THE BEAVER ARGUS

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

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BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, $5 cents a line per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature free.

[The following beautiful poem was handed us by a lady friend for publication, together with one from WHITTIER, which we are compelled to lay over until next week. The ne[x]t will speak well for the lady's literary taste.]

TO MY WIFE.

The following exquisite ballad was written by Joseph Brennan, an Irish exile, who died in New Orleans several years ago, of consumption, at the age of twenty-eight. Mr. Brennan wrote several songs that attracted considerable attention, but this is his best. It is exceedingly beautiful.

Come to me, dearest, I'm lonely without thee;
In sunshine and night-time I'm thinking about thee:
In sunshine and day-time in dreams I behold thee—
Welcome the waking that ceases to fold thee.

Come to me, darling, my sorrows to lighten;
Come in thy beauty, to bless and to brighten;
Come in thy womanhood, meekly and lowly;
Come in thy loveliness, queenly and holy

The swallows will flit round the desolate ruin,
The smiling of Spring and its joyous renewing;
And thoughts of thy love, and thy manifold treasure,
Are circulating my heart with a promise of pleasure.

O, Spring of my spirit! oh, May of my bosom!
Shine out on my soul till it bourgeon and blossom;
The past of my life has a rose-root within it,
And thy fondness alone to the sunshine can win it.

Pictures, that move like a song through the even,
Pictures lit up by a reflex of heaven—
Even like the skies of poor Erin, our mother,
Where shadow and sunshine are chasing each other:—

Like coming seldom but child-like and simple,
Closing their eyes from the heat of a dimple;
Thanks to the Savior! that even thy seeming
Unto the exile to brighten his dreaming.

Never have been glad when you knew I was saddened;
Never are you sad now to hear I am saddened?
Heart's ever answer in true and in time,
Love,
Measure to octave, and rhyme unto rhymes,
Love.

Cold, weep, but your tears will be flowing—
You cannot smile but my cheek will be glowing—
Could not die while I know you to be loyal, love,
You will not linger when I shall have died love.

Come to me, dear, ere I die of my sorrow,
Smile on my gloom like the sun of to-morrow—
Strong, swift, and fond as the words which I speak love,
Be a song on your lips and a smile on your cheek, love.

Sigh, for my heart in your absence is weary;
Grieve, for my spirit sickened and dreary;
Come to the heart which is throbbing to press thee,
Come to the arms that would fondly caress thee.

Special Income Tax.

The following is a list of those who pay an Income Tax of $25,00 or less:

[illegible] I N	$87,60	Laughlin Benj	18,90
[illegible]son John	12,50	Line Wm H	13,75
[illegible] M R	16,20	Lightner Jno	23,90
[illegible]on B	25,00	Mead Goodwin	14,20
[illegible]on David	2,80	Murry Jno	16,30
[illegible]n Benj	22,80	Muller W	9,40
[illegible]n W P	12,50	Marshall Jno	5,50
[illegible]y Robt	19,90	Marshall Hugh	6,15
[illegible]wood	14,70	Marshall H J	4,10
[illegible]s Francis	20,00	Mitchell Jos	7,60
[illegible]A W	10,00	Mitchell Samuel	4,45
[illegible] Chas	6,85	Moore Thos	18,45
[illegible]George	5,85	Moore T L	12,10
[illegible] Jas	9,65	M'Connell W P	6,80
[illegible] I N	5,50	M'George Jas	7,80
[illegible]rard Ira	11,65	McCreery Thos	32,45
[illegible]ey J H	18,55	M'George Jas jr	6,85
[illegible]ensein Wm	11,30	McKean D P	3,60
[illegible]n Milton	8,40	M'Cartney G W	45
[illegible]y Jno	9,60	McClellan F	17,60
[illegible]g Wm	9,20	M'Millen Jas	3,00
[illegible] Jas	4,00	M'Millin Jos	2,15
[illegible]Simon Jno	10,40	M'Millen Jno	9,50
[illegible]n Jno R	14,35	McClintock Wm	120,80
[illegible]n John	17,40	M'Laughlin M	22,55
[illegible]ain Jas	20,55	McCord T M	2,05
[illegible]er R	5,30	Mars Wm	7,65
[illegible]ell Wm	10,40	McDonald A	19,30
[illegible]ames J W	11,85	Mitchell David	2,95
[illegible]ames S P	20,00	McCoy Jas	21,55
[illegible]ensia B B	11,30	McConnell Alex	8,10
[illegible]ew Benj	5,55	McCaskey Jno	24,10
[illegible]ughlin	11,40	McKee John	1,70
[illegible]ughlin	11,60	McKee Thos	7,15
[illegible]ughlin Milton	16,20	M'Elhany Geo	2,30
[illegible]ughlin B B	23,95	McCall Jas sr	14,60
[illegible]ughlin Jno	16,50	Morris Thos	16,80
[illegible]ughlin Jno	23,30	Moon R A	15,00
[illegible]ughlin Jno	15,22	Morrow Wm	18,90
[illegible]ughlin Abram	14,70	McCall Jas jr	8,50
[illegible]ughlin Robt	15,55	Miller A R	14,50
[illegible]ughlin Walter	2,80	Nevin Jno	11,45
[illegible]ughlin J H	21,60	Nelson Samuel	5,00
[illegible]ughlin Jno	18,15	Nelson Jas	8,90
[illegible]ughlin M	9,70	Orison Jacob	10,00
[illegible]ughlin James	5,65	Peters Jas	8,95
[illegible]ughlin E	10,00	Potts Thos,	20,00
[illegible]ughlin Jos	16,35	Peppard S	28,90
[illegible]ughlin C	2,90	Potter J K	2,50
[illegible]as Samuel	1,30	Phillis H	2,60
[illegible]ughlin Benj	23,30	Parke Samuel	8,95
[illegible]ughlin J H	3,65	Pendleton Gilbert	7,95
[illegible]ughlin Jno	12,10	Power S A	20,00
[illegible]ughlin J S	11,40	Parr J W	15,50
[illegible]ughlin S P	11,40	Porter Robt	12,50
[illegible]ughlin Jno	11,40	Patterson Wm	6,85
[illegible]ughlin Jno	23,60	Patterson Rev S	15,70
[illegible]ughlin R	21,60	Ransom Jas	1,15
[illegible]ughlin R B	21,00	Robinson Thos F	8,65
[illegible]ughlin Jno	17,80	Reno Eli	11,15
[illegible]ughlin Jacob	19,40	Ritchie J C	7,65
[illegible]ughlin Danl	10,45	Scott Rev Geo	16,50
[illegible]khouser Jno	5,05	Stokes Thos	13,90
[illegible]bell Alex	11,00	Scott Jas	8,40
[illegible]ch S B	24,50	Slentz W M	1,85
[illegible]y W C	10,00	Seachrist Henry	14,25
[illegible]er Geo	22,00	Somers Milo	5,25
[illegible]y Wm	11,75	Speyerer G C	24,45
[illegible]n David	18,35	Sargent Jno	12,70
[illegible]ugh Robt jr	1,90	Sharer Jacob	14,15
[illegible]ugh Jacob	2,10	Stauffer Henry	6,50
[illegible]kins C A	25,00	Scott Jno	8,35
[illegible]en Nathan	9,45	Swearinger J & W	25,00
[illegible] Rebecca	13,65	Smith James	10,10
[illegible]ison Robt	13,65	Scott Robt	8,45
[illegible]t A C	10,80	Swaney Jno sr	7,50
[illegible]er Jno G	16,75	Swearinger D	16,25
[illegible]erson A	10,85	Stephenson S	17,10
[illegible]erson Jno	8,85	Stroup David	19,80
[illegible] James	8,80	Stephenson A	14,80
[illegible] Henry	10,00	Thornsburg E	12,15
[illegible] Wm	7,25	Thomas Jas	10,55
[illegible]son Jno	16,15	Thomas Jno	19,05
[illegible]hogin D W	2,88	Thompson Thos	7,50
[illegible]lton Geo W	17,25	Thomas David	8,20
[illegible]e Jno	3,35	Tracy J A	8,70
[illegible]		Weyand Michael	8,35
[illegible]		Watterson A	10,45
[illegible]		Wilson Jno	6,50
[illegible]		Wilson Geo	7,80
[illegible]		Wallace R D	14,80
[illegible]		Winans Isaac	10,75
[illegible]		Williams F W	10,70
[illegible]		Wallace Wm	9,05
[illegible]		Wilson Jno H	13,80
[illegible]		Wilson M B	10,00
[illegible]		Wilcoxon R	15,40
[illegible]		Young Jas	15,95

The Ability of the Nation to Sustain the War Debt.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in April last by Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine. Let the croakers read it:

At the organization of our Government in 1789 the entire population, free and slave, was under four millions, scattered along the seaboard from the St. Croix to the St. Mary's, not fifty thousand in all living one hundred miles distant from the flow of the Atlantic tide. Facilities for intercommunication were greatly restricted; manufactures and the arts were in feeble infancy; agriculture was rude, and not highly remunerative, because commerce, its handmaid, was languishing and waiting to be quickened to enterprise and vigor. The entire valuation of the thirteen States, according to the weight of authority, did not exceed six hundred million dollars, three hundred millions less than the valuation of Massachusetts to-day, and not one-half so great as that of Pennsylvania. Property at that time was ill adapted to bear taxation, profits were small, and to the political economist, measuring the condition and capacity of the country, it seemed utterly unable to carry a debt of any considerable magnitude. And yet our ancestors did not hesitate to assume the burden of ninety million dollars, more than one-seventh of all the property they owned. Mr. Jefferson, who was the most distrustful of all the statesmen of that day in regard to the ability of the nation to sustain the load, was yet willing to say that it could be easily borne if our annual increase of population could maintain an average of *five per cent.*—then the most sanguine estimate which any one dared to place on the future growth of the country. Had we realized only the ratio of increase assumed by Mr. Jefferson, our population in 1860 would have been some fifteen instead of thirty-one millions, and our wealth $2,700,000,000 instead of $16,000,000,000. Upon Mr. Jefferson's assumed basis of increase, the debt would never have been oppressive, but upon the rate of growth actually realized, the country paid the interest on the debt, and accumulated a fund for its redemption with such ease that people never felt they were taxed. And yet I hope to show that our debt at the close of this war will be relatively lighter than the debt which our Revolutionary fathers thus assumed, and proceeded so early and so easily to discharge.

Look also at the case of Great Britain. At the close of her gigantic struggle with Napoleon, in 1815, the national debt of that kingdom amounted to £861,000,000 sterling, or *forty-three hundred million of dollars*, and for readier comparison I shall speak of her debt in dollars rather than in pounds. Her entire population at that time was less than twenty millions, and the valuation of all her property was about nine thousand five hundred millions dollars. She owed, indeed, nearly half of all that she possessed. Her population was less than two-thirds of what our's is to-day. Her entire property was not three-fifths of what ours was by the census of 1860, while her debt was *eighteen hundred millions of dollars* greater than ours will be in July, 1865. And in contracting this debt she was compelled to sell her bonds at the most enormous sacrifice. From 1792 to 1815 her debt was increased $3,000,000,000, and yet in exchange for this amount of bonds she received in money but $1,730,000,000, thus submitting to a discount of $1,270,000,000. In other words, England, during the twenty-three years of continental war, only realized on an average for the whole period $100 in money in exchange for $173 of her bonds. This, be it remembered, was the average for the whole time. As the contest waxed desperate her sacrifices became desperate in proportion, and the money which enabled her to fight the decisive campaign of Waterloo was obtained by selling her bonds to the European bankers at less than fifty cents on the dollar. Compared with this our sacrifices on our national securities thus far have been light, not averaging from the inception of the war to the present day, with all elements of expenditure fairly estimated, more than from twenty to twenty-five per cent, reckoned on the gold basis.

To meet their enormous debt, the British people had nothing but the commercial and industrial resources of the United Kingdom, whose whole area is not double that of the single State of Missouri. They had a population of but twenty millions, as already stated, subject to no increase from immigration, and growing in half a century no more than we have added during the last decade. And yet on this restricted area the enterprise and energy of the British people have increased their property until it is valued at *thirty-three thousand millions of dollars*; and in defiance of the large expenditure resulting from several costly wars since 1815, they have actually reduced their debt some three hundred millions of dollars. Their steady progress in wealth under their large debt is comprehended in the statement that the average property per capita in 1815 was less than five hundred dollars, and in 1861 about eleven hundred dollars. In 1815 some twenty-five per cent. of all the earnings and income of the people was absorbed in taxation, and in 1861 less than ten per cent was taken for the same object. In 1815 the proportion of taxes per head for the whole people exceeded seventeen dollars, and in 1861 it had fallen below ten dollars.

These brief details of British experience show how a great debt without being absolutely reduced to any considerable extent, becomes relatively lighter by the increased capacity to bear it. The wealth per capita of the entire population in a period of forty-six years has more than doubled; the aggregate property of the realm has more than trebled; and all this on a fixed area of one hundred and twenty thousand square miles and with a population increasing at the slow rate of only one per cent. per annum. If such results can be wrought out by a kindred people against such obstacles and hindrances, what may we not hope to accomplish under the auspicious circumstances that surround our own nation?

In the light of the national experiences we have been glancing at, we may clearly read our own great future. It is not, indeed, a matter of surmise or speculative query, but of well-founded and confident calculation—a calculation which, however sanguine it be made, will have its only error in falling short of results actually to be realized. The war closing in July, 1865, will leave us in this condition: a nation numbering some thirty three million people owning over sixteen thousand millions of property, and carrying a debt of *twenty-five hundred millions of dollars*. The proportion between debt and property will be just about the same as it was when the Union was formed, while the ratio of our advance and the largely enhanced productiveness of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits gives the present generation an ease and [illegible] that renders it far less burdensome at the very outset. And if the Revolutionary debt became in a short period so light as to be unnoticed, why may we not, with a vastly accelerated ratio of progress, assume a similar [illegible] with regard to the debt we are now contracting? Were our future advance in wealth and population to be no more rapid than Great Britain's has been since 1815, we should at the close of the present century have a population of forty-five million souls and a property amounting to *fifty thousand millions of dollars*. Even upon this ratio of progress our entire debt would cease to be felt as a burden. But upon the increase of population and development of wealth to be so surely anticipated, the debt would be so small in comparison with the total resources of the nation as to become absolutely inconsiderable. Let us look at the figures

According to the estimates made in the report of the eighth census, and made with great care upon very complete data, our population in the year 1900 will be one hundred millions. The property of the country during the last decade increased one hundred and twenty-six per cent., our aggregate wealth in 1850 being a trifle over *seven thousand millions of dollars*, and in 1860 exceeding *sixteen thousand millions*. Some of the States exhibited an almost fabulous progress—Iowa, the highest in ratio, gaining nine hundred and forty-two per cent, or nearly one hundred per cent. per annum, and California, not far behind her, making a gain of eight hundred and thirty-eight per cent; the average of all the States being, as I have already stated, one hundred and twenty-six per cent. The aggregate addition of wealth for the ten years was thus absolutely larger than all that had been accumulated in the country from the settlement of Jamestown and Plymouth down to the year 1850. We can hardly hope to maintain this enormous ratio for each successive decade, but it is assuming very much less than the average of the past would justify, to say that our property will increase in double the ratio of our population. From 1790 to 1860 our population increased in all about seven hundred per cent, while our property increased some twenty-six hundred per cent., thus showing an increase of property nearly four-fold greater than in population. A population of one hundred millions in A. D. 1900, implies an increase of two hundred and ten per cent on the census of 1860. Doubling the ratio for increase in property gives us a gain of four hundred and twenty per cent, which would give a total valuation at the time specified of *eighty-five thousand millions of dollars*, of which vast amount our estimated national debt will constitute only the trifling proportion of three per cent. The embarrassment to the country under such circumstances would prove as light as would a debt of $3,000 to an individual who had an otherwise unincumbered estate of $100,000, the estate all the while receiving a steady increase of ten per cent. per annum.

All that I have said has been based on the supposition of the debt remaining at a fixed sum, the country simply paying the interest. As a matter of fact, however, it is perfectly obvious that in the progress and prosperity of the future one of our first cares will be to provide for the gradual but absolute redemption of the principal. That this will be consummated without oppressively adding to the actual burden of taxes may be inferred with certainty from a slight examination of our capacity to make increased payments proportioned to our increased amount of consolidated wealth. The time of redemption will depend wholly on the will of the tax-payers; but it is quite evident that the condition of the country may justify its being done as rapidly as Mr. Hamilton proposed to redeem the debt which he funded in 1790. The period assigned by him was thirty-five years, and so well based were his calculations that the entire debt, augmented largely and unexpectedly as it was by the war of 1812, was paid in forty-four years from the date of funding, and in 1834 the United States found itself owning but *thirty-seven thousand dollars*.

Are We Preparing for the Work Before Us?

We know little of military movements save the few incidental marches and changes of the armies during the winter. Of the work of organization and preparation for the opening of the spring campaign, the dispatches that come over the wires and the letters of correspondents, private and public, reveal nothing. Hasty [illegible] slowly increases in [illegible] nears the perfect organ[illegible] which it is expected to [illegible] in the spring. Cheerful [illegible] the progress of recruiting [illegible] call of the President, rea[illegible] in all parts of the country, but [illegible] labor that speaks with [illegible] power in the day of battle—the [illegible] that prepares and provides the [illegible] of war—we know little or [illegible]. The administration acts wisely in keeping such data veiled from scrutiny beneath the ponderous red-tape documents of the War Department; and the knowledge that is gained from all inquirers [illegible] the superintendents of its preparation, [illegible] is the only information that is withheld from the Richmond conspirators.

The last campaign was [illegible] [illegible] was conducted under adverse circumstances [illegible] years of war had vastly [illegible] the confidence and spirit of [illegible] people, and the opening [illegible] year, although [illegible] [illegible] things, the proceedings [illegible] proved successful beyond precedent. Grant and Sherman and Farragut—its great actors—have handed it down to the generations of the future as a model of military conception and execution. A score of victories and the proud lines of conquest from Washington to the walls of Richmond, from Chattanooga to Savannah, from New Orleans to Mobile, are the trophies and results of the campaign. And yet in the grand object of the eastern movement it was partially a failure. Grant has surrounded Richmond with a cordon of fire from which it cannot escape. He cleared Eastern Virginia of rebels. He removed the guerrillas of the James and the Rappahannock; isolated Petersburg; destroyed the Weldon railroad; defeated Lee in a dozen battles, routed him in twice a score of contests; drove the enemy through and from the Shenandoah; but with all these the capture of Richmond is an event of the future, not of the past. He would have captured the city, but the calculations of the War Department failed. If intrepidity, devotion and fortitude in the army of Virginia could have carried the earthen wall of Richmond, the Union flag would have crowned its capitol buildings. The War Department, in its estimates of the loss of battle and exposure, the heavy detachment required for garrison duty along the lines of the armies, and the increased columns necessary to occupy the extended circumference of our armies, underestimated the strength of the armies in the spring, and the summer found our forces in the field strong in hope, steady in courage, ready for their work, but weakened and inefficient in numbers. One hundred thousand more men, in early June, would have added a weight to Grant that would have made his army irresistable and broken the power of rebellion, in destroying its right arm—Richmond.

The campaign that awaits us must open in about three months. We have these months for preparation. After then comes action. Foreign intervention, domestic insanity, the lukewarmness of the Democratic party, will forever postpone and prevent the success of the North of the coming summer does not end in the overthrow of rebellion and the return of the South to its former allegiance under the Constitution. There must be no miscalculation in the next campaign. Defeat and delay are alike ruinous, and neither must attend us. There is promise and cheer all along the southern sky; the light breaks from States that have lain in darkness during the past four years of war, and the War will end in triumph before the grain that sleeps beneath the snows of winter ripens into full and teeming harvests in the summer's sun, if the administration carry it on with vigor and firmness. Whatever materials of war are requisite to complete the destruction of the treason of the South will be freely and lavishly furnished by the people, but there must be no failure in providing the means and materials of success. If a million of men are wanted, a million will be furnished; and as the War Departments appreciates this fact, let it carfully prepare for the work that the approaching spring will bring. Every day lessens the number of those that intervene between preparation and conflict. Upon their labor depends the success of the coming campaign. "Improve the time, for the days are evil."—*Phil. News, 13th, ult.*

English Workingmen to Mr. Lincoln.

The following address from the workingmen of England to Mr. Lincoln, congratulating him upon his re-election, appears in the *London Daily News* of December 23. It has been forwarded to Washington through Mr. Adams:

"To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: We congratulate the American people upon your re-election by a large majority. If resistance to the slave power was the reserve watch-word of your first election, the triumphant war-cry of your re-election is "death to slavery." From the commencement of the Titantic American strife, the workingmen of Europe felt instinctively that the star-spangled banner carried the destiny of their class. The contest for the territories which opened the dire conflict, was it not to decide whether the virgin soil of immense tracts should be wedded to the labor of the emigrant, or prostituted by the tramp of the slave-driver? When an oligarchy of three hundred thousand slave-holders dare to inscribe for the first time in the annals of the world, slavery on the banner of armed revolt; when on the very spots where hardly a century ago the idea of one great democratic republic had first sprung up, whence the first declaration of the rights of man was issued, and the first impulse given to the European revolution of the eighteenth century; whom on the very spots counter revolution, with systematic thoroughness, gloried in rescinding the ideas entertained at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, and maintained slavery to be a beneficent institution, indeed the only basis of the great problem of the [illegible] between capital and labor, and [illegible] property in man [illegible] of the new edifice [illegible] the working classes of Europe understood at once, even before the [illegible] had declared in favor of the [illegible] instinct for the part which [illegible] him. It so happened, that on Sabbath, when the young man took his seat in church, the pulpit was supplied by a plain country minister, who took for his text, Matthew viii: 26—"Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" Although there was nothing remarkable in the matter or manner of the speaker, the weight was lifted from the hearer's heart by the influence, and "he went on his way rejoicing." Who the preacher was, the young man never knew, but he himself was John Owen; and the long life of usefulness, both in Church and State, which followed, was attributable to God's blessing on that single discourse.

en its dismal warning, that the slave-holders' rebellion was to sound the tocsin for a general holy crusade of property against labor, and that for the men of labor, with their hopes for the future, even their past conquests were at stake in that tremendous conflict on the other side of the Atlantic. Everywhere they bore, therefore, patiently the hardships imposed upon them by the cotton crisis, opposed enthusiastically the pro-slavery intervention, importunities of their betters, and most parts of Europe contributed their quota of blood to the good cause. While the workingmen, the true political power of the North, allowed slavery to defile their own republic, while before the negro, mastered and sold without his concurrence, they boasted it the highest prerogative of the white skinned laborer to sell himself and choose his own master, they were enabled to attend the true freedom of labor, or to support their European brethren in their struggle for emancipation; but this barrier to progress has been swept off by the red sea of civil war. The workingmen of Europe feel sure that as the American war of Independence initiated a new era of ascendancy for the middle class, so the American anti-slavery war will do for the working classes. They consider it an earnest of the epoch to come, that it fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single minded son of the working class, to lead his country through the matchless struggle for the rescue of an enchained race and the reconstruction of a social world.

WOMEN IN PARAGUAY.—The author of "Sketches in Paraguay" gives us this fragrant morsel:—Everbody smokes in Paraguay, and every female above thirteen years of age chews. I am wrong. They do not chew, but put tobacco in their mouths, keep it there constantly, except when eating, and instead of chowing, roll it about with their tongue and suck it. Only imagine yourself about to salute the rich red lips of a magnificent little Hebe, arrayed in satin and flashing with diamonds; she puts you back with one delicate hand, while with the fair taper fingers of the other she draws forth from her mouth a brownish black roll of tobacco, quite two inches long, looking like a monstrous grub, and deposits the savory morsel on the rim of your sombero, puts up her face, and is ready for a salute. I have sometimes seen an over-delicate foreigner turn with a shudder of loathing under such circumstances, and get the epithet of *ot el savaco* (the savage) applied to him by the offended beauty for this sensitive squeamishness. However, one soon gets used to this in Paraguay, where you are, perforce of custom, obliged to kiss every lady you are introduced to, and one-half you meet are really tempting enough to render you reckless of consequences, and you would sip the dew of the proffered lips in the face of a tobacco battery, even the double distilled "honey dew" of old Virginia.

Sydney Smith on Temperance.

Man was made to be happy, and if intoxicating liquors be necessary to happiness, if man cannot really enjoy himself without them, why, then, let him drink and be happy; but we contend he can. Sydney Smith was one of the most jovial men of the day. He has been called the "laughing philosopher."

No man who has lived within the last half century could set the table in a roar with his wit, and jokes, and puns, better than Sydney. He, too, could eat and drink, as he himself expressed it, with a "six parson power," but in the prime of his days he became a teetotaller. Lady Holland sympathising with him, he thus writes to her: "Many thanks, my dear, many thanks for your kind anxiety respecting my health. I not only was never better, but never half so well in my life, indeed, I find I have been ill all my life without knowing it. Let me state some of the good arising from abstaining from all fermented liquors. First, sweet sleep; having never known what sweet sleep was, I now sleep like a baby or a plough-boy. If I wake, no needless terrors, no black visions of life, but pleasing hopes and pleasant recollections. If I dream, it is not of lions and tigers, but of Easter dues and tithes. Secondly, I can take longer walks and undergo greater exercise without fatigue. My understanding is improved. I see better without wine and spectacles than when I used both. Only one evil ensues from it. I am in such extravagant spirits that I must lose blood or look out for some one who will bore or depress me. Pray, leave off fermented liquors; the stomach is quite at rest; no heartburn, no pain, no distention."

Useful Sermon

How many times we preach and retire discouraged, feeling that we have spent our strength for naught. How many times our utterances seem simple and powerless to ourselves, but afterward we find they have been the power of God unto the salvation of a poor sinner!

Many years since the Rev. Edmund Calamy preached in London. As he was truly eloquent he drew large crowds. A young man in deed desired an interview with him. He called at the house for the purpose of seeing him. It so happened, that on Sabbath, when the young man took his seat in church, the pulpit was supplied by a plain country minister, who took for his text, Matthew viii: 26—"Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" Although there was nothing remarkable in the matter or manner of the speaker, the weight was lifted from the hearer's heart by the influence, and "he went on his way rejoicing." Who the preacher was, the young man never knew, but he himself was John Owen; and the long life of usefulness, both in Church and State, which followed, was attributable to God's blessing on that single discourse.

☞ Rev. Richard Henry Lee, L.L. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Washington, Pa., died on Tuesday morning 10th instant, in the 75th year of his age. Dr. Lee was for many years one of the Professors of Washington College. He was a gentleman of high culture and rare literary attainments.

Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, Senior Episcopal Bishop in the United States, has been very ill for some time.

☞ It is a curious fact, says an exchange, that Congregationalists are at this day disputing as to the fundamental and peculiar principles of their denomination. The absolute independence of individual churches is strongly affirmed and denied. Quite a spirited discussion is going on in the papers of this body of christians on the disputed question.

☞ The capacity of some of the principal churches of Europe is estimated as follows: St. Peter's at Rome, holds 54,000 persons; the Cathedral at Milan, 37,000; St. Paul's, London, 25,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000; the Cathedral, at Pisa, 13,000; St. Mark's, Venice, 7,000.

☞ Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor, has again been "auctioned off" for another year, (its pews) for the sum of $45,000. The congregation awarded the pastor his part of the sale, the nice sum of $10,000. Pretty good pay considering that a good deal of time of each year is occupied in making money by other means.

☞ Rev. Dr. Parsons, of Louisville, Kentucky, the converted actor, after filling many important appointments in the gift of the M. E. Church, South, has withdrawn from that Church with a view of uniting with the M. E Church.

☞ An effort is making to change the name of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church by substituting "The American" for Cumberland.

Washington's Farm Management.

The very interesting review of the life and doings of the "Father of his Country," in Appleton's New American Cyclopaedia, from the pen of Edward Everett, gives the following account of the minute supervision which Washington constantly maintained over the management of his plantation:

The estate of Mount Vernon, as it was in the latter years of his life, consisted of about 8000 acres. One-half of this was in wood or uncultivated lawns, but about 4000 acres were in tillage, and managed directly by Washington himself. The cultivated lands lay in five farms, each with its appropriate set of laborers, directed by an overseer, the whole, during his long absences from home, under a general superintendent. During his absence each of the overseers was required to make a weekly report to the superintendent, containing a minute account of every thing done on the farm in the course of the week, including the condition of the stock and the number of days' work performed by each laborer. These reports were recorded in a book by the superintendent, who then sent the originals in a weekly letter to General Washington. A weekly letter was returned, usually a letter of four pages, sometimes of twice that length carefully prepared from a rough draft, then neatly transcribed by the writer; after which a press copy was taken. The rotation of crops in his numerous fields was arranged by himself for years beforehand. The culture of tobacco was given up in the latter part of his life as exhausting to the soil and unfavorable to the health of the laborers.—Not content with general results, nor relying exclusively on the discretion of his superintendents, he gave instructions from the seat of Government, while President of the United States, as to the smallest details in the management of his farms. Even when he was on the march to suppress the insurrection in Western Pennsylvania 1794, his correspondence with his superintendent was continued. A short letter was written by Mr. [illegible] from Reading [illegible] another from [illegible] and [illegible] of the seasons [illegible] tions the appearance of the buckwheat and the potatoes which he saw in the fields by the roadside, and give a general direction for the care of his stock at the approach of cold weather. On December 10, 1799, four days before his death he addressed a long letter to the superintendent of his farms, the last elaborate production of his pen, enclosing a plan drawn up on thirty folio pages, containing directions for their cultivation for several years to come.

Hints on Butter-Making.

DEPTH OF MILK.—Colonel Pratt, of Prattsville, Greene county, formerly the celebrated tanner, now equally successful with the dairy, finds that the largest quantity of butter is made, when the milk is *one and a quarter inches* in depth in hot weather, and an inch and a half in cool weather, seven or eight quart pans thus containing but two and a half quarts for the first named depth, and three quarts for the latter. The temperature is kept as nearly as possible, to 62°, although in warm weather it may run up to 65°, and in extreme cases to 70°.

NEW WAY OF MAKING BUTTER.—J. Zoller, of Oswegatchie, New York, saves the labor of setting his milk in pans, skimming, and taking care of the cream, by simply straining the milk of one day into six churns, and churning next morning by horse power, the milk being then sour, but not loppered. He thinks he also makes more butter in this way from the same quantity of milk. The milk being sour, produces butter more readily than if fresh. An experiment, carefully made, with cream from pans, and by the above method, resulted in giving 10 per cent. more butter from the churned milk.

BUTTER WASHING.—A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* says he has not had rancid butter in the spring for thirty years. He washes it. Not with water, which he, with most good butter makers, regards as injurous, but with *sweet* skim milk, salting it afterwards. Have any of our readers tried this way, and with what result? There are some good butter-makers that wash their butter with water, and make a better article than some bad manufacturers who do not wash it. But equal skill, cleanliness, and careful management, would doubtless with these good manufactures make butter without washing.

☞ The Gardiner, Me., *Journal* is exasperated at the fearful potato stories which are going the rounds, and revenges itself as follows: A friend is digging around one for us, and will bring it down as soon as he is able to remove it. It is in a somewhat damaged condition, as a yoke of oxen had been feeding on it for a couple of days before he commenced digging it.