The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII---NO 9. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1857. ESTABLISHED 1818.

List of Jurors drawn for March 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 Hosson, 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 Kaler, Sr., Robert Watterson, Sylvester Dunham, Esq., Richard Sutherland.
Borough—H. J. Brown, Jas. Ramsey, Thos. Russel.
Darlington—James Dillin, Samuel Hamilton, Esq., John M'Clure
Economy—Jas. Beechly, Esq.
Fallston—Isaac Calvert, Esq., Andrew Jackson.
Frankfort—Wm. Frazer, Esq.,
Franklin—Wm. Pence, John Wier.
Freedom—Robert Hall.
Greene—Jas. Campbell, John Johnston, Samuel Harper, Matthew Nickle.
Hopewell—George Cain,
Independence—Wm. Reed, Wm. M. Read.
Marion—Eli 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 Loomis, 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. Elder, James M. Harord, Wm. Rhodes.

Petit Jurors—2d *Week.*

Big Beaver—S. S. Jackson, Andrew Smiley Esq.,
Borough—Robert S. Daniels, Charles Keehn, Samuel Purvis, Joseph Vera.
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 Calhoon, 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 Barns
Rochester bor—Joseph Semple.
Rochester tp—David Mitchell.
South Beaver—Bernard Anderson, James Lower.

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

Hazlett'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
Jos Brady vs R R Dawson
Hanauer & Brenner vs Jos Braun
Turnbull & Slade vs same
Meyer Hanauer vs same
S 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 & Criswell
Chas J Taylor vs Margaret White
Collis & M'Connell vs O & P R Co
J M'Laughlin et al vs Jos Kronk et al
Dinesinger's Adm'r vs J W Johnston
Geo M'Cook vs Poor House Directors
Rebecca M'Gurvey vs O & P R Co
Simpson Moore vs Hamilton Lacock
T J Power vs Edward Warner
Mary Ann Rodenbach vs Wm M'Gill,

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE BEST WEEKLY PAPER.

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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.

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

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Sheriff—James Darragh.
Prothonotary—M S Quay.
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Clerk of Courts—William K Boden.
Treasurer—Hugh B. Anderson.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn.
Commissioners—William P Phillips, Philip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland.
Clerk to Commissioners—A R Moore.
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Poor House Directors—William Edgar, Robt Potter, 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.

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

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Either with money or Land warrants. Persons with means to invest, and wishing to assure a large per centage 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 medicine 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 medicine 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, 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 Homœopathic 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.

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. 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.

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.

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.

For the Argus.

Lines Written on the Death of a Young Lady.

Earth has no ties so strong so dear
That death can't sever,
The fairest flowers that blossom here,
Can't bloom forever.
And Mary was a beauteous flower
That brightly bloomed in life's fair bower.

But youth and beauty cannot stay,
Death's icy hand,
Both old and young he bears away
At God's command.
His message came to Mary soon,
A long time ere she reached life's noon.

Her body now with kindred dust
Shall mingled be;
Her spirit is we fondly trust
In glory free.
And now affection's tear we shed
For Mary numbered with the dead.

Fond parents sisters, brothers quell
Each murmuring thought,
For he who doeth all things well
This work hath wrought.
She first has passed from earth away;
We but a little longer stay.

Companion young, take warning now
You too must die:
Life sits but lightly on each brow
Death may be nigh.
Hope paints for you no brighter trace
Than her's who sleeps in death's embrace,

A few short weeks have only passed,
Since life and health
Were brightly o'er her pathway cast,
Death came by stealth,
We too may fade in death as soon,
As quickly pass into the tomb

May this bereavement lead us all
To think of death,
That we may calmly at his call,
Yield up our breath.
And meet dear friends in that bleat home
Where parting scenes are never known.

FOUR MILE. IDA

American Enterprise in Europe—A Yankee Restoring to Russia her Fleet.

Russia has the most progressive government of any country in Europe, and accordingly we find her first in the contract system. It is well known that the entire fleet of that power in the Black Sea was sunk at Sebastopol when the South town surrendered to the French, and one hundred and seven steamers, ships-of-the-line frigates, corvettes, transports and merchant, men are now lying at the bottom of that harbor. Russia has, therefore, virtually no fleet in the Black Sea.

But an enterprising Yankee, from Boston, proposed to restore this fleet to Russia, and a contract has been closed for that purpose. In less than two years he will return to the Russian Government: a larger fleet in the Black Sea than the whole navy of the United States at the present time.—The men, means, and mechanical appliances to be employed in this enterprise are exclusively American, and are to be directed and controlled by Yankee ingenuity, transferred to Sebastopol for that purpose. The ships to be raised comprise sixteen war-steamers, four 120 gun ships, fifteen 84 gun ships, nine frigates, and numerous brigs, schooners, transports and merchantmen.

The enterprising contractor is J. E. Gowen, of Boston, the same who raised the wreck of the steamship Missouri, in the harbor of Gibralter, under contract with our government. This wreck had laid eight years in that harbor, and the British government made continued attempts for three years to remove it, until the English engineers gave up in despair, and reported that human ingenuity could not free the harbor from that danger. The British Cabinet then requested that the government of the United States would take the matter in hand, and it sent out a live Yankee, who effected the desired purpose in sixty days, under contract for fifty-nine thousand dollars. This achievement was looked upon with great surprise in England and probably led a member of Parliament to declare that the Ashburton treaty, negotiated about the same time, was a piece of over-reaching, as it had been negotiated in Washington with a live Yankee.

When Mr. Gowen reached Moscow last summer, to lay his proposals before the Russian government, he found the ground already covered with French and English engineers, some of whom had been there for months. He called upon Duke Constantine, laid before him the report of the English Engineers stating the removal of the Missouri from the harbor of Gibralter to be impossible, and Marcy's certificate that he had done it in sixty days, at a very low price. "You are just the man for me" said Constantine, and in twenty four hours the contract was signed, and our Yankee wagon on his way to Sebastopol to survey his ground. The Russian government placed a small steamer at his disposal, and showed him how the operation of sinking the ships had been done, and the Boston man said he guessed he could return pretty nearly half of them in good order, and clear away the remainder.

The London Times on Trade of the United States.

The London Times of January 10th has an article upon the trade of the United States, in which, after giving the figures recently published in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it says:

Now, even if we set aside for the moment the ties of consanguinity and common descent, together with the incessant intermixture of personal interests which emigration produces; the two communities thus situated present an aspect almost marvellous. What increases, too, the wonders of the view is the fact that scarcely any limit can be put to the expansion which this intercourse may yet receive. A glance at the map of the United States will show that scarcely one half the of territories of the Union is as yet brought under civilization. If the reader should wish to get some tangible idea of the scope thus left available for progress, let him take a district of which a good deal has been lately said and written—that of Kansas. Kansas is only one of the provinces into which the American Union has the privilege of expanding itself westward, indeed, it is not nearly so extensive as the conterminous territory of Nebraska. Yet, this Kansas—this debatable strip of land which slaveholders and Free Soilers are fighting for—is in itself as large as Great Britain and Ireland put together. What limits can be put to the productiveness of a country like this? As to corn and breadstuffs, it is said we take only beginning to discover the capabilities of the Northwestern provinces; and even with regard to cotton, an article of a much more excessional kind, prospects are now held out of an acceptable increase in the field of supply. No wonder then, that the relations of two such nations as Great Britain and America should find expressions in works for bridging the mighty ocean between them—works which in themselves partake of the character of prodigies. The steamers of the two countries have brought New York nearer London than Edinburgh was but a few generations ago, and the project for rendering this communication absolutely instantaneous is now assuming the appearance of reality and success. It is scarcely possible to repress astonishment at the amount of intercourse between this country and the States, even as it actually stands; what proportions it may acquire in a few short years; is a question to baffle all attempts at divination or conjecture.

Jefferson's Account of Patrick Henry.

Patrick Henry was originally a bar-keeper. He was married very young, and going into some business, on his own account was a bankrupt before the year was out. When I was about the age of fifteen, I left the school here, to go to the college at Williamsburgh. I stopped a few days at a friend's in the county of Louisa. There I first saw and became acquainted with Patrick Henry. Having spent the Christmas holidays there, I proceeded to Williamsbugh. Some questions arose about my admission, as my preparatory studies had not been pursued at the school connected with that institution. This delayed my admission about a fortnight, at which time Henry appeared in Williamsbugh, and applied for a license to practice law, having commenced the study of it at or subsequently to the time of my meeting him in Louisa. There were four examiners, Wythe, Pendleton, Peter Randolph, and John Randolph. Wythe and Pendleton at once rejected his application. The two Randolphs, by his importunity, were prevailed upon to sign the license; and having obtained their signatures, he applied again to Pendleton, and after much entreaty and many promises of future study, succeeded in obtaining his. He then turns out for a practicing lawyer. The first case which brought him into notice was a contested election, in which he appeared as council before a Committee of the House of Burgessos. His second was the Parsons cause, already well known. These and similar efforts soon obtained for him so much reputation, that he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was as well suited to the times, as any man ever was, and it is not now easy to say what we should have done without Patrick Henry. He was far before all in maintaining spirit in the Revolution. His influence was most extensive with the members from the upper counties, and his boldness and their votes overawed and controlled the more cool or the more timid aristocratic gentlemen of the lower part of the State. His eloquence was peculiar, if indeed it should be called eloquence, for it was impressive and sublime, beyound what can be imagined. Although it was difficult when he had spoken to tell what he had said, yet while he was speaking, it always seemed directly to the point. When he had spoken in opposition to my opinion, had produced a great effect, and I myself been highly delighted and moved, I have asked myself when he ceased, "What the devil has he said?" I could never answer the inquiry. His person was of full size, and his manner and voice free and manly. His utterance neither very fast nor very slow. His speeches generally short, from a quarter to a half an hour. His pronunciation was vulger and vicious, but it was forgotton while he was speaking.

He was a man of very little knowledge of any sort, he read nothing and had no books. Returning one November from Albemarle court, he borrowed of me Hume's Essays, in two volumes, saying he would have leisure in the Winter for reading. In the Spring he returned them, and declared he had not been able to go further than twenty or thirty pages in the first volume. He wrote almost nothing—he could not write. The resolutions of '75, which have been ascribed to him, have by many been supposed to have been written by Mr. Johnson, who acted as his second on that occasion; but if they were written by Henry himself, they are not such as to prove any power of composition. Neither in politics nor in his profession was he a man of business; he was a man for debate only. His biographer says that he read Plutarch every year. I doubt whether he ever read a volume of it in his life. His temper was excellent, and he generally observed decorum in debate. One one or two occasions I have seen him angry, and his anger was terrible those who witnessed it were not disposed to rouse it again. In his opinions he was yielding and practicable, and not disposed to differ from his friends. In private conversation he was agreeable and facetious, and, while in genteel society, appeared to undertand all the decencies and proprieties of it; but, in his heart, he preferred low society, and sought it as often as possible. He would hunt in the pine woods of Fluvana, with overseers, and people of that description, living in a camp for a fortnight at a time, without a change of raiment.—I have often been astonished at his command of proper language; how he attained a knowledge of it I never could find out, as he read so little, and conversed little with educated men. After all; it must be allowed that he was our leader in the measures of the Revolution, in Virginia. In that respect more was due to him than any other person. If we had not him we should probably have got on pretty well, as we did, by a number of men of nearly equal talents, but he left us all far behind. His biographer sent the sheets of his work to me as they were printed, and at the end asked my opinion. I told him it would be a question hereafter, whether his work should be placed on the shelf of history or panegyric. It is a poor book, written in bad taste, and gives so imperfect an idea of Patrick Henry, that it seems intended to show off the writer more than the subject of the work.

Who will be President in 1960?

Will the boys of our city read, and attentively consider the following facts, while they each inquire what honorable pursuit they shall engage in, in order to rise to the elevated position here indicated.

A cotemporary says that the boy is now living who will be President of the Republic in 1900. What his name is or where he resides, he does not stop to inform us.—He may at this moment be gathering pumpkins in Oregon, or peddling pop-corn about Troy. Daniel Webster once made "a new suit of satinet" by selling catfish at a shilling a string. Wherever he may be all unconscious of his high destiny, he feels the divinity that stirs within him, and grasps his book thirsting for knowledge. His parents as they answer his endless queries, rejoice at his developing intellect, yet little dream that his will be a great name among men, known wide as the world.

Or, perchance the hard hand of poverty, or the cold hand of orphanage, are moulding and training him for the patient effort, that self-reliance and resolute will, that fit him for the great achievements. He must pass through the school that prepares him for his high career. In his youth many a trial and wrong must break him to the hardness of life. In his manhood many hardships must be endured, many obstacles overcome, and rivals outstripped in the race; the voice of envy and detraction despised; and hatred and malice defied.

Through such a school and training the President of 1900 will doubtless come, and is now coming. But from what condition in life, or from what part of our broad land no one can predict or know, but, Providence, who presides over the destinies of all nations.—*Rochester American*

THE MINNESOTA BILL

Messrs. Purviance, of Butler, Kunkle, of Dauphin, and others, having voted against the Bill providing for the admission of Minnesota as a State into the Union, it is right and proper, as they have been called to account for that vote by the New York *Tribune*, that the reasons which influenced them should be known to the public. They are such we are sure, every *American* will approve; and may be gathered from a letter published by Mr. Purviance, the material part of which we annex:

My first objection was to the boundary. The lines of division being North and south, gives to the State admitted the advantage of an entire eastern boundary, or nearly so, upon the Mississippi and Lake Superior, throwing the newly formed Territory of Dacotah far back into the forest, where it will be likely to remain for forty years before becoming a State. A line run east and west would have given us the new State of Minnesota now, and within five years a new State immediately north, we'd have bounded both on the east by the Mississippi and Lake Superior, and on the west by the Missouri; and would, most unquestionably, have equalized the advantages of lake and river navigation to all the inhabitants of the Territory of Minnesota.

My second objection was to the clause which admits a foreigner to have a vote and hold office without being naturalized, which I consider a virtual repeal of the present naturalization law. The bill was reported directly from the Committee to the House, and put upon its passage under the previous question, and all attempts to amend it, simply by inserting the words "citizens of the United States," were refused under the operation of this gag rule. In my judgement irreparable injury has been done to the cause of Freedom by the unnatural division of the Territory, which, while it may enhance the value of property in the hands of *speculators*, will greatly retard the general prosperity of the whole Territory and postpone the admission into the Union for years to come, of another flourishing free State. Had the bill, in its present shape, been defeated, and the friends of Freedom acted in concert, a new bill could have been forth-with framed, and reported and passed, dividing the Territory by an east and west line, whereby two new Free States, instead of but one, would have been added to the Union, the one now, and the other within five years, and the other objectionable feature could have been stricken out, as it was in the Oregon bill, which was allowed to go to the Committee of the Whole, while the Minnesota bill was kept in the House, under the control of the previous question, where all our efforts to amend were fruitless.

The editor of the Christian Advocate gives the following graphic description of an alarm which he together with other passengers received in crossing a Texas bar in a storm.

But we had not crossed the bar until another terrible Norther came up, making it necessary to lie at anchor for the most of the night. Towards day, the Captain again got up steam, and made sail, and about sunrise we approached Matagorda Bay. The flag was up, signifying that there was water enough to cross. The storm, however, might have disinclined the Captain to risk it, had he not had the prospect of lying outside another forty-eight hours. So he resolved to make the attempt. The first wave that struck the ship produced an awful shock to the human. The waves broke into the ladies' cabin forward, and poured a flood of water across the ship through the doors on each side. The ladies, most of them, were dashed, without warning, out of their berths, and their state-rooms flooded with water. The waves even broke over the upper deck, and poured into the gentlemen's state-rooms. The rolling and pitching of the ship was beyond anything we have ever felt. In a moment or two more she was plainly heard and felt to strike the bottom. The ladies perfectly frantic with fright, poured out of their state-rooms in their night clothes, and gathering their friends in the embrace of despair, sent up such a heart breaking wail as our ears never before heard; and God grant that we may never be so unfortunate as to hear it again. The gentlemen in the cabin, though thoroughly alarmed themselves, did every thing in their power to quiet them. Soon the ship struck again, and then again and again. Once she staggered, stopped, and seemed to have given up the struggle. Had she at that moment, by any failure in the machinery, lost her headway, we must all have been lost. When she would rise to a fearful height on the top of a wave, and begin to come down, the disposition, in anticipation of her striking the bottom, to shut the eyes fast, and grit the teeth hard, was irresistable. Once when she struck, she appeared as if she would part amid-ships. The probability of a watery grave became imminent; and it behooved us to become reconciled to a hasty and unexpected farewell to life, and to commend our souls to Him who was merciful to the soul of the dying thief on the cross. O the inestimable value of the "precious faith" of the gospel in such an hour!

At last the joyful cry rang back, "all right, she's over!" It was caught and repeated throughout the vessel, accompanied by many a hearty exclamation of gratitude. But as we were delayed in our trip, so we are delayed in our correspondence, for want of room.

Ladies! Don't read this.

A "Disbanded Volintair," stopping a few days at the "Sent Nicholas Hotel" writes to the editor of the Sunday Times concerning the present fashions of the "wimmen," as follows:

"When I foot it throo Broadway, or take a buss up or down that interesting bollward, I allus thank Providence that when I writ to you, from California, for a helpmeet, you dident fulfil the order. Ide sooner marry a dry goods winder, a jewelry store, and a cooperin establishment, than one of them mixtures of figured satan, diamond rings, and waibone; you call a fashionable bell. Somewhars in every circumference of silk, velvet and cetery, that riggles along Broadway, thars allus a woman I spose; but how much of the heller is filled in with meat, and how much is gammon the nider spectator ken never no. A poor fellow marry a site, and find, when it comes to the *pint*, that he has nuthen in his arms but a regular anatomy.

Ef men is gay deseevers, wot's to be said of a female that dresses for a hundred and forty weight, but hasent reely as much fat on her as would grease a griddle—all the apperient plumpness consisting of cotton and waibone. Ime told that hoops is beginning to be made with jints so that at the theaturs and concerts, a fashionable lady can shut up skorts like a parsol, and give the crowd a chance. This will be a partikler blessing to the mail race, speshly in stage. Ef all the world was actilly a stage, as has been fablushly asserted, it wouldent nor'n accommydate all the fashfashionable wimmin in thare present habiliments; the ruffer sect would hev to take a deck passage on the ruff of the vehickel."

"Mother I should not be surprised if our Susan got choked some day.'

"Why, my son?"

"Because her beau twisted his arm around her neck the other night, and if she had not kissed him he would have strangled her, besides mother, he sits by her and whispers to her and he hugs her."

"Why, Edward, Susan does not suffer that, does she?"

"*Suffer* that—golly! she loves it."

California is becoming celebrated for her dairy products. Butter and cheese are [illegible]

Agricultural Column.

[From the Farm Journal.]

COOKED FOOD FOR CATTLE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is surprising how little attention has been given by farmers to the relative value of cooked and raw food for their stock. There is scarcely any subject of greater importance to them, and yet scarcely one which has attracted so little of their attention.

It is a conceded fact that the quality of almost every kind of vegetable food may be greatly improved by first subjecting it to the process of boiling or steaming. Boiling removes the indigestibility of many vegetables. The minute particles of which they are composed are seperated by the process. This seperation naturally causes the presentation of a larger amount of surface to the action of the juices of the stomach, which can tend only to the benefit of the animal.

It is said, and almost every day's experience sustains it, that cooked food gains largely in point of nutrition. Unless this were the case it would be poor economy to incur the expense and trouble of cooking food for stock, and even human beings might advantageously dispense with this troublesome and expensive part of household economy. We all know that many articles which are unpalatable, and decidedly nauterious, when subjected to the action of boiling water, become not only palatable but nutritive in the highest degree. Raw potatoes furnish but a sorry article of diet, but who is not prepared to endorse the good qualities of well boiled or roasted ones. Many other vegetables might be instanced whose value for human food is immensely improved by the process of cooking. Why should not this improvement be applied as well to the animals.

In many instances the inattention to this subject has resulted not from a want of disposition to improve upon old plans, but from a want of knowledge that such great results were of such easy attainment. There are many farmers who would at once adopt the system of giving their stock cooked food, were they but aware of the fact, that by so doing they would greatly economize it; while others who are not aware of its advantages do not pursue it, because of the difficulty of procuring the necessary apparatus. For the first of the difficulties there is no other remedy than for the unenlightened man to seek the necessary information. He will find it in any well conducted agricultural periodical.—For the second, I presume it will not be out of place to state that for several years I have used one of Mott's patent boilers, and take great pleasure in recommending it to such as are in search of a really good article—an article in fact, which no farmer should be without, even if he does not cook the food for his stock.

A word more and I have done. When animals grow old, and their teeth decay, soft food is absolutely essential to them. Not having the means for masticating hard substances they are compelled to assist nature. How is this done? Generally by the use of food which has previously been softened by boiling or some other process of cooking. Now Messrs. Editors, animals grow old, and their teeth decay. Is it any less necessary to their comfort and improvement that their food should be so prepared as to to correct this difficulty, than it is in the case of a human being? Perfect mastication is an indispensable requisite of perfect digestion, and perfect digestion is one of the highest and most desirable objects which can be sought or attained by the stock farmer.

A writer upon this subject says:

"It is well known that in the case of cattle there is frequently difficulty of dentition, causing feverishness, loss of appetite and diarrhœa. When such is the case and the gums of the animal become either inflamed or ulcerated, mastication is seriously and ruinously interfered with, digestion is of course but imperfectly performed, and the diseases above named are the result. Boiled food would obviate this difficulty to a very great extent. The same reasoning will apply with equal cogency to animals of all ages, but especially to those considerably advanced, whose teeth have suffered from natural decay or accidental causes. For if the food of which an animal partakes is thoroughly digested it is more readily assimilated, and consequently much more efficacious in promoting its health and vigor."

With these facts before us, it is submitted whether it is not true economy to give our stock boiled food. I have tried it, and like it so well that I shall continue it.

J. J. B.

If you would fatten your cattle profitably and well, give them plenty of good wholesome air, plenty of rest, a nice clean resting place, do not disturb the natural quiet state of their minds, and finally, give them plenty of good nutritous food, properly prepared. If you feed grain, let it be crushed and cooked; if hay or fodder, let it be cut.

The temperament of animals is always shown by their color. An animal of different colors always possesses superiorty of temperament.

The best plan to make cattle quiet and jumping, is to have a very fine feed just on the other side of a very poor fence.

Keep the legs of your horses clean—dirt is productive of disease.

Sheep when fattening should not be fed oftener than three times a day—namely, when day has fairly dawned, at noon, and an hour before sunset.

Towels wrung out of hot water and applied to the forehead, in cases of neuralgic headache, will, it is said, afford much relief.

The Patent Office has received some elegant specimens of "Malaga Grapes," from California. It is believed that these grapes can be be supplied at a cheaper rate from California, than from Malaga.