to Miss Bell's proclamation, a new era of reform is immediately to be ushered in, in which we, suppose, *she* will be the *heroine* (or else not.) A lady President is to be elected in 1860, Ha! ha! well, if we *have* to submit to such a state of affairs, Miss Bell will please to allow me to advocate *her* claim, as the *Republican candidate* and to *stump* for her; then if she pleases I will borrow her *stump-toed boots*, as, mine are about *worn out*, and under such an administratory, I being *a man* need never expect to get another pair, as they will all be monopolized by the ladies, and we will have to wear thir *slippers*, and perhaps their *hoops*, though I hope not, as I am *wide enough out* now; and if *compelled* to wear hoops, would rather wear them around my head, to preserve it from *blows*, and keep it together when the ladies have the sceptre of power, and the opportunity of revenge. Then I suppose the "Kansas affair" will be settled simply with a "Bell" *to ring* in behalf of Freedom, and a pair of "Bellows" *to blow* the Border Ruffians away, "Compromise measures" will be restored if I judge correctly of [illegible] reckoning up of all national misdemeanors, after which we will all blush to call ourselves *men*, well, well, be it even so, Miss Bell if you will only allow *me* to make one stump speech for you, and if possible, I will raise you clear out of your *stump-toed boots*. No there is a higher aim for woman (we use the good old angle saxon term) than thus to expose all the refined, and delicate sensibilities of her nature, to the blighting storms of political tumult, and national agitation however successful, and even reforming the result *might be*, for perhaps she *could* do something. Risking the reform however, and doubting the success, we much regret that so many of our American ladies are so blinded to their own social interests and domestic happiness, as to advocate except to jest, the commonly excepted subject of "womans rights" and thus literally impose upon themselves unfriendly wrongs, and inimicable relations which destroy in their nature that womanlike purity which enlivens society, and cheers and blesses mankind. Woman—more honored title than demagogue—woman—I say let her be proud of the appellation, and seek to surround it with a halo of beauty, purity, and influence, that will vibrate into millenial glory. Therefore instead of electing a lady President, we would elect her Queen of social life, there to effect a reform that will be seen and felt in every department of life, from the domestic circle up to the Legislative hall. Let her influence be felt through the effective medium of the press, in denouncing error, supporting truth, and so lead all the channels of society into the fountains of purity. Let her pen be her sceptre of authority, and influence, with which she can easily keep the monster man at bay. Let her figure largely in literary life, and sun-crown the moral world with the glory of achievement and the burnished light of morality. We would hear from "Bell Bellows" again if she thinks her *gauntlet* is taken up.

North Sewickly, Feb. 4 '57. J. B. K.

EMANCIPATION OF MISSOURI.

The sudden development of an Emancipation party, formidable in numbers and unequivocal in sentiment in the Border Ruffian State is to most surprising, and to all observant persons, a significant event.—It is a practical showing of the truth of a theory which we promulgated some time ago, to the effect that the pro-slavery fanaticism prevalent in the South, would excite into activity an opposition at home, so that one of the next things that we would be called upon to regard in the phenomena of American politics, would be a Southern anti-slavery party. In Missouri the fever of pro-slaveryism has raged with the most fury. Her great river has been blockaded against men in favor of making an adjoining territory a free State, and blood has been spilled upon her borders, and robbery committed on her highways, and her sons have torn open mail bags, stolen the horses and sacked the wagons of emigrants, interfered with elections invaded peaceful neighborhoods with hordes of imported desperadoes, burnt the property of inoffensive men, and have not cared to conceal their guilt of murder most foul in the name of "law and order;" that free-soilism might not take root on her western frontier—and lo! there is a free-soil party in their midst. The apparition that they sought to frighten from the extremities of the land, is at their fire-sides. The party whose presence they determined not to tolerate between the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Mountains of the West, has its avowed representatives in Congress, its press in Jefferson City and in St. Louis speaking bold words of unquenchable truth. The Ruffians left their homes to destroy printing presses that gave utterance to the opinions of a free people, and now one of the leading papers of St. Louis pronounces in favor of Emancipation, and pledges itself not to cease laboring to the end that Missouri may take her place among the free States of the Confederacy. Atchison was right when he declared that if Kansas became [illegible] free, the day of the [illegible] in Missouri, with Illinois, Iowa and Kansas bordering upon them, [illegible] surpass her decidedly, in population, productions of the soil and the work shop, splendor of cities, capacity of steam navies, institutions of learning, could not fail, finally to rid herself of the foul incumbrance that dwarfed and cursed her. The Ruffians have now work to do at home as well as abroad, and they have to contend with all that is excellent in the progression of the people, and all that is suggestive in sunlight. The style which they are met at home, will be seen in the following paragraphs from an article on Emancipation in the Mo. Dem.—*Cin. Com.*

Viewing the question as a subject of State policy, we will venture to say that it is the grandest ever propounded to the people. If it were affirmed in a constitutional convention, and thoroughly carried out without any violation of vested rights, Missouri, in a few years subsequent to its consummation, would be the foremost State on the American continent. Population would flow in from all sides, were the barrier of negro slavery once removed, and in place of 80,000 slaves, we should have 800,000 white men, which, in addition to the population we would have at that time, would give us at once an aggregate of two millions.

Is Missouri ambitious of political power? a power which is slipping away from the South. The mode of acquiring it is found. We are not rash enough to attempt a description of our condition if the element of free labor were introduced. The earth would give up its hidden treasures at its bidding as the sea will give up its dead; and the soil would bloom more luxuriantly than if it drank the dews of Hebron nightly; ten thousand keels would vex our rivers, towns along their banks would grow into cities, and St. Louis would soon unite in itself the attributes of the greatest commercial emporium in the world. Let it be remembered that we have every inanimate element of wealth and power within our limits, and that we require only labor—free labor—for we need not say that servile labor is inadequate.

The late Mrs. Wirt, and how she Reclaimed her Husband from Intemperance.

[From the Albany Statesman Jan. 26.]

We yesterday recorded the death of Mrs. Wirt, the wife of the late distinguished and eloquent William Wirt, whose commanding abilities and great learning gave him an honorable position among the greatest men our country ever produced. There is an anecdote related of the early life of this couple which is in itself, very beautiful, and exhibits in a pleasing light one of the noblest traits of a true woman. In his youth Wirt was addicted to intemperance, and passed whole days and nights in the society of the low and degraded. His passion for drink was constant, and the remonstrances of friends as well as the promptings of a high and generous nature were disregarded. He had offered himself to this lady, but she was forced to reject his suit because of his great intemperance. This refusal, no doubt, served only to increase the intensity of his appetite, and he continued to sink in the scale of humanity without making one effort to regain his manhood until one day, becoming grossly intoxicated he laid down by the roadside and fell asleep. The sun was burning hot and its scorching rays fell full upon his upturned face. The object of Wirt's affections, happenning to pass by, observed his precarious situation, in view of the hot sun falling so directly upon him, and actuated by a feeling of sympathy for the unfortunate—to which womans heart is always so keenly and truly alive—she alighted from her carriage and placed her handkerchief over his face to protect him from the hot sun. It may be remarked that when she alighted she did not recognize him, so altered and distorted were his features. She drove on, and it was several hours ere Wirt awoke. When he did so what was his astonishment at beholding the handkerchief of a lady placed over his face, and divining its object, picked it up, and observed, neatly worked in one corner, the initials of his heart's idol. Remorse and contrition seized him. He reformed and became once more an honored member of society. Afterwards they were married, and enjoyed long years of peace and happiness in the affection and society of each other.

TOBACCO.—From present indications it is safe to infer that leaf tobacco will bear a very high price during the present year.—The price of the manufactured article, and the admitted inferiority of the crop on hand must cause good tobacco to go to a very high figure. We have heard of some purchases made in the adjacent county, which, we learn, were effected at figures much above last year's rates.—*Danville (Va.) Republican.*

☞ Here is cheering intelligence to the sex feminine. Naomi, daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years of age when she married. Take courage, ladies.

☞ Nothing is more diverting than to see men, for whom we have well-grounded contempt affect contempt for us.

Agricultural Column.

Green Teas.

The *Missionary Advertiser* for January contains a long letter from the Rev. Dr. Wentworth, at Few Chau, China, from which we make the following extract:

"Several American ships are lying in port awaiting the arrival of green teas.—The English, who love the leaf unadulterated; have taken the first cargoes of the season, and speed homeward with them. The [illegible] of Prussian blue, [illegible] that [illegible] of the green tea; that the natives can easily afford to use, for the vegetables of their verandahs. If some hundreds of good ladies, who with their heads lightly bandaged a day or two in each week with sick headache, and whose only remedy is 'green tea,' would abandon the use of 'green tea,' altogether, they would find in the remedy itself the source of the disease."

For the Farm Journal.

CARROTS NOT WORTH FEEDING

Messrs. Editors:—While standing in one of the agricultural stores of your city, a week or two since, a gentleman entered, and inquired of the proprietor whether he knew of any person who wished to purchase a lot of fine carrots, at forty cents per bushel. I was greatly surprised to find any farmer desirous of disposing of his carrot crop, unless too large for his own purpose. And made the inquiry how many he had to sell, and how many the had raised. Imagine my surprise, when I found that he was willing to sell every carrot he had raised, assigning, as a reason, that he did not consider them worth feeding to his cattle. I did not attempt to reason the point with him, but will, with your permission, say a word to the readers of the Journal on that subject.

Carrots are medicinal, particularly in the case of horses, which are recovering from severe illness, or where they have much cough or considerable humor or foulness about them. If you feel desirous of having your horses coat look smooth and glossy, his lungs healthy and free, his spirits exuberant, in fact if you wish him to enjoy health in its fullest sense, feed him carrots with his oats and with hay.

Somebody tells us, (and I am inclined to believe it) that carrots furnish an acid called pectic, which possesses the curious property of gelatinizing the watery contents of the digestive cavities, so that if the alvine discharges of a horse is wattery, carrots may be used with advantage, to correct this, as well as to restore the tone of the stomach and bowels.

Carrots are valuable as a substitute for oats, corn, &c. Mr. Merril, of Massachusetts, says he would prefer one hundred bushels of oats and one hundred bushels of carrots, to two hundred bushels of oats.

Mr. Curner remarks in an article communicated to one of our agricultural works: "I have found by the experience of the last two years, that where eight pounds of oat feeding was allowed to draught horses, four pounds might be taken away, and supplied by an equal amount of carrots, and the health, spirit and ability of the horses to do their work, be perfectly as good as with the whole quantity of oats. An acre of carrots supplies a quantity of food for working horses, equal to sixteen or twenty acres of oats."

But it is not only for horses that carrots are valuable for food. We have abundant evidence of the fact, that the milk of cows fed upon carrots at mid winter, is almost equal in flavor and richness to that produced in clover pasture in mid summer.—They impart to the milk a rich orange color, and do not, as is generally supposed, impregnate it with their flavor.

If other testimony is wanting, it shall be forthcoming, but I am inclined to hope and believe that there are few farmers, who like the one above referred to, are willing to sell their whole carrot crop because they do not consider them worth feeding to cattle. In conclusion, allow me to offer the following extract, it is as strong as anything I can offer.

"For two months past I have fed my two horses upon carrots and hay. My horses are in constant service on the road; and under this treatment they usually come out at the end of the "pile" looking better than when they commenced. My dose is two quarts, morning, noon and at night—four to each horse; they have as much good, sweet English hay as they will eat, and eat whether fed to them dry or otherwise. This latter I have always practiced since I have had the management of horses; and I am satisfied that it is the cheapest and best way in which it can be given to the horse. There is no waste, and horses can eat it better, and have more time to rest, which is quite an important consideration, when the horse is liable to be taken from the stable at any moment.

I am satisfied there is no better way of feeding horses, nor is there any cheaper one—that I have ever tried—than the one mentioned. If there is, will not some person who knows, please report? I always cut them quite fine before using.—Carrots are most excellent for horses whose wind is any way effected, such as the heaves, &c. Those who have tried them for this purpose will, I think, agree with me in this; if not, just try the experiment and be satisfied. They are usually cheap, compared with other articles of food of equal nutritiousness. Last year I paid nine dollars per ton, this year eleven, and at the latter period I prefer them to oats—measure for measure." P.