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POLITICS AND THE PULPIT.
An Address delivered by the Rev. JAMES Y. AN-
SWERBY to the Students of the Associate Theo-
logical Seminary, on the 19th of February,
1857.

Dear Young Friends.—The office of the
gospel ministry, to which you are looking,
brings with it the most fearful and solemn
responsibilities. To obtain the proper qualifi-
cations for discharging faithfully and effi-
ciently its duties, should be your earnest
care and constant aim. Personal religion,
of course, is the first thing. This is all-
important, whether you are ministers or
not; but let no one presume to intrude
himself into the ministry without it. If
you are graceless, how dreadful the thought!
But if you are graceless ministers, exceed-
ingly dreadful! How hardening must be
your process! constant familiarity with holy
things, yet no true reverence for them; no
longing and thirsting for the rich spiri-
tual provisions with which you serve others.
What an uncommon stretch of grace will it
require to serve you! What an object of
pity! A poor sinner, laden with guilt,
pointing to the Lamb of God, but the popu-
lar burden still bears upon himself; por-
traying the beauties of the gospel, while he
is not charmed with them, ever beseeching
others to embrace an offered Saviour, while
himself turns away from him; leading oth-
ers to the very gates of heaven, and himself
rejected; warning others against the abyss
of woe—the everlasting burnings, and him-
self plunging into it. But not only for
his own sake, is piety necessary to the min-
ister of the gospel; it is necessary on ac-
count of those to whom he ministers. How
can he be expected to recommend success-
fully that religion of which he has not ex-
perienced the advantages? How can he
apply the comforts of the gospel, of which
he has not himself participated? With
whatunction can he be expected to pro-
claim salvation, if he has not himself been
filled with its joys? With what earnest-
ness and sincerity can he press the claims
of redeeming grace, if he has never felt the
burden of sin, and obtained deliverance
from its guilt and dominion? We can not
too greatly impress the importance of a
genuine, glowing, living piety upon those
who are candidates for this sacred calling;
and this we must do, though it cause a
blush upon our own cheek at this period,
when religion is so low an ebb; and we
are forced to exclaim—"My leanness, my
leanness, wo unto me!"

But important as personal religion is to
the exercise of the office of the gospel min-
istry, it is not the only qualification. It is
not every good man who is qualified for
the responsibilities of this office. This im-
portant office is fulfilled, not merely by ex-
pounding the doctrines of grace, and press-
ing sinners to embrace the Saviour, but
must also be built up in holiness, they must
be made to shine as lights in the world,
and called forth to activity in all the rela-
tions of life, and to exert an influence for
good, as God may afford opportunity. The
gospel, therefore, must be preached in its
comprehensive sense. The gospel, in this
sense, embraces the whole of the doctrines,
and the whole of the duties, set forth in
the word of God. Paul, who was as fair a
model as any man who has ever been
put into the ministry, did not think that he
had performed his whole duty when he had
preached the gospel simply as good news.
We find him, in addition to this, enforcing
the duties of the moral law, as applicable
to the several relations of life. He deter-
mines to preach nothing but Christ and
him crucified, yet he explains and enforces
the relative duties of parents and children;
husbands and wives; masters and servants;
ministers and people; and rulers and sub-
jects. The apostle doubtless claimed that
these subjects were embraced in his minis-
terial commission, and that by introducing
them into his ministrations, he did not de-
viate from the grand design of his office.
Such, too, would appear from the form of
the commission—"Go, preach the gospel to
every creature, teaching them all things
whatsoever I have commanded you."
Preaching the gospel comprehends the
teaching of all things that Christ enjoined
in every relation of life. It behooves,
therefore, that ministers should have a
comprehensive knowledge of these duties,
and courage to set them forth in the face
of all opposition, whether men will bear or
forbear. You are aware that it is common
to reproach ministers when they enforce
some duties, and denounce some sins, with
deviating from the duties of their calling,
and degrading their office. And there is
no question brought into our pulpits, the
very reference to which occasions keener
opposition and more bitterness of feeling,
than such as have connexion with the civil
politics of the day; and none more ready,
professionally, to weep over the degraded
ministerial office than such as have the least
regard for its honor. That the pulpit has
any thing to do in reference to politics, is
by no means denied, and some ministers are
inclined, in regard to some subjects at least,
to yield the point without a murmur. It is
the present design to examine this question.
And we lay down this proposition as the
basis of our remarks:

**Civil politics is a legitimate sphere for the
exercise of the pulpit's power.**
Now we urge the importance of this propo-
sition? Civil government is a subject,
in which the millions of our race are deeply
interested. If it be rightly constituted and
wisely administered, subjects will be happy
and prosperous; but if it be wicked and
unjust, they groan in misery and disgrace.
But if ministers are in no way responsible
for these results, we ought to know it; if
they are, we ought to know it. The de-
mand is that the pulpit shall be silent on
this subject, and the whole matter of gov-

ernment be committed to the hands of those
who make politics a trade. They may be
unprincipled—they may be licentious and
profane—they may be bloated inebriates—
no matter, the demand is still louder that
political subjects shall be left entirely to
their safe-keeping. Now, if our Master has
forbidden us to exert any influence in the
matters of civil government, by setting
forth the moral principles by which it
should be regulated, we ought to know it,
and if our civil and religious liberties are
likely to be safe in the hands of men who
ignore religion and scoff at God's "Higher
Law," we ought to know it. But that we
may not merely beat the air, let us un-
derstand what is meant by civil politics. It
means mere party tactics—if it means a
system of intrigue, and fraud, and false-
hood, and billingsgate, by which unprin-
ciple politicians carry on their warfare, let
God forbid that the pulpit should be in-
volved in the matter, except to rebuke in-
justice. But if, according to Webster, it is
"the science of government; that part of
ethics which consists in the regulation and
government of a nation or state, for the
preservation of its safety, peace, and pros-
perity; comprehending the protection of its
citizens in these rights, with the preserva-
tion and improvement of their morals,"
then we must ask to weigh the argument
before we yield the claims of the pulpit.

I. We shall proceed to a defence of the
claim, we have set up for the pulpit by
some reasons.

First. We reason from the comprehen-
sive commission given to ministers—"Go
ye into all the world, and preach the gos-
pel to every creature—teaching them to observe
all things whatsoever I have commanded
you." And where do we find the instruc-
tions given to ministers, touching the sub-
jects of their pulpit ministrations? We
find the *all things commanded* in the Bible.
If we find any thing there in relation to
civil government, of course it is in so far
a legitimate subject for the pulpit; if not,
then we yield the question. Then it ap-
pears that we have but to open our Bible
and see what are the subjects embraced in
it. Let us then proceed. There we find
the moral law, the ten commandments, com-
prehending in a few brief words the germ
of all moral obligations, adapted to all times,
and locations, and intelligences, and bind-
ing in heaven, earth, and hell, both upon
individuals and societies. Without some
regard to this law society would not exist,
as it constitutes the very basis of social
organization. And the pulpit is the place to
explain and apply that law to the proper
subjects of it; and who will deny that na-
tions and governments are subjects of the
moral law. If, therefore, ministers explain
and apply the moral law to its proper sub-
jects, they must bring politics into the pul-
pit. But let us examine further, here, in
the Bible, is the whole civil code of the
Hebrew nation—the first-written code pos-
sessed by any people; and indeed, to this
day, the foundation of all-wise legislation.
And whatever pretensions legislators may
make to wisdom, it is certain that they exhibit
their folly just in proportion to their devia-
tions from the principles upon which the
Hebrew laws were based. The age and
circumstances, indeed, are greatly different,
but the same great principles underlie all
wise legislation. The matter, therefore,
contained in Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers,
and Deuteronomy, confirms our claim. But,
farther, in the book of Judges, the books
of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles, we have
a civil history of the Jews. And of what
use these laws and these histories to minis-
ters?—"All scripture is given by inspira-
tion of God, and is profitable for doctrine,
for reproof, for correction, for instruction in
righteousness, that the man of God may be
perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good
works." Then we affirm that the pulpit
should exert its power in reference to civil
politics, because the fundamental principles
of all right government are embraced in the
instructions to ministers as to the extent of
their official duties. And this is the reason,
doubtless, why irreligious, immoral, and un-
principled politicians would silence the pul-
pit upon the subject. They are convinced
that the principles of the Bible applied to
their rotten politics, would stamp them with
condemnation. Their hatred of "political
preaching" rises in exact proportion to
their hatred of moral truth contained in the
Bible. For it is not the devoted friend
and sole follower of Christ, that objects to
the voice of the pulpit upon the principles of
government consonant with the word of
God. No, it is the corrupt, immoral, and
often profane, brandy-bloated politician,
whose influence is exerted in the court-room,
more than elsewhere, or the unyielding par-
tisan, whose sole aim is to promote the suc-
cess of his party, that he may share the
spoils, though it be at the expense of jus-
tice, and morality, and religion, and the
glory of God. But the evil is not confined
to this class. There are professors of reli-
gion from whom we might expect better
things, who re-echo the same exclamation—
"The pulpit has nothing to do with politics."
Such professors are in their most con-
genial element when they are clinging to
the skirts of such politicians, and are
more delighted to hear the teachings of
some unprincipled political knave, (his har-
angues being adorned, perhaps, with low
profanity) than to hear an exposition of
the sublime truths of the word of God.
"Keep religion separate from politics," say
the politicians. "Amen!" say these pro-
fessors of religion. And "Amen!" whines
the dumb dog that cannot bark. And the
all-important subject of civil government—
God's own ordinance—must be delivered
over into the hands of God's enemies. Reli-
gious men, it is true, may be permitted to
participate; but as a condition, they must
suppress their religious convictions, and re-
nounce allegiance to God, so far as civil
government is concerned. Let Christians
submit to this impudent demand—then
those who claim the sole right to manage
our civil affairs, so lustily, are for the most

part a sum of the same—the same—a cancer
—a gangrene—of the same kind, that makes it
worth preserving, and is for nothing but
to be the prey of the most filthy and
ravenous beasts.
Secondly. We reason from the source
of civil power. The power that is
ordained of God, is responsible to God, and
the ministers of God, are the right
administration of God's ordinance. Have
not our good ministers a right, may
rather do they not have a right, if they
fall to set forth the truth upon this, as well
as upon other subjects? We ask not that
ministers should be the authors of legisla-
tion; but we do ask that they may occupy
their God-ordained position above legisla-
tors. Let them make the moral duties pre-
sented in the Bible a subject of
salutary instruction, in the name of Him
who gave them the office, and who has
all authority to bestow the duties
pertaining to their office, and the great
principles of integrity and justice by which
they should be governed. "We unto them
that decree, unrighteous decrees, and that
write grievous things which they have pro-
scribed, to turn aside the needy from the
poor of my people."—Isa. x. 1, 2.

We ask not that ministers should put on
the ermine—that they should appear on the
judge's bench; but we do ask that they may
inquire their office—that they may with
all boldness proclaim to judges of the earth
the eternal principles of right which should
guide them in all their decisions. The
Bible speaks to judges, and the tongue of
the minister must not falter. "Seek judg-
ment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fa-
therless, and plead for the widow."—Isa. 1.
17. "Defend the poor and fatherless: do
justice to the afflicted and needy."—Pa.
lxxxiii. 2.

We ask not that ministers be placed in
the executive chair, but we claim for them
a higher position. We ask that they may
proclaim the truths of God to them that
execute the law. Thus saith the Lord, ex-
cuse judgement and righteousness, and de-
liver the spoiled out of the hand of the op-
pressor, and do no wrong; do no violence to
the stranger, to the fatherless, nor to the
widow, neither shed innocent blood in this
place. Thus ministers are bound to lift
up their voice, and denounce the judge-
ments of God against wicked governments
who refuse to repent. "Hear this, I pray
you, ye heads of the house of Jacob, and
princes of the house of Israel, that abhor
judgement, and speak all equity. They
build up Zion with blood, and Jerusalem
with iniquity. Therefore for your sakes
Zion be ploughed as a field, and Jeru-
salem shall become a waste, and the mount-
ain of the house as the high places of the
forest."—Mich. iii. 9, 10, 12. "We unto
them that desire integrity, and work evil
with their hands."—Ps. lxxviii. 1.
Where was civil and religious liberty
three centuries ago? She found no place
to set the sole of her foot. The whole
world was governed by an iron despotism.
Ministers of religion were silent, or gave
their power to the beast. They understood
not the rights of man. Yes, they them-
selves were cradled beneath the weight of
tyranny. But when did liberty begin to
emerge from the rubbish and ruin of so many
successive generations? Never, until the
pulpit had snatched the chains in which it
had been bound. Simultaneously a free
gospel began to rise above the mists of ig-
norance and superstition by which it had
been concealed, in Russia, Germany, Swit-
zerland and Britain. The pulpit decried
its independence, to some extent, and pro-
claimed the rights of man. This was the
presage to the downfall of despotism; this
was the dawn of civil and religious liberty.
But freedom was not to be gained without
a long and bloody struggle. In that strug-
gle the thickest of battle. The constant
processes of the sword, and the mantle
applied, until a mighty revolution was effect-
ed. And at this day who does not see the
connection between the faithful contending
of our reforming ancestors, and the estab-
lishment of liberty in this favored land?
You know the fact of history. It was the
free evangelical pulpit that planted liberty
here. Trace our history back, and it is
clearly evident that we are indebted, under
God, to the pulpits of such men as Luther,
Zuingli and Knox. After all this, is it
reasonable again to chain the pulpit, to
which we are so greatly indebted? And
here we might rest, but the reasons we
have set forth are lucid, and the conclu-
sions irresistible.

A NORTH CAROLINA WITNESS.
It must be confessed they sometimes
meet with rare specimens of human nature
in some of the courts of North Carolina.—
Here is a case recently reported in the
Ash-land Spectator. The writer gives it under
the head of "Legal Proceedings." It is an
action for work and labor done in cut-
ting and setting a fence and corn meal.
Plaintiff's son on the stand. Recollects
the ditching perfectly, but seems to have
forgot all about the bacon.
"You say your daddy did all this ditch-
ing? Do you know what he got in pay for it?"
"Inquired Col. C. for defendant."
"He never got nothing, as ever I hear
of; that's what he never got," answered the
witness.
"Didn't your daddy get corn and bacon
from defendant in pay for that ditching?"
"Never heard of his getting no corn or
bacon."
"What did your daddy and his family
live on last summer?"
"Vittles, mostly."
"What sort of vittles?"
"Well, meat and bread, and some white
key."

"Where did he get that meat and bread?"
"Well, fast from one, and fast from the
other."
"Didn't he get some of it from defend-
ant?"
"He might,"
"I know he might, but did he? that's
the question."
"Well, he might, and then again you
know he mightn't."
"With considerable excitement, and in
tones of thunder, (Answer the question,
sir; and no more of this trifling with your
oath. Did your daddy, or did he not, get
corn and bacon from the defendant for
ditching?")
"Well, now, he might; it didn't occur
adactly, you know."
Here his honor interposes, and with a
stern, judicial frown, addresses the witness
thus:
"Witness, you must answer the question,
or the court will be compelled to deal with
you. Can't you say yes or no?"
"I do so, your honor."
"Well, then, answer yes or no. Did
you not your daddy, get corn and bacon
from the defendant at the time referred to?"
Inquired the court.
Now fully aroused and conscious of his
danger—
"Well, Judge, I can't adactly remem-
ber, you know, s'cize as how it 'sall, dun
bin gone and cut up; but, planting himself
firmly, as one determined to out wit it, to
the best of my recollection, if my mem-
ory serves me right, he might, and then
again he mightn't."
The plaintiff saved his bacon. Verdict
accordingly.

HERR DRIESBACH AND HIS LION.
The Galena (Ill.) Courier publishes a
letter from a correspondent in Potosi (Wis.)
who says:
"Tired of this itinerant and Benedict life,
about three years since, the Herr took
himself one of the most intelligent and am-
iable of the Buckeye daughters, and remov-
ed to this place, where he had purchased
himself a beautiful farm, and where he has
retired to cultivate the earth and make for
himself a pleasant home."
Since then the Lion tamer has visited
Dubuque; and the editor of the Express of
that city gives the following interesting
recognition.
"Last evening we, with two companions,
walked up street with a very worthy farm-
er from within one mile of Potosi, Wiscon-
sin, who talked about his 'pigs, geese, and
ducks, and with what success he had killed
his farm.' As an instance of his success-
ful he stated that he sold the product
from fifty feet square of his farm, of which
he kept an account, for forty-three dollars.
Hence it may be seen that this farmer, Herr
Driesbach, has some skill as well as pride
in his farming."
"Our father's object in making this walk
was that the Herr desired us to witness a
meeting between himself and his old pet
of the manager, which he had not seen
for more than a year; and which of course,
we were most anxious to witness, to see
whether time, travel and change had obliterated
from their recollections their old
master."
"On entering the canvas, which was be-
fore the audience began to collect, Herr
desired us to stand before the cage of the
Bengal tiger, he remaining at the door—
This tiger, from some old story, had
a old grudge against him, and managed
to give a marked demonstration of the fact.
This cage was selected for the first test
of recognition. While we were stationed im-
mediately in front Herr came sauntering
along carelessly, habited in a farmer's cos-
tume, and as he neared the cage the tiger's
eyes began to glisten with great brilliancy
as they bore directly upon him, and at the
same time a low guttural growl began to
raise in his throat, which burst out into a
ferocious howl as he leaped at the bars to
get at him as he passed by. This experi-
ment was tried several times with the same
result, and when at length Herr spoke to
him, his rage knew no bounds; leaping at
the bars, he dashed his paws out to tear
him, and only ceased when his old master
walked out of his sight."

The next place we were desired to re-
move to was the large cage containing a
large lion, two leopards, and a lioness.—
We mention them thus as it is the order
they stand in the cages it being divided into
apartments. As Herr approached this
cage the lioness caught sight of him, and
her eyes beamed with pleasure, while her
tail wagged a glad recognition. On his
coming up to her she appeared frantic with
joy, and when he spoke to her and present-
ed his face to the cage she kissed him and
placed her paw in his hand with all the
air of an intense affection. Indeed, while he
was in her presence she did not know how
to control herself, but would lick his hands
while he attempted to pat her roll over,
recoiled between the bars as though she would
like to have had a closer presence. While
Herr was talking to the lioness the old lion
in the other end of the cage began to get
jealous and grumbled, for he too had recog-
nized his old friend. Herr said to him
"Billy getting jealous?" and then walked
up to him, when the creature croaked
against the bars to get closer to him, if it
were possible, and kissed his face and lick-
ed his hand with as great demonstrations
of delight as the other. The leopards to
the same cage know their old master, and
seemed highly pleased as he spoke to them.
"In all our days we do not recollect any
exhibition that gave us so much satisfaction
as did this meeting of old friends; and
while we watched them in their congratula-
tions, we could not make up our minds
which was the most delighted, Driesbach,
to know that he was not forgotten by these
creatures or that they were once more in
his presence. While we were watching Herr

and his old companions the crowd began to
gather in, and our companions and self de-
parted highly gratified at the result."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Oct. 6, 1857.
To the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylv-
ania, in General Assembly met.

Gentlemen.—By virtue of the power
conferred upon me by the Constitution, I
have deemed it my imperative duty to con-
vene the General Assembly at this time.
An extraordinary occasion for so doing, as
contemplated by the Constitution, has arisen,
and accordingly you have been called
together to take into consideration, and
adopt such measures of relief as the present
exigencies may seem in your wisdom to de-
mand.

A sudden and severe financial revulsion
has occurred, inducing a suspension of spe-
cie payments by the banks of this Common-
wealth and in some of our sister States.—
This result, however much to be regretted
and deplored, was unavoidable, having be-
come, from the operation of causes un-
avoidable, a stern necessity. Thus circum-
stanced, the community are suffering from
want of currency, the destruction of confi-
dence, and the numerous evils consequent
upon financial embarrassment. Every depart-
ment of industry has felt and been disas-
trously affected by the shock, and commerce
has been paralyzed, the merchant, the manufac-
turer, and the mechanic, have seen their
prospects suddenly blasted, and many have
been involved in a ruin which no ordinary
sagacity or foresight could avert. Many
of our finest rolling mills, and factories
have been closed, extensive and valuable
coal operations, have been suspended or
abandoned, and thousands of workmen are
out of employment, oppressed with doubt
and anxiety and alarmed with gloomy ap-
prehensions of the future.

It is not my intention to discuss in this
communication the causes of the present
financial difficulties and commercial embar-
rassment. The evil is upon us, it troubles
us, and to relieve the community, restore
the confidence and bring back the pros-
perity lately enjoyed, and which it is
hoped is but temporarily interrupted; prompt
and harmonious action, wise and
generous legislation will be required. The
present exigency requires, and every con-
sideration of the present future interest of
the Commonwealth and the people would
seem to demand that the Banks should be
released from the penalties and forfeitures
incurred by a suspension, which should be
authorized for such reasonable period as
will enable them safely to resume the pay-
ment of liabilities in specie.

To force the banks into a too early liqui-
dation would compel them to require im-
mediate payment from their debtors, and
would entail upon the community the mis-
eries of wide spread bankruptcy and ruin,
while on the other hand, an unreasonable
extension of the unnatural state of suspen-
sion would greatly increase the evils of an
irredeemable paper currency. The resump-
tion of specie payments should not be post-
poned longer than is clearly necessary and
the best interests of the community may
require.

The general embarrassment and depression
of trade and commerce, and the conse-
quent depreciation of the value of real and
personal property, if permitted to continue,
will seriously affect the revenues of the
Commonwealth. The credit of the State,
now so well sustained and so honorable to
her character, may be endangered, not by
an inability to pay, but from the difficulty
if not the impossibility of procuring a me-
dium in which payment can be made. The
faith of the State must be preserved intact.
I therefore recommend that the Banks
upon such suspension by existing laws,
shall be required to make a satisfactory ar-
rangement with the State Treasurer, by
which he will be enabled to convert the
current funds in the Treasury and balances
standing to his credit in any of the solvent
Banks of the Commonwealth into specie as
soon as the same shall become necessary
for the payment of the interest on the fund-
ed debt. And as a further relief to the
community, and as a condition of the release
of the penalties and forfeitures incurred, it
is respectfully recommended that the solvent
Banks of the Commonwealth which paid
specie for all their liabilities immediately
prior to their late general suspension, shall
be required, (under such limitations and
restrictions as may be deemed expedient),
to receive the notes of those containing
solvent, as far, in payment of all debts due
to them, respectively during their suspen-
sion; the bank or banks resuming specie
payments to be relieved from this condition.

For the relief of the debtors provisions
should be made for an extension of the time
in which execution on judgments may be
issued, and the period now provided by law
for the stay of execution.
The issue of relief or bank notes, of a
less denomination than five dollars, should
not now be authorized, nor should the
Banks during their suspension be permitted
to declare dividends exceeding 5 per cent.
per annum. The monied institutions of the
Commonwealth, it is believed, are gener-
ally in a sound and solvent condition,
and if the measure suggested be adopted,
the Banks will be enabled to meet all their
liabilities, supply a currency adequate to
the demands of legitimate trade and the
ordinary business of life, regain public con-
fidence, and revive every branch of in-
dustry, and save their creditors and the
community from the bankruptcy and ruin
inevitably consequent on the intense pres-
sure of the present financial crisis.

This questions submitted for your deter-
mination are important and momentous.
They rise far above all partisan or political
considerations or calculations. A suffering
community in the hour of their anxiety
and peril expect at your hands prompt and

SPRAYS OF WISDOM.
A fault confessed is half redressed.
Never do that in property whereof you
may repent in adversity.
Whoso despiseth little things will never
attain great things.
Every man is a volume if you know how
to read him.
What is more beautiful and poetical than
the child's idea of ice—"Water goes
to sleep."
A desire to say things which no one ever
did, makes some people say things which
nobody ought to say.
Every cross hath its inscription.
Education begets a gentleman; conversa-
tion completes him.
Education polishes good nature, and
corrects bad ones.
Confession without repentance, friends
without faith, prayer without sincerity, are
more loss.
Do not all you can; spend not all you
have; believe not all you hear; and tell not
all you know.
Even ill luck itself is good for something
in a wise man's hand.
Ignorance and conceit are two of the
worst qualities to combat. It is easier to
dispute with a statesman than with a block-
head.
If you pursue good with labor, the labor
passes away but the good remains. If you
pursue evil with pleasure, the pleasure
passes away, but the evil remains.
My mind to me a kingdom is.
Never light your candle at both ends.
Never quit certainty for hope.
Let the best horse leap the hedge first.
No estate can make him rich that has a
poor heart.

patriotic action for their relief, influenced
by no other consideration than the public
good, prompted by no other than honest
and honorable convictions of a public and
private duty, may the result of your delib-
erations meet the expectations, relieve the
wants and harmonize with the true interests
of the people.
JAMES POLLOCK.

A LANDLORD OUTWITTED.
A correspondent of the Philadelphia
Press relates the following amusing anecd-
ote of one of the citizens of Rock Haven,
Pennsylvania. Ben. W. Morrison is the
person spoken of, and is said to be one of
those free-and-easy, good-hearted, humor-
ous fellows, that are always ready to crack
a joke or perpetrate a "pull."
Some fifteen years ago, Ben was travel-
ing in Butler county on professional busi-
ness. The roads were intolerably bad, and
most of all, the stage-drivers and landlads
at a certain hotel, where they stopped for
dinner, had an understanding with each
other, something like this: the passengers
were taken to dine, and were closely
examined, the coach would furiously dash up
to the door, and the driver would call for
his passengers, stating that he could not delay
a minute, on account of making his time.
They would rush out, leaving their meals
half finished, for fear of being left. For
the half finished meal they were charged
half a dollar. The victuals were kept for
the next load of passengers, when the skip-
ping process was repeated.

Ben had heard of this place, and when
they arrived at the hotel, he set his wits to
work, to see if he could get the full value
of his money. The ball rang for dinner,
and the crowd rushed in. They had scarce-
ly got comfortably seated, when the coach
rained up at the door, and the driver voc-
iferously shouted—
"Passengers all aboard! Can't wait but
five minutes."
A general rush was made, but Ben sat
still, and ate his dinner very composedly.
The stage drove off and left him, but he
seemed to care very little about it.
Having disposed of his dinner, he was
enjoying the luxury of a long pipe in the
side room, when the landlord approached
him, saying—
"—I beg your pardon sir; but did you
see a set of silver tea-spoons on the table
when you went to dinner?"
"I did, sir."
"—Well, they are missing—can't be found."
"—Ah, yes," replied Ben, "one of the pas-
sengers gathered them up—I saw him do
it."
"—Would you know him again?" gasped
the landlord.
"—Certainly I would," replied Ben, with
great coolness.
"—Will you point him out to me, if I hit
up my horse and buggy, and overtake the
stage?"
"—Certainly I will."
Boniface was ready in a few minutes,
and getting Ben in with him, drove like
Jehu for seven miles, till he overtook the
driver. He drove up alongside, and bailed
the driver. The coach stopped, the driver
looked frightened, and everybody wonder-
ed to see the landlord covered with mud,
and his horse foaming with sweat.
Ben jumped out of the buggy, and got
into the stage; when the driver, thinking
that he had hired the landlord to bring
him after, was on the point of driving off,
when the latter yelled out—
"—Is that passenger in there?"
"—Yes," replied Ben.
"—Are you sure?"
"—Yes, sirree," shouted our bachelor friend.
"—Which one is it?"
"—It's me!" replied Ben, with a grin.
"—You 'thundered Boniface, what the
devil did you do with them spoons?"
"—I put them in the coffee pot, may it
please your honor; you'll find them all
safe," replied Ben, with a curious twinkle
in his eye.
Sold, by ginger, by that darned Yankee!
yelled the landlord, while the passengers
roared with laughter; and putting the whip
to his horse, drove back, resolving to give
the passengers ever afterwards ample time
for dinner.

SPRAYS OF WISDOM.
A fault confessed is half redressed.
Never do that in property whereof you
may repent in adversity.
Whoso despiseth little things will never
attain great things.
Every man is a volume if you know how
to read him.
What is more beautiful and poetical than
the child's idea of ice—"Water goes
to sleep."
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did, makes some people say things which
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No estate can make him rich that has a
poor heart.

Punch teaches book-keeping in three
words—"Never lend them."

For the Beaver Argus.
Lines.
Written on the death of a child, affectionately
inscribed to Mr. and Mrs. D.

Dear Lottie sleeps in the grave-yard now,
Those full dark eyes, and the marble brow,
And the laughing lip, forever are hid
In the cold dark tomb, beneath the coffin lid.
Her little form, low lifeless and cold,
Reposes quietly 'mid damp and mould,
With her tiny hands crossed on her breast,
From entering free—sweet Lottie's at rest.

Dear Lottie is dead—and a silent gloom,
And a lonely air pervades each room,
And a shade of sorrow is on each brow
Since Lottie is gone. Oh! we miss her now.
We list for the sound of her little feet
And rise as before our loved one to greet
But oh! how painful, how transient the thought,
She is not there, our Lottie is not.

One lock of hair that encircled her brow,
Is all that is left of our Lottie now,
And oft as we gaze on that shining curl
Will we think of our dear departed girl.
And oft will we gaze on her little chair,
And think of the form that once sat there;
And the little dresses that the last had on,
A precious relic since Lottie is gone.

But we would not wish her back again
To endure the storms, the trials and pain
Of a longer life in this vale of tears,
Where sin and sorrow augment with years.
But we fondly say, "Thy will be done,"
And rejoice that her face so soon is gone.
Yes, Father, we bow to thy holy will,
And say to each murmuring thought be still.

She's a tender form yet transplanted soon,
In perennial loveliness to bloom;
And we think of her as a seraph bright,
With Jesus abiding in robes of white,
With a golden harp in the happy land,
Singing with joy 'mid the choros band,
Yes, though her form lies 'neath the sod,
We feel our Lottie's at home with God.
FOUR MIXE, Oct. 6.

For the Beaver Argus.
Messrs. Editors.—I had the pleasure of
being present at the Examination of the
Students of North Sawickley Academy,
which concluded on the evening of the 29th
ult. Two evenings were occupied in the
examination of the various Classes. The
exercises of the last evening were full of
interest to all, but especially to the fathers
of the School, who were not long to per-
ceiving the progress each pupil had made,
under the careful training of efficient teach-
ers.

The Class in Grammar, by Mr. Kiddoo,
passed a good examination, analysing some
difficult sentences suggested by various
persons.
An Essay, "Past, Present and Future,"
by Miss Rosebough, was a beautiful exam-
plication of the golden chain of time, re-
taining the good of the past, enjoying the
present, and like an anchor, cleaving to an
anticipated future.
Classes in Physiology and Algebra, by
Miss Fanny Kiddoo, were quick in answers
and ready in the solutions of their problems.
It is truly pleasing to hear so young a
Miss K. examine her classes in such per-
centage of style. She is destined to be-
come an efficient instructress. These class-
es underwent a critical examination.
Essay, "For what do we live?" by Miss
Belle Wallace, clearly defined the true ob-
ject of life and marked well the road to
happiness.
Class in Latin by Mr. Kiddoo reflected
great credit on themselves and teacher, evin-
cing a careful training by a pure Latin
conjugation.
Then for the Bible and Common Schools,
an original oration, by Mr. Scapple, was a
good production, full of force and truth,
and was well calculated to inspire the mind
with an appreciation of such valuable bless-
ings.
The Senior Class in Algebra, by Mr.
Kiddoo, and closely questioned by Prof-
sor Hastings of Williamsburg, came off
with a triumphant acquittal. Such a class,