

The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII--NO 23.

BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1857.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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FROM HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

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One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.
One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what those can teach.
One by one (bright gifts from heaven)
Joye are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready too to let them go.
One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed hand;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.
Do not look at life's long sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain;
God will begin thee for to-morrow,
Every day help thee again.
Every hour that flies on slowly,
Has its task to do or bear;
Lamin' up the crown, and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.
Do not linger with regretting,
For passing hours depend;
Nor thy daily lot forgetting;
Look too eagerly beyond.
Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching heaven, but one, by one;
Take them lest the chain be broken
Ere thy pilgrimage be done.

NORTHERN IOWA—LAND SALES.

OSAGE, May 11, 1857.

OSAGE.—Many of our readers desire to know something of this new land of promise, and with your permission I will give them the results of some observations and inquiry. Osage is the County seat and principal town of Mitchell County, and is about 100 miles from the Mississippi River, and 150 miles from the road from Dubuque. Osage is a growing town, of 18 months, and contains about 1000 inhabitants; it is delightfully situated upon a high prairie, and embraces a portion of the great red cedar growth, which is one of the finest timber portions of Iowa. Messrs. Holt & Co.—three brothers—grand sons of the late H. Holdship, are among the proprietors, and I am happy to learn, have realized something handsome in return for their enterprise. They have a banking house there, and are active, intelligent business men, and are doing a fine business. The country along the road, near the River, is very fine, indeed, that is, one of all that portion of Minnesota country through which the road runs. It is gently rolling after you rise the bluff land, and sufficiently well timbered to please a Beaver County farmer. The soil is very rich and fertile, and is well adapted to the raising of corn and wheat. The next County is Mitchell; in passing through this County, we find those large rich prairies which delight an Illinois farmer, and makes a Pennsylvanian wonder where fencing and lumber are to be obtained. "Second land" lands, that is lands that have been well improved, or entered with land warrants for a year or more, are worth from 4 to 10 dollars per acre—improved. Improved lands from \$8 to \$30. Howard County is the next County westward, and is of pretty much the same character of Wisconsin. Timber is very scarce and must be very high, before those vast prairies are not under cultivation; but this objection does not appear to deter settlers or speculators. Mitchell County is next westward, and is considered among the most promising counties in the West. The timber along the Red Cedar River is of very fine quality, and very abundant; skirting the east side of the River with a belt one mile in width, of oak—white, red and black—walnut, maple, &c. Timber land is worth from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Prairie from \$5 to \$10 per acre. North Winniebag and Hancock are also in this land district, and portions of those Counties are now being offered at the public sale, which has been in progress a week past.
Those last mentioned are sparsely settled; but as emigration is pouring its hundreds into this region, we may safely predict that the most desirable lands will soon be cultivated.
A scarcity of timber characterizes this whole territory, but I believe that none are so desirable as the Kosuth County, and I would whisper a hint to the ears of your readers, to be careful how they invest in lands in that County, or they may have the satisfaction of long continuing to be owners of real estate in Iowa, after they might wish to part with their interests in those "rich prairies."
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Parliament opened on the 7th. The Queen's speech is in substance as follows: We are commended to inform you that her Majesty avails herself of the earliest opportunity of having recourse to your advice and assistance. Her Majesty hopes there will be found sufficient time during the present session to enable you to deal satisfactorily on various important matters, some of which occupied the attention of the late Parliament. We are commended by Her Majesty to inform you that the respect of affairs in Europe affords a well-grounded confidence of a continuance of peace. All the main stipulations of the treaty of Paris have been carried into execution and it is hoped that what remains to be done in regard to those matters will be speedily accomplished.
The negotiations on the subject of the differences between Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, in regard to the affairs of Neuchâtel, are drawing to a close, and will, Her Majesty trusts, be terminated by an arrangement satisfactory to all the parties. The negotiations, in which Her Majesty is engaged with the government of Honduras, in regard to the affairs of Central America, are not yet closed. Her Majesty commands us to express regret that at the latest advice the difficulties between the High Commissioner of China and Her Majesty's civil and naval officers, remains unadjusted; but Her Majesty has sent to China a plenipotentiary fully instructed to deal with all matters of difference, and that the plenipotentiary will be supported by an adequate military and naval force, in the event of such assistance becoming necessary. We are commended by Her Majesty to inform you that the treaty of Peace between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia was signed at Paris on the 14th of March, by Her Majesty's ambassador at Paris and the ambassador of the Shah of Persia, and Her Majesty will give directions that this treaty shall be laid before you as soon as ratifications are exchanged.
Her Majesty, in conjunction with several European powers, concluded a treaty with the King of Denmark for the redemption of the Sound Dues. This treaty, together with a separate convention between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark, completing the arrangement, will be laid before you, and Her Majesty will cause measures necessary for fulfilling arrangements thereby contracted, to be submitted to your consideration.
The speech then refers at length to business matters of a local nature, and closes by congratulating Parliament on the contentment of Her Majesty and the progressive development of productive industry throughout Her dominions.

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Ever since the purpose of the territorial authorities of Kansas became apparent, the question with regard to the Free State men has been, not whether they ought to vote, but whether they could, if they were willing to. It is now plain that the territorial officers never intended that they should have the opportunity to vote. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes: "The time has now passed when Free State men have their names registered, and the different Sheriff's have returned their lists of so-called 'qualified electors' for voting for delegates to the bogus constitutional convention. These lists make out the Free State vote of the Territory to be some few hundred in all." The correspondent of the New York Herald says: "There are thirty organized counties and seven unorganized attached to adjoining organized counties. Of these, but ten counties have as yet been officially heard from, leaving twenty to be returned; but some of these counties are almost unsettled, so that we can make a calculation which will appear small to the total of registered voters, which it is presumed will reach a total of ten thousand of the registered voters. There is probably a majority in favor of a pro-slavery Constitution of say 2,000. There are probably, at least, 5,000 voters not registered." This was written on the 8th inst. The revised lists were to be completed by the 1st of May, when it was set for a long storm, which has not fairly yet. There is no doubt that Congress has named the northern half of it, the northern Territory, Washington, on account of its wetness, I suppose, as I can divine no other reason for giving that name to a country on Puget's Sound, Pacific shore. The consequences of this awful climate are just what might be supposed. The immense quantity of the pro-slavery squatters about here causes fires, buildings, streets, everything to present a dilapidated appearance. The women lose their color, the men their hair, (washed off), and the animals, by constant exposure, acquire scales and fins like the native of the great deep. In fact all the inhabitants of this Territory have a generally seamy appearance and rejoice in a peculiar combination, I should say, of a fish ball and fresh mackerel. The rains of Oregon beat everything in that line that I ever beheld or conceived of. Those heavy; those of Nero, Caligula and L. Nelly Johnson not more terrible, nor those of Lady Suffolk and Moscow longer or stronger with a slightly mixed metaphor of a very happy description. So upon the whole, I'm glad I'm off to D—, where the people enjoy the light of the blessed sun, and where I can enjoy it also, and dry my things, and read Irving's "Astoria." Howbeit, there are many interesting and curious things in Oregon; many old and entertaining people also there; and I have seen much that was funny, and laughed thereat; and should have laughed louder and longer if my mouth had not been filled with rain before I had half finished; and I might perhaps regret leaving a country in which I have had so much positive enjoyment were it not that I have chronicled all these amusing things and peculiarities, and shall be glad to get somewhere where I can have a dry laugh over them. Such a thing as a "dry laugh" in Oregon is of course a physical impossibility.

A MOIST CLIMATE.

John Phoenix, poet, philosopher, humorist, and a correspondent of the Knickerbocker Magazine, has been sojourning in Oregon, and thus gives utterance to his experiences in this climate, in a letter from Portland, Oregon Territory:

"I give me unfeigned pleasure to inform you that I am about to quit the gloom and never to be dried up sky of Oregon, and to 'repair, without unnecessary delay' to D—, or our borders. Yes, sir, I'm off; 'services' no longer required on these inclement shores—shores which, when you really wish to behold, and admire old Astor's pluck in making establishments thereon, and which, when you reach, you wish you had not, and admire still more old Astor's good sense in breaking his establishments up and quitting while there was time."

It is an exceedingly pleasant and gratifying institution in its way, and in modification. It causes the grass to grow, the blossoms to flourish, and it is a positive necessity to the umbrella-maker; but when you get to a country where it rains incessantly twenty-six hours a day for seventeen months in the year, you cannot resist having the conviction forced upon your mind that the thing is slightly overdone. That's the case in Oregon. It commenced raining pretty heavily on the third of last November and continued up to the fifteenth of May, when it set for a long storm, which has not fairly yet. There is no doubt that Congress has named the northern half of it, the northern Territory, Washington, on account of its wetness, I suppose, as I can divine no other reason for giving that name to a country on Puget's Sound, Pacific shore.

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Spelling in the Boston Custom House. A Boston correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows: "You know that Customism has been introduced at the Custom House, and the Democrats are denouncing it another—The first detachment of the newly appointed men from the country, and very green. I noticed in the number the name of a resident of a neighboring town, in which, though a Democrat, became tax collector, by underbidding every body else who desired the office. When his books were examined at the end of the year, the letter 'f' was found marked against the names of some fifty persons on his list. 'What does this 'f' mean?' asked one of the examiners, and here's another, and another. 'Why don't you know?' answered the tax collector; 'them's the people that I called on that 'fused to pay.' I asked 'em for the money and they 'fused, so I marked 'em 'f' for 'fused.'"

An incident happened at the Custom House on Thursday afternoon, indicative of equal intelligence. Its outline I believe are already in the newspapers, and it deserves circulation. One of these strapping country Democrats arrived at the foot of State street in a cab, on which were piled his three trunks. They were safely landed on the granite steps of the building, the driver was paid, and Jonathan hunted up the Irish porter and told him to take 'them trimmings' up to his 'room.' 'What room?' inquired the porter. 'Why you darned fool, my bed chamber; and be quick about it,' responded the indignant Inspector. It took some time to convince him that the 'Aids of the Revenue' are not fed, lodged and clothed on Uncle Sam's premises. He had come down from his verdant fields to take the office with large expectations.

The New York Post, mentions as a singular fact, that the women of New York, almost unanimously, hold that Dr. Burdell was murdered by Mrs. Cunningham.

Letters from Naples represent a spirit of discontent spreading very generally among the Neapolitan troops. There had been some local disturbances in the Papal States, occasioned by the collection of unpopular taxes.

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NORTHERN IOWA—LAND SALES.

OSAGE, May 11, 1857.

OSAGE.—Many of our readers desire to know something of this new land of promise, and with your permission I will give them the results of some observations and inquiry. Osage is the County seat and principal town of Mitchell County, and is about 100 miles from the Mississippi River, and 150 miles from the road from Dubuque. Osage is a growing town, of 18 months, and contains about 1000 inhabitants; it is delightfully situated upon a high prairie, and embraces a portion of the great red cedar growth, which is one of the finest timber portions of Iowa. Messrs. Holt & Co.—three brothers—grand sons of the late H. Holdship, are among the proprietors, and I am happy to learn, have realized something handsome in return for their enterprise. They have a banking house there, and are active, intelligent business men, and are doing a fine business. The country along the road, near the River, is very fine, indeed, that is, one of all that portion of Minnesota country through which the road runs. It is gently rolling after you rise the bluff land, and sufficiently well timbered to please a Beaver County farmer. The soil is very rich and fertile, and is well adapted to the raising of corn and wheat. The next County is Mitchell; in passing through this County, we find those large rich prairies which delight an Illinois farmer, and makes a Pennsylvanian wonder where fencing and lumber are to be obtained. "Second land" lands, that is lands that have been well improved, or entered with land warrants for a year or more, are worth from 4 to 10 dollars per acre—improved. Improved lands from \$8 to \$30. Howard County is the next County westward, and is of pretty much the same character of Wisconsin. Timber is very scarce and must be very high, before those vast prairies are not under cultivation; but this objection does not appear to deter settlers or speculators. Mitchell County is next westward, and is considered among the most promising counties in the West. The timber along the Red Cedar River is of very fine quality, and very abundant; skirting the east side of the River with a belt one mile in width, of oak—white, red and black—walnut, maple, &c. Timber land is worth from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Prairie from \$5 to \$10 per acre. North Winniebag and Hancock are also in this land district, and portions of those Counties are now being offered at the public sale, which has been in progress a week past.
Those last mentioned are sparsely settled; but as emigration is pouring its hundreds into this region, we may safely predict that the most desirable lands will soon be cultivated.
A scarcity of timber characterizes this whole territory, but I believe that none are so desirable as the Kosuth County, and I would whisper a hint to the ears of your readers, to be careful how they invest in lands in that County, or they may have the satisfaction of long continuing to be owners of real estate in Iowa, after they might wish to part with their interests in those "rich prairies."
The desire to become land holders in the West has extended itself throughout our land, and speculators are here from 23 of the States and Territories, with land warrants assorted, all ready to cover the entire land to be offered for sale. The interests of the Warrant Speculator and Gold Speculator clash, and produce directly, while the settlers, real and bogus, were at war with both classes.
The Land Warrant man desired the sale to be permitted to pass over without any bidding—the man with his "pocket full of rocks" wish-

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 19.
The Niagara has arrived from Liverpool, with advices to the 9th inst.
The political news brought by the Niagara is not important, with the exception of the speech of Queen Victoria, which was read before Parliament on Thursday, the 7th inst. In relation to the United States, the speech merely says that the negotiations with regard to Central America are still unsettled.
Parliament opened on the 7th. The Queen's speech is in substance as follows: We are commended to inform you that her Majesty avails herself of the earliest opportunity of having recourse to your advice and assistance. Her Majesty hopes there will be found sufficient time during the present session to enable you to deal satisfactorily on various important matters, some of which occupied the attention of the late Parliament. We are commended by Her Majesty to inform you that the respect of affairs in Europe affords a well-grounded confidence of a continuance of peace. All the main stipulations of the treaty of Paris have been carried into execution and it is hoped that what remains to be done in regard to those matters will be speedily accomplished.
The negotiations on the subject of the differences between Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, in regard to the affairs of Neuchâtel, are drawing to a close, and will, Her Majesty trusts, be terminated by an arrangement satisfactory to all the parties. The negotiations, in which Her Majesty is engaged with the government of Honduras, in regard to the affairs of Central America, are not yet closed. Her Majesty commands us to express regret that at the latest advice the difficulties between the High Commissioner of China and Her Majesty's civil and naval officers, remains unadjusted; but Her Majesty has sent to China a plenipotentiary fully instructed to deal with all matters of difference, and that the plenipotentiary will be supported by an adequate military and naval force, in the event of such assistance becoming necessary. We are commended by Her Majesty to inform you that the treaty of Peace between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia was signed at Paris on the 14th of March, by Her Majesty's ambassador at Paris and the ambassador of the Shah of Persia, and Her Majesty will give directions that this treaty shall be laid before you as soon as ratifications are exchanged.
Her Majesty, in conjunction with several European powers, concluded a treaty with the King of Denmark for the redemption of the Sound Dues. This treaty, together with a separate convention between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark, completing the arrangement, will be laid before you, and Her Majesty will cause measures necessary for fulfilling arrangements thereby contracted, to be submitted to your consideration.
The speech then refers at length to business matters of a local nature, and closes by congratulating Parliament on the contentment of Her Majesty and the progressive development of productive industry throughout Her dominions.

KANSAS.

Ever since the purpose of the territorial authorities of Kansas became apparent, the question with regard to the Free State men has been, not whether they ought to vote, but whether they could, if they were willing to. It is now plain that the territorial officers never intended that they should have the opportunity to vote. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes: "The time has now passed when Free State men have their names registered, and the different Sheriff's have returned their lists of so-called 'qualified electors' for voting for delegates to the bogus constitutional convention. These lists make out the Free State vote of the Territory to be some few hundred in all." The correspondent of the New York Herald says: "There are thirty organized counties and seven unorganized attached to adjoining organized counties. Of these, but ten counties have as yet been officially heard from, leaving twenty to be returned; but some of these counties are almost unsettled, so that we can make a calculation which will appear small to the total of registered voters, which it is presumed will reach a total of ten thousand of the registered voters. There is probably a majority in favor of a pro-slavery Constitution of say 2,000. There are probably, at least, 5,000 voters not registered." This was written on the 8th inst. The revised lists were to be completed by the 1st of May, when it was set for a long storm, which has not fairly yet. There is no doubt that Congress has named the northern half of it, the northern Territory, Washington, on account of its wetness, I suppose, as I can divine no other reason for giving that name to a country on Puget's Sound, Pacific shore.

A MOIST CLIMATE.

John Phoenix, poet, philosopher, humorist, and a correspondent of the Knickerbocker Magazine, has been sojourning in Oregon, and thus gives utterance to his experiences in this climate, in a letter from Portland, Oregon Territory:

"I give me unfeigned pleasure to inform you that I am about to quit the gloom and never to be dried up sky of Oregon, and to 'repair, without unnecessary delay' to D—, or our borders. Yes, sir, I'm off; 'services' no longer required on these inclement shores—shores which, when you really wish to behold, and admire old Astor's pluck in making establishments thereon, and which, when you reach, you wish you had not, and admire still more old Astor's good sense in breaking his establishments up and quitting while there was time."

It is an exceedingly pleasant and gratifying institution in its way, and in modification. It causes the grass to grow, the blossoms to flourish, and it is a positive necessity to the umbrella-maker; but when you get to a country where it rains incessantly twenty-six hours a day for seventeen months in the year, you cannot resist having the conviction forced upon your mind that the thing is slightly overdone. That's the case in Oregon. It commenced raining pretty heavily on the third of last November and continued up to the fifteenth of May, when it set for a long storm, which has not fairly yet. There is no doubt that Congress has named the northern half of it, the northern Territory, Washington, on account of its wetness, I suppose, as I can divine no other reason for giving that name to a country on Puget's Sound, Pacific shore.

The consequences of this awful climate are just what might be supposed. The immense quantity of the pro-slavery squatters about here causes fires, buildings, streets, everything to present a dilapidated appearance. The women lose their color, the men their hair, (washed off), and the animals, by constant exposure, acquire scales and fins like the native of the great deep. In fact all the inhabitants of this Territory have a generally seamy appearance and rejoice in a peculiar combination, I should say, of a fish ball and fresh mackerel. The rains of Oregon beat everything in that line that I ever beheld or conceived of. Those heavy; those of Nero, Caligula and L. Nelly Johnson not more terrible, nor those of Lady Suffolk and Moscow longer or stronger with a slightly mixed metaphor of a very happy description. So upon the whole, I'm glad I'm off to D—, where the people enjoy the light of the blessed sun, and where I can enjoy it also, and dry my things, and read Irving's "Astoria." Howbeit, there are many interesting and curious things in Oregon; many old