The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIV---NO 38. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1858. ESTABLISHED 1818.

Orphan's Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an alias order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Beaver, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on Wednesday the 8th day of September, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate of David Gilliland, late of Beaver county, deceased, viz. Lots Nos. 107 and 108, in Darlington, on the diagram accompanying the Inquisition held on the real estate of said deceased. Being the same premises sold by an order of said court to Matthew Gilliland, resident administrator, to make sale of the real estate of said deceased, unaccepted, under proceedings in partition, was sold to Richard Maloney, on the 26th day of February last, and said sale was, on the 8th of March, 1858, confirmed by the Court.

And now to wit, July 1, 1858, Upon the petition of Matthew Gilleland, administrator of said deceased, the Court open the confirmation of the sale of that part of the real estate of David Gilliland, dec'd., sold to Richard Maloney, (numbered as above) and set the same aside, and grant an alias order for the sale of the same by the Administrator.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and one third in one year thereafter, with interest from the same time; and the deferred instalment to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of the widow, and the interest thereof to be paid to her annually from and after the confirmation, by the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, and at her death the deferred instalment to be paid to the persons legally entitled thereto.

For further information enquire of Matthew Gilliland, resident Administrator of the estate of said deceased, New Brighton, Beaver co.

By order of Court.

A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

Beaver County, ss: *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*

To Susan McMillin, Greeting.

WHEREAS John McMillin did on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1857, prefer his petition to our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Beaver, at a Court held at Beaver, in and for said County, praying that for the causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you the said Susan. We do therefore command you as before, the said Susan, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person, before our Judges at Beaver, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said County on the 2nd Monday of September next, to answer the petition or libel of the said John and to show cause if any you have why the said John your husband should not be divorced from the bond of matrimony agreeably to the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided. And hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President of said Court at Beaver, this first day of July, A. D. 1858.

Attest: MATTHEW S. QUAY, Pro. }
DANIEL AGNEW, Pres't Judge.

In the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court—

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Benjamin Stewart, late of Greene township, in said county, deceased.

And now to wit, June 12, 1858, on motion the Court grant an alias Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, viz. Rebecca Stewart, widow; Robert W. Stewart; William, married with Jane Jackson, who resided in Wood county, Ohio; Jane married with William Conkle, who resides in Columbiana co. Ohio, Samuel Stewart, Parkersburgh, Wood co. Va., Elihu P. Stewart, Warsaw, Hancock co., Illinois, Margaret Jane Stewart, Beaver county, Pa., Charles Stewart, deceased, leaving children, to wit: Mary Ann, intermarried with Phillip Whitsell, Rebecca Jane, who was married to Owen Chapman, (now dec'd.) Clarissa, intermarried with John Roberts, and Mary, a daughter of said deceased, intermarried with Elisaff. Pugh, (said Mary now dec'd) leaving children, to wit: Edith, intermarried with [illegible] Sarah Pugh, Ann Pugh, George [illegible] Pugh, of Beaver co. Pa., the [illegible] Baltimore, and all others interested, to shew cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased should not be awarded, at an Orphan's Court to be held at Beaver, in and for said county on the second Monday of September next.

A TRUE COPY OF RULE.

Attest: A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

In the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court—

In the matter of the petition of Abraham Hunter, for an Inquest to make partition of the real estate of Rachael Mecklem, dec'd.

And now to wit, June 9th, 1858. The court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rachael Mecklem, late of Beaver co. dec'd., to wit, Archibald Mecklem, residing in Beaver county, William, residing in Beaver co. Ill. whose interest is owned by the petitioner, Samuel Mecklem, of Beaver county, John Mecklem, whose interest is owned by Gideon Mecklem, Gideon Mecklem, (interest owned by petitioner,) Margaret, intermarried with David Sterling residing in Jackson co. Iowa, (but whose interest is now vested in petitioner) Eliza, intermarried with James Jones, residing in Evansburgh, Butler county, Sarah, intermarried with [illegible] Wolf, residing in Richland county, O., Rachael (now deceased) intermarried with John Tay, leaving issue four children as follows viz: Henry, Francis, John and James, all under fourteen years of age, and having no guardian, but who reside with their father, John Tay, in Washington county, and all other interested, to shew cause, if any they have, why an Inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased should not be awarded, at an Orphan's Court to be held at Beaver, on the second Monday of September next.

A TRUE COPY OF RULE.

Attest: A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

Threshing Machines,

Farmers wishing Threshing Machines, are invited to Examine our Celebrated Improved Railway Horse Power Thresher and Separator,

which with two horses and four hands will thresh from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and twenty five bushels of Wheat or Rye, and double the amount of Oats, Barley or Buckwheat, per day. Price, complete, $160. For further information, or circulars, address

WARDROP, STOUT, & WILLIAMS.
aug3 manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO BUILDERS.

THE School Directors of South Beaver tp., will receive sealed proposals until the 15th of September, 1858, for the building of a frame school house on the land of Porter McConnell, being No. 6. A definite plan and specifications may be seen at the house of Robert Graham, in said township, and proposals are to be left with him, or put in on the day of letting, which is the 15th of September next.

Aug 18 BY ORDER OF BOARD.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE Pamphlet Laws of the Session of 1858 have been received at the Prothonotary's office, for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

M. S. QUAY, Pro.

The Beaver Argus.

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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 Editor.

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

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

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

"Occasional," the energetic and well-informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, thus writes to that paper in a late letter. We call particular attention to what is said of a letter written by Buchanan to Gov. Walker during the latter's official residence in Kansas, in which our model Democratic President "denounced the ingratitude and bad faith of the South with fierce contempt, and pledged his own honor to sustain Governor Walker in the course he was then pursuing." But here is the extract:

"The President is cheered in his solitude by several lively companions, among whom is Mr. Bigler, Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Bigler is the conservative medium who stands between his patron and the fiery South. He is now watching the streaks in a lurid sky to discern the signs of a compromise on Kansas, which is not dead, and between the Administration and Douglas, who was never more lively. A tremendous deputation will in a few days wait upon Mr. Buchanan from the South, demanding the recall of the prodigal son, the penitent giant from Illinois. And the suit of the deputies will be granted. Mr. Douglas will be restored, and the Executive dogs will be called off.

"Mr. Bigler complains that Mr. Stanton, of Kansas, has published a private letter of his, wherein he states the obvious truth that the Administration was desirous to sustain Walker and Stanton in their Kansas policy, but was rather weak in the knees. This profound remark was wonderfully illustrated a few months afterwards, when both Stanton and Walker were dismissed from office with the warm approval of Mr. Bigler.

"There is another private letter, written about the same time by Mr. Buchanan to Gov. Walker, which would more endamage the writer, if published, than anything that has yet occurred in his public career. In that letter he denounces the ingratitude and bad faith of the South with fierce contempt, and pledges his own honor to sustain Governor Walker in the course he was then pursuing. But that letter will not appear in print until after the nomination in 1860."

Icy Reply.

It will be recollected that the members of the Wisconsin Legislature and divers and sundry other persons have been charged with receiving from the La Cross and Milwaukee Railroad Company a bribe, in the shape of the bonds of that Company. At a recent meeting of the officers of said Company, circulars were ordered to be issued to the holders of these bonds, requesting them to return the same. A gentleman by the name of Woodle, who received one of these circulars, replied to it as follows:

JANESVILLE, July 16, 1858.

SIR:—Your kind favor of the 16th instant, informed me that a committee had been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company for the purpose of calling in the bonds familiarly know as the "corruption bonds," has been received. You trust that I will see the importance of immediately returning to the Company the bonds received by me.

In reply, permit me to say that, by the aid of my optics, I have as yet been unable to see the importance of returning the said bonds to the Company, although I am not near sighted and have "looked."

I have, however, sir, to ask that you will defer any further action on the subject until I shall have received Lord Ross' telescope; for which I have sent a special messenger this morning, and through which, when received, I will take another observation. Hoping that you will be able to refund your floating debt, and pay your coupons, I remain yours in the 'bonds,' &c.

ISAAC WOODLE.

To Wm. A. Guest, Chairman, &c.

No Miss Nancies Wanted.

We find in the Gospel (Me.) Banner the following advertisement.

"I am desirous of securing the services of two male teachers to teach school the coming winter. I take this method, therefore, of making known the fact. If this notice meets the eye of any man (I mean physical as well as mental) who is willing to teach as well as keep school, I should be happy to see him.

"N. B.—No person who wears a shawl, spectacles, or walks with a cane, need apply, as sufficient instruction from that class has already been had.

H. B. MAYNARD, Agent.

"Kendall's Mills, July 10th, 1858.

THE GRAIN TRADE.—The Chicago Times of the 22d instant says: "The shipments from this port by lake yesterday, of corn alone, amounted to 230,646 bushels, besides 30,000 bushels of wheat. No. 1 spring wheat is now selling here at $1,02 cents on board, and 81 in store for new receipts; and for No. 2 spring 99 cents on board is paid. The best corn sells readily at 72 cents on board."

MR. JEFFERSON'S HOSPITALITY.

Mr. S. H. Randall has written the life of Thomas Jefferson, which has just been published. We extract a few paragraphs to show the advantages of notoriety, and the benefit derived from keeping "open doors," or from having the "latch-string" always out:—

"Mr. Jefferson, while in the public service, was compelled to neglect his large plantations, and therefore, in retiring, found himself in debt. This he soon expected to extinguish, from the proceeds of his farms, and would have done so, but for an unforeseen cause. Monticello became a Mecca for all sorts of pilgrims. His mansion was more thronged than a popular hotel; and with this difference, that his guests did not go away! Friends would remain weeks and even months. And this excess of company, continuing year after year, actually impoverished a too generous host. But let us take Mr. Randall's account:

"We have already introduced to the reader old Wormly, a gray haired servant of Mr. Jefferson. We once stood with him before the dilapidated pile of Monticello. The carriage-houses, three in number, were at the moment before our eye. Each would hold a four-horse coach. We inquired, 'Wormly, how often were these filled, in Mr. Jefferson's time?' 'Every night, sir, in summer, and we commonly had two or three carriages under that tree,' said he, pointing to a large tree. 'It took all hands to take care of your visitors" we suggested. 'Yes, sir,' and the whole farm to feed them,' was the concise and significant reply. The last was a literal truth, and expressed less than the fact. We find in a list of Mr. Jefferson's allotments of his servants, between farming, mechanical and menial occupations, as early as 1810, that the house servants (including children) numbered 37. The whole Monticello estate, so far as he had laborers to work it, did not, in some years, furnish a surplus of food sufficient for his guests, and their horses and servants!

"The general mode of travelling then in Virginia was on horseback, or by carriages drawn by at least two horses; and strangers who came from a distance very generally took carriages from some Virginia town. Male and female servants much more commonly accompanied travelers than now.—Mrs. Randolph, who presided over the domestic establishment at Monticello, being once asked what was the greatest number of guests she had ever been called upon to provide beds for over night, she replied, 'she believed fifty!' Not only was everything which was raised at Monticello thus consumed, or exchanged for articles of consumption, but heavy drafts were often made on the Bedford estate.

"And such a horde of fashionable company consume something beside common farm products. When he was in office, he was asked by his daughter on what scale he desired to live—how he would have the appointments of his table. 'I will live like a plain country gentleman,' was the answer. But this standard could not be followed under the actual circumstances. A delicious Virginia ham on its bed of greens, engirdled by its rim of eggs, (a la Old Dominion,) and a slice of chicken or turkey, might do very well for a 'plain country gentleman's' dinner two or three times a week, and these could be had for the asking on every Virginia farm. But people of fashion, to say nothing of 'New England judges,' might not expect to be kept three weeks on ham and turkey! Claret might suffice a 'plain country gentleman,' particularly if, as in Mr. Jefferson's case, he preferred it to all summer wines. His visitors might choose something else; and it is not for the hospitable and supposed wealthy entertainer to impose his tastes on his guests. No person need be told that 'entertaining handsomely' is an expensive amusement.

Renegade Whigs.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, referring to the North Carolina election, truly and forcibly says:

It is beyound all manner of question a most disgusting spectacle to see such men as Ransom and Miller, after making the hills and valleys far and near echo and re-echo with their thundering denunciations of Democracy, coolly cast off their Whig armour, and put on the brazen panoply of that very Democracy! A Christian swearing by the Koran is scarcely a more scandalous specimen of renegadism, than an old Whig wallowing in the mire of Democracy. We wonder equally in both cases at the revolting versatility of faith and infirmity of principle which are exhibited.

Democracy, always an insidious and dangerous enemy to the people, has been growing worse and worse in its nature and aims of late years: Yet it is in this its most demoralized and demoralizing stage, that it has enticed over to its motley ranks more of its opponents than ever before. Toombs, Stephens, Clingman, Faulkner, Wise, with a hundred others that used to make the welkin ring with their burning anathemas against this most despotic and corrupt party, as they once painted it, are all now vociferating its praises and wearing its livery, just as if it were the most exquisitely virtuous political organization that ever showered blessings on a people. It is the very same party, in a far more deteriorated condition, now, that it was in 1840, when all these men were driving their daggers into its vitals.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

☞ The Hon. James L. Orr, speaker of the house of representatives, said:—

"With regard to slavery he thought it better protected now under the government than it had been for thirty years. As to the future, he was for cooperation with the Democratic party. He would go into convention, go into caucus, seek to have an influence in it by ruling and controlling it."

RETIREMENT OF MR. GIDDINGS.

Mr. Weed, the veteran editor of the Albany Evening Journal, in announcing the nomination of Mr. Hutchins who supercedes Mr. Giddings in the 21st Ohio District, thus remarks of Mr. Giddings and refers to the past:

So ends the long service of the "Father of the House." Failing health compels his withdrawal from the scene of his labors. The Twenty years that have passed over him there have whitened his head and bent his shoulders, but they have never found his voice faltering or his heart wavering in the struggle for Freedom.

Every chair in the Old Hall of Representatives must be fraught with memories of the past to the "Senior Member!" He has seen generations of short-lived politicans rise, fall, and become forgotton. He has seen faithful public servants removed to other trusts, and many to another world. Round the entire circle of the Hall his eye fails to find a single member who sat there when he entered it, and who has sat there with him since. Allen has gone to his reward. Ogden Hoffman, Charles G. Atherton, Leverett Saltonstall, Edward Curtis, Barnwell Rhett, Dixon H. Lewis, and many others are also gone the way of all the earth. Hunter and Bell are transferred to the Senate. Wise to the Gubernatorial chair. Brown is dispensing the patronage of the Post Office Department. Clifford wears the silken judicial robe of the Supreme Court. Stanly has gone to that then *terra incognita*, California.—Truman Smith, Cooper, Weller and Williams, after exchanging Representative for Senatorial honors, are departed from the Capitol. Corwin, after a brilliant career as Governor, Senator and Secretary, is proposing to return again to the field of his early distinction. Pickens and Hopkins have been trying the pleasures of Foreign Courts. Briggs and Lincoln are ex-Governors. Granger and Cave Johnson are Ex-Postmasters General. Strong and Marvin are on the New York Bench. Moses H. Grinnell, Christopher Morgan, and Thomas Kempshall are still co-laborers in the good cause as of yore, though no longer companions in office.

Like charges have altered the aspect of the Senate Chamber. Clay, Webster, Benton and Calhoun, then in the zenith of fame, now live only in history. Buchanan occupies the White House. Pierce has lately left it. Wm. L. King became Vice President and died abroad. The grave has closed over Silas Wright and "Honest John" Davis. Walker has had ups and downs with every turn of the wheel of Fortune and is now Ex-Governor of a place that he then had never heard of. The only Chair that retains its old occupant is that filled by John J. Crittenden, the veteran of the Senate, as Giddings is of the House. Nations rise into supremacy and Republics into Kingdoms; six new States have entered the Union; and three new Territories have been wrought under our flag; Presidents have gone up like rockets and come down like sticks; Compromises have been made and broken; War has followed Peace, and Peace again succeeded War; Trade has expanded and collapsed; Parties have risen, flourished and decayed; Platforms have been built and torn down again—since he took a seat in the Hall of Representatives, but during all these changes Joshua R. Giddings has proved alike faithful to friend and fearless to foe. His successor can have no higher ambition than to leave as unblemished a record.

The Crops in France.

Now that it is well ascertained from the accounts received through out the various agricultural districts in France that the wheat crop is equal to that of good ordinary year, and that no apprehension need be entertained of an exportation of the precious metals for the purchase of food, a more lively spirit of speculation is observable in the manufacturing districts. This fact together with the vast amount of unemployed capital, leads to the belief that the ensuing winter season will be more prosperous for merchants and manufacturers than the last.—Accounts from the manufacturing districts state that they have been visited by several commission agents from Russia and the United States, and someders have been given. Raw cotton and woolre rising, while the stocks in the bonded stores are being gradually reduced. The Paris flour market was heavy last week, in consequence of a large delivery on Monday which produced an impression on the mark. On Friday flour of the best marks could not find buyers at more than 54f. the sacof 157 kilogrammes; and finally, some to bargains were made for delivery in November at 54f. Accounts from the departments announce a fall in the corn markets of Beaux and the Upper Languedoc.

WAX POISONS.—Ladies, especially perhaps, of the many young ladies who practice the very pleasant art of modeling fruits, flowers, &c, may, at all suspect the danger in which they are placed from the poisonous nature of the coloring matter of the wax which they handle so unsuspectingly. The wax, for instance, contains white lead, green, copper; the yellow, chrome yellow, the orange, some yellow and vermillion—strong poisons all—while many other kinds of waxes equally poisonous, and therefore, dangerous. Several cases are known in which young ladies have been attacked with partial paralysis of the hands and arms, after having devoted some time to the practice of ruling.

LONGEVITY.—It is a very remarkable case of longevity in one family in Nelson county, Virginia. There are five married sisters whose ages amount to 434 years; on the 1st January last the eldest was 93, the 2d 91, the third 88, the fourth 82, and fifth 80.

MAIL CARRYING IN OLD TIMES.

In 1775, a mail route was established to run from Alexandria by way of Leesburg, Winchester, Cumberland and Bedford to Pittsburgh. In 1778, a similar route running through Lancaster, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Bedford, was established to Pittsburgh. The law passed by Congress ordained that the mail should be carried over this route once in each fortnight. From this point the mails or communications had to be sent by special messenger, a mode which was both costly and uncertain. In 1784, the Postmaster-General, with Major Craig, of Pittsburgh, and Col. O'Hara, devised a plan for insuring regular mails up and down the Ohio. Light but strong boats were built, designed to be manned by a steersman and four oarsmen. As the savages were still hostile, every man on the boat was armed. The crew carried with them the means of doing their own cooking, which they usually did on some Island, as less liable to surprise from the savages there. These mail boats would make about sixty miles with the current, and about half that distance when ascending the river.—The mail was carried overland from Pittsburgh to Wheeling. Thence to Cincinnati the route was divided into four stages or relays. The relay stations were Marietta, Gallipolis and Maysville. By this means the mail was carried in six days from Wheeling to Cincinnati, and in about twelve days from Cincinnati to Wheeling. These boats often carried passengers, and so cautious were the men in their voyages that the Indians never made but one attack on a mail boat.

When this arrangement was made, the people of Newport, Marietta, Harmar, Belpre, Gallipolis, Maysville, and Cincinnati felt as if it brought them a great deal nearer their old homes. A letter from Cincinnati to Philadelphia or Boston, would accomplish its journey by this "Swiftaure Line" in three or four weeks. It was an era in the history of mails and travel at the West.

In 1798, the Indians having received their quietus at the hands of Gen. Wayne, this line of travel was abandoned for horse-back mail. The route extended from Wheeling to Zanesville, and thence through the heart of the State to Cincinnati. The mail for Marietta and other places, was brought on horseback from Zanesville. As the population increased, the mail facilities were increased also, until at Zanesville one mail a week was received from the East.

The Laws of Divorce.

We have thirty-two States, and there are almost as many different laws of divorce as there are States. The reader may see some of these differences by the following statement:

1. In [illegible] States it is or the Legislature must make a [illegible] court to make a [illegible] with a decision by the court.

2. In Deleware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Missouri, no divorce can be granted but by special act of the Legislature, and South Carolina has never granted a divorce.

3. In the States of Connecticut, Ohio, and Illinois, all divorces are total.

4. In Massachusetts, New York, and North Carolina, nothing but adultery is cause of divorce.

5. In Illinois, two years' absence only is a cause of divorce.

6. In Indiana, we believe, anything is a cause, in the discretion of the court.—*Cin. Gaz.*

AN ORGANIC DIFFICULTY.—A parish in the west of England, after much effort lately purchased a self-acting organ, warranted to play twenty tunes, and a larger congregation than usual met to inaugurate it. The first psalm had been successfully brought to an end, when after a short pause, the organ chose to commence psalm number two. In vain the officiating person endeavored to stop it; in vain the church wardens left their own pews to stifle its noise; still the organ as though uncontrollably pleased with its own execution, kept on with the new air. What was to be done? The service was suspended, in the hope that the musical stranger might be content when the second tune was played out. Vain expectation! It commenced number three and nothing remained but to carry the instrument into the churchyard, and there to cover it with the vestry carpet to choke its voice, for on and on it went till the number of twenty had been played out, much to the edification of the less attentive part of the congregation, who could only hear half smothered melodies.—*London Times.*

AN EDITOR TIGHT.—We believe it is rare that editors indulge in a drop, but when they do, their readers are sure to find them out. A Syracuse cotemporary was called upon to record a 'melancholy event' at a time when his head was rather heavy, and did it up after the following manner: 'Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, P. M., a man with a heel in the hole of his stocking, committed arsenic by swallowing a dose of suicide. The inquest of the verdict returned a jury that the deceased came to the facts in accordance with his death. He leaves a child and six small wives to lament the end of his untimely loss. In death we are in the midst of life!'

LARGE INCOMES IN ENGLAND.—There are forty-six persons in England who have incomes of £450,000 a year, equal to two millions and a quarter dollars, while four hundred and forty-four have incomes ranging from fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, and eight hundred and eleven from twenty-five to fifty thousand. In Ireland there is but one person who has an income of upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; twenty-one have incomes from fifty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand, and thirty from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars.

MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.

The following is an extract from a speech of Governer Banks, of Massachusetts, delivered at Music Hall, Boston, on the occasion of the inauguration of a new series of musical festivals at the recent Annual Exhibition of the Public Schools of that city:

"The study of music is one of the most practical studies in which men or women can engage. There is no hour of the day, no hour of life, no occupation in which men or women may be engaged, when the power of impressing the human thought or the human sympathies in harmonious numbers is not only practicable, but where it is not needed. It sweetens the atmosphere of the boudoir; it makes more pleasant the darkened shop of the artisan, in the street, it takes the place of riot and ribaldry; and in whatever association or on whatever occasion men or women may be gathered, the power of common utterance and human sympathies in these harmonious numbers, as expressed by that most majestic organ, the human voice, never, never can be heard, without moving the heart to its deepest, highest, and serenest pleasure.

"More than that, teaching music in the common schools is the first step in physical culture. It is a step of the most important character. It is the culture of the voice, the human voice—that organ which has more power over the world than any other power of which man is the possessor. More than the lore of the schools, more than the attainment of science, more than the cunning of the artisan and the craftsman, more than the skill of the professor, the human voice can mould and direct the masses of men in the right way, to the general good. And there can be no culture of this majestic organ, of which alone the poet has well said that it has the power of

'Untwisting all the links that tie
The hidden soul of harmony;'

there can be no general culture of that organ, except it be through the instrumentality of teaching music in the common schools, to the high and low, to the learned and the unlearned, to those who have taste, and to these who have come to acquire taste. And to give this power to one and to all, is the only method and the only principle we have to improve and increase us in the use of the finest instrument with which God has strengthened the human system."

More Zeal than Discretion.

Not a bad joke is told of one of the New York night inspectors. It happened a few evenings since, shortly after the wharf watch was seen to [illegible] looking countryman [illegible] with a suspicious looking bundle in his one, and the stranger tugged along slowly up the pier with it, and turned the corner, sweating under his load.

"Aha! my fine fellow,' ejaculated the lynx-eyed inspector—a sharp-set official, by the way—"aha! I have got you this time.' And approaching the countryman, he said:

"Good evening. Let me relieve you of that load, my friend.'

"Eh!" responded the man, uneasily.

"I'll take that bundle, if you please.'

"Thank you.'

"It's heavy, isn't it?" said the officer.

"Yes. Which way are you goin', nabur?'

"Come along—it's all right; I'll take care of this—come on.'

"Exactly. Much obliged. It's tarnal heavy, and I've got to git up to the Howard House.

"Come along,' continued the officer, knowingly—"we'll see about that! and in a few minutes they reached the Howard; when the stranger observed that the inspector had no idea of halting.

"Hallo! which way, friend? I'm stopping here,' said the countryman.

"It's no matter. I've seized this property, and you can explain matters at the Custom House, to-morrow,' continued the inspector.

"Luk here, friend! Not tew fast, if you please. I've paid my dooties on that 'ere lot of goods. Jest yew look at this neow,' and he drew forth a bit of paper from his vest pocket, signed by the Collector.

"Why, you scamp!" said the inspector, "this is a permit for your goods. Why didn't you show this before?'

"Why, in the fust place, yew didn't ask me tew; and in the next place, ef I had, you'd seed me break my neck afore you'd a bro't that bundle clear up here for me, I know!"

The inspector blowed his nose, and, cursing the countryman for a fool, turned down Pine street, instanter, to resume his lonely round. The stranger put his parcel in the charge of the servant, and grinned a ghastly grin, as the over zealous watchman departed.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.—The increase in France of the production of beet-root sugar is such as to be likely quite to dispense with the necessity of reviving the slave-trade for the sake of furnishing the French sugar colonies with labor adequate to the production of the sugar needed in France. The amount produced in 1851, was 64,000,000, kilgrammes; in 1854, 77,000,000; in 1857, 83,000,000; and this year it will not be less than 106,000,000. A kilogramme, it will be recolected, is about two and a fifth of our pounds. The high price of grain has checked the beet cultivation for three or four years past, but at present prices many new adventurers will go into it. In fact, the home-made is gaining so fast on the colonial production of sugar that the Chamber of Commerce of Nantes calls loudly for a protective duty in favor of the colonies, whose sugar, it is said, ought to be encouraged on account of the large quantity of shipping employed in its transportaion.

A DOCTOR'S LIFE.

The following are some of the sweets of a doctor's life.

"If he visits a few of his customers when they are well, it is to get his dinner; if he don't do so, it is because he cares more about the fleece than the flock. If he goes to church regularly, is is because he has nothing else to do; if he don't it is because he has no respect for the Sabbath or religion. If he speaks to a poor person he keeps bad company; if he passes them by, he is better than other folks. If he has a good carriage, he is extravagant; if he uses a poor one, on the score of economy, he is deficient in necessary pride. If he makes parties, it is to soft-soap the people to get their money; if he don't make them, he is afraid of a cent! If his horse is fat, it is because he has nothing to do; if he is lean, it is because he isn't taken care of. If he drives fast, it is to make people think somebody is very sick; if he drives slow, he has no interest in the welfare of his patients.—If he dresses neat, he is proud; if he does not, he is wanting in self-respect. If he works on the land, he is fit for nothing but a farmer; if he don't work, he is too lazy to be anything; if he talks much, 'we don't want a doctor to tell everything he knows;' if he don't talk, 'we like to see a doctor social.'

If he says anything about politics, he had better let it alone; if he don't say anything about it, 'we like to see a man show his colors.' If he visits his patients every day, it is to run up a bill; if he don't it is unjustifiable negligence. If he says anything about religion, he is a hypocrite; if he don't, he is an infidel. If he uses any of the popular remedies of the day, it is to cater to the whims and prejudices of the people to fill his pockets; if he don't use them, it is from professional selfishness.—If he is in the habit of having counsel often, it is because he knows nothing; if he objects to it on the ground that he understands his own business, he is afraid of exposing his ignorance to his superiors.—If he gets pay for one-half his services, he has the reputation of being a great manager.

A Wonderful President.

In a late number of the Albany Evening Journal, Thurlow Weed tells what a wonderful President we have in Mr. Buchanan, in the following words:

"He entered the White House with a promise of freedom to Kansas on his lips, and a scheme for enslaving it in his pocket. He declared war against circulating notes, and in six weeks was issuing them himself. Before the ink was dry with which he pledged 'Economy,' he had drained the treasury of its last dollar. Possessing inflexible determination never to borrow, he [illegible] final end of the slavery agitation, and he has been agitating it ever since. He ordered Paulding to stop the filibusters, and then recalled him for doing it. Walker of Nicaragua he pronounced an outlaw, and tendered him the hospitalities of the White House. Walker of Kansas he furnished with written instructions, and turned him out for obeying them.

He withdrew the troops from Utah, where he proclaimed there was war, in order to keep them in Kansas, where he insisted all was peace. He sells forts at the West for a tithe of their cost, in order to buy sites at the East, ten times their value—his subordinates in both cases pocketing the difference. He is continually asking for new steam frigates; but will not use those he has either on the coast of Africa or in the Gulf of Mexico. He sends out a steamer ostensibly to catch the Styx, but with private orders in the captain's desk to do nothing of the sort. Claiming to be the most frugal of Presidents, he has spent more than any of his predecessors. Assuming to be above party prejudices, he makes partizanship the basis of his invitations to dinner."

SLEEPING CARS ON RAILROADS.—Our attention has been called to the happy invention of sleeping cars on railroads, an improvement that will do away with a good deal of the tediousness of railroad travel. A friend writing to us from New York, says he has tested the sleeping cars, and finds them an admirable invention, making night travel on a railroad as pleasant, comfortable, and desirable as the best of steamboat travel, and the bed arrangements on the cars equal in ease and comfort to the best bed in a hotel. The traveller going East, by taking the Columbus and Cleveland road, can enjoy the luxury of the sleeping cars. Passengers for Pittsburg and Philadelphia, by taking the Cleveland road, can sleep till 5 o'clock in the morning, on the cars. The old established railroad, via Crestline or Cleveland, has the credit of establishing these great conveniencies to the weary traveler, and we learn from the general ticket agent at Cleveland, that the sleeping cars are a fixed fact on each night train on his line.—*Louisville Courier.*

☞ We have already noticed the acquittal of Easton and his female companion, who were charged with firing Thorne's theatre, by which half of Leavenworth, Kansas, was burned. The female is decidedly fast; if we may credit the Ledger, of that city:

"On their way up the river, the lady, who sometimes plays boys' parts in dramas, somewhat astonished the plain people who were her fellow passengers on board the Tanum, by making her appearance in a full suit of male attire, and acting out the character of a 'fast' young man, with all the gusto of a 'regular brick.' With her feet on the guards, and a cigar in her mouth, she puffed away with a vigor that was only excelled by the smoke-stacks of the boat, and dashed off her cock-tails in such rapid succession as to put the barkeeper in the best of humor with everybody on board.