The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII—NO 13. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1857. ESTABLISHED 1819.

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'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 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 B. Anderson.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn.
Commissioners—William P Phillips, Philip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland.
Clerk to Commissioners—A B Moore.
Court Crier—Wm Shrodes.
Auditors—Thomas Boggs, James W Pander, John R Fakin.
Poor House Directors—William Edgar, Robt Porter, William Barnes.
Trustees of Academy—Thos. Cunningham, John A M'Gill, Jos. R Dickson, Wm Davidson, D M'Gregor, John Murray, Charles B Maclay.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

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

In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of James Lake, dec'd.

And now, Sept. 14th, 1856, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of James Lake, late of Greene township, in said county, dec'd, viz: Rachel, intermarried with Martin Fogler, now a widow, residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., Lavina, intermarried with Saluh Perkins, now a widow, residing in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., Mary, intermarried with Jacob Arms, the said Mary is since deceased, leaving issue, two children, James and Mary Ellen, minors, under the age of fourteen years, residing in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., John Lake, who resides in Washington county Ohio, James Lake, residing in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., Minerva, intermarried with David Hays, residing in Greene tp., in said county, Ellen, intermarried with Joseph Hadley, residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., Thomas J. Lake who resides in Georgetown, Beaver county, Dewitt Clinton, residing in Georgetown, Beaver county, and William W., residing in Georgetown aforesaid, and all others interested, to show cause why an inquestion make partition of the real estate of said deceased, should not be awarded at the next term of said Court, to be held on the third Monday of November next. A true copy of Rule,

Attest: WM. K. BODEN, Clk.
Jan 7 1857

T. J. CHANDLER.....M. B. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to fourteen inserted in gold or silver plate—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha base.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. We invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.
Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856-6 m.

W. P. MARSHALL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS

Have now on offer at their Store Room No. 71, Third St. Pittsburgh, Pa.,

A new stock of parlor, hall, dining room, chamber and office paper, also assembly and satin, gilt and panel decorations, wood and marble imitations; together with everything in the line of paper hangings. Also a large stock of window shades, to which the attention of country dealers is directed. Special inducements offered to cash buyers. sept 24 1856

Notice.

Is hereby given, that the following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Beaver, applications for license, which will be presented to said court and heard on Wednesday the 11th day of March next.

Tavern—M. Camp, Rochester borough J. Bean, Roch. D. Johnson, Big Beaver, J. Darling, New Brighton T. Barton, do J. M'Donald, Hopewell township. John Clarke, Beaver Borough.

Eating Houses—S Johnston, Rochester J. M'Kee, do.

Feb. 18. WM. K. BODEN, Clk.

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

The great secret in selling goods consists in having the right kind at the right time and right prices. 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 at 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.

All 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

HEAVY Overcoats, Pants and Vests, for sale at the Shoe store of

Barnes & Kinemon,
Bryson's Row, Bridgewater.

BEAVER ARGUS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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.

For the Beaver Argus.

To Miss Hannah Maria Reno.

On reading "God Sends Angels."

As sighs the wind through Fara's lonely halls
Waking the echoes that so long had slept;
So thro' the chambers of my silent soul,
Thy song hath sung in sadness at thy call,
The loved of other years, who banquetted
In purple draped chambers, hung by Hope
Have come again, but from the tomb they come,
Clothed in sepulchral robes, a pallid band;
When festal lights are gone, and memory holds
Alone her lamp to light the shadowy dead.

Each human heart
Hath in its depths a fountain, where it drinks
In secret, sweet or bitter waters—Marah mine,
May thine, fair Minstrel, be as Nilus sweet,
And thy young heart the Delta where may bloom,
Fed by its dew the fruits of coming years—
Song is within thee, may it be a gift
To thee divine, nor may thy maiden harp
Be hung with Cypress—may the Bay-leaf bind
Thy brow, and be unfading as thy mind.

But sleep not now, now is the time for speed,
The Olympian runner sees afar the goal,
But slackens not his step, then labor on—
Now must thy spirit like a sovereign keep
Watch o'er the forces of thy people's brain;
See that thou train them right; unruly thoughts
Must into line. Arrange thy cohorts well,
And marshal them for battle, for the fight
Of mind with dulness maketh many a foe;
All must be there, a discipline, a place—
Let cautious judgment keep the hosts of thought
And win for thee the tribute of a name.

This is no schoolboy's task to learn by rote—
I would that I could aid thee, but I faint
Even at the door of Poesy's holy fane,
Whose base is earth, whose summits in the sky,
An humble worshipper, the porch I tread,
Within abide the long "Immortal Dead."
Be thou a Phythia, may they thee inspire,
Speak in thy song, and breathe upon thy Lyre.

ADRIAN BARCLAY.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1857.

[Published by Request.]

The following beautiful poem, by Mrs. Howe, the gifted authoress of "Passion Flowers," seems the genuine utterance of a woman's soul. Earnest, tender, sadly sweet. There is truth in it that many wives and mothers will feel, as their hearts go back with their memory to the radiant days when the poesy of their lives was lived, when a voice was in their ears, whose singular, never forgotten music echoes and re-echoes the love it spoke of in the long-ago, to their holiest thoughts and fairest dreams:

When first we love, you know, we seldom wed,
Time rules us all—and life, indeed, is not
The thing we planned it out we hope was dead;
And then, we women cannot choose our lot.

Much must be borne, which it is hard to bear,
Much given away which it were sweet to keep,
God help us all! who need, indeed, His care;
And yet I know the Shepherd loves his sheep.

My little boy begins to babble now
Upon my knee his earliest prayer;
He has his father's eager eyes I know
And, they say, too, his mother's sunny hair.

But when he sleeps and smiles upon my knee,
And I can feel his light breath come and go,
I think of one—Heaven help and pity me—
Who loved me, and whom I loved long ago.

Who might have been—ah, what I dare not think!
We all are changed, God judges for us best,
God help us do our duty, and not shrink,
And trust in Heaven humbly for the rest.

But blame us women not, if some appear
Too cold at times; and some too gay and light,
Some griefs gnaw deep; some woes are hard to bear.

Who knows the past? And who can judge us right?

Ah, were we judged by what we might have been,
And not by what we are, too apt to fall!
My little child—he sleeps and smiles between
These thoughts and me. In Heaven we shall know all.

Singular Case of Marriage.

A correspondent of the Abingdon Virginian, writing from Marion, Smythe county, relates a singular case of marriage.—He says:

"We have, within half a mile of this place, an individual who has remained in one position (flat on his back) for sixteen years, or more. His joints are as stiff as though he never had any. He can move his head slightly, can move his hands a little, is unable to eat a single mouthful unless put into his mouth by another person; is fat very hearty and cheerful; and, is raising a family of children. The clergyman, who married this man, said he had some scruples about it, until he had a long conversation with both the parties. He saw they were bent on being married.

The young lady stood by the bed of the groom, (she could not take his hand, for he could not reach it out) and they were made one.'

Inaugural Address of James Buchanan.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States; and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend, the Constitution of the United States. In entering upon this great office I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony, the ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the interest with which for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation.

Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the government except the desire, ably, and faithfully, to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance, but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided and all was calm. The voice of the majority speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution was heard and instant submission followed.

Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self government. What a happy conception, then was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority shall govern in the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories. Congress is neither to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, and besides it is a judicial question which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever it may be, though it has been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a Constitution with the view to its admission as a State into the Union; but be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensible duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign influence to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty, a principle as ancient as free government itself, everything of a practical value has been decided and no other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that under the Constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists.—May we not then hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of our country will speedily become extinct. Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance.

Throughout the whole progress of this agitation which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, while it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and endangered the very existence of the Union, nor has the danger yet entirely ceased.—Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people.

The political subjects, which a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But this question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than any mere political question, because should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event no form of government, however admissible in itself—however productive of material benefits—can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union loving man therefore exert his best influence to suppress the agitation which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object. It is an evil of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union.

Recent estimates have been presented as to the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution; of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections; even descending to this low and narrow view of the subject question. All such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive country, such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on the noble rivers and arms of the sea which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by geographical lines of jealous and hostile States and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion, to every portion of the confederacy, to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West.—These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental by its example in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving government free from the taint of even suspicion of corruption—Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics, and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever. Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain the public money. Party, through its official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The national mode of relief from embarrassment, is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as for the defense of our extended sea coast.

It is beyond all question the true principle, that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people, than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the government. To reach this, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has been accomplished in such a manner to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defense of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefiting favorite corporations, individuals or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

But the squandering of public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of the public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the Public Lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiled from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country.—They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled under the constitution and laws to be placed on a perfect equality with native born citizens, and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The Federal Constitution is a grant from the States, to Congress, of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant shall be liberally and strictly constructed, has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation has convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is the only true, as well as the only theory of the constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, they have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced if this were the occasion; neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for the successful administration of the government, both in peace or in war, have been granted, either in express terms or by the plainest implication. Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear, that under the war making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union against any foreign invasion.

Under the Constitution Congress has power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy and to call forth the militia to repel invasion. Thus endowed, in an ample manner, with a war making power, the corresponding duty is required that the United States shall protect each of the States against invasion. How is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of military roads through the territories of the United States over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader. In case of a war with a naval power stronger than our own we should have no other available access to the Pacific Coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceal it.

The Constitution has expressly required Congress to protect all the States. It should not deny to them by any fair construction the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the Government, ever since its origin has been in the constant practice of constructing Military Roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by neglect or refusal to provide for them in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion. I forbear, for the present, from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe the many difficulties in the way which now appear formidable, will, in a great degree vanish, as soon as the nearest and best route shall be satisfactorily ascertained.

It may be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remarks as to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles approved by our own experience from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interest, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation.

To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations and require justice from them in return.—It is our glory that while other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisition from Mexico forms no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we shall, in the future, acquire no territory unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain of the progress of events. We shall still further extend our possessions.

Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people, under the protection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy.—Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, March 4.

Maidens, Beware.

Madame M——, a celebrated beauty, had the habit of whitewashing herself, so to speak, from the soles of her feet to the roots of her hair. One day she discovered that certain pimples, like a group of little volcanoes, were piercing the thick crust of dead white, and threatening to cover her arms with pathological arabesques. Under the advice of a physician, she ordered a medicated bath, and with the hesitation of a woman of delicate nerves, she plunged therein her beautiful person. Hardly had that adorable plaster cast disappeared to the neck in the sulphurous wave, when suddenly, from head to heel, the whiteness of milk changed to the bronzed blackness of an Ethiopian. You would have declared her a negress badly whitened, or a white dame attacked with extraordinary cholera symptoms. The last supposition prevailed, and the physician, called in haste, laughed immoderately. "Madame," said he, "you are not ill; you are a chemical product. You are no longer a woman; you are a sulphuret. It is not now a question of medical treatment, but of simple chemical reaction. I shall analyze you. I shall submit you to a bath of sulphuric acid diluted with water. The acid diluted, will have the honor to combine with you—will take up the sulphur and the metal—will produce a sulphate—and we shall find, as a precipitate, a very pretty woman."

Snowy Dianas, let this serve you as a lesson. Never use a white powder which has a metallic base.—[Courier des Etats Unis.

Sensible and True

The occasional correspondent of the New York Tribune at Washington, who subscribes himself J. S. P. is Mr. Pike, a most accomplished scholar and gentleman, and formerly a member of Congress from one of the New England States. His views in reference to the present state of our government, and the position which it has taken in regard to slavery have great weight to our mind and are expressed concisely in the following letter:

This policy of planting the Federal Government on the side of an open, undisguised, entire devotion to the interests of Slavery, and demanding conformity thereto of all participants in the administration has been gradually forcing its way through reeds and bulrushes, through fogs and murkey darkness, its existence doubted and denied whether partisan interest required the denial, until, at last, the policy bursts upon the country, and upon the world, in the Inagural of Mr. Buchanan and in the coming decision of the Supreme Court upon the right of Congress to restrict Slavery in the Territories, with a distinctness and clearness as impressive and alarming as it is vivid. It is the closing in of an Arctic night in our history. It is the swinging to of the iron door of a political Bastille upon the principles and the aims of the founders of this Government.—But that night will end, that door will be opened.

We said, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed, "The revolution is accomplished, and Slavery is king." We point to Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural, and the coming decision of the Supreme Court, as the emphatic coronation of that power. The lesson of to-day is, that triumph must be triumphed over, that crown must be torn from that brow. But it will take something beside sentimental. Abolitionism, something beyond the scope of party discriminations, looking primarily to the preservation of the Union, to do it.—What that something is cannot be spoken into form by a single man. Its essence is the spirit of determined resistance of political usurpation.

Let it be everywhere understood that the oligarchs have at length fully emerged from all obscurity as to their policy and designs, and now stand forth before the world in the person of Mr. Buchanan and in the decision of the Supreme Court, proclaiming that hereafter the fundamental rule of the Federal Government shall be, "No Freedom outside the Free States."

There is thus nothing left for the people of the Free States but to confront and break down this insulting domination over their rights and their interests, or ingloriously succumb to their conquerors in imbecile pusillanimity. The only question left for consideration of those who do not intend to recognise the legitimacy of this revolution in the administration of the Federal Constitution is, what is the true mode of resisting it? In what way shall the Free States extricate themselves from this conquest over them? How shall they throw off the foisted infamy of a Union and Government forcibly converted to the uses of human slavery, and wielded with a determined purpose of politically debauching the Northern masses, crushing the principles and the instincts of Freedom, and quelling all opposition of its sway? A Government, too, whose original purposes in behalf of freedom have been openly subverted in order to do this, and which exhibits the spectacle of a total abrogation of all the lofty and benevolent designs of its founders.

A greater and more serious question was never propounded in the whole course of our history than this. Upon its solution hang results of momentous importance.—For no political calm, and no personal indifference, can lessen the magnitude of the fact that the people of the Free States have now to decide whether they will consent that the Federal Government shall be made a gigantic engine for the spread and perpetuation of African Slavery all over the North American Continent, or whether they unite together to frustrate this ruinous and guilty purpose, regardless of consequences.

Dr. Kane's Dog.

The Arctic dog brought home by Dr. Kane has strayed away off in Allegany.—He has become the property of James McArther, timber dealer, in Oramel. The recently cold weather has kept this large, black, shaggy animal in high spirits.—When they take him into the forest among the timber-hewers, where he can do no harm, and remove his muzzle, he cuts all sorts of pranks, seeking the deepest drifts, and actually burying himself for delight; you can see the dry snow move; but no semblance of a dog, till on a sudden out he pops, giving his hairy fleece a tremendous shake and away he runs for another dive. Mr. McArther calls him 'Es-ki-mo,' (Esquimaux,) not a very smooth name, but characteristic.

To look 'Esk' fair in the face, you see almost a likeness of a black bear, though his eyes are rather languid. His long, soft, shaggy covering is nearly equal to oulk to his body. When left to run at large in the village, he wears a muzzle to prevent his destroying the pigs and chickens.—*Newark (New Jersey) Advertiser.*

Kissing a Bachelor.

A correspondent relates the following incident:

"We have a friend—a bachelor friend—very fond of the society of the ladies, but extremely modest and diffident withal. A few evenings since he went to make a call upon an acquaintance who had recently taken to himself a wife, young and beautiful, and, as a matter of course, overflowing with affection for her husband. Now, this lovely wife of a week, like all other wives, could scarcely survive the brief absence of her husband for the discharge of his business, and always upon his return met him upon the threshold, and smothered him with kisses. It so happened, when our friend called, that her husband was absent, but was momentarily expected by the fond and anxious wife. She heard his foot fall upon the step, and, supposing it to be her husband, rushed forth to meet him; and he had scarcely laid his hand upon the bell-pull before the door flew open and his next was encircled by a pair of white arms, and burning kisses fell thick and fast upon his lips and cheeks, when a full and throbbing breast was strained to his. Here was a trying situation for a diffident man, and our friend came near fainting on the spot; but, fortunately, the lady discovered her mistake in season to prevent such a melancholy event, and he escaped from the house more dead than alive. The last that we saw of him, he was leaning against a tree, fanning himself with his sombrero, in order to recover strength to regain his feelings."

Agricultural Column.

JUDGING OF HORSES AGE BY HIS TEETH.

There are no certain marks by which we can judge truly of the age of a horse but his teeth; and these only for a certain time; after that time there is no mark to be depended upon, but we may form a good guess by the front teeth of his upper jaw until he is about twelve or thirteen; especially if we take into consideration the countenance of the horse, with some other marks which we shall point out. A horse has forty teeth, twenty-three called grinders, from which we learn nothing of his age; then six above and as many below, in the forepart of his mouth, called gatherers or cutting teeth, and if is from these we know his age; then four tushes, two above and two below, sometimes many teeth, making in all forty. Mares usually have no tushes—their teeth are in all, therefore, only thirty-six. When a colt is foaled, he has no teeth in the front of his mouth. In a few days, two above and two below make their appearance. Soon after these, four others appear; after these, it is usually three or four months before the corner teeth make their appearance. These twelve colt's teeth in the front of the mouth continue without alteration till the colt is two years and a half old. He then begins to lose his colt's teeth for permanent ones sooner or later, according to the manner in which he has been fed.

As it is from the front teeth of the lower jaw a horse's age is known, until he is in his eighth year, it is to those we shall confine our attention. At about two years and a-half old, he sheds the two middle teeth of the six: (as these teeth are first in the colt's mouth, so are they first to disappear;) these are succeeded by two permanent or horse teeth, stronger, of heavier color, and grooved or fluted from top to bottom, with a black cavity in the centre. He is now rising three.

His mouth continues thus till some time in the latter part of the fourth year, when the same process takes place with the teeth on each side of the two in the centre; so that at four years old he becomes possessed of four horse teeth in the middle, with their natural black marks in the centre, and one colt's tooth only on each side.

The next he sheds are the two remaining or corner teeth. When he has got the successors to these, his mouth is full. He is then called a horse, five years old; he has the black mark now in all the six front teeth.

During the course of this year, the tusks situated beyond the corner teeth, upon the bars, appear; he is now five years old, and through the whole of the year is "rising six,"—we say, "he will be six years old next grass." Some time in the last six months of the sixth year, the black cavities of the two middle teeth are gradually filled up; and when he is turned six years old, they are nearly or quite smooth upon the surface. In the latter part of the seventh year, when the horse is termed "six off," six past, or rising seven, the teeth on each side of the two centre ones become gradually possessed of the same appearance; and when he is seven years old, the two outside or corner teeth only are marked with the black cavity.

After this period, the horse is said to be aged; and from this time to the completion of his eighth year, the mark in the corner teeth continue gradually to disappear, till it is quite gone, when the age by the teeth is no longer known.—He is now "past the mark of the mouth."

After this period, you may judge of the age by the marks or cavities in in the upper teeth. At about ten, the two front teeth have lost their marks; the two next them have but little left, but in the corner teeth these marks may be readily seen; these gradually wear out, and during the twelfth year are quite erased. The tushes, like the teeth, are gradualy changing their appearance; they are small, sharp, and shell-like at first, and are grooved on their inner surface; they gradually become larger and longer; the concavities or grooves on their insides also lessen; and, at about eight, they are nearly lost. At about eleven and a-half or twelve, the inside of the tush begins to approach towards a round form, and after becomes quite round; they are then blunt at the top, and of a yellowish brown color. The teeth of horses, as they advance in years, appear longer; from the gums shrinking from them they get more oblique in their position; they also acquire a much darker color.—Horse-dealers are said to practice numerous artifices in order to deceive their customers with respect to their horses' ages.

You may likewise compare them with the state of the tushes. They also knock out the corner teeth of four year olds, to make them appear five; for when these are removed they are soon succeeded by horse teeth.—*Ohio Cultivator.*