THE BEAVER ARGUS
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THIRD ST., BEAVER, PA.,
At $2.00 per annum in Advance

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

QUAY & RUTAN, Eds. & Pro'rs.

# BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 41--No. 11, Beaver, Wednesday, March 15, 1865. Established 1818

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — 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, 75 cents a line, per year

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

## MAJ. GEN. HANCOCK'S
### First Army Corps of Veterans.

THE BIRNEY BRIGADE ! !

*Full Bounties and no Commissions.*

NO STAR ON OUR FLAG SHALL EVER BE DIMMED !

TO THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE!

"Rally round the Flag, boys" and keep step to the Music of the Union.

### BOUNTIES & PAY.

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For one year, Government Bounty | $ 400 |
| City of Philadelphia | 400 |
| Monthly pay of U.S.Gov, $16 per mo | 192 |
| Clothing account, yearly | 42 |
| Ward Bounty (average) | 25 |
| City relief for families of vols, $6 pr mo | 72 |
| Total | $1,131 |

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for two years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Bounty | $ 500 |
| City of Philadelphia | 450 |
| Monthly pay of U.S.Gov, $16 per mo | 384 |
| Clothing account, $42 per year | 84 |
| Ward Bounty (average) | 25 |
| City relief for family, $6 per month | 144 |
| Total | $1,587 |

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for 3 years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Bounty | $ 600 |
| City of Philadelphia | 500 |
| Monthly pay of U. S. Gov, $16 pr mo | 576 |
| Clothing account, $42 per year | 126 |
| Ward Bounty, average | 25 |
| City relief for family, $6 per mo | 216 |
| Total | $2,043 |

### Organization to Raise the Brigade.

The Committee who have charge of the organization of the Brigade are:

W. DAVIS.
HENRY C. HOWELL.
GEORGE BULLOCK.
DAVID FAUST.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS.
D. S. WIMEBRENER.
SETH B. STITT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF COMMITTEE,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
*Chief of Detective Police of the City of Phil.*

TREASURER,
MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
*Cashier of First National Bank.*

THE BRIGADE WILL BE COMPOSED OF THREE REGIMENTS One will be raised under the direction of the Corporations of Philadelphia. From these Corporations the Committee will consist of—

Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT,
*Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co*
FREDERICK FRALEY,
*President of the Schuylkill Navigation Co.*
CHARLES E. SMITH,
*President of the Reading Railroad Company*
THOMAS C. HAND,
*President of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.*
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
*President of the First National Bank of Phil.*

The SECOND REGIMENT will be raised under the direction of the Manufacturers, Merchants, and Brokers of Philadelphia. The Committee will consist of

BARTON H. SENKS,
SAMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS, Jr.,
CHAS L. BORIE,
*Of C. L. & H. Borie.*
JOHN W. SEXTON,
*Of Jay Cooke & Co.*

The THIRD REGIMENT will be raised under direction of the Corn Exchange. The Committee appointed are—

CHARLES KNECHT,
*President of the Corn Exchange.*
E. G. JAMES,
JAMES L. WARD,
JOSEPH W. MILLER,
JAMES S PEROT.

### TO VETERANS EVERYWHERE.

Come and join us, whether you live in Maine or Michigan, New Jersey, Deleware, Iowa, or in any other loyal State. All who know the gallant Hancock, and all who ever served under the brave Birney, need no inducement to join with the "boys." Bring your friends with you, and you shall be put in the same company, and we will have a brigade without jealousies or strife. Think of this, and don't take much time to decide. We want to get the thing through before the first of May next.

### OFFICERS

will be appointed by Gen. Hancock. No one will apply to any one but him. The Committees cannot take the time to decide upon such questions, or to answer letters. We want to get the soldiers and attend to their comforts.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
*Chief of Detective Police, Mayor's Office, Phil.*

From the great mass of official correspondence, we select the following, as exhibiting the manner in which the Veteran Recruits have been received and provided for. Circulars giving full particulars, may be had at the office, or at recruiting stations, (about to be organized,) in different sections of the country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1865

*Benjamin Franklin, Esq., Chief of Detective Police, Philadelphia!*

MY DEAR SIR: Your detachment of veterans for the 1st Corps arrived yesterday. The men, without exception, have been mustered into the service of the United States. I am very much obliged to you for the exertion you have used toward filling up my corps, and I trust that the success you have thus far met with may be an earnest for greater success in in the future.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
*Major Gen. U. S. Army, Commanding Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS 1ST ARMY CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1865.

*Benj. Franklin, Chief of Police, Corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia:*

Substitutes for enrolled men do not receive the Government Bounty. Principals are exempted from draft. Representative recruits receive the Government bounty. Volunteers, substitutes, and representative recruits residing in Philadelphia are credited to that city in coming drafts. Pay commences from day the enlistment is perfected. Letter by mail.

W. S. HANCOCK, *Major General.*

It is to be expressly understood that Veterans, either of the INFANTRY SERVICE, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, or NAVAL, may be credited to the City, Town, County, or Township where they reside.

The following affidavit will exhibit at once the admirable demeanor of the recruits when they arrived at Washington, and how they were mustered in.

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 19. 1865.

I hereby certify that as a Notary Public I was required to be present at Camp Stoneman, yesterday, the 18th, on the occasion of mustering in of Twenty-eight men, recruited by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq., Chief of Detectives of Philadelphia. That they were all sworn in and uniformed in my presence, and they acknowledged that they had been paid all of the bounties promised them by Mr FRANKLIN.

"I further state, that all of the above men expressed themselves as satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Franklin. I further say, of my own knowledge, that efforts were made by persons about the Baltimore depot in Washington to induce the men to violate their engagements with Mr. Franklin, but to no effect. I say this for the credit of the men whose names are given above." *See Circular.*

A. G. LAWRENCE, Notary Public

### CONCLUSION

All Veterans who desire to have their interests looked after without being swindled by sharpers are directed to the Recruiting Agency, 106 South SIXTH Street, "Berry's Marquee," where the Rifle is to be seen daily which the Veteran is entitled to keep at the expiration of his term of service, which discharges sixteen shots per minute.

All communications on this subject after this explanation must be brief and to the point. Will be promptly answered by addressing

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
*Chief Detective Dep't Police, Mayor's Office, Phil.*

N. B.—No Loafers, Bounty Jumpers, or Commission Men need apply, as no dealing will be allowed with them.

☞ Remember, that each veteran will be supplied with a patent-breech loading rifle, that can be fired off 16 times per minute.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Beaver county will attend, for the purpose of hearing Appeals in the several townships, as follows, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Big Beaver, Mrs. Miller's | Monday | March 20 |
| Darlington bor. A.G. Cook's | Tuesday | do 21 |
| do tp. do | do | do 21 |
| S. Beaver, John Rowe's | Wednesday | do 22 |
| Ohio, M. R. Dettinger's | Thursday | do 23 |
| Brighton, R. Eakin's | Friday | do 24 |
| Industry, David Eakin's | Saturday | do 25 |
| Chippewa, Azariah Inman's | Monday | do 27 |
| Patterson, John Sibis' | Tuesday | do 28 |
| North Sewickly, N. Hazen's | Wednesday | do 29 |
| Franklin, Jos. Phillis' | Thursday | do 30 |
| Marion, Geo. Hartzell's | Friday | do 31 |
| Pulaski, Elwood Thomas's | Saturday | April 1 |
| Georgetown, C Calhoun's | Monday a.m. | do 3 |
| Glasgow, John M'Fall's | do p.m. | do 3 |
| Borough, Commis'ne's office | Tuesday | do 4 |
| Boro' tp, do do | do | do 4 |
| N. Brighton, Keystone hotel | Wednesday | do 5 |
| Fallston, Saml Edgar's | Thursday | do 6 |
| Bridgewater, Henry Aukeny's | Friday | do 7 |
| Phillipsburg, H. Bimber's | Saturday | do 8 |
| Harmony, Economy hotel | Monday | do 10 |
| Economy, Geo. Nedly's | Tuesday | do 11 |
| New Sewickly, G. Rauscher's | Wednes'y | do 12 |
| Freedom, S. Furnier's | Thursday | do 13 |
| Rochester bor, W. D. Johnston's | Friday | do 14 |
| do tp, do do | Saturday | do 15 |
| Raccoon, David Ewing's | Monday | do 17 |
| Greene, B Swearingen's | Tuesday | do 18 |
| Hookstown, do do | do | do 18 |
| Frankfort, J. M'Cutcheon's | Wednesday | do 19 |
| Hanover, Robt Harshe's | Thursday | do 20 |
| Independence, W. Johnston's | Friday | do 21 |
| Hopewell, S. house, Scottsville | Saturd'y | do 22 |
| Moon, Wm Elliott, Esq's | Monday | do 24 |

The principal Assessors of their respective districts, are required to attend on the day of Appeals, with their Guide Duplicates. Also all persons claiming exemption from Military Enrollment, will give their attendance on said days of Appeal, and make known the causes upon which they claim exemption. By order.

W. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office,
March 2d, 1865.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Office of the Comptroller of Currency.*
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Beaver county" in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of congress entitled "An Act provide for the circulation and redemption thereof" approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now therefore, I Hugh M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Beaver county," in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

SEAL. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864.

HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller of Currency.

### ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ADAM GORMLY, dec'd, late of the Boro' of Beaver, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. B. YOUNG, Adm'r.,
mar8'65 Beaver, Pa.

## BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED proposals for building the stone work of a Bridge over Little Beaver creek, at Imbrie's crossing, will be received at the Commissioner's Office up to Friday, March 17, 1865.

By order.
Mar, 8'65. W. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

## Miscellaneous.

### The Mineral Wealth of Pennsylvania.

Vast as is the product of the mineral region of Pennsylvania, it is destined in a few years to be far surpassed by developments now in progress. It has only needed railway facilities to insure these developments, and as the iron highways are now penetrating every portion of the commonwealth, we are witnessing a proportionate increase of mining industry. Taking eastern Pennsylvania alone, we find that the enormous demand for coal has caused many new mines to be opened, has re-opened many old ones which had been neglected, and has operated as a general stimulant to enhance the production of all the mines. Then looking at the mountain regions of central Pennsylvania, we find that the same state of things is visable wherever facilities have been provided for getting the coal to market. These avenues, it is true, are still very far deficient, the work of construction being slow and laborious.

This mountain division of the State is practically the field of operations of the great Pennsylvania Railroad corporation. Through its main track from Harrisburg to Johnstown, its Philadelphia and Erie Central tributaries from Harrisburg to Lockhaven, and the southern Pennsylvania line, with its Chambersburg connection. How well the main line business has been attended to is shown by the fact that it carried during the year 1864 over a million tons of coal to market. As regards the northern line, it has just been opened, but great progress has already been made in opening coal mines and building branch tracks to carry the coal to market. It is along this route that the most rapid progress is likely to be made during the year 1865, and we presume that the business will only be limited by the supply of coal cars, the want of which is the most serious embarrassment with which the coal carrying companies have to contend. In the southern counties of the mountain district the coal mines are as yet without railroad facilities except those of the Broad Top region, but the active commencement of the southern Pennsylvania line ensures an immediate future of great promise.

In western Pennsylvania considerable progress has been made in developing the coal mines in sections previously neglected. Along the western division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad the business has assumed a large importance, and coal has become a chief article of transportation on that road. The western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad also traverses some valuable mineral tracts, where the coal mines yield abundantly. The market for these mines is Pittsburg and the west. But most of the coal fields in western Pennsylvania are still undeveloped, because of the absence of facilities for transportation to market. It is, however, obvious that with the railroad fever now raging in that division of the State much is likely to be done to supply all these deficiencies.

It does not admit of a reasonable doubt that, with the immense demand now existing for coal, and likely to increase for many years, the future of the Pennsylvania coal trade is a brilliant one, and will warrant the building of all the railroads now projected, and the investment of many millions of additional capital beyond all that is now embarked therein. The whole country is clamoring for coal, and prices show by their astonishing increase the magnitude of the demand. Large as the increased product of the mines has been, it is far below what it should be. All the coal that we can mine and send to market will meet with ready purchasers at remunerating rates, and any well managed coal company ought to make money enough to pay a handsome profit on the capital.

A careful estimate of the coal trade of Pennsylvania for the year 1864 makes the value of the product no less than eighty-two millions of dollars, and with the results of the last three years before us, we shall be very much [illegible] if the coal crop of 1865 does not reach an aggregate value of of at least one hundred millions of dollars. To effect this we must push forward as fast as possible the completion of our unfinished or projected railroads, and see that an ample supply of rolling stock is furnished to transport the coal product to market.

With our present imperfect data we can form no accurate estimate of the extent of the oil business of Pennsylvania. It is, in truth, impossible for anybody to do so. The export from the Atlantic ports to foreign countries is all that is really known. All the rest is mere guess-work. It is beyond question that the domestic consumption is much greater than the export, but what it really is, no one can say. Yet some statements are published, purporting to be reliable, which make the domestic consumption not half the export. We are inclined to estimate the product of all the oil wells in this State at somewhere about three millions of barrels in the year 1864.—A great deal of the oil sent down the Allegheny river is not barrelled, but contained in large tanks. This is designed for the refineries in Allegheny county.

Leaving out of view the local consumption in the oil regions themselves and the immediate vicinage, the avenues whereby the oil seeks the great domestic markets are these: The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to New York State and to the interior west; the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to Philadelphia at the east, and the lake region at the west, and the Allegheny river to Pittsburg, there to be refined, or to be sent east or west. For the Dunkard Creek region the avenue to market is the Monongahela river and the railroad from Uniontown, via Connellsville, to Pittsburg.

As, however, oil has now been found by boring in every county of western Pennsylvania, these lines of transportation, it is apparent, are insufficient. And here, again, we encounter the need of more railroads, a need, too, which it is not easy to supply. Wherever navigable streams or railroads exist, we presume that the oil business will grow and flourish. In other districts it must make but slow progress until furnished with facilities for transportation. This is what the oil interests of western Pennsylvania now require more than anything else. The oil is there in inexhaustible quantities, and the companies will produce as fast as it can be taken to market.

It was for these reasons that we recently said our State was inevitably destined to be the greatest railroad State in the republic. The whole country wants our coal, our iron and our oil. We have them in abundance, and should endeavor to render them more available than at present. If railroads be built, they will re-open abandoned mines, impart a fresh stimulus to the operations of iron mills, and give additional importance to petroleum wells. Western Pennsylvania alone could at this time furnish employment to all the railroads that can be built there; and if there were as many miles of road now as in all Pennsylvania, there would not be a mile too many for the rapidly expanding business of that section. Immense as is the amount of capital invested in oil, coal and iron in this State, it all finds profitable employment, and the whole country is better off for it. But to render many of these enterprises remunerative, as they might be, we need more capital invested in railroads. So far from building too many lines, we are not building half enough. Give us the means of transportation, and the oil trade of 1865 will rise in magnitude to an equality with the vast coal product of the State. Western Pennsylvania is one immense oil bed. The wells to tap it are being sunk everywhere, and these must soon have the pleans of conveying their oil to market.—*Phila. North American.*

### The Emperor of the French.

Even now, with an apparently confirmed dynasty and a supine people, when the elect of 35,000,000 is seen driving a two-horse drag, like a private gentleman, to the Bois, he is under the anxious and studied protection of the police. Those two young young men in fashionable attire, cantering a little ahead, are police agents; that middle-aged gentleman, riding with a lady, some fifty paces behind, is another; small knots, of apparent loungers, are on the watch along the ride; and an armed force would start up at the first sign of suspicion or alarm. When a ball was given to the Emperor and Empress at a distinguished embassy, the list of invitations was carefully revised by the protector or his sub, who, not satisfied with having some of his people stationed in the ante-chamber, assisted on cards of invitation to enable others (dressed and decorated for the purpose,) to mingle with the company. When the Emperor honored the Baron de Rothschild by joining a shoting party at his chateau, the entire establishment was put under strict *surveillance* during the preceding fortnight, and when his Imerial Majesty took the field the neighboring country was *cerne* like a besieged town.—*Saturday Review.*

### How John J. Astor Became Rich.

A writer in Harper's Magazine, speaking of John Jacob Astor, thus speaks of the modesty which he acquired his great wealth:

"It was neither furs nor teas that gave him $20,000,000. When he arrived in New York it contained only 25,000 inhabitants. In 1800, when he began to have money to invest, the city had begun to public in population, and had advanced nearly a mile up the island. Astor fresaw its future growth, and bought ll the lands and lots just beyond the verge of the city that he could get. On little anecdote will show the wisdomof this proceeding. He sold a lot in the vicinity of Wall street, in 1810, for $8,000, which was supposed to be somewhat under its value. The purchaser after the papers were signed, seemed disposed to chuckle over his bargain. "Why, Mr. Astor," said he, "this lot will be worth $12,000." "Very true," replied Astor, "but now you shal see what I will do with this money. With $8,000 I will buy eighty lots above Canal street. By the time your lot is worth $12,000 my eighty lots will be worth $80,000," which proved to be the fact. In the course of time the island was dotted all over with Aster lands to such an extent that the whole income from his estate for fifty years could be invested in new houses, without buying any more land.

☞ James Redpath is to edit the Charleston *Mercury* as a loyal sheet.

### The New Enrollment Bill.

The enrollment bill as it passed is as follows:

Hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State and to the Ward, Township, Precinct, or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence, if such persons have an actual residence within the United States, and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, if liable to enrollment, and it is made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment and Mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section to the end that fair and just credits shall be given to every section of the country, provided that no credits shall be given except for such men as have been actually mustered in.

The third section provides that in computing quotas hereafter, credit shall be given to the several States, districts and sub-districts, for all men furnished from them respectively, and not heretofore credited during the present rebellion for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished, and reducing the same to years; provided that such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops made by the President on the 21st day of December, 1864.

Sec. 4. No person of foreign birth, who has resided in the United States for three years preceding his arrival, at the age of 21 years, shall be exempt from enrollment and draft on account of being an alien.

The remaining section provides that the mustering in of a substitute shall be conclusive in favor of the principal, and exempt him from military service for the term for which he was drafted. Assistant Provost Marshal Generals are to be appointed by the President, and chargeable with the duties intermediate between the Provost Marshal General and the District Provost; any person who has been or may be drafted for one year, but who has furnished an acceptable substitute for three years, shall be exempt for this period of time. It shall not be lawful for any person to engage in the business of procuring recruits or substitutes for money or profit without having first obtained from the Secretary of War authority in writing. The party is to file proof of his loyalty and good character, and give bond to the amount of $50,000 that he will faithfully observe and obey the laws and regulations in force governing the obtaining of recruits or substitutes.—Any recruiting agent who causes to be enlisted any insane person or convict, or person under indictment for felony, is to be punished by fine and imprisonment; and any officer knowingly mustering any deserter or insane person or persons in a condition of intoxication, or any minor without the consent of his parent or guardian, shall, on conviction, be dishonorably dismissed the service. Principals who put in insufficient substitutes are to be notified of the fact, in order that their places may be properly supplied, provided that notice be given to such principles within thirty days. In addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from military or naval service; all persons who have deserted who shall not return or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their right to become citizens; and all persons who shall hereafter desert on being enrolled, or shall depart from the jurisdiction and go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid the draft duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section, and the President is authorized to issue his proclamation that he will pardon those who return and serve out their original term.—This act is to take effect from and after its passage, and nothing therein is to operate to depart from, or interfere with, or postpone the pending draft or the quotas assigned therefor. The bill repeals the third section of the present enrollment law, which authorizes Governors of States to send recruiting agents into the rebel States.

SHERMAN.—The *Army and Navy Journal*, after a review of the pretensions of the various military leaders brought out by the war on one side and the other, and noticing some singular parallels, gives its judgment of Sherman as follows:

"To Sherman we can afford no parallel in the history of this or any other modern war. An abler tactician than Joe Johnson, whom he out-manœuvered from field to field; as determined a fighter, when the necessity arises, as either Hooker or Hood; as good an executive officer, when under Grant, as either Jackson, Meade or Warren, he has shown in the combinations of his last campaign a strategical ability unparalleled since the days of Napoleon. His able government of Savannah exhibits a sound judgment and prudence, which, combined with his other unequalled excellencies, make him the greatest soldier the American people have yet produced."

### Sensible Views in France.

The Paris *Temps*, in its review of of the last year, says very wisely:

"In this rapid review the war in America must only appear for form's sake. Europe can do nothing in the matter, and the most chimerical minds have ceased to speak of intervention. For the old world, this unprecedented struggle is a spectacle rich in lessons, at the same time formidable and consolatory. By the cost now imposed on the United States to extirpate slavery, it displays the terrible justice of history, and shows by what fearful sacrifices nations expiate the prolonged tolerance of wrong. It also exhibits, by the incredible facility of those sacrifices, that abundance of material and moral resources of which no idea existed, and above all, shows, by the little loss of liberty they have involved, that liberty is not fatally destined to perish in the tempests of civil wars. On this point all European ideas, including our own, are completely bewildered. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the manner in which it was accomplished, are the pledge of an indestructible liberty, and will remain in history as an imperishable pledge of political and moral greatness.

SURRENDER TO A "NIGGER."—The siege of Nashville was the occasion of some laughable incidents, as the following paragraph from a letter writen in that city shows.

During the skirmish in the little reconnoisance made by Stedman on our left, a couple of soldiers of the colored brigade came upon three rebels whose guns were unloaded, and demanded their surrender. One of the Johnnies indignantly refused to surrender, to a "d—d nigger." "Berry sorry, massa," said Sambo, bringing his piece to a ready, "but we's in a hurry, and kain't got no time to send for a white man." The ominous click that acompanied the remark brought the scion of chivalry to time, and he was brought in, crying and swearing all the way that his father would kill him if he ever heard that he had surrendered to a nigger.

A KIND WORD FOR "MOTHER."—Despise not thy mother when she is old. Age may wear and waste a mother's beauty, strength, limbs, sense, and estate; but her relation as mother is as the sun when it goes forth in its might, for it is always in the meridian and knoweth no evening. The person may be crooked, but her motherly relation is ever in its flourish. It may be autumn, yea, winter with a woman, but with the mother, as mother, it is always spring. Alas, how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless we are in all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone, when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts, when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy—how few will befriend us in misfortune—then it is that we think of the mother we have lost.

SHARP PRACTICE.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* mentions the case of a well dressed young man of good manners, who gave in his income to the assessor at several thousand dollars, the tax, and had the pleasure of seeing his name in the list among the nabobs of the country. On the strength of this he courted a wealthy man's daughter, and married her. Then it was found out that he had no money, and had sold his mother's watch to pay the income tax. The government made a good thing of it, so did the young man, and nobody will care much whether the girl or her parents have or not. This case exemplifies the itching desire of many parents to get *rich husbands* for their daughters, without regard to their habits, character or intellect.

ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE LAND.—A writer for a Boston paper, who has visited the great falls on the Snake river, the southern fork of the Oregon, says: "The distance the whole volume of water falls in one sheet, is 200 feet. Above there is 25 or 30 feet fall before it reaches the grand fall—The width of the grand fall I should judge to be about 2,500 feet. I have visited Niagara many times, but this fall eclipses it far. Four miles further above we found another one of less note, where the water divides into two parts and falls a distance of 167 feet." When the Pacific railroad is completed, this will become a fashionable visiting place, as Niagara is now, with, however, a wider range of curiosities to attract the attention of visitors.

A VOW ACCOMPLISHED.—A well-known gentleman of this city, whose board has not been touched by the steel since the morning of the arrival of the news that Fort Sumter was captured, he having registered a vow that it should remain inviolate until the stars and stripes once more waved over the fort, was on Monday deprived of the majestic golden appendage to his chin by the longest pair of shears that one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city could supply. He now presents such an appearance that his most intimate friends have to take a second look in order to identify him. —*Taunton Gazette.*

THE inventor of printing was no fool; but he has caused myriads to make fools of themselves.

## Religious.

—The marked destitution of religion in the oil region, and scanty accommodations for holding religious services in that famous region of country, has brought out the following remedy by a correspondent to a Presbyterian paper published in N. York. It is suggested that some evangelical society take the matter in hand, and let a few traveling ministers be placed there with tents for preaching in, or ability to erect frame buildings for temporary supplies. Churches have been started in Titusville and Oil City, but it is alleged intermediate territory no churches exist.

—The Unitarians have adopted the course of the Congregationalists, in calling a National Convention, to meet in New York during the first week in April. Greater harmony and uniformity, it is expected, will attend the efforts to advance the interests of the denomination. The Convention will deliberate upon the various means of awakening Unitarian denominational life, by means of schools, colleges, seminaries, books, papers, tracts, reviews, magazines, Sunday schools, missions, church extension, and charities.

—The anniversary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was held at Columbus, Ohio, some days since. The exercises continued two days and were very interesting. Bishops Morris and Kingsley, Drs Harris and Trimble, Missionary Secretaries, Dr. Reid, editor of the Cincinnati *Advocate*, Rev. J. M. Thoburn, Missionary to India, and others, participatad in the exercises.

—A monk of the Russian Church has arrived in New York for the purpose of establishing a church for the Greek communion residing in that city. It is stated there are in New York city seventy Greeks and twenty Slavonians. A room in St. John's (Episcopal) chapel has been placed at the service of the missionary by the rector of St. John's chapel, but it is proposed to get up a church of their own.

—Twenty-seven thousand dollars in gold was collected for the annual rent of pews at the Unitarian Church, San Francisco, making a sum at the time the bids were made, equal to $70,000 in currency.

—Rev. M. B. Riddle, of Hoboken, formerly of Pittsburg, son of Rev. Dr. Riddle, of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., has accepted a call from the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Newark, N. J.

—A correspondent of the *Observer* complains of a pastor who prayed *forty* minutes by the watch, and says there is a difference between praying *in* time and *against* time or *out* of time.

## Agricultural.

### How We Did It.

Some twelve years since, my father bought a farm which was 'worked to death,' as the neighbors said. Well, we found out how it had been worked, when we put a heavy team and new plow to work, and the virgin soil was turned up six inches below the four inches worked to death. Our neighbors prophesied a failure, and when our crops vied with and exceeded their own they were full of surmisings as to the wonderful strangers so successful in renewing such till-killed soil.

"What manure did you put on that field?" a neighbor asked my father one morning as they were looking at the deep green waving corn growing so rankly within.

"Plowed deep! plowed deep!" answered he; "there is nothing like plowing deep, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil, to bring good crops in all kinds of weather."

The field had been used as a meadow some fifteen years, producing half a ton of hay to the acre. We broke it up deep, planted one year, sowed oats the next, with clover and timothy, and the third cut two tons to the acre.

### Wheat Growing.

The last number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal contains Messrs. Laws & Gilbert's account of their long-continued experiment in wheat growing and the results. As an installment toward elucidation of the great food question, we epitomise a few of the conclusions arrived at.—Wheat has been grown on the same land without manure, for twenty years in succession, the land being of average wheat-producing quality. The produce average for twenty years was 16¼ bushels to the acre. The effect of farm-yard manure, applied yearly, was an average of 32¼ bushels to the acre; and with artificial manures, the average was 35¼ bushels; "considerably more," say the experimentalists, "than the produce of Great Britain, when wheat is grown in the ordinary course of agriculture in rotation. Mineral manures alone, applied in the soluble form, scarcely increase the crop, while nitrogenous manures do occasion an increase; but the greatest increase takes place when these two kinds are combined