

The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII—NO 29.

BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1857.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

Classification of Retailers

Of Merchandise, the Growth, Product and Manufacture of the United States, and Dealers in Foreign Merchandise, in the County of Beaver, for the year 1857.

Borough Township.
Thomas McCreery 13 10 00
Hugh Anderson 13 10 00
John Barclay & Son 13 10 00
James Allison 13 7 00
Benjamin Adams 13 7 00
Wilson & McGaffick 13 7 00
H. Kahlert 13 7 00
Thomas Allison 13 10 00
B. S. Atlinger 13 7 00
C. B. Hurst 12 12 50
Joseph Braun 13 7 00
A. S. Coffey 13 10 00
A. S. Harvey 13 7 00
Asariah Wynn 13 7 00
Barrett & Nicholson 13 7 00
David Ramsey 13 7 00
J. T. Logan 13 7 00

Big Beaver Township.
William Eakin 13 10 00
Cornelius McElrath 13 7 00
M. A. Blackburn 13 7 00
J. B. Johnston 13 7 00

Darlington Township.
John R. Elder 13 10 00
J. White & Co. 13 10 00
Duff & Caughey 13 10 00

Independence Township.
Daniel McCallister 13 7 00

Economy Township.
John Nichols 13 7 00
J. & W. Breitenstein 13 10 00
William Rea 13 7 00

Freedom Borough.
J. T. & G. W. Fisher 13 7 00
Samuel Ecker 13 7 00
Wagner & Lowry 13 7 00
John H. Hethcote 13 7 00
McConnell & Deuel 13 10 00

Greene Township.
Charles Callahan 13 7 00
J. B. Diehl & Co. 13 10 00
Joseph McFerran 13 7 00
Michael Christler 13 7 00
Joseph Hill 13 10 00
John Garbath 13 10 00
Patton & Miller 13 7 00

Harmony Township.
R. L. Baker, Trustee 13 7 00

Hancock Township.
William H. Frazier 13 10 00
Thomas Nicholson & Co. 13 7 00
James Morrison 13 7 00
H. Moore & Co. 13 7 00

Industry Township.
Charles Hays 13 7 00
Jacob Russell 13 7 00
Jacob Hoss 13 7 00

Arifon Township.
William Buhl 13 7 00
George Bahmer 13 7 00

Falkton Borough.
J. T. Cunningham & Co. 13 7 00
Hunan, Elgar & Co. 13 15 00
G. A. Bradshaw 13 10 00
William Cannon, Jr. 13 7 00

Loyall Township.
J. P. Kinnear 13 7 00

New Brighton Borough.
H. S. & J. Reeves 13 10 00
William Kennedy 13 10 00
M. McLaughlin 13 7 00
L. Parren 13 7 00
M. Hilliard 12 12 50
J. B. Anderson 13 7 00
A. S. Glass 13 7 00
William M. Chase 13 10 00
John Sargent 13 7 00
Wm. H. Powell 13 7 00
J. C. Rainbow 13 7 00

North Township.
C. Kasher 13 7 00
Jacob Wagner 13 7 00
George Rousher 13 7 00
Abraham Hunter 13 7 00

Ohio Township.
S. C. T. Adams & Co. 12 12 50
J. S. Smith 13 10 00
Samuel McFarland 13 7 00
John Kerr 13 7 00

Phillipsburg Borough.
Francis L. Goullon 13 7 00
Anthony Keeney 13 7 00

Rochester Borough.
John Stiles 13 10 00
T. M. Taylor 13 10 00
Philip Rice 13 10 00
William D. Johnston 13 10 00
D. H. Forest, Agt. 13 10 00
S. L. Higgins 13 7 00
William Alexander 13 7 00
George Garling 12 12 50
Samuel Moore 13 7 00
David Connor 13 7 00
G. H. Speyerer, also selling liquor with goods 12 50 00

Raccoon Township.
John McKibben 13 7 00
William Sterling Jr. 13 7 00
W. & A. Harrison 13 7 00
J. N. S. Dougherty 13 7 00
Calhoun & Todd 13 7 00

South Beaver Township.
William McKee 13 7 00
William McMillin 13 7 00

EXCHANGE BROKERS &c.
William R. Sterling, N. Brighton bor. 3 10 00
Commissions, Abate-ments, ac. \$1000, @ 8 per ct. 80 00

RETAILERS OF COMPOUND MEDICINES &c.
IN BEAVER COUNTY, FOR YEAR 1857.
G. Cunningham, Borough, 3 10 00
P. C. Lewis & Co. 3 10 00
P. B. Young 4 5 00
Chas. L. Kaiser, Rochester bor. 3 10 00
John Sargent New Brighton bor. 3 10 00
Francis Hoops 4 5 00
M. Gilliland 4 5 00
Chas. Black, Darlington bor. 4 5 00

BREWERS & DISTILLERS
R. L. Baker, Trustee, Harmony township 10 50 00
H. P. Mueller, Darlington tp. 10 50 00

RESTAURANTS & EATING HOUSES.
John Stiles, Rochester bor. 7
John M. Kee, 8
Samuel Johnston 8
John Jackson, New Brighton bor. 8
Ezra Whitwell 8
John Howell 8

NOTICE is hereby given, to all dealers in Merchandise, that the undersigned has appointed WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Commissioner's Office in Beaver, for hearing appeals from the following classifications, and to arrange and classify those who have since started, or been omitted. Those of the 11th Class are estimated to be the amount of \$15,000, and less than \$20,000; those of the 12th Class to the amount of \$20,000, and less than \$25,000; those of the 13th Class to the amount of \$25,000, and less than \$30,000; those of the 14th Class to the amount of \$30,000, and less than \$35,000; those of the 15th Class to the amount of \$35,000, and less than \$40,000. No appeal can be made after the above date.
WILLIAM REED,
Appraiser Com. Taxes.

BEAVER ARGUS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

M. & J. WEYAND.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE; OTHERWISE TWO DOLLARS WILL BE CHARGED. No paper discontinued, until all 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.
52 Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

IS IT ANYBODY'S BUSINESS.

Is it anybody's business
To wait upon a lady
Or to speak a little plainer,
That the meaning all may know,
Is it anybody's business
If a lady had a beau?
Is it anybody's business
But the lady's, if her beau
Rideth out with other ladies,
And does not visit her home?
Is it anybody's business
But the gentleman's, if she
Should accept another escort
Where he does not chafe to be?
If a person on the sidewalk,
Whether great or whether small,
Is it anybody's business
Where that person meant to call?
Or if you see a person
Whom he is calling anywhere
Is it anybody's business
What his business may be there?
The substance of our query,
Simply stated, would be this:
Is it anybody's business
What another's business is?
Whether 'tis or whether 'tisn't
We should really like to know,
For we're certain if it is not
There are some who make it so!

CURATIVE REMEDIES.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post furnishes the following receipt for the cure of the two common diseases among children, whooping cough and croup. The croup remedy, he says, will cure in two hours.
Whooping Cough.—The best kind of coffee prepared as for the table, and give as a common drink to the child as warm as can be drunk and a piece of alum for the patient to suck of, ten as it may wish. Most children are fond of it, but if they dislike it, they must be made to taste of it eight or ten times in the course of a day. It will effectually break up the worst case of whooping cough in a very short time. To adults and children in the habit of taking coffee, the remedy is good for nothing.
Croup.—A piece of fresh lard, as large as a butter-nut, rubbed up with sugar and prepared for the dressing of puddings, divided into intervals of twenty minutes, will relieve any case of croup not already allowed to progress the fatal point.
For Worms in Children.—Santon's powders are excellent, take like gelatin, which it resembles, in powdered loaf-sugar. Little children love it, when it is almost impossible to get them to take the nauseous vermifuges.
Scarlet Fever.—I read notices of scarlet fever with interest, and will tell, that physicians generally recommend to have their patients well rubbed over with salt bath grease, on the first attack of scarlet fever. Jalap is said to be the best purgative of this fever.
Typhoid Fever.—The family Doctor's Book says typhoid fever is similar to ship fever, and is produced by insufficient and unwholesome food, and want of warm clothing. It is very dangerous to give much medicine in this fever, as it is a bowel fever, and is apt to terminate in cholera, or something similar. It is good to apply blisters, writing out in warm water, on the bowels, where there is much pain, and sponging the body all over frequently with warm water, has broken the fever.

Sewing Machines.

The manufacture of sewing machines is becoming an important branch of industry. The New York Tribune states that of the 250 machines that have been patented, probably not half a dozen have any merit; but the few that have merit are selling in a constantly accelerating rate. A single thrifty house engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines, has a hundred and seventy-five hoped machines constantly at work, and is adding to the number. There are seamstresses in New York city who first borrowed money to buy one, and now own two or three, hiring out their own work to other workers for their own hands do not suffice. For sewing leather or other work too heavy for delicate female fingers, some of them are unequalled. The Tribune says it may not be extravagant to estimate that half the sewing in New York city is at present done by machines, but thinks the time is rapidly approaching when at least three-fourths will be. A single inventor, who has become too well off to manufacture machines, is receiving from various manufacturers at the rate of \$20,000 per annum for the privilege of using his patent.

GALLANT TO THE LAST.—A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing on the "Woman Question" says, "I confess in all sincerity that I have never yet seen an ugly woman. I never had any woman entirely ugly. I charged up on this idea once before an audience of women. One who was extremely fat nodded said to me, 'Sir, I defy you to not find me ugly.' 'You, madam, I replied, 'are an angel fallen from heaven, only you have fallen on your nose.' 'Probably she did not believe me, and has maintained against the whole world that she is ugly.

A SPEECH BY TOM MARSHALL.

Among the rich things enjoyed by the favored few during the late Railroad Jubilee, was a characteristic speech from the renowned Kentucky advocate and orator, the Hon. Thos. F. Marshall. He followed Gov. Chase, at the Cincinnati reception, and spoke from the steps of the Burnet House. We quote from the correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin:

When Gov. Chase sat down, amid cordial applause, loud calls were heard for 'Marshall, Tom Marshall,' who was 'around' with the most grotesque looking hat you ever saw. He was also slightly 'crowned' but his popularity seems to have stood fast, and he was the applause went on, and when it ceased he laid himself out for a good speech. And truly it was a queer and old mixture of genius and nonsense, and about a little of everything. He began by remarking that Col. Benton is going about saying the Union is in danger, and the statement that when a fellow is in danger, and a loud politician he thinks the Union is gone. [Loud laughter.] 'If I had a million dollars, I would go to Congress, the Union would have been all right now. I was defeated, and didn't go to Congress, but the Union is safe. I think the people made a bad mistake, but the Union isn't in danger. As for Ohio people, I haven't right to speak, as I come from Kentucky, where they keep niggers. Now, Ohio is a great State. On one side is the lake, and on the other the river, and you fellows are so industrious that you are uniting them by streams thru' the country. You have, too, a great many railroads, and if these were put together, they would reach to the Pacific. I have, within the last five weeks, traveled extensively in Ohio, and am free to confess I consider it a great State, great in physical and intellectual progress. You fellows are getting along in both. You have great railroads and plenty of schools. Out of two millions of your people, five hundred thousand go to school; and lately I visited where three hundred men are taught every branch of knowledge by the best professors. And really Cincinnati is a great place. I can remember (and I am not an old man) when it was a village, and in the records of modern history, not in the records of a wilderness. Our orators talk about the West! What a place that is to talk about! I am fond of a geographical discussion, and this triangle, bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio river and the lake, I think Virginia ceded to Congress. Congress passed the Ordinance of 1787, and the result of it, that we have now, is making the Mississippi Valley, and when Virginia ceded it, it was a wilderness. Now look at the—[The Ordinance of 1787.] [A voice—'Tom, you are tight!'] Marshall—if you were as tight as I am now, nobody would recognize you. Now, listen, and see if I am tight. That gorgeous Mississippi, whose picturesque meanderings are bordered by flowers and undulating grass, and unconcealed save by the zephyrs of love, was never to be trifled with by the foot of a slave. [Applause.] After glancing at the fine and prosperous States that had grown out of the North-western Territory, Mr. Marshall developed in a rather incoherent manner, but with occasional happy flashes (the fact that various productions best exchange and fasten commercial relations and Union. He held that Democracy was most successful when it had ample expansion, and ridiculed nullification and deprecatory fanaticism abolitionists, wished about a knife and cutting a rope that, both South Carolina and Massachusetts might draw when they exerted. He said some people supposed that the spread of Democracy would play the d—, but it didn't; but if confined, it would bust anything on earth. He then dilated on the different shapes of this continent from others. Looking, said he, from the north, where Dr. Kauec died trying to find a road, that I don't see would have been of any use if he had found it, and besides, there ain't no way since the Almighty made it right fast and hitched it to the North Pole. Look on down at the corn-bush region. I hear you can grow 100 bushels of corn to the acre in the Miami Valley, and the only difficulty is, you distill too much of it into whiskey that ruins a great many talented men. Then away down South to the Sugar plantations, see how varied the productions. How gorgeous this continent, how numberless its productions. This variety makes trade and binds the Union. Marshall then swayed about a little and began again.

'Who would trade potatoes for potatoes?' 'A voice from the other side of the street—'Hurray!'

Marshall—I hope when that crowd comes, old fellow, it will switch you with its tail. He then went on to elucidate the idea that the trade of Europe and Asia must and will centre here—that their products must be exchanged. He then showed the folly of the notion that the Union could be dissolved, and pictured the condition of Kentucky in such a event, obliged to pay import duties to seaboard States, and serve as the outpost of Slavery, yet certain to find her negroes poor stock. He then traced the moral and philosophical uses of mountains, rivers and rivers generally, and referred to the Mississippi Valley reciting with his head in the lakes, her feet in the Gulf of Mexico; and her arms grasping the Allegheny and Rocky mountains. (A voice—'Loudly!') Marshall—You say some beautiful things, and you have not sense enough to understand them. [Again the voice—'Loudly!']

Mr. Marshall (evidently disconcerted) 'At the day of judgment, when the Ruler of the Universe is trying all things, I expect some fool will bellow 'Loudly' at Him. [Loud laughter.] He went on and made

some very fine remarks, and he had broached, and then continued by an eloquent allusion to the presidential discovery of America at the proper time, the glory of religious toleration, and the sublime of being free from priest and aristocratic tyranny. He was loudly cheered, then he retired.

ANOTHER DEFEATER.

Close upon the astounding Locofoco defeat in Ohio, comes the intelligence from California that one of the officers of the Mint there is a heavy defaulter. Nearly all the locofoco officers of that State are defaulters, and the Mint there is the most honest. We are informed in another quarter, among the F. R. W. of Virginia, combined with a wholesale attempt to ruin the Norfolk (Va.) correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes:

'It seems that certain sums of money have been missed from the vaults of the Farmers' Bank for several years past, and a number of depositors have been short credited from time to time from \$20 to \$100. It now appears that the teller, William Pannell, is the rogue, and that he has been swindling the bank ever since he has been there. Pannell entered the bank as a runner, and was promoted to the position of teller upon the death of Mr. Hutton, the former teller, who died during the fever. The late Cashier Mr. Chamberlain, had to pass some \$1,000 deficiency and in consequence left the bank. The present Cashier, Mr. Tunstall, had to make good a special deposit of \$800. It is understood that the former teller had, in more than one instance, to refund amounts that were found to be short. It has been the custom of the officers of the bank to retire in suits in the bank building at 11 o'clock in the morning to take of their day's usual, and found that several had been introduced by their favorite boy, which they thought discovered in time. Pannell borrowed the keys of the bank the afternoon previous to this, and was seen to come from the room. It is generally considered that he knew something about the arrangement. You will see, what will be done with Pannell? A warrant was given to an officer on Saturday night to arrest him, but he was not to be found. Pannell promised to appear on the following morning. He, however, took his friends' advice, and left for parts unknown. Truly, in an high place is better protected than in any place else. A good Locofoco, and a confirmed Gov. Wise when here, upon money which he could not hold stolen. It would take no long to sue up all Pannell's associates.'

A New Way to Detect a Thief

The father of Mr. Webster, the great American statesman, was a very humorous jocosse personage. As he was once journeying in Massachusetts, not far from his native town, he stopped late one night at an inn in the village of— In the bar room were about twenty persons, who called but to him to discover a thief. One of the company, it appeared, had a watch taken from his pocket a few minutes before, and he knew the offender must be in the room with them.

'Fasten all the doors of the room—let no one leave it,' said Mr. Webster, 'and here, landlord, go and bring your wife's great brass-kettle.'

Benifize did as commanded. The great brass kettle was placed in the middle of the floor, bottom up, as black, and sooty, and smoky as the chimney back. 'You don't want hot water nor nothing to take off the bristles of any critter, do you, Squirt?' said the landlord, the preparation looking so much like hog-killing. 'Go to your barn and bring me the biggest cockbill you have got.'

Benifize went to the barn, and as soon returned with a tremendous great rooster, catching all the way like mad. The old rooster was thrown under the kettle, and the lamp blown out. 'Now, gentlemen, I don't suppose the thief is here; but if he is, the rooster will grow when the offender touches the bottom of the kettle with his hands. Walk around in a circle, and the cock will make known the watch-stealer. The innocent need not be afraid, you know.'

The company, then, to humor him and carry out the joke, walked round the kettle in the dark for a few minutes. 'All done, gentlemen.' 'All done,' was the cry—'where's your cockbill—we heard no cock-doodle-doo.' 'Bring us a light.'

A light was brought in, ordered. 'Now hold up your hands, good folks.' One held up his hand after another; they were, of course, black, from coming in contact with the soot of the kettle. 'All up.' 'All up,' was the response. 'All Black?'

'All Black?—don't know; here's one fellow who hasn't held up his hands.' 'All up, my old boy! Let's take a peep at your hands!'

They were examined, and were not black, like those of the rest of the company. 'You'll find your watch concealed about him; search him!'

THE WORKINGS OF MORMONISM.

An English clergyman, who left England to join the Mormons, returned to London in September last. He has just published a volume giving his opinion of the saints found in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake. We quote:

'One of the most repulsive features of Mormonism is the proxy system. This is so destructive to every good and honest feeling as they call it, before leaving home, of choosing some one to take the oversight of his cattle, goods, and whatever he may possess; to provide for and overlook the family, and to become the pro-tempore husband of the wife.'

The ostensible reason for this arrangement is to prevent the husband from 'suffering any loss' during his absence on missionary labor, since the greatness of his 'future kingdom' depends upon the number of children he has here. To carry out this idea, the wife is handed over to a family till the husband returns. Base and immoral as this theory may be, it is strongly advocated by the leading men of the Great Salt Lake. We again quote the returned clergyman:

'But there is something more awful and paralyzing than all I have yet narrated. I mean the fearful sin of incest, which is so intimately and closely connected with polygamy. I could particularize instances where mother and daughter are married to the same man, and live with him as his wives; others, where brother and sister are man and wife, and son. Brigham Young, speaking once upon this subject in the Tabernacle, said he hoped the day was not far distant when these principles would be more fully taught and acted upon, and that children would be brought up to regard each other as future partners, for that thus the family would become more compact.'

As far as incest goes, we would mention that some ten months since there was a man at Liverpool, who held the office of consul to the British Presidency, who, aided by the authorities there, and the emigration fund, persuaded a family—father, mother and three daughters, the youngest in her teens—to emigrate to Zion. They arrived at their destination in the family, and demanded the three daughters in marriage, and the parents gave a most reluctant consent. This man of God (as he styled himself) was married by Brigham Young to these three on the same day, and took them together to his house, where he had a young wife already, and which house consisted of but one room for the accommodation of them all. In about a year one brought forth a daughter and another a son. This caused him great rejoicing, as he said that the sons would in time marry the daughters, and thus incidentally become the foundation of his kingdom.

This statement reads like a fable, and yet there is no state of facts more easily proved. That such a doctrine should exist in a Christian land, in the year of our Lord, 1857, is one of those peculiar anomalies which no amount of logic can account for. Mormonism is the great evil of the day. How shall it be got rid of, it is difficult to say. It may be put down by force, but it will not be put down by reason, for if men could reason, they never would become Mormons.

MAINE.

The Republicans of Maine are preparing for another triumph over pro-slavery Democracy, such as they achieved last September; and the actor of the State Convention last week, promises even a larger majority than was given them for the Republican candidate. The Boston Traveller says:

'The nomination of Mr. Morrill for Governor, by a vote of nearly two to one, on the first (or only) balloting, speaks volumes for the harmony and good sense that prevail among the friends of freedom in that State, which used to be one of the most reliable of Democratic communities, and which is now equally reliable for free-labor, because it was truly Democratic in its ideas. Mr. Morrill was an old Democrat, and was generally counted among the hunker members of his party; but when the Cincinnati Convention, in 1852, gave the Democratic party over to the slave-holders in the most forlorn manner, Mr. Morrill would not consent to be sold. He left the self-styled Democratic party of the very moment he heard what had been done. This was on the evening of the day that Mr. Buchanan was nominated, when there was hardly a man in the United States who did not believe that the Democratic nomination was tantamount to an election. He was the first man who left the Democracy, when it was seen that it had given itself up to the service of the slave party, and had become the first of its chain-gangs. He did not wait to see what others would do, but set an example for others to follow. Others did follow it, by thousands, and to his bold and conscientious action, must be attributed, in no small degree, our splendid Maine victories of September and November.'

PEARLS AT HARRISBURG.—The editor of one of the Harrisburg (Pa.) papers has found a number of pearls in the muscles picked up in Paxton creek, at that place. It is said upon the fact that pearls may be now pretty well settled, that pearls may be found in these shells in many sections of Pennsylvania.

Getting to Heaven by Way of New Orleans.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Dispatch, gives the following: A few days since, a young man who had long been attached to a church, and who was about to leave for New Orleans, came to bid his pastor farewell. 'And so you are going to that degenerate place, New Orleans, are you?' said the pastor. 'Yes, sir; but I don't expect to be influenced by any extraneous pressure of any kind,' responded the young man with considerable earnestness. 'Well I am glad to see you so confident. I hope the Lord will guide you. But do you know the temptations which exist there?'

'Well I do. You'll had wanted elect; and rare wiles are to be met there, and you'll find fine company, and night bowling, and gambling, and dissipation, and running after the lusts of the old man Adam.' 'Still, sir, I hope to come through successfully.' 'I hope you will, dear Christian brother,' was the reply, 'I hope you will let me give you this for your consolation in case you should fall from grace. The tempter is worse than the sin, and the greater the tempter, the more merit there is in resisting it. The man who goes to Heaven by way of New Orleans, is sure to have twice as high a place in eternal glory as he who reaches Paradise through the quiet portals of Connecticut or Pennsylvania.'

Chinese Sugar Cane.

The following letter, from an Illinois sugar planter, contains an important fact to agriculturists.

WASHINGTON, ILLS, June 17, 1857. MR. ISAAC A. HEDGECOCK—Dear Sir—I have just received your favor of the 10th inst.; inquiring the result of my experiment in making sugar cane last fall; and in reply to your questions I will say, I planted early in May, and only about one foot high, but about two-thirds of the seed was ripe when cut; I ground it immediately after cutting, in an old cylinder over mill, and I found only a part of the cane I had in consequence of breaking the mill. I did not measure the juice I got. I boiled it in a common kettle. The syrup flamed in boiling like maple syrup. I clarified it with a little lime, knowing nothing about cane sugar. I managed it just as I would manage sugar, and used to make it granulate by that process and set it away. In about six or eight days I looked at it and found it a very handsome article of well granulated sugar. The syrup was pronounced by all who had tasted it to be good, equal to any I got from the South. You will see that this is not a test of the quality of the cane. I have planted thirteen acres of cane this year, and it is now up and looks well. I shall want all the apparatus for manufacturing this fall. I shall be glad to hear from you, any information you can give me will be appreciated.

Truly yours, JOHN L. MARSH.

HOW TO TELL WHEN IT IS NOON.—Town clocks are wonderful inventions, inasmuch as they tell men who work by the day, precisely when it is noon. The North American gives this advice, probably intended for dead men, who carry no watches:—'Watch the paralysis which seizes on men who work by the day. Twelve o'clock strikes them as powerless as a blow from a great axe. We witnessed a Molestan, yesterday, ascending a ladder with a hod full of bricks. Just as he reached the top when the State House clock told him that "time was up," what does the rooster suppose he did? "Stepped upon the platform perhaps and dumped the oblongs!" Not a bit of it. He just let go the hod and tumbled them all back upon the side-walk. He wouldn't have moved a peg forward if all Philadelphia had depended upon it.—Queer fellows, those Molestians!'

Important Bill.

The following bill, important to our interests, has become a law: An act relating to City, County and Township Treasurers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever any moneys shall have been or may hereafter be collected by law in any city, county or township, for any special purpose and paid into the hands of the treasurer of such city, county or township, it shall be unlawful for such treasurer to apply such moneys, or any part thereof, to any other purpose than that for which such moneys shall have been or may be collected, and every such misapplication shall be held to be a misdemeanor, for which such treasurer may be removed, and the proper Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county or county, and upon conviction thereof, such treasurer shall be punished by fine of not less than the amount so misapplied, and by imprisonment in the jail of the proper city or county for not less than three months nor more than one year. Provided, That prosecutions for all offences under this act shall be commenced within six years from the time when such offence was committed.

Signed and approved 16th May, 1857.

IGNORANCE IN FRANCE.—An analysis of a late report of the population of France shows a remarkable degree of ignorance on the part of the people of this country. Out of 513,326 individuals joined together in the bands of wedlock, only 170,172 husbands were capable of signing their names upon the register; 80,491 could not even read! 140,540 women declared they could neither write nor read. The writer of the Journal des Debats remarks upon this point, that "in the country that calls itself the most enlightened in the world, far more than one-third of the women married in 1853, knew neither how to read nor to write."

More Lynch Law in Iowa.

LYONS, Iowa, June 27, 1857.—On last Thursday a large body of men from the Western portion of Clinton county, and also some from Scott, Cedar and Jackson counties, assembled to break up a gang of horse-thieves which has infested the neighborhood of Toronto, on the Washington river.—The committee is said to have been composed of near two hundred men. They proceeded to the house of Mr. Warren, an old resident of Clinton county, and surrounded it. Mr. W. was plowing corn in his field near by, when the "regulars" arrested him. His house was searched and some papers found, which were taken together with a list of the stopping places running away stolen horses.

Warren was then arraigned before the Regulators, tried, and found guilty and hung upon a tree near his own house. Warren is said to be an old offender, and I am informed has been tried by the courts once or twice for horse-stealing, but always acquitted. A few months before the "regulars" came to his house, he was warned by a neighbor of their approach and advised to mount his horse and flee, but he refused to do so.

On the same day, a man by the name of Page, one of the suspected gang, was shot dead while trying to escape from the 'regulars.' I am also informed by a gentleman just from the scene of disturbance, that two men, said to be horse thieves and who lived near Warren's were hung by the "regulars" on Friday and also, that the "regulars" were at our county seat, Dowitt, yesterday in search of more of the gang.

GOOD BACKERS—AN INCIDENT OF SPIRITUALISM.

A long-bearded customer recently entered a spiritual book-store in this city and applied for an agency. He proposed to take a large quantity of books to his part of the country, "away out west" where he represented that he could soon sell them, as he was assured by the "invisibles." The enterprising bookseller was of course delighted with this prospect of a sale; but his enthusiasm was somewhat dampened when the long-bearded gentleman remarked that he had no money, and wanted the books entirely upon credit. "Are you responsible?" was the natural inquiry of the merchant.

"Perfectly." "What evidence of your reliability can you furnish?" "I have the best of backers, men whose names you know well." The merchant countenance brightened.—"Very well," said he, "let us see your papers." Thereupon the customer presented undersigned, having been acquainted spiritually with Mr. _____ of Wisconsin, for many years, recommend him as perfectly reliable, and would not be afraid to trust him to any amount.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, HENRY CLAY, THOMAS PAYNE, JOHN MILTON, and others.

"Through Jane E. _____, medium." The bookseller remarked that the backers were good if the medium was reliable; but he thought, on the whole, he would prefer to keep the books. The customer thereupon denounced the bookseller as an impostor, telling him that he did not believe his own doctrines, and that the spirits would expose his duplicity to the world. Of this he felt assured by the spirit of prophecy within him. The bookseller was not convinced.—N. Y. Post.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

The shrewd politicians in New York, connected with the National Administration, are not so slow to perceive dangers ahead for Mr. Buchanan growing out of double-faced policy pursued towards Kansas. If Georgia and the South generally denounce Walker, some countering movement in the North is necessary, or else what is the President to do? The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger indicates the current of feeling in that city upon the new question that has arisen. "A meeting is to be held here by a certain class of Democrats in favor of the administration policy in Kansas, that is to say, in favor of submitting the new constitution to the approval or rejection of the people. Some of the old hunker Democrats, I hear are opposed to any movement on the subject, on the ground that it is inopportune and uncalled for, and must result only in adding to the embarrassment of the Administration, and the Barn-door to the Administration that the Democracy should speak out. Consultations, I learn have been held on the subject during the day, with the view to reconcile conflicting views. The action of the Georgia State Convention, condemning the policy of Gov. Walker, and opposing the proposition to let them have a vote on the constitution, has been the "janitor" of the South. Shells, who think that unless the President be encouraged, he will quit before the Southern menaces and