The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII—NO 20. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1857. ESTABLISHED 1818.

BEAVER ARGUS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

W. & J. WEYAND.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per annum, IN ADVANCE; otherwise TWO DOLLARS will be charged. No paper discontinued, until arrearages are settled, except at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 50 cts. per square, of fifteen lines for one insertion—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail, will have prompt attention.

A NEW FEE BILL.

The following is a copy of a new bill regulating the Fees of Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables, which passed both branches of the Legislature, and was signed by the Governor on the 18th of April:

An Act relating to Fees of Justices of the Peace and Constables.

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act the fees to be received by Aldermen and Justices of the Peace shall be as follows:

For information or complaint on behalf of the Commonwealth, for every ten words one cent

Docket entry of action on behalf of the Commonwealth, ten cents.

Warrant or mittimus on behalf of the Commonwealth, twenty five cents.

Writing an examination or confession of defendant, for every ten words one cent.

Administering oath or affirmation, three cents

Taking recognizance in every criminal case, twenty cents.

Transcript in criminal cases, (including certificate) fifteen cents.

Returning same to court (to be allowed in only one case at each session of the court), three cents for each mile circular actually travelled.

Entering judgment on conviction for fine, ten cents.

Recording conviction or copy thereof for every ten words, one cent

Warrant to levy fine or forfeiture, twenty cents.

Bail piece and return or supercedeas, fifteen cents.

Discharge to jailor, fifteen cents.

Entering discontinuance in cases of assault and battery, twenty cents.

Entering complaint of master, mistress or apprentice, ten cents.

Notice to master, mistress or apprentice, fifteen cents.

Hearing parties and discharging complaint, twenty-five cents.

Holding inquisition under landlord and tenant act, or in the case of forcible entry, for each day to each justice, one dollar and fifty cents.

Precept to sheriff, for each justice, twenty-five cents.

Recording proceedings, to each justice, fifty cents.

Writ of restitution, to each justice, twenty-five cents.

Warrant to appraise damages, twenty cents

Warrant to sell strays, twenty cents.

Warrant to appraise swine, twenty cents.

Receiving and entering return of appraisement of swine, five cents.

Recording proceedings of appraisers of swine fifty cents.

Entering judgment in civil case, ten cents.

Summons, copy or subpoena, each, ten cts.

For every additional name after the first, two cents

All witnesses' names to be put in one subpoena, unless separate subpoenas be requested by the parties.

Subpoena, duces tecum, fifteen cents.

Entering return of summons and qualifying constable, ten cents.

Entering capias and bail bond, five cents.

Every continuance of suit, ten cents.

Trial and judgment in case of defence made by defendant or defendants, twenty-five cents.

Entering judgment by *confession, ten cents.*

Investigating plaintiff's claim and entering judgment by default, fifteen cents.

Taking bail, ten cents.

Entering satisfaction, to be charged only when an actual entry is made on the docket, five cents.

Entering discontinuance, five cents.

Entering amicable suit, ten cents.

Entering rule to take depositions of witnesses, five cents.

Rule to take depositions, ten cents.

Interrogatories annexed to rules for taking depositions, for every ten words, one cent.

Entering return of rule, five cents.

Entering rule to refer, five cents.

Rule of reference, fifteen cents.

Notice to each referee, five cents.

Entering report of referees and judgment thereon, ten cents.

Written notice to a party in any case, ten cents.

Execution, fifteen cents.

Entering return of execution, ten cents.

Scire facias in any case, twenty cents.

Opening judgment for rehearing, ten cents.

Transcript of judgment and certificate, twenty cents.

Return of proceedings or certiorari or appeal, including recognizance, forty cents.

Receiving the amount of a judgment before execution and paying the same over, if not exceeding ten dollars, ten cents.

If exceeding ten, and not exceeding forty dollars, twenty-five cents.

If exceeding forty dollars, fifty cents.

Every search where no service is rendered, to which any fees are attached, ten cents.

Entering complaint in writing, in case of attachment, and swearing or affirming complainant, fifteen cents.

Attachment, twenty cents.

Entering return, and appointing freeholders, ten cents.

Advertisements each, fifteen cents.

Order to sell goods, fifteen cents.

Order for the relief of a pauper, each justice, fifty cents.

Order for the removal of a pauper, each justice, fifty cents.

Order to seize goods for the maintenance of wife and children, twenty-five cents.

Order for premium for wolf or fox, or other scalps, to be paid by the proper county, fifteen cents.

Every acknowledgment or probate of deed or other instrument of writing, twenty cents.

Taking and signing acknowledgment of indenture of an apprentice, for each indenture, twenty cents.

Assignment and making record of indenture, twenty cents.

Cancelling indenture, ten cents.

Comparing and signing tax duplicates, each justice, fifty cents.

For marrying each couple, making record thereof, and certificate to the parties, two dollars.

Certificate of approbation of two justices to the binding as apprentice of a person by overseer or directors of the poor, each justice, twenty-five cents.

Certificate to obtain land warrant, fifty cents.

Swearing or affirming County Commissioners, Assessors or other township or county officer, and certificate thereof, to be paid by the county, twenty five cents.

For administering oath or affirmation in any case not herein providing for, ten cents.

For issuing precept to lessee in landlord and tenant proceedings, justice, fifteen cents.

For hearing and determining complaint, and all other services rendered therein, fifty cents.

For recording proceedings therein, each twenty-five cents.

For issuing and receiving returns of writ of restitution, including entry thereof, each justice twenty-five cents.

SEC. 2. The fees for services under the laws of the United States, shall be as follows, namely:

For certificate of protection, fifty cents.

For certificate of lost protection, twenty-five cents.

For a warrant, twenty-five cents.

For commitment, twenty five cents.

Summons for seamen in admiralty case, twenty-five cents

Hearing thereon with docket entry, fifty cents

Certificate to clerk of district court to issue admiralty process, twenty five cents.

SEC. 3 That the fees to be received by constables, shall be as follows:

For executing warrant in behalf of the Commonwealth, forty cents.

Conveying to jail on mittimus, or warrant arresting a vagrant, disorderly person, or other offender against the laws, (without process,) and bringing before justice, levying fine for forfeiture on warrant, twenty-five cents.

Serving summons notice on referee, suitor, master, mistress or apprentice, personally or by copy, each ten cents.

Executing attachment, thirty cents.

Arresting on capias, twenty-five cents.

Taking bail-bond on capias, or delivery of goods, fifteen cents.

Notifying plaintiff where defendant has been arrested on capias, to be paid by plaintiff, ten cents.

Executing landlord's warrant, or serving execution, twenty-five cents.

Taking inventory of goods, each item, one cent.

Levying or distraining goods and selling the same, for each dollar not exceeding thirty, five cents.

For each dollar above thirty, three cents.

And one-half of the said commission shall be allowed where the money is paid after levy without sale, but no commission shall in any case be taken on more than the real debt, and then only for the money actually received by the constable, and paid over to the creditor.

Advertising the same, forty cents.

Copy of vendue paper when demanded each item, one cent.

Putting up notice of distress at mansion house or other public place on the premises, fifteen cents.

Serving scire facias personally, ten cents.

Serving same by copy, fifteen cents.

Serving rule and interrogatories in attachment of execution, twenty cents.

Executing bail piece, twenty cents.

Traveling expenses on an execution returned nulla bona and non est inventus, where the constable has been at the place of defendant's last residence, each mile circular, three cents.

Executing order for the removal of a pauper, fifty cents.

Traveling expenses in said removal, each mile circular, ten cents.

Traveling expenses, in all other cases, for each mile circular actually traveled, counting from the office of the justice to the place of service, three cents.

For making returns to the court or quarter sessions of the proper county, fifty cents each for one day.

Mileage for same, counting from residence of constable to the county seat, to be paid by county, three cents per mile circular.

For appraisement, and all other services, under exemption act of ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, one dollar

For serving precept, and returning same in landlord and tenant proceeding, twenty-five cents.

Executing writ of possession, and returning same, fifty cents.

When the rent shall be received from the lessee by the constable, such commission as is now allowed by law on writs of execution.

SEC. 4. That the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sections of the act approved March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the third section of the act approved March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in relation to penalties for taking illegal fees and bills of particulars, are hereby re-enacted and their several provisions extended and made applicable to all violations of this act.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia.

THE YANKEE AND SLEEPY DAVY.

The following story, extracted from the forthcoming work of "A Yankee among the Nullifiers," purports to be told to another by a South Carolinian:

The Yankees, as I said before, are apt to be too cute for us in everything but horseflesh, and even sometimes in that. It was this day three years ago, and on this very spot, that I entered my horse Southron for a purse of two thousand. He had won a like sum the year before with all ease.—In short he was the best horse at that time in South Carolina. There were, to be sure, two other horses and very fine ones too, entered agrinst him, but they were no touch to Southron, and I was as sure of winning as I am of sitting here at this moment—when who should come along but a d——l yankee; with a tin cart! He had the shabbiest, worst looking horse you ever put your eyes on. He was lean, slab-sided, crooked legged, rough-haired son of a gun, at ever went on four legs. He stood all the time as if he was asleep—in fact his owner called him sleepy Davy.—In short sir, he was such a horse as would have brought twenty dollars.

It was near the hour of starting, when the pedler whose exterior corresponded marvellously with that of his horse, and who said his name was Zadock Barber, to the astonishment of all, intimated a wish to enter his horse with the rest.

"Your horse!" exclaimed I—"what that sleepy looking devil there?—You'd better enter him for the turkey buzzards."

'Not as you knows on, mister,' resumed the Yankee with some show of spirit. 'To be sure the critter looks rather sleepy as he stands, and on that account I call him Sleepy David, but he's a jo-fi'd smart horse for all that. He's like a singed cat, a darned sight better nor he looks. I should like tarnation well to try him against some of your South Carolina hosses. To be sure I don't come all the way from home on purpose, but as I was coming out this way with a load of tin and other notions, I thought I might time it so as to kill two birds with one stone, for, thinks I to myself, if I can win the purse and peddle off my notions at the same time I shall make a plaguey good spec. But I had to hurry on like the nation to get here in season; and that's one reason that my hoss looks so shabby and out of fix this morning. But for all that he'll perform like dry's work, I tell you.'

Supposing he had not idea of running his horse, and that all he said was merely to gratify his propensity for talking I bade d——d Yankee palaver.

'Why, mister,' said he, 'this is a free country, and a man has a right to talk or let it alone, jist as he can afford. Now I've taken a great deal of pains to get here this morning in order to run Sleepy David against some of your Southern horses. I aint joking sir, I am in airnest. I understand there is a purse of two thousand dollars, and I should like amazingly to pick it up.

'You talk of picking up a purse of two thousand dollars with that bit of carion of yours? Away with you, and don't trouble us any further'

'Well, if I can't run, I suppose I can't but it's darned hard anyhow for a man to take so much pains as I have to come to the races, and then can't be allowed to run arter all.'

'It's too late now; by the rules of the course the horse should have been entered yesterday; however if you'll plank the entrance money, perhaps you may get in yet.'

I said this by way of getting rid of the fellow, having no idea he could command the fourth part of the sum required.

'How much might the entrance money be?' drawing out a purse containing a few shillings in silver and a few pence in copper.

'If it ain't mor'n a quarter of a dollar or so, I'll plank it on the nail.'

'It is two hundred dollars'

Two hundred!' exclaimed the Yankee.

'By gauley what a price! Why, they axed me only twenty-five cents to see the Eleplant and the hull Caravan in New York. Two hundred dollars! Why, you must be joking now—Bless me! my hull load of tin ware, hoss, wagon and all, would'nt fetch that. But mister don't you think I could get in for ten dollars?'

'Nothing short of the two hundred, and that must be paid within five minutes'

We now thought we had got fairly rid of the fellow; but he returned to the charge and asked if fifty dollars would'nt do, then seventy, then a hundred, and finding he could not make a bargain for less than the regular sum, he engaged to give it provided he could find any one to loan him the money, for which he offered to pawn his wagon load of notions and Sleepy David to boot. He asked one, then another to accommodate him with a loan—declaring that as soon as ever he took the purse the money should be returned, and he would give a dozen tin whistles into the bargain. He however got more curses than coppers, until some wag who had plenty of cash and liked to see the sport go on, lent him the two hundred dollars out of sheer malice. Though as it afterwards turned out, the Yankee had plenty of money about him, and was merely playing 'possum' all the while.

His next object was to borrow a saddle. In this he was also accommodated; and taking Sleepy David from the tin cart, he scrambled upon his back, and took his station on the course. You never saw a fellow sit on a horse so awkward in your life. Every one said he would fall before he had gone a hundred yards—and some out of compassion urged him to withdraw

'Not by a darned sight, exclaimed he. 'Do you think I am such a darned fool as to pay two hundred dollars and then withdraw and not run arter all?'

Others who wanted to see the sport though it should cost some broken bones, encouraged him to proceed, saying, as they laughed aloud, that they had no doubt, but he would carry off the purse.

'That's what I mean to do, said he.—'I hain't come here for nothing I can tell you. Wake up, Sleepy David, and look about you; you must have your eyes open to-day, its no time to be snoozin' when there is money at stake.'

The horse, as if he understood what his master was saying opened his eyes, picked up his ears, and actually began to show signs of life.

The signal was now to given to start Away sprung Southron, with the speed of lightening and away sprang the other Southern horses leaving Sleepy David far in the rear and the pedler veering from side to side, as if he was just ready to fall off.—The horse went pawing along with his tail clinging to his haunches, and his nose stuck out straight before him; and you never beheld so queer a figure cut by any man and horse as this singular pair at that time presented

But they improved as they proceeded; the peddler sat more jockey like, and the horse evidently gained upon the others.—But it would not do. He came in at least half a mile behind Southron and but a little less behind the others.

It was now thought the Yankee had enough of the race and would withdraw before the next heat. Contrary to all expectation however, he persevered; and offered to bet a thousand dollars on the issue of the race.

'The fellows a fool,' said one.

'He dont know which side of his bread is buttered, or else he would'nt risk any more money on so desperate a stake.

'He is safe enough there,' said a third, 'for he has no more to risk.'

Here however, all were mistaken again, for the peddler hauled out an old greasy pocket book and planked the thousand dollars. It was covered of course. But I confess I now began to be staggered; and to suspect the Yankee was, after all more rogue than fool. I had no fears however, for the purse. Southron was not a horse to be distanced in one day, and especially by such a miserable devil as Sleepy David.

The second heat was now commenced; and if I had before felt confident in the superiority of my noble Southron, that confidence was now tenfold increased. I covered the purse as now my own property.—In imagination I had grasped it, and was about putting it safely in my pocket, when—lo! and behold! the peddler's horse which was behind all the rest, suddenly shot forward as if the devil had kicked him; and stretching his neck like a crane, won the heat by a head!

Everybody was astonished 'That horse must be the devil himself,' said one. At least he has the devil to back him,' said a third, 'I was sure he would play some Yankee trick before he get through.' Such were the observations that passed from mouth to mouth.

The Yankee in the meantime, offered to take another thousand dollar bet; but nobody felt disposed to bet; and it was well that they didn't for at the third heat Sleepy David not only distanced every horse but even came in a full quarter of a mile ahead of Southron himself.

'There, by golly,' said the Yankee, as he dismounted, 'I'll take that ere purse if you please, and the other cool thousand tew. I knowed well that your southern hosses couldn't hold a candle tew old Sleepy David."

Foreign News.

Charles Mackay, the well known author, is preparing to pay a visit to the United States and Canada.

The quarterly meeting of the English ironmasters of the vicinity began at Wolverhampton on April 8th. The prospects of the trade were looked on as more promising than for some time past, and a buoyant spirit prevaded the whole meeting.

Information has reached England that upwards of 10,000 Norwegians will proceed from Norway to Quebec during the present summer. Several of these will remain in Canada, but the larger portion will pass to the North Western States of America. Sir Cusack Roney has left England for Christiana, to make arrangements for the transit of these persons from Quebec to their destination, and also to disseminate information with reference to Canada on behalf of the government.

Changes in the Sweedish tariff are anticipated in favor of free trade.

The Military Gazette of Turin announces that an army corps of 20,000 men is about to be concentrated at Alexandria, close on the frontier of Lombardy. The Austrian counsels, however, have received orders from Vienna not to quit their posts, which indicates, certainly, a prospect of speedy adjustment of the difficulties.

An emigration fever is now raging at Tyrol and many of the mountaineers have gone to Peru, because the Ultramontane keepers of their consciences have told them that no good Catholics ought to pitch their tents in countries which, like America, are principally inhabited by Protestants The increasing desire to emigrate is said to give serious annoyance to the government.

☞ The amount of lands granted to Minnesota, under the act of Congress for rail road purposes, is estimated at 4,416,000 acres.

For the Beaver Argus.

LOVE.

Love is a sparkling ray from heaven,
That sometimes is to mortals given,
To cheer their weary way.
Ye fainting souls hush up your sighs,
And with glad hearts, seize the bright prize,
It opes bright visions in the skies,
When life doth fade away.

Love is a song that's tuned above,
By seraph's harps, and angels love—
Doth it in thy heart vibrate?
New joys, new hopes, fill the full heart,
New life its strength, its powers impart,
Makes e'en dread death forget its smart,
When love doth consecrate.

Strike all your harps, ye heavenly choirs,
Immortal saints with golden lyres,
And angels round the throne;
Together sweet your voices blend,
As towards the mercy-seat you tend
Your wing'd steps, in love to bend,
To the All-Holy One.

Love is an angel, robed in white,
With wings of purple, rosy light,
That ministers to thee;
He gently wipes away every tear,
He quickly calms thy every fear,
Mid every trouble always near,
To bless and comfort thee.

All heaven is love—and more and more,
The increasing soul, when life's dull shore
Is passed, shall learn to enjoy,
The rapturous joys of heavens scenes,
The calm delights of holier themes.
Than ever entered angel's dreams,
In heaven's sweet employ.

W.

Origin of the Late Indian Troubles.

The St Paul *Times* says that the late murderous outbreak of the Indians was caused by the following trivial circumstance:

A body of Indians were passing a white settlement near Spirit Lake, when a dog belonging to the tribe bit a white man.—The man fired his gun at the dog and killed it, whereupon the Indians became incensed. That night the whites entered the tepees of the Indians, took away their guns and gave them a severe whipping. The Indians next morning rallied, came down upon the whites with all their savage brutality, and the report says, murdered 42 persons, men, women and children. Not satisfied with the blood they spilt at Spirit Lake, they devastated the country on their march, and added new victims to their reeking and blood stained weapons of war, previous to their return to their hunting grounds.

We learn from another source, a report of the Indian massacre at Mankato, Minnesota, have been greatly exagerated The St. Paul *Pioneer of the 18th*, contains a letter from General Shields, dated Farribault, April 15th, which pointedly contradicts these reports. He states that reliable information has just been received from Mankato and Blue earth county, from various sources, and all concur in saying "that there is not the slightest foundation for these rumors." The letter concludes:

"You may declare with truth, that there is neither hostility or sign of hostility amongst the Indian tribes in this Territory. Yours truly,

James Shields."

The *Minnesotian* of the 20th confirms the above. The editor saw a gentleman directly from "the seat of war," who says not a drop of white blood has been shed upon the waters of the Blue Earth, the Watonwan or any of its branches. No hostile Indians had been nearer Mankato than Spirit Lake. The reports of murders arose from the fact, that some peacable annuity Indians went there to make sugar, and seeing fires there at night, they were imagined to be those of burning cabins He said all the Indians were fleeing from the sugar bush to the fort for protection, scared nearly out of their skins.

Your County Paper.

The following from Fowler & Wells "Life Illustrated," is so good and to the point, that we recommend it to our friends without further comment:

"We occasionally receive letters in which the writers express their determination to stop their country or village paper, and take our publications instead. We always regret to receive such intimations.—We think a man ought to support his own paper first and then if he can afford to take a paper from a distance, let him do so, and we shall be happy to furnish him with "Life Illustrated." The county press, is in our opinion, the most important its effects on the enlightenment of the nation It conveys in ten thousandrills, intelligence to nearly every home in the country. The country press ought to receive a cordial support. Every place should try to have its paper of such a character that people could be justly proud of it. To this end let them pay promptly, advertise liberally, recommend warmly, and in every way stand by the editor as long as they can conscientiously.

A GOOD LAW.—The Ohio Legislature passed a bill through both Houses, given married women the control of all personal property now exempt from execution, so that the husband cannot sell it from the family. It also gives her the control of the earnings of all the minor children This will be a valuable safeguard for the wives of intemperate men. They cannot now sell the house empty, and collect the earnings of their wives and children, as was once done.

An Irishman trying to put out a gas light with his fingers, cried out, "Och, murther! there's niver a wick in it!"

Looking at the Bright Side.

Away with the long faces What is the use of looking as if you had a season ticket for a funeral? Can't you find a better name for this world than "a vale of tears," and scene of tribulation? If you can't it will do you no good to read a letter which a friend has just furnished. It is from a wife in Massachusetts to her husband in California. She doesn't intend to go thro' the world with an air as if

"Muffled drums were beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

Here is the letter,

"My dear husband:—As it is some time since you left for California, I suppose you would be glad to hear how we are getting along in your absence. I am happy to say we are all enjoying good health on the whole. Just at the present two of the boys have pox, Amanda Jane has got typhus fever, Betsey is down with the measels, Samuel got hooked with the cow the other day, and little Peter has just cut off seven of his fingers with the hatchet. It's a great pity that he did not chop them all off. With these trifling exceptions, we are all well and getting along very nicely. You needn't be at all anxious about me.

'I almost forgot to say that Sarah Matilda eloped with a tin pedlar. Poor girl! she's been waiting for the last ten years for a chance, and I am glad she is married at last. She needn't have taken the trouble to elope though. She was a great eater and I find the baked beans don't go off near so fast now as they did. The way that girl would dip into the pork and beans was a caution to the rest of the family.

The cow took it into her head yesterday to run away, which was very fortunate, I'm sure for the barn caught fire and was consumed. I was in hopes that the house would go to for it's very inconvenient, but the wind was the wrong way, so it didn't receive much injury.

'Some boys broke into the orchard the other day, and stripped all the fruit trees, I am glad of it, for if they hadn't I presume the children would have made themselves sick by eating too much.

"Hoping that you enjoy yourself in California as well as we do at home, I remain your affectionate wife.

The President one of the Doomed.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday gives the following extract from a private letter from Washington, from which it would seem most likely that the President is to add one more name to the list of the gentlemen—one of whom, although I had not seen him for over sixteen years—I almost knew to be the President. I stepped alongside, and a glance informed me that I was not mistaken. His legs are weak. A half stumble drew some remark from his companion which I did not hear. His reply was: "I am not right. My health is not recovered,' adding in a sort of begging tone, "But I am getting better. He is going, depend upon it. A few more weeks and he will be no more. A vain young orator from Kentucky will be the acting, and his friend Stephen A. Douglas the actual President of these United States.

A GOOD HIT.—A Methodist Divine of this city, on Sunday last, administered a most severe rebuke to a common custom in these days of reading advertisements from the pulpit. A paper was handed to him giving notice that "introductory lecturers of the annual course, would be delivered on Monday night,' &c., at a certain Medical institution in this city. The preacher said he had sonscientions scruples against cheating the printer by making such announcements in the pupit, that he never heard such advertisement read in church without reminding him of the old deacon in Alexandria, who on a certain occasion exhorted in most earnest and vehement language the sinners in his congregation to repent or they would all go to Hell as sure as there was flour for sale in Alexandria and he was sure there was, for he had received just the day before, a fine assortment which he would sell as cheap as any man in the city.—*Ohio Statesman.*

FULL OF RAGE.—Mr. Roger A. Pryor, editor of the new paper in Richmond, Virginia, bearing the significant appellative 'The South'—is out in strong terms of condemation and reprobation of the New York Legislature for presuming to pass resolutions "that this State will not allow slavery within her borders, in any form, or under any pretence; and that the Supreme Court of the United States, by their late decison in the Dred Scott case, has impaired the confidence and aespect of the people of the State.' Mr. Pryor thinks this is "moral treason, it its most offensive form.' Perhaps it is; but if so, we say, with Patrick Henry on a memorable occasion:—"If this be treason, I am responsible—make the most of it.'

A Person who was recently called in court for the purpose of proving the correctness of a doctor's bill, was asked by the lawyer whether "the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger?" "No," replied the witness, "I considered the patient *in danger* as long as the doctor continued his visits."

☞ Winchell, the humorist tells a story of a dog which undertook to jump across a well in two jumps. There are a great many people just like that dog—folks who think they can jump across a well in two jumps. They that undertake it usually "bring up down in the water."

An Old Art Revived.

A unique invention, for the manufacture of garments without seams, is now in practice operation in Massachusetts, on a considerably extensive scale. The wool as it passes through the carding manufacture, is woven upon cylenders of peculiar shape, the layers of wool crossing each other at different angles, the fibres being stretched to their utmost, making a close, well woven batt, which can be formed into coat bodies; others into sleeves, pantaloons, mittens shoes, leggins and the like. Over there cylenders are drawn closely-fitting bags or coverings of cloth. The whole is then immersed in water, whence they are taken and dropped into metallic tubes heated by steam A slight vibratory motion is there given them, which felts the wool in a few minutes, leaving, when coats are to be made, the ends of the sleeves and the armholes of coat soft. They are then joined and firmly felted together, producing a coat perfect in shape and even in texture. They are then pulled until they become firm and solid. Most of these garments are dyed in the wool before carding; those that are at this stage ready for the dyer.—Next they are dried on copper forms in the shape of men, heated by steam.—While upon these forms they go through a finishing process, which gives them the appearance of goods known as beaver cloth.

THE MORMONS.—A writer in the National *Intelligencer* estimates the Mormons in Utah at 100,000 persons, besides having 200,000 spies and agents scattered throughout the country, who immediately communicate the acts of the Government and the sentiments of the community to the leaders at Salt Lake. He represents them as being opposed to the Federal Government, and insits upon the necessity of taking prompt and decisive measures to protect the country from the dangers which threaten it from this quarter. The writer seems to be somewhat imaginative or suspicious, for he insinuates that the secret vigilant organization in California has something to do with this Utah hostility to the Union; their secret passwords, emblems, &c, were all prominent signs of Mormonism, and nobody knew the object of the vigilant organization, but those who recognised Brighrm Young as their prophet, priest and king.

JEWS IN LONDON.—At a meeting held at Norwich, the Rev. Dr. Ewald, one of the Missionaries of the Society for Propogating the Gospel among the Jews, stated that there were now more Jews in Whitechapel than in Jerusalem, and more Jews in London than in the whole of the and Dr. Ewald—The total number of Jews five years he had baptised [illegible] converts.

SINGULAR.—The Mississippi river has been navigable between this city and its mouth, all winter, except about a month, while in Minnesota it is frozen as solid as ever, and no prospect of a thaw. So says the St. Louis *Leader*. To which the Minnesota *Times* replies—The *Leader* is astonished very easily. We do not consider it very singular, that the Father of Waters should have a cold in his head, if he insists on keeping his mouth open eleven months in a year.

STRYCHNINE IN WHISKEY.—It is said in Cincinnati that what is known as the "slog cholera" is produced by strychnine used in the manufacture of whisky, upon the slop from which the hogs are fed. A chemist gives it as his opinion that there was strychnine enough in one barrel to kill thirty men! This being the case it is surprising that so many men die in these days with delirum tremens?

THE WAY DOWNWARD.—A young man, who was in prison awaiting his trial for a serious crime, was asked what ruined him. "Sir," he replied, with tears in his eyes, "it was my sreet education that ruined me! I had a good home education, but I would slip out of the house and go off with the boys in the street. In the street I learned to lounge In the street I learned to smoke. In the street I learned to gamble. In the street I learned to steal.'

☞ Well, Bridget, did you put the blister on your chest as I told you, and did it rise?"

"Och! mistress, dear, niver a chist did I have to put it on, but shure, ma'am, I have a hair trunk, and I stuck it on that, but niver a bit of a rise did it riz, but, ma'am, it tuk off every bit of the hair, as shure as I'm a sinner!"

A Wonderful Lead.—Some persons writting from Galena gives an account of a wonderful discovery of lead ore near Hazel Green, Wisconsin. It is considered good for six millions of pounds of mineral. The fortunate discoverer, who is an Englishman by the name of Miles, can take one hundred thousand dollars for his show as it stands.

☞ He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your old dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There's no deception in a bull-dog; it is only the cur that speaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

☞ The late Elliot Cresson, of Philadelphia, left by will the sum of $5,000 for the benefit of a Society for providing a home for aged men. The Society was organized in Philadelphia some time since.

☞ Dr William Elder of Philadelphia, is writing the life of Dr. Kane.