

# The Beaver County Argus.

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## BEAVER ARGUS.

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### YOUNG & GAIN.

An old man sits in a high back chair  
Before an open door,  
While the sun of a summer afternoon  
Falls hot across the floor,  
And the drowsy click of an ancient clock  
Has notched the hour of four:

A breeze blows in and a breeze blows out  
From the scented summer air,  
And it flutters now on his wrinkled brow,  
And now his hair,  
And the leader of his eye droops down,  
And he sleeps in his high back chair.

The old man sleeps, and the old man dreams,  
His head drops on his breast,  
His hands relax their feeble hold,  
And fall to his lap in rest:  
The old man sleeps, and in sleep he dreams,  
And in dream-again is blest.

The years unfold their fearful scroll,  
He is a child again,  
A mother's voice rings in his ear,  
And now his brain,  
He chases gaily butterflies  
Far down the rolling plain.

He picks the wild rose in the woods,  
And gathers gladioli,  
And holds the golden butter cups  
Beneath his sister's chin;  
And angels in the meadow brook  
With a bent and naked pin.

He litters down the grassy lane,  
And by the brimming pool,  
And a high escape his parted lips,  
As he hears the bell for school;  
And he wishes it were not nine o'clock  
And the morning never were full.

A mother's hand is pressed on his head,  
Her kiss is on his brow--  
A summer breeze blows at the door,  
With the toss of a leafy bough,  
A boy is a white-haired man again,  
And his eyes are tear filled now.

### LETTER FROM MINNESOTA.

Young America city is the name of a town which was laid out in the month of September, 1856, by R. M. Keeney, formerly of Beaver County, and James Shuman, of New York. It is one of those emporia towns which are so numerous in Minnesota Territory; which are a wilderness to-day and a city to-morrow. It is in Beaver County, and is located on the road leading from St. Paul to Glenwood, by way of St. James, Shakopee and Waverly, about midway between Carver and Glenwood, and on one of the numerous lakes which form the principal features of the country in this interesting section of the country. The town is surrounded by a beautiful grove, and has the advantages of abundant supply of timber and good water. County roads connect it with Shakopee, Carver City and Glenwood, and a Territorial road has been surveyed from Minneapolis to Fort Riggely, which touches the town site, at a distance of thirty miles from Minneapolis. This town possesses many advantages which recommend it to the settlers, and will, no doubt, reap a plentiful harvest from the Spring emigration. The pioneers here have now one of the best steam saw mills in the Territory, in operation, at this point, and situated in it is the midst of the heavy timber, familiarly known as the "big woods," is capable of supplying the town and country with lumber for building purposes. It contains now, brick, shingles, houses and stores, a blacksmith shop, and a Post Office, with a daily mail. Vegetables are being made to great advantage, and a good store of them, as well as the Spring crops. Wages for mechanics vary from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day; and laborers easily obtain from 10 to 25 dollars per month. Carver city is its nearest shipping point. Methodist preaching is had once in every two weeks. Fish of the finest quality abound in the surrounding lakes. Lots range from five to fifty dollars; while many are given to those who will improve them immediately. Great inducements are held out by the proprietors for mechanics and merchants who desire a location in the west. The claims adjacent to this beautiful town are being rapidly taken up, for to the farmer the land has only to be seen to be admired; and it is unsurpassed in the Territory for productiveness. Good health is certain to the settler, and wealth is possible to every one. A printer who could take charge of a small sheet would find it to his advantage to make his way to this place. Efforts are being made by the proprietors to obtain the county seat, and they feel sanguine of the result.

This (the Dred Scott decision) is an end of the Free Soil party--Erie Over-seer.  
Yes, the butt end--(Warren Hall).  
Our idea exactly. It will butt the "brains" out of the Democratic party, unless its leaders, repudiate the decision, of which there is not the slightest probability. (Frederica Censor).

Jessie Fremont, the accomplished woman whom so many thousands people voted last fall to make the lady of the White House, was married yesterday at her seat among a group of ladies who were learning how to use the sewing machine. (N. Y. Times).

## EDUCATION.

Speech by J. Whitman, delivered at an Exhibition in School House No 11, near Tp. Beaver County.

Ladies and gentlemen--It has been said by an ancient philosopher, that the proper study of mankind is man. And as the mind is the most important ingredient of this human composition, this stupendous whole, this inexplicable enigma, or that part of man at least, with which education is particularly concerned, we have, therefore, chosen it for the subject of a few remarks upon the present occasion.

Let us observe in the first place then that education consists not in a number of abstract truths that we may have treasured up in our minds or the knowledge we may have acquired of a particular science or collection of sciences; but in drawing out a developing of the mind itself. It therefore strengthens the powers and faculties of the mind, and enables man to take an enlightened view of the objects with which he is surrounded, to become acquainted with their various properties and uses, to compare the truths he is in possession of, and to arrange and classify them systematically, thus enabling him to trace effects from their causes, and causes from their effects. Therefore when we look around upon the world of science from which we have to draw our stock of truths, the minds working material, we are impressed with the belief, that of all the human sciences, that concerning man is most worthy of man, and is the most necessary part of knowledge.

We are placed in this world surrounded with a variety of objects, we have powers and faculties fitted to deal with them, and are happy or miserable in proportion as we know how to frame correct judgment of things, and shape our actions agreeably to the circumstances in which we are placed, no knowledge therefore, is more important than that which introduces us to a knowledge of ourselves. Hereby we become acquainted with the extent and capacity of the human mind, and learning what things are suited to, and how it must proceed in order to compass its ends, we learn by degrees that justness of understanding, which is the great perfection of a rational being. If we look attentively into things and survey them in their full extent, we see them rising one above another in various degrees of eminence. Among the inanimate parts of matter some exhibit nothing worthy of our attention; their parts seem as if were jumbled together by mere chance, nor can we discover any beauty, order, or regularity, in their composition, in others, we see the finest arrangement, and a certain elegance of construction that makes us ascribe to them a notion of worth and excellence. For instance, the metals and precious stones, are conceived as far surpassing the unformed masses of earth that lies everywhere exposed to view, and if we trace nature outward, and follow her, through the vegetable and animal kingdoms, we find still multiplying her perfections, and rising by a gradual gradation from mere mechanism to perception, and from perception through all its various degrees to reason and understanding. But though reason be the boundary by which man is distinguished from the other creatures with which he is surrounded, yet we are far from finding it the same in all. Nor can this inequality be wholly ascribed to the original work of men's minds, or the difference of their natural endowments. For if we cast our eyes over the nations of the earth, we see some overrun with ignorance and barbarity, while others flourish in learning and the sciences. And what is yet more remarkable the same people have different ages, been distinguished by their different characters. It is therefore, their culture, and a due application of the powers of mind that we increase their capacities, and bring human reason to perfection. Wherever this method is followed knowledge, and strength of understanding never fail to ensue. Where it is neglected, we remain in ignorance of our own worth and of the latent qualities of the soul by which she is fitted to view this vast fabric of the world to scan the heavens, and reach into the causes of things that lie buried in darkness and obscurity. Education, therefore strengthens the powers and faculties of the mind, and enables us to conduct our thoughts so as to arrive at truth and avoid error. It renders us capable of building up a discerning upon another, and by preserving the chain of reasoning uniform and unbroken to trace the relations of things through their various mazes and windings and at last exhibit them to the views of the soul with all the advantages of light and conviction. Let us observe further, that from the fact the mind is thus susceptible of improvement we infer it is the design of the All-wise Creator it should be improved, and if so, it necessarily follows that we cannot fully neglect the cultivation of our minds, without sinning against God. The great author of our being has not left us in the dark with regard to our duties, for whether in the physical, organic or moral department of his being down we find laws fixed and unchangeable, the obedience of which brings happiness to men, and their violation will as certainly bring misery. Therefore let us contrast for a moment the pleasure of the ignorant man, with those of the man of science, and we shall have conception of the purpose for which the powers of mind were bestowed upon us. Behold the man whose mind is veiled in ignorance. He grows up to manhood like a vegetable or like one of the lower animals. He looks upon surrounding scenes with a brute unconscious gaze, regardless of every thing but the gratification of his own passion and appetite. His views are confined chiefly to the objects immediately around him, his knowledge of society is circumscribed within the limits of his own neighborhood, his views of the world are confined within the limits of the country in which he resides. Of the aspects of other nations, of the people that inhabit

them, or of the events that have taken place in the history of the world, he has little better ideas than the animals of the forest. In regard to the immensity of space in the firmament, or those orbs that roll there in magnificent splendor, he has the most limited views. Whether the stars be large or small, whether they be near to us or at a distance, or whether they move or stand still, are matters of but very little importance to him. He views the canopy of heaven as the covering of our earthly habitation, and the source of our earthly sustenance. He sees a shining light to be blighted travelers. He sets himself against innovations of every kind, whether political, religious or moral, and is determined to abide the good old customs to which he was raised by them ever so abused. For him the moral world would stand as still as the natural world was formerly supposed to do. He believes the discoveries of science are contrary to reason and common sense, that the sun is a million times larger than this earth, that light flies from him at the rate of two hundred thousand miles per minute, and that the earth is whirling round from day to day, at the rate of a thousand miles every hour, are things in his view far more improbable than the story of Alladin's lamp, or any of its kindred tribe. And behold him when he returns from his weary round of toil, in his leisure hours, he has no permanent pleasure for his vacant mind. While human beings are thus immersed in ignorance it is impossible for them to receive those pleasures and enjoyments that flow from the exercise of the understanding, and which corresponds to the dignity of a rational and immortal nature.

On the other hand the man of science has pleasures to which the ignorant are entirely strangers. He can trace the current of time back to its very commencement, and become acquainted with the most prominent events that have taken place from the moment in which this gravely ball, this mundane sphere, along with these myriads of worlds that are disseminated throughout this vast universe, first took their birth to sound the march of time. Strip him of friends, blot him from society, or plunge him in the depths of a wilderness and he still has inexhaustible and boundless pleasure in contemplating the wonderful works of God and the destiny of man. Then in conclusion I would address myself particularly to the youth that are assembled with us. Remember, my young friends, that upon their intelligence, depends in a great measure the happiness and prosperity of nations of communities and of individuals, and the same cause that has placed your nation among the foremost of earthly powers may elevate you to the highest honors of that nation. Bear in mind there is no royal road to learning, this priceless pearl is free alike to all, and he who labors will surely win the prize. Therefore enter at once upon the bright and shining course before you, press forward with a laudable ambition, an unyielding perseverance, patiently removing every difficulty, and surmounting every obstacle, until you find yourselves seated upon the very summit of the hill of science, then you can linger among her unfading beauties, drink deep of her crystal fountains and join in the march of fame. Become learned and virtuous and you will be great. Love God and you will be happy.

### Something in it.

A number of politicians, all of whom were seeking offices under government were scattered on the tavern porch talking, when an old toper, named D--- came up to them. Now said D--- who is a person who is very loquacious when "corned," but exactly the opposite when sober. At the present time, being "right" he said if the company had no objection he would tell them a story. "They told him to 'fire away,'" whereupon he spoke as follows:

"A certain king--don't recollect his name--had a philosopher, upon whose judgment he always depended. Now it so happened that one day the king took it into his head to go hunting and after summing his nobles, and making all necessary preparations, he summoned his nobles and making all necessary preparations, he summoned his philosopher and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him it would rain, and he and his nobles departed. While journeying along, they met a countryman mounted on a jackass, he advised them to return, 'for,' said he, 'it will certainly rain.' They smiled contemptuously upon him, and passed on. Before they had gone many miles, however, they had reason to regret not having taken the rustic advice as a heavy shower came upon them, and they were drenched to the skin."

When they returned to the palace, the king reproached the philosopher severely for telling him that it would be clear when it was not. "I met a countryman," said he, "and he knows a great deal more than you, for he told me it would rain, whereas you told me it would not." The king then gave the philosopher his walking stick, and sent for the countryman who made his appearance. "Tell me," said the king, "how did you know it would rain?" "I didn't know said the rustic, my jackass told me." And how pray did he tell you? the king said in astonishment. "By pricking up his ears, your majesty." The king now sent the countryman away, procuring the jackass he placed him in the office the philosopher had filled. "And here," observed D--- looking very wise, "here is where the king made his mistake." "How so?" inquired the audience.

"Why ever since that time, said D--- with a grin on his face, 'every jackass wants an office.'"

## THE PLATFORM OF FREEDOM.

We propose our countrymen to the State Convention by giving follow the platform adopted by it:

Judge Kelley, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report, viz: This Convention of Delegates, representing the Free-men of Pennsylvania, opposed to the leading measures of the late National Administration, and the continuance of the same, destructive policy clearly demonstrated by the acts and declarations of the administration just inaugurated, do

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

Resolved, That the self-evident truth, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men; and that the primary duty of our Federal Government is to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction. That as our Republican fathers abolished Slavery in all the national territory, had ordained in the Constitution "that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the territories of the United States. That we deny the authority of Congress, of the Supreme Court, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any territory of the United States, while the Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government; a power not controverted for the first sixty years of our national existence, but exercised by the general concurrence of all departments of the Government, through every administration, from Washington to Polk; and that in the exercise of this unquestionable power, it is the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories, those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery.

Resolved, That we are yet Free-men, and that we will not surrender the inalienable rights of Freemen, and we will not surrender the sacrifices, sufferings and blood of our Revolutionary fathers, we will not submit to have a new Constitution imposed upon us by the extra-judicial opinions of Judges of the Supreme Court--opinions subversive of the rights of human nature--in conflict with the truth of history, with the unbroken action of the government and the law of the land, as heretofore pronounced by the Federal Judiciary, and the Courts of nearly every State in the American Union.

Resolved, That the recent opinions of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in a case over which they decided without jurisdiction, and therefore, no authority to pronounce the law arising thereon, is but another step in consummation of that conspiracy against the free people of the Missouri Compromise; that it is the direct result of the late triumph of the Slave Power in the election of its candidate, James Buchanan, to the Presidency, and unless promptly rebuked by the people, at the ballot-box, may be followed by other usurpations, fatal to the independence of the Free States, and the liberties of our people.

Resolved, That the constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them. Their territory has been invaded by an armed force; spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Federal Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; cruel and unusual punishments have been inflicted upon the innocent, while murders, robberies and arson have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law; the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the Federal Government, in violation of the plainest mandates of the Constitution; That the usurpation by which a spurious Legislature was imposed upon Kansas, and its people subjected to a code of laws unparalleled for cruelty in the history of civilized nations, is still in full force, and the people are denied the right, peacefully to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances; the National Executive has permitted two Governors of the territory under fear of assassination, and has not dared to exert its power for their protection against the lawless minions of Slavery, while judicial monsters and men whose hands are red with innocent blood, are retained in office, to carry on the work of subjecting free territory to the cause of slavery. Kansas has been denied admission under a free constitution, and fraudulent means are now in progress to secure its admission as a Slave State at the next session of Congress.

Against this stupendous wrong, we protest, in the name of God and humanity--by all that is glorious in our history, and by the memory of the great and good men who established our liberties.

Resolved, That it is a fraud upon our laws, and fraught with danger to our institutions, to admit to a full participation in their benefits, any man who acknowledges a foreign supremacy, which he cannot conscientiously and without mental reservation, abjure and forever renounce, whether that supremacy be with or without a religious sanction.

Resolved, That the stupendous frauds by which our popular elections are swayed against a majority of the legally qualified voters, strikes at the foundation and life of our system of government; and unless speedily corrected, will lead to violence and anarchy; and we urge upon all good citizens to unite for the suppression of this evil; and we call upon our own Legislature to guard by effective and stringent laws the purity of the ballot box.

Resolved, That the sale of the Main Line of our improvements, is demanded by every consideration that should weigh with intelligent and honest men. As a source of revenue, it is wholly worthless to the State, while it is notoriously used as a means of speculation and plunder, thereby inflicting upon the State pecuniary loss, and also irreparable injury, in the almost universal demoralization and profligacy engendered throughout its entire extent.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of men of all parties, however differing with us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

The reading of the resolutions was greeted with frequent bursts of applause. The resolutions, embodying the American sentiment, especially, elicited the most unbounded enthusiasm. They were read in an eloquent manner by Judge Kelley, the chairman of the committee.

On motion of Mr. George R. Smith, the resolutions were adopted in mass, by acclamation; and with nine long, loud and hearty cheers, for the platform and the candidates.

### From the New York Tribune.

#### The Partition of Nicaragua.

The question long pending as to the future of Nicaragua seems likely to be soon solved. We have good authority for stating that, since the decline in the fortunes of Walker, the Central American Governments have been in active correspondence upon the disposition to be made of this unfortunate country, and that a result of much importance has been arrived at. By an arrangement between the authorities of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador, Commissioners representing these States are probably now assembled at San Miguel, in San Salvador, to conclude the negotiations. The Commissioner from Costa Rica is Señor Montufar, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who left for San Miguel on the 11th of February. This commission has been appointed in conformity with the wishes of the Nicaraguans, and the basis of the settlement is to be a partition of Nicaragua, and the annexation of the different parts to the adjoining States, in the following manner: To Costa Rica will be annexed the territory on both sides of the San Juan River; and the territory between the Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific, and far north as Masaya; Chontales will be assigned to Honduras, to which country, by its situation and geographical peculiarities, it naturally belongs; and the remainder will be given to San Salvador, which, more than either of the other States, needs territory, on account of the comparatively dense population and limited extent of soil, being, as she is, by far the smallest of the Central American Republics.

This plan of settlement has been adopted at the suggestion of the Nicaraguans themselves, who believe it to be the only means by which peace can be maintained in their territory. It is not to be permanent, except at the option of the people, they being accorded the right of reorganizing an independent Government, should they desire to do so after the lapse of a certain number of years. The internal dissensions between the factions of Nicaragua have too long existed to give way, except during an invasion, like Walker's directed against both in common.

From the earliest time since the independence of Nicaragua was achieved, the leading men of Granada and those of Leon have been the heads of hostile parties which have never ceased to fight for the control of the Government. The ground of their difficulty is geographical, the commercial interests of Granada being with the Atlantic, and those of Leon with the Pacific. By the proposed method of settlement Leon will be within the jurisdiction of San Salvador, and Granada (now in ruins) in that of Costa Rica. The next intelligence will probably inform us of the substantial consummation of the scheme.

A MORAVE DUTCHMAN IN SLAVERY.--In December last a company of strolling players visited Liden, Cataraugus county, N. Y., where resides a family named Barnhart, who were among the early settlers, and are Morave Dutch. This family had a son who was not celebrated for the delicate sensibility of his complexion, but who was a splendid violinist. Young Barnhart went to the show, and took with him his violin to show what he could do in the way of music. He played, was admired by the actors, and after some regulation, was hired to travel with the company and grace their orchestra. They went into Pennsylvania, then into Maryland, and so on into Virginia. Since then, until some three weeks since, nothing had been heard of the young and inexperienced fiddler. The first intelligence was that the play-actors, when they got into the interior of Virginia, sold him into slavery, where he is now held. When our informant left Linden the father of young Barnhart was about to start for Virginia to reclaim his son from slavery. (But the Express).

## A Bug Salary.

The New York Mirror says, it is estimated one of "bug" men (W. H. Astor) has now a "regular income" of \$3,000 a day, or about \$1,000,000 a year. If he were to be happy, Astor should be the most contented man in this world. He is not. To keep away the gout, he feeds himself on Graham bread, and indulges in a less generous diet than we do. Astor, instead of being the happiest man in N.Y. is perhaps the most discontented. He is in law with his tenants about one half the time, and instead of taking the world kindly, he spends eight hours of ten reading upon the statutes of fraud. His income is \$3,000 a day, and yet he could furnish all he consumes for \$15 a week. Such being the case, it strikes us that the man who makes \$15 a week is just as well off as Astor is. Persons who worship dollars place a false estimate on them. Three of the best things in this world are obtained gratis--viz., pure water, pure air and untroubled health. Nearly everything that wealth gives, we can do without.

## Bohemian Gipsy Girl.

They are very handsome, of dark skin, very black but powerful eyes, expressive mouth. The deep, luxuriant black hair grows very low on the forehead; but the forehead is seen to be full and finely formed, a part--about one-half--being covered with the hair. This is after the antique standard of female beauty--the Clytie, for instance. In America, pains are taken to manufacture high foreheads by females (Children have the hair forced back by stiff combs constantly worn. Depilatories are also in use; and in one case, of which I had charge, not only the hair, but the scalp, also, was removed to the bone--Dr. Walker Channing.

A CURIOUS SPECTACLE.--Our columns, yesterday, contained the report of a very curious and unusual proceeding. A gentleman had announced a public lecture, addressed to the Irish emigrants in this city, upon the advantages which they would derive from emigration to the West. The lecture was delivered--whereupon the Archbishop of New York rose in the gallery--and not only reproached the sentiments advanced, but severely censured the lecturer, who happened to be a Roman Catholic priest, for daring to deliver such a discourse, or to address a public meeting of any kind without having first obtained his permission.

What may be the rules and regulations of the Roman Catholic hierarchy upon such a subject we are not aware. It is quite possible that the priest, in this case, did violate some recognized law of his Church, and fairly incurred the censure of his superior by delivering a public address without having first obtained his consent. But it must certainly strike the American public--that portion of it, at least, which is not familiar with the discipline and usages of the Church of Rome--to see one citizen, thus arrogantly and with so lofty a tone of absolute and supreme domination, denounced in public by another, for availing himself of what is a right common to all, and guaranteed to all by the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. (N. Y. Times).

AN ILLUMINATION AS IS.--The Sacramento Age chronicles a curse almost as bitter as that of King Lear upon his two ungrateful daughters. It says:

An individual, neat in form and apparel, attempted to cross an alley, slipped from a plank and fell front foremost into the mud, and stood propped up by both arms, which were inserted to the elbow in the soft earthen ware. Slowly straightening himself up, he gazed at his soiled sleeves, walked to the nearest sidewalk, turned and looking at the cause of his humiliation, said: "I hereby curse that plank, the tree it came out of, the soil it grew on, the outside bark, the inside also, the roots, the limbs and knots, the boughs and the birds that have nested thereon. And I furthermore curse that plank, the man that chopped down the tree it came out of, the saw that sawed it, the man that tanged the saw, the water, or the steam, as the case may be, which put that saw in motion, and I curse all the surrounding trees, the hills, and I also say that the city authorities of this town, village, burg or borough, contumacious more dirt than is necessary for the health, peace and prosperity of the community. Besides this, I blame, denounce and abhor that unrelenting piece of pine, or whatever other kind of wood it may be--just look at my hands!"

## Governor Robinson.

At the Topeka Convention on the 12th of March, the Hon. Charles Robinson withdrew his resignation of the office of Governor of the State of Kansas, which has not yet taken effect, and publicly gave in his firm adherence to the "Topeka Constitution."

THE GOD FASHIONS.--There is only one thing more powerful than the steam engine, and that is fashion. Fashion rules the women, the women rule the men, and the men rule the world; ergo fashion is more powerful than all other influences combined.

"What is the best attitude for self-defense?" said a pupil to a pugilist. "Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the reply.

To ascertain the length of the day and night any time of the year, double the time of the sun rising, which gives the length of its setting, which gives the length of the day. This is a simple method, which we guess few people know.

A few moments of divine sweetness in secret prayer, is an antidote to any sorrow or trouble.

Mock no man for his snub nose, for you can never tell what may turn up.

## Agricultural Column.

### THE NEW SUGAR CANE--SOME DEFINITE INFORMATION.

The following is the only definite and reliable information we have yet obtained in regard to the "Borghum Saccharinum," or new Chinese Sugar Cane. It is from a communication to the Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) Advertiser.

The stalks are as delicate as grass of saccharine taste. Each stalk as a whole is more than compensated for its lack of sugar. It is a most agreeable, wholesome, and delicate as sugar in looks, and yields enormously. From a specimen riddled by weevil, (nothing but what is good will they eat) I got 18 grains to grow, planted last February. It looked like broom corn at first, but soon threw up 18 or 20 side shoots from each root. On the top of each shoot expanded a head, heavy with most beautiful grain, like those I send you, ripening in your mouths from planting. From each seed there must have been a yield of more than 20,000 at the first cutting. But in a few weeks there shot up, both from the root and from each joint of the stalks left below the cutting, new heads not quite so heavy as those gathered first, but from their numbers amounting to much more grain in the aggregate. Up to this date it has been gathered four times. In July I gathered the first seed and planted again fresh from the stock, and in November, from this which I send you, a larger growth than from the original.

Its good qualities as I have tested it are--

1. An unparalleled yield.
2. If well rooted, worms cannot kill it as they do corn and beans, for it will throw out new shoots from the root like wheat.
3. It is fine feed for cattle or horses, either as grain, or to be cut up and fed green for fodder. The latter only makes it grow up thicker. But for feeding fowls it is unsurpassed. It fattens them equally with wheat. Chickens just from the shell eat it as they would eat crumbs of bread.

With the aid of this grain, fowl raising may be carried on to any extent, as the grain is growing, ripening, and ready for them to shell out for themselves at any time.

### "You Don't Know Beans."

To Editor of the American Agriculturist:

I will grant, Mr. Editor, that this caption, contained in your February number, is applicable to myself, and yet I know a bean, and one that, in my estimation, is altogether superior to any that you have described for making that world renowned dish, "Anacostia's." Not to be able to make that dish in perfection, detracts from the character of any woman who claims to be a Yankee housekeeper.

The bean I refer to I have long known and cultivated, as the Neapolitan. It is a small pole bean, of a dark purple color, with the habits of the cannery. The pods, which are the desirable part for use, should not be picked until they have changed their color, and become semi-transparent, and as large as your finger, to be cooked without breaking, when they become soft and pulpy, without anything fibrous about them, and communicate more of the bean flavor to the succotash than when Lima beans are used. I will give my method of

### Making Succotash.

Take Old Colony sweet corn quantum sufficit, (I prefer this variety to all others cultivated, both for Summer and Winter use.) Let it be cleared of the silk, then with a sharp knife cut off the tops of the kernels; then insert another pan press out all the milk by turning the back of the knife, and pressing it from stem to tip, leaving all the skins of the kernels upon the cob; let the beans pods be added and both boiled sufficiently, and season to taste, and you have a succotash, in perfection.

### A Bird Gardener.

### Funny Rat Trap.

A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer relates the following funny way of catching rats:

"I build my corn-crib on posts about eighteen inches high, made rat-proof by putting a board or sheet iron on the top of the posts. Make every thing secure against rats except the granary, and have this rat-proof except at one of the back corners. Here, where they will like it best, make a nice hole with a spout five inches long out the outside, where they can go in and out and eat at pleasure. Then, if I think the rats too numerous, I take a bag after dark and slip the mouth over the spout on the outside of the granary. Then send 'Ben' in at the door with a light, and the rats and mice will all run into the bag. Then slip the bag off the spout, and turn it against the side of the granary. Slip it against the dead, and in an hour or two repeat the process. After all are killed, stop up the hole. till new recruits arrive, which catch in the same way."

Worth Knowing.--It is said that a small piece of resin, dipped in the water which is placed in vessels on the stove, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room which will give great relief to persons troubled with coughs. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin. It is preferable to combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.