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## BEAVER ARGUS.

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### WHAT IS SOLITUDE?

BY CHARLES FRANCIS WATKINS.

Not in the shadowy wood,  
Not in the empty glen,  
Not where the sleeping flowers lie,  
In caves untrodden by man,  
Not by the sea swept shore,  
Where billows surge and break,  
Not on the mountain brow,  
Not by the breezy lake,  
Not in the desert plain,  
Where man has never tread,  
Whether on hill or main--  
Not there is solitude!

There are birds in the woodland bowers,  
Voices in lonely dells,  
And streams that talk to the listening hours  
In earth's most secret cells.  
There is life on the foam-flecked sea,  
By ocean's curling lip,  
And life on the still lake's strand,  
Mid flowers that o'er it dip;  
There is life in the towering pines,  
That plume the mountain's crest,  
And lies in the corner's name that shivers  
As he gazes on the desert's breast.

But go to the crowded mart,  
Mid the world's hum of war,  
Go where the world's heart beats,  
Where the world's life is,  
Go where the world's cup gleams,  
In hall or festal grove,  
Where love and life are breathing,  
Not there is solitude!  
Go to the phantom pleasure's weed,  
And own that there is solitude!  
Mid crowds is solitude.

### The Long Parliament.

Cromwell's speech to "The Long Parliament" might be profitably published "about these days." It is a wonderfully suggestive. Said he: "It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place which you have dishonored by your conduct of all virtue and decency, and your practice of every vice. You are a faction, and enemies to all good government. You are a pack of mercenary pretenses, and will like any man to sell his country for a mess of pottage; and like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue remaining amongst you? Is there one virtue you do not possess? You have no religion, no honor, no God, no God. Which of you have not betrayed your conscience to bribes? Is there a man amongst you that has the least care for the good of the Commonwealth? Have you not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles and wicked practices you are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation. You are deputed here by the people to get their grievances redressed, and are yourselves become their greatest grievance. Your country, therefore, calls upon me to depose this Assembly stable by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this House, and which by God's help and the strength He has given me, I am now come to do. Command ye, therefore, on the peril of your eyes, to depart immediately from this place. Go--get ye out! Take haste! Ye venal slaves, begone! Sit, take away that shining bauble there (the mace) and lock up the doors."

### Resignation of a United States Judge.

The Hon. W. W. Drummond, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, has forwarded his resignation to Washington. He thus sets forth his reasons for resigning: "In the first place, Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah Territory, is the acknowledged head of the 'Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints,' commonly called 'Mormons,' and as such he has the right to demand of me, as a judge of the law by which they are to be governed, therefore no law, or Congress is by them considered binding in any manner. Secondly, I know that there is a secret oath-bound organization among all the male members of the church, to acknowledge no law save the law of the 'holy priesthood,' which comes from the people through Brigham Young, direct from God, he, Young, being the vicegerent of God and prophetic successor of Joseph Smith, who was the founder of this blind and treasonable organization. Thirdly, I am fully aware that there is a set of men apart by special order of the church to keep the lives and property of persons who may question the authority of the church, the names of whom I will promptly make known at a future time. Fourthly, that the records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of the church, with the direct knowledge and approval of Gov. R. Young, and the federal officers grossly violated for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable acts of the church. Fifthly, that the federal officers of the territory are constantly insulted, harassed and annoyed by the Mormons, and for those insults there is no redress. Sixthly, that the federal officers are daily compelled to hear the form of the 'Mormon' government, and the chief executives of the nation, both living and dead, slandered and abused from the pulpit as well as from the printing press. Seventhly, that the members of the church, in the most vulgar, obscene and wicked manner that the imagination of man can possibly conceive."

### Governors of Pennsylvania.

Although it is of less importance to know who have been Governors of Pennsylvania, than to know who will be the next Governor, yet the following facts will not be without interest.  
In 1790, the second State Constitution was adopted, and Thomas Mifflin elected Governor under it.  
In 1799, Thomas McKean succeeded Governor Mifflin.  
In 1808, Simon Snyder succeeded Governor McKean.  
In 1817, William Findlay succeeded Governor Snyder.  
In 1820, Joseph Meeker succeeded Governor Findlay.  
In 1828, J. A. Shultz succeeded Governor Meeker.  
In 1829, George Wolf succeeded Governor Shultz.  
In 1837, Joseph Ritner succeeded Governor Wolf.  
In 1838, the State Constitution was adopted, and David R. Porter succeeded Gov. Ritner.  
In 1844, Francis R. Shunk resigned his office as Governor. According to the State Constitution, Wm. F. Johnston became Governor, until the next general election, when he was elected by the people to serve three years as Governor.  
In 1851, William Bigler succeeded Governor Johnston.  
In 1854, James Pollock succeeded Gov. Bigler, and still remains in office.

### Legal Tender.

The law regulating the payment of debts with coin, provides the following coin to be the legal tender:  
1. All gold coin at their respective values, for debts of any amount.  
2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime, at their respective values, for debts of amounts under five dollars.  
3. Three cent pieces for debts of amounts under thirty cents, and  
4. By the law of Congress, passed, we may add our own piece for all debts of amounts under ten cents.  
By the law of Congress, passed four or five years ago, gold, instead of silver, was made the legal tender for large amounts. Those who get rid of large quantities of cents and small coin, and sometimes pay bills with it, to the annoyance of the creditor, will perceive that there is a stoppage put to that article by law.

### Victoria's Road Dress.

This pretty affair, says an English traveler, has two diamonds in a circle, worth \$7,500 each, two large ones, worth \$10,000 each, four diamonds in the center, worth \$2,500 each, four large diamonds on the top of the crosses, worth \$200,000, twelve others in the center of the cross, worth \$50,000, 18 little ones, also worth \$10,000, pearls and diamonds upon the crosses and arches, worth \$15,000, 141 small diamonds worth \$2,500, twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross worth \$1,500.  
All these stones are set in gold, and cost, and of the precious metal, \$550,000. Within the limited shores of England, whose government supports a woman who wears this bauble on her head on state occasions, there are at least one hundred subjects per day who die of actual starvation.

This Russian warbler, our citizens, generally, have no idea of the crowd which is daily rushing to the West through this city. On yesterday morning the train from Buffalo numbered 34 cars, and this morning, 26--all crowded. Our hotels are full; the second class, even filling their floors every night. Yesterday fourteen emigrant wagons passed the gate on the Twinsburg plank road, all bound to Kansas, and this morning ten emigrant wagons in one string passed down Superior street, all filled, with emigrants and their household goods. The railroad men tell that about one-fourth of the cars are bound direct for Kansas, and the rest destined for the West generally--Iowa getting the greater share. The money market is getting tighter and tighter daily, owing to the drain of specie, and there is no telling what this exodus may lead to. [Cleveland Herald.]

Mr. Buchanan has a very clear appreciation of his barbarian support in New York towards whom he entertains, without doubt, a very friendly and generous disposition. During the last Presidential campaign, a gentleman from this State was advising with him as to the supply of material aid and the party organs which it would be expedient to import from New York to aid the election in Pennsylvania. Among the most effective speakers who were suggested as ready for political service, were John A. Dix, John Van Buren and ex-Governor Seymour. "They are all able and good men," replied Buchanan, "but send Gov. Seymour." It takes Mr. Dix and Mr. Van Buren too long to explain their present position. [New York Post.]

STANTON, 10 THURS--The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer say it is informed by a slave holder of Tishomingo county, Ala., that there are many persons in that county who are avowed anti-slavery men, and that some of them are in the habit of declaring they are for a dissolution of the Union, "for the simple reason that such a catastrophe will necessarily result in the abolition of that institution." Our correspondents further allege that it was distinctly charged in 1851, by the Free Press, that there were three hundred abolition voters in Tishomingo county. This is certainly a very singular and startling statement. Abolition in Mississippi--we don't pretend to understand it. [N. O. Bulletin.]

Good Notes for Art--Professors of the art of painting are constantly insulted, harassed and annoyed by the Mormons, and for those insults there is no redress. Sixthly, that the federal officers are daily compelled to hear the form of the 'Mormon' government, and the chief executives of the nation, both living and dead, slandered and abused from the pulpit as well as from the printing press. Seventhly, that the members of the church, in the most vulgar, obscene and wicked manner that the imagination of man can possibly conceive."

### Ex-Governor Geary.

Joseph Ford, of Fountain Grove, Rice county, Minnesota Territory, publishes a letter in the Chicago Tribune, detailing a conversation which he had in Washington a few days since, with Ex-Governor Geary concerning Kansas affairs. Mr. Ford avows that he was a Buchanan Democrat, when he commenced the conversation, but he had turned a Republican before he ended it, and his conversation seems to have been approved by the Governor. I have all my life, been what is called a National Democrat; and though my territorial residence forbade my taking any part in the last Presidential election, my sympathies and hopes were earnestly for Mr. Buchanan. I was not, then, as you may imagine, exactly prepared to hear the tale that Gov. Geary told me. I had read in the reports which were circulated in opposition newspapers, as grossly exaggerated statements of occurrences in the territory; and though willing to admit that the pro-slavery men had been guilty of some excess, I consoled myself with the natural supposition that the other side was equally to blame. Even the report of the conversation of the Governor in the office of the Missouri Democrat, I looked upon as a partisan statement, greatly distorted for political purposes. Judge then of my surprise to hear from his lips, a confirmation of all that I looked upon as false before, and to hear the remarks attributed to him by the Democrat, not only confirmed, but repeated with minute details which greatly heightened the effect of what he had to say.

I do not propose to detail at length the conversation that filled almost an hour; but I cannot refrain from calling your attention and that of your readers, to the few points which have appeared in the many reports given by the public press. Passing over his confirmation of the charges of atrocity, which have filled the Republican papers--a confirmation, direct, positive and unequivocal--I will mention what he said in relation to the withdrawal of the troops. "Every pro-slavery man of influence, as well as many of the saloon keepers, common loafers and the like, know of the plot, withdrawal; and I was tainted by them--some of them the vilest of the vile--with the fact that I was to be left unaided, long before I had any official notification of what was intended. I did not pay any attention to these things, inasmuch as I, though then suspicious, yet depended upon the government for aid. The discovery that the people of the Territory were to be left at the mercy of the assassins by whom they were threatened, was the severest trial to which I was subjected."

I repeat this language as literally as possible; and I am sure that I do not over-exaggerate the facts. In relation to the character of the men who have been laboring to destroy his power and influence, he observed: "There are men here in Washington now, seeking for office, and with the probability that they will get what they ask, whose hands and arms up to their elbows are red with blood. I know them to be murderers. Yet they are graciously received by Mr. Buchanan and the Cabinet, and their statements are taken as truth wherever they conflict with mine. They are treated with more cordiality and favor than I, who have tried to discharge my duty faithfully and honestly, can ever hope to be."

In relation to the coming election and the probable complexion of the Constitutional Convention, he said: "Believe that at least two-thirds of the people of the Territory are in favor of making Kansas free; but under the operation of the plans which their opponents have devised, there is no doubt but that a pro-slavery Constitution will be framed."

The difference between the two parties, he stated as follows: "Among the pro-slavery men there is no freedom of speech or the press--hardly of opinion--The first inquiry made by them of every new-comer is, 'Where are you from?' and if the answer is, 'From the North,' that man is marked, and neither his person nor property are safe. They have established a Reign of Terror. Among the Free State men, I found nothing of this sort. Every man who has an opinion is at liberty to express it without molestation. I had no trouble with them after the first difficulties were over--none whatever."

The Governor was very direct and explicit in his charges against the late Administration, and by no means disposed to spare that now in power. He seemed to speak as an honest, injured man. Going to Kansas with the intention of dealing fairly with all parties, and enforcing the laws as he found them, without inquiry as to how or by whom they were made, he soon learned that that policy was not what his party desired. "They (I now his words) dreaded nothing so much as impartiality, and as soon as they ascertained that he was not to be used for their purposes his troubles and persecutions commenced. He complained of the dispatches sent to the Department of State were grossly garbled in publication, when they were permitted to see the light at all. The parts which were supposed to be offensive to the pro-slavery party were stricken out; and the 'country,' said he, 'has never yet learned the whole truth.' He thought that no objection was ever made to any statements upon Free State men; but when the truth was told of their opponents, it was 'going over on.'"

In this conversation, of which I have given but a brief outline, the Governor, though there were others in the room, a part of the time at least, spoke principally

to me, as I had particularly requested a statement of facts as they had come under his observation. He did not speak under excitement, but discreetly, and with apparent care to tell the exact truth. His Secretary--the name I do not recollect--was present during the conference, and he, of the most respectful manner, confirmed the Governor's words. Indeed, so excited was he at times, when a topic of peculiar interest was touched--the murder of Hoffman, for instance--that his indignation was manifested in his words, but in an exceedingly democratic and personal manner. "When," he said, "I was asked by the Governor, what I, a Northern Democrat, did in a territory where the people were so ready to work together with the Republican party," he answered, 'I did not do a thing, but I was not a slaveholder, and I did not sell slaves.'"

"There seems to be no other course for an honest and intelligent man to pursue." I have thus given you a sketch of what occurred in an interview which has left no doubt of what is his duty to do. I believe--religiously believe--that Governor Geary is an honest and conscientious man, and that he told me the truth. I go home to my farm in Minnesota, ready to co-operate with any man or party to make not only Minnesota, but every other territory, now and forever hereafter free.

### A TERRIBLE DUEL.

A few years since, as a new England gentleman, whose name we shall call Brown was passing a few days at a hotel at one of our Western cities he had the misfortune to unintentionally offend the susceptible honor of a tall militia colonel, who was one of his fellow boarders. His apology not being satisfactory, a challenge was sent to him, however, he declined upon conscientious scruples. The colonel, who, by the way, had won two or three encounters, quite a reputation as a duelist, at once conceived the idea that his opponent was a coward and resolved to disgrace him in the face of all the assembled wisdom of the house. Accordingly the next day, at dinner-time, in marked the duelist armed with a sword, and advancing to Brown's chair, proceeded to dust his jacket for him in the most improved style. Luckily he had been a Lieutenant of militia in his native state and knew the importance of accommodating his enemy by diversion. So seeing a gray turban he tossed the contents into the face of the belligerent colonel, and before he could recover from the stunning sensation thus occasioned he sprang upon the table, and began to shout, 'You are an infernal coward!'

"Coward!" the colonel was going to say, but at that moment a plate of greens struck full upon his mouth, and the word was blocked and lost forever! "Ha," cried the new Englander, whose blood was now up, "you of greens, are you? Take a potato to eat!" he hurled a telling volley of hard potatoes at him; "excellent eggs, here, capital, with calves head, and cranberry sauce, a plate of soft boiled eggs against the side of his cranium."

The blows of the cowhide, which had hitherto descended on the Yankee's head, and shoulders, now began to fall more heavily, and wildly, and it became evident that the assailant, half stunned, choked and partially blinded, was getting the worst of it. His courage was ebbing out.

"Take a turkey," shouted Brown as a noble old gobbler descended fairly upon the colonel's head, and bursting filled his hair and eyes with delicious looking stuff; "there, there, fixings," he continued, as the squab and fowl followed it.

By this time the colonel was practically defeated, and his merciless opponent seized a large plum pudding, stepping hot, and holding it above his head with both hands, he began to pour it down his throat in terror and throwing down his cowhide, turned about and made for the door.

"Stop for the pudding, Colonel," stop for the pudding," shouted Brown. "Pudding, pudding, pudding," exclaimed all his fellow boarders, amid convulsions of laughter. But the Colonel was so terrified, and did not cease running until he had looked himself in his own room.

But although the Colonel escaped from the pudding, he did not escape from the pudding, which he still carried off. He subsequently challenged four persons against whom his ire was particularly excited, and they all consented to fight, but availing themselves of the privilege of the challenge, they appointed pudding bags for their weapons. At length, the unhappy duelist, finding no one who was willing to shoot or to be shot at, was obliged to quit the state. [Portland.]

There is more than one unprincipled rascal in the following advertisement, cut from the New York Herald, than is often found in the same paper: "Merchants embarrassed, in want of means, or willing to suspend with means, by financing, can hear of a party who has just carried property through to the amount of \$20,000, without prejudice. Address 105, Herald office. Reference given 'Willing to suspend with means by financing'--what a phrase for cheating creditors and pocketing the money of others. Such sort of 'financing' ought to be within the statutes and punishable as felony."

Passmore Williamson vs. Judge Kane. It was expected that the decision of the Court at Leeds upon the Williamson case would have been given yesterday. Judge Haynes, however, did not for some reason, see fit to give his decision. The case excited some interest. Messrs. Joseph J. Lewis and Bennett were Williamson's counsel. [Phila. Item.]

### Virginia and Free Labor.

The people of Virginia may be a patient set of doctors, if they submit to the insolent solicitude of the slaveocracy, for preventing Eli Thayer and his company from buying up and settling the unoccupied and unprofitable lands of the State, so as to render them productive and profitable by Free Labor. We can scarcely believe it possible that those Virginians owning few or no slaves, but having large bodies of land now utterly waste, which men outside of the State offer to buy at fair prices, and cultivate so as to enhance the value of all property in the State, increase her revenues, relieve the people of burdens of taxation, causing the very desert "to bloom as the rose," erecting the school houses, towns and villages, with the attendant comforts and conveniences, may yet be so benighted, enervated, by the hands of factious and Thirift, will suffer the poor, silly acts and threats of doting politicians and party presses, to blight all this promise, for the sole benefit of a few hundred slaveholders--that these few may continue to impoverish all the rest of the State, while they derive their revenue almost solely from the accursed system of breeding and rearing slaves from the farther South.

The thing is too monstrous--the people of Virginia cannot be so blind--and we verily think that the Richmond presses and politicians, should they succeed in preventing Mr. Thayer from settling in Virginia, and drive him to other locations--will have done that which will sink them deeper into the political grave than if they should proclaim the most ultra doctrines of Abolition.

Why are the people and presses of Western Virginia standing idle, while this important matter is being thus impudently settled against the vital interests of the whole State, by the humdrum papers and politicians of the east side of the Ridge? The old State is dying, wasting away, before the pestilential breath of slavery. Men offer to restore her to life, to build up her waste places, to put her once again among the most beautiful and flourishing of States--and sensible men sit silent while their offer is being spurned with threats of indignity and violence. [Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

### Elopement of a Priest with his Penitent.

One morning last week every newspaper office of Paris was visited by a government messenger who, in breathless haste, forbade them to print a word of the grand elopement which had taken place in the person of the most beautiful girl in the place. What makes the affair so terrible just at this moment is, that this intrigue of the grand vicar, which forms one of the questions upon which Verger based his proofs of corruption of the clergy, broke out just as Verger and his damning proofs were beginning to be forgotten. The young lady, who had defused the most brilliant offers of marriage, and who is possessed of a large fortune in her own right, has by the advice of her paramour, who is supposed to have been her lover ever since she first attended his confessional, five years ago, waited until her coming of age, and the transfer of her money from the hands of her relations into her own, to take this extraordinary and decided step. The grand vicar is a tall, handsome man, of good family. The fugitives have landed in England--and rumor declares that the reverend father has written to his bishop, announcing his intention of throwing his *tracaze* and threatening, on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities to issue a public condemnation of all the "horrible calumnies" which were suppressed in Verger's trial.

John B. Gough lectured in Cincinnati recently. Here is one of his anecdotes: "A long, lean, gaunt Yankee entered a drug store and asked: 'Be you the druggist?'

"Well, I suppose so, I sell drugs." "Well, be you got any of this 'ere scented stuff as the gal's put on their hankies?" "Oh, yes."

"Wal, our Sal's gwine to be married, and she gin me nippies and told me to invest the hull amount in scented stuff, so's to make her smell sweet; so if you hev a mind I'll just smell around."

The Yankee smell round without being suited, until the 'druggist,' got tired of him and taking down a bottle of barbers' soap said: 'I've got a certain stuff that'll suit you for weeks, and you can't wash it out, but to get the strength of it, you must take a good big smell.'

"Is that so, mister? Wal, just hold on a minute, till I git my breath and when I say now, you put it to my smeller." The barbershop, of course, knocked the Yankee down, as liquor has done many a man. Do you suppose he got up and smelt again, as the druggist does? Not he--but rolling up his sleeves and doubling up his fists, he said: "You made me smell that at a natural evening" stuff, mister, now I'll make you smell fire and brimstone."

Our readers are doubtless acquainted with many persons who are "as much opposed to slavery as any body else"--but don't approve of people outside the Slave States meddling with it--they want to see it abolished by those who have it among them, and know just when and how to deal with it. &c. &c. Well, have you met with any of this sort spontaneously and heartily rejoicing over the glorious Emancipation victory in St. Louis. [N. York Item.]

### A Short Metre Prayer.

"Prayer and provender hinder no man's journey," is a good old saying, but some people who have plenty of time for the former, have mighty little for the latter, even when they are home. A Tennessee correspondent writes:

The Rev. Mr. Derwell, a pious and vigorous old Methodist minister, went from Tennessee to Kentucky, in 1812, to visit his relative, the Hon. William Bolton. This was not a religious man, but was a gentleman, and invited the minister to have family worship every evening. While he was visiting there, Judge Cone and his wife from Nashville, arrived to pass the winter, and to the old minister, as he brought out the Bible, that he had better be short as the Judge was probably not accustomed to such prayers.

"Very well, very well," said he; and reading a single verse, he knelt down and prayed. O Lord, we are very poor and needy creatures, and we have not the ability to supply all our wants, but, O Lord, we have completely disappeared till eight years ago."

On the continent every exertion is being made to arrest the progress of the infection and military detachments are charged to destroy all cattle that become infected in Prussia. If only one of a herd should be attacked, the authorities ordered the whole to be slaughtered, and *cordons sanitaires* are established along the frontiers to the ingress of cattle from districts in which the disease exists. If these statements are not exaggerated, the loss of so many cattle must seriously diminish the supply of food in Europe, and may give rise to insurrectionary movements on the part of the people.

THE NATIONAL ENDENISM--The Philadelphia Ledger learns that an able paper on this mysterious sickness has been prepared by an eminent medical gentleman, and will be read before the National Institute at its next meeting. It is said that it does not endorse the opinion advanced by the Board of Health, and we trust it will lead to a discussion of the matter which will satisfy the public mind. As the matter now stands, the country is flooded with rumors, some of them hinting at a deliberate attempt to poison the inmates of the hotel. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 7th inst., is of the last mentioned opinion, and says: "For ourselves, we have had no doubts, for some weeks, that the sickness which has already killed several persons, and greatly injured the health of many others, originating at the National Hotel, Washington, was really a case of deliberate poisoning."

The time fixed for the taking in Kansas, of the census, preparatory to the election for a Constitutional Convention, is the 15th of May. The Missouri Democrat writes that less than half of the Free State settlers have been counted in. And every body knows that the great mass of emigration from the Free States, had not on the 1st inst., reached the territory. That the Constitutional Convention act was intended to disfranchise the Free State men of the territory is clearly seen. None but those willfully blind will fail to discover the grossly fraudulent intent.

No SLAVERY IN MEXICO--According to one of the provisions of the new Mexican Constitution, all persons born in the Republic of Mexico, are born free; and all slaves touching the Mexican territory remain by that act their liberty, and have a right to the protection of the laws.

The Lancaster In and says: "We learn from Philadelphia that Colonel Joseph B. Baker, late Superintendent of the State road, and recently appointed Collector at that port, is lying dangerously ill in that city. He is said to be suffering from the National Hotel epidemic."

The average production of the Australian gold mines may now be estimated at \$13,000,000 per annum, of which about \$11,000,000 is exported.

### Extraordinary Trial of Strength.

The Troy Times of the 6th recounts a singular trial of strength, which took place in that city on Saturday evening, between James Madison, 'the cat-felon man,' and Prof. Carl, the 'strongest man in America.' The challenge for a trial of strength sent by Carl, having been accepted, a large assembly witnessed the performance.

Prior to the trial Prof. Carl gave an exhibition of magic and ventriloquism, performed his celebrated guitar and drum solos, balanced sixteen chairs upon his head, and performed other feats calling for an exercise of strength which must have wearied him somewhat. Mr. Madison then appeared--held an anvil weighing 214 pounds upon his breast, while two men struck upon it with sledges; held an anvil upon each knee; broke a number of stones with his fist; bent a bar of iron a quarter of an inch thick by striking it over his arm; and held an anvil weighing about two hundred pounds, upon each arm, while men struck upon it with sledges.

Prof. Carl then appeared, held the anvil upon his breast; bent the bar of iron almost double upon his arm; held the anvil upon his arm, etc., for a longer period than Mr. Madison had done. He then took the large sledge stones which had been rejected by his rival, and hewed them to pieces, signaling his performance by cracking in two a flag stone about large enough to serve as a stepping-block for a door. After this he held one of the heavy anvils over his head for forty-one seconds, lifted sixty pound weight upon his little finger and swung it around his head, and held two men on his hair while he whirled them about, top fashion, until their feet stuck out at an angle of 45 degrees.

Mr. Madison was then called out by the audience, and requested to give an account of himself. He excused himself in the matter of the stones by saying that his rival was in constant practice, while he had not broken a stone for a year. Being urged to swing the weight about his head, he declined to do it, on the score of inability, and as Professor Carl had not held the anvil on his knee, in short, he virtually acknowledged himself a whipped man.

Why is the heart of a lover like the sea, sear? Because it is a searator (see aris) of great depths (ris).

### Agricultural Column.

#### A Murmur Approaching.

A Correspondent of the London Times says that an exceedingly fatal epidemic has been ravaging the herds of Kent, Hampshire, and has now reached Kent, where one proprietor is said to have lost three hundred in a night. The writer says:

"In 1745 the same or a like epidemic was introduced into England by means of two calves from Holland. In 1800, a year after its introduction, it was introduced into the West of Scotland and Leinster. During the third year of its introduction, it was given by the government, which had ordered the destruction of diseased cattle, for no fewer than 80,000 head, while twice as many more, according to the report of one of the commissioners, died of the malady. In the fourth year it was equally fatal, nor does it appear to have completely disappeared till eight years ago."

On the continent every exertion is being made to arrest the progress of the infection and military detachments are charged to destroy all cattle that become infected in Prussia. If only one of a herd should be attacked, the authorities ordered the whole to be slaughtered, and *cordons sanitaires* are established along the frontiers to the ingress of cattle from districts in which the disease exists. If these statements are not exaggerated, the loss of so many cattle must seriously diminish the supply of food in Europe, and may give rise to insurrectionary movements on the part of the people.

HAY FOR COWS IN SUMMER--An observing intelligent and successful farmer, informs us that he is in the practice of feeding his cows in the summer, particularly if the season is such as to afford lush pastures. His reason is, that a full, rapid and vigorous growth of grass gives to the food, that feed upon it, a desire for something to absorb the excess of the juice of their food. Dry hay they devour greedily and though in ever so small quantities, evidently with the most beneficial effects. Every farmer must have observed that in dry seasons, horses, cattle and sheep, keep in good condition upon herbage parched and apparently scant, while in wet seasons, in all pastures, though always the process of fattening, with them was slow. Dry fodder in such cases is required to give substance and tenacity to the grass, and can be profitably used.

HOW TO GROW SWEET POTATOES AT THE NORTH--Select your richest and most sandy soil; if you have no sandy soil, then your highest and driest farm; plant it deep; not less than eight inches; cover with a coat of well rotted manure; cross plow, and deep, one week before planting cut your sets, say 15th of May, draw upon the ground fresh barn-yard manure; spread it say four inches thick, and eighteen inches wide, in rows; then cover by plowing a deep furrow each side; you have a ridge or bed nearly two and a half feet broad at the bottom, and one at the top; spread two inches thick of fine charcoal, from the bottom of an old cistern, or your coal bin; set your plants on this ridge, one in every two feet; keep them clear of weeds, and the tops or vines from taking root, from time to time as they grow.

The first ten inches of earth, is called soil; the next ten inches is called sub-soil. The soil on an acre, weighs one thousand tons; of this, four and a half per cent. is hydrogen, one and three-fourths of one per cent. oxygen, and one-fourth of one per cent. ammonia; or putting it in weight, thirty-five tons carbon, two tons hydrogen, twelve tons of oxygen, two tons ammonia. This is the analysis of good wheat land. One hundred parts of soil, give six thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine, of dry combustible matter. Ohio Farmer.

AGRICULTURE IN ASHFIELD COUNTY. One of our correspondents, who was recently on a visit to Ashfield county, visited the farm of Mr. N. E. French, and warmly recommends Mr. French's cattle stock consists of Durhams. His sheep are said to be very choice, and of French Merino blood. Our friend thinks that the farmers of Ohio might greatly improve their flocks by obtaining animals from this gentleman. We know that our correspondent is not mistaken, in his estimate of Mr. French's enterprise. Ohio Farmer.

LOOK OUT--When a stranger offers to sell you an article, for half its value, look out. When a note becomes due at the Bank, and you don't happen to have the necessary funds on hand to meet it, look out.

When a young lady had "turned the first corner," and seen no connubial prospects ahead of it, quite natural that she should look out.

When you find a man doing more business than you are, and you want to know the reason, look at the advertisements he has in the newspapers, and look out.

Look out for rain when the almanac tells you to, and if it don't come, why you can keep looking out.

HOG DISEASE--The disease which has proved so fatal to hogs at the West this season, has broken out among the Western swine arriving at Philadelphia, and also among the hogs in the distilleries. This disease appears contagious and large numbers have died.