THE BEAVER ARGUS
Will be Published Every Wednesday
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☞ Letters and contributions, by mail shall have prompt attention.
QUAY & RUTAN, Eds. & Pro'rs.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 41--No. 12, Beaver, Wednesday, March 22, 1865. Established 1818

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, $42 per year	42
Card Bounty, average	25
Gov. 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
Pay of Philadelphia	450
Monthly pay of U. S. Gov. $16 per mo	384
Clothing account, $42 per year	84
Card bounty, average	25
Gov. relief for family, $6 per mo	144
Total	$1,587

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

Government Bounty	$ 500
Pay of Philadelphia	500
Monthly pay of U. S. Gov. $16 per mo	576
Clothing account, $42 per year	126
Card bounty, average	25
Gov. 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:

O. W. DAVIS,
HENRY C. HOWELL,
GEORGE BULLOCK,
DAVID FAUST,
JOHN W. OVERMAN,
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS,
D. S. WINEBRENER,
SMITH B. STITT.

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

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

THE BRIGADE WILL BE COMPOSED OF FIVE 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,
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,
Agent 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. JENKS,
LEMUEL 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 E. WARD,
JOSEPH W. MILLER,
JAMES S. PEROT.

TO VETERANS EVERYWHERE

Come and join us, whether you live in Maine or Michigan, New Jersey, Deleware, Ohio, or in any other loyal State. All who love the gallant Hancock, and all who ever served under the brave Birney, need no inducement to join us if they have made up their minds to return to the front. Besides, you can make yourselves recruiting officers, and talk the matter over with the "boys." Bring a German with you, and you shall be put in a German company, and we will have a brigade without jealousies or strife. Think of this, and don't take much time to decide. We want you in the thing to help us through before the first of May.

OFFICERS

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

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police, Major'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 this 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 the future.

I am, very respectfully, your obl't serv't,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Maj. 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. C. 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, Cherry'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. J. Cook's	Tuesday	do 21
do tp.	do	do	do 21
S. Beaver,	John Rowe's	Wednesday	do 22
Ohio,	M. K. Deringer's	Thursday	do 23
Brighton,	R. Eakin's	Friday,	do 24
Industry,	David Eakin's	Saturday,	do 25
Chippewa,	Azariah Traver's	Monday,	do 27
Patterson,	John Sims',	Tuesday,	do 28
North Sewickly,	N. Hazen's	Wednesday	do 29
Franklin,	Geo. Phillis'	Thursday,	do 30
Marion,	Geo. Hartzell's	Friday,	do 31
Pulaski,	Elwood Thomas',	Saturday,	April 1
Georgetown,	C. Calhoun's	Monday	a.m. do 3
Glasgow,	John M'Fall's	do	p.m. do 3
Borough,	Colamin's office	Tuesday,	do 4
Bor. tp.	do	do	do do 4
N. Brighton,	Keystone hotel,	Wednesday	do 5
Fallston,	Saml Eakin's	Thursday,	do 6
Bridgewater,	Henry Aikeny's	Friday,	do 7
Phillipsburg,	H. Birdsall's	Saturday,	do 8
Harmony,	Economy hotel,	Monday,	do 10
Economy,	Geo. Neely's,	Tuesday,	do 11
New Sewickly,	G. Rauscher's	Wednesday	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 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,	Saturday	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 to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to 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.

Auctioneers, Take Notice!

AUCTIONEERS are hereby notified that on and after the 20th day of March, 1865, no person will be permitted to sell at auction without obtaining a permit to do so, either from myself or Wm. Shroads, Esq.; and any person selling without such permission will be dealt with according to law.

AARON MOORE,
mar15'65 County Auctioneer.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the firm of Stokes & Tallon will be dissolved on the 1st of April, 1865, owing to the death of Mr. Stokes. Those having accounts against said firm will present them to the undersigned, and those indebted will call and settle. [ma8] ROBT. TALLON.

BOSS BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company.

U.S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing 7 3-10ths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six pr cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides *Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent	*per day on a*	$50	*note.*
Two cents	" "	$100	"
10 "	" "	$500	"
20 "	" "	$1000	"
$1	" "	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

National Bank of Beaver County,
march1,1865—3 m.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, April 4th, 1865,

under the charge of

Messrs. F. AGNEW & M. GANTZ,
as Associate Principals.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has had heretofore.

To those who desire a good English education, and to those who have been or contemplate teaching in our public schools, inducement is offered from the fact that the latter of the Principals, for the last twelve years, has been Principal of New Castle Union Schools.

Both are graduates of different colleges, and well acquainted with the wants of our higher institutions. Persons, therefore, who design fitting themselves for college, will find this a suitable and desirable place.

The former having been for some time connected with the Iron City College, as a principal teacher, and the latter also being a graduate of Duff's College, advantages superior to most outside of the Commercial colleges are offered to those desiring a business education.

Our new Academy Buildings, designed expressly for the purpose, with large schoolroom, class rooms, society hall, etc., are now occupied, though not quite finished. It is expected, however, to have them wholly so at an early day.

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular. Address the Principals or the undersigned.

H. HICE.
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, President.

OPENS MARCH 28, 1865

$58.50

Pays for Board, Room, Fuel, Light, and Tuition in Common Branches, 14 weeks.

Lessons on Piano, Organ, Harmonium, Melodeon and Guitar, by superior teachers.

A Primary Department, for small boys and girls, will be opened.

A liberal reduction will be made to children commencing music lessons.

Reduction of 25 per cent. on all bills made to ministers' and soldiers' daughters. [mar15

FOR SPRING OF 1865!

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
BORDERS, AND
DECORATIONS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE PAPER-HANGING LINE, are now offered to the Trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. ☞ Call and see at

No. 107 Market, between Liberty and Fifth sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
mar1'65 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

NEW BRIGHTON, March 17, 1865.

Mr. Editor: Believing that the following extracts would be of interest to the readers of the *Argus*, I accordingly send you a copy for publication.

WASHINGTON, Feb. [illegible]

In the first place I will tell thee something about the Supreme Court. I was in session. It is a noticeable fact that the higher the Court the *more* room there is kept up for the bar, and the less for spectators. The bar is semi-circular, and the room also; the room for spectators is only about six feet wide outside the bar. Chief Justice Chase presides with dignity. The Judges all have on long black silk gowns with full sleeves, and they look as solemn as owls. The case of ——— vs ——— will hardly be reached for that *next term*, that is it *may* be reached March, 1866—*not before*; if not then, it goes over to December, 1866.

The appointment of Chief Justice Chase gives very general satisfaction. An immense influence was brought to bear on the President in his favor.—There was a great many things urged against him, but I think it might be simmered down to this with truth—that while Secretary of the Treasury he grew cross and ill-grained, snubbed Blair, and looked upon the temporizing Border State policy of the President with contempt, which might sometimes have been expressed, that he exercised the power of appointment to please himself, whether the President was pleased or not, and lastly that he fostered or allowed others to foster an opposition to Lincoln, that he (Chase) might be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. This, I think, is the head and front of his offending. But he was eminently fitted for the position of Chief Justice. He was pledged by every tie to the upholding all the peculiarities of "Old Abe's" Administration. The system of direct taxation, the U. S. bonds and legal tenders were all fathered on Mr. Chase. The Emancipation Proclamation and opposition to Slavery had been his theme, and his mind had received its bent on these subjects long before this rebellion had begun. Confiscation had been urged by him in the Cabinet; and indeed every one of Mr. Lincoln's pet measures had, if not its origin, at least a hearty support in Mr. Chase. So Mr. Chase was the man; he was hale and hearty, and likely to live many years, and until all these political troubles were settled, so there would be no shifting or changing the decisions of the Supreme Court when once fixed and declared. Mr. Chase said a month before he was appointed, "I would rather reverse the Dred Scott decision than be President of the United States. A case will certainly be made, and Mr. Chase will have the honor of reversing that decision.

A colored man, a very fine lawyer from Boston, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court on motion of Hon. Charles Sumner, a few days ago. Mr. Chase administered the oath with all the gravity of a Chief Justice.

I promised to give thee some description of the Capitol. It is a large undertaking, and I can only give some few of the particulars. It is about 759 feet long; has a rotunda in the centre, which would admit of the new Protestant Methodist Church in New Brighton, being set bodily down in its centre, spire and all, without touching any place. There are eight or nine magnificent paintings in the different panels, about 16 feet long and 10 feet wide: "Signing of Declaration of Independence," "Surrender of Burgoyne," "Baptism of Pocohontas," "Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto," "Sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers," "Washington tendering his commission to Congress," and two others I forget, and a week ago Powell's picture of Perry at the Battle of Lake Erie. He is represented in the small boat going from his vessel, when sinking, to one of the other vessels in the fleet. It is the best picture of the gallery, and is the property of the State of Ohio. It cost $25000. The Government is about contracting with him for a naval painting, from the present war, at same price.

The front of the building is toward the East; the Senate chamber in the Northern wing; House of Representatives in the Southern wing. Going through the Hall toward the Senate Chamber, you have the Supreme Court on the right hand, and Clerk of Supreme Court on the left. Members enter the Senate Chamber direct, but visitors turn to right and left and go to the sides of the building and then to the centre and up stairs. These stair cases are Italian marble. Every thing else is pure white marble.—John Hancock and Wm. Penn stand at the foot of each stairs (in marble); the stairs go half way up, rest and return. In the panel over the stairs is a picture of the storming of Cherubusco or Chepaultepec just before our army entered Mexico. On the other side is "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." The last is fresco; the colors are ground into and form part of the plastering. This takes us to the 2nd story, and we find a hall running round the Senate Chamber with entrances into the galleries.—Here every one can see the floor of the Senate and hear what is going on.

A description of the Senate arrangements will do for the House, except its doors which are of bronze and were cast at Munich, in Germany, and are [illegible] of historical representations—[illegible] 50 in number. The House [illegible] noisy, very noisy, so no one can hear what is going on. Members talking, [illegible] round, writing and clapping [illegible] hands for pages to come and carry letters or messages for them, walking back and forth in the area and behind the desks, and all this makes it a perfect bedlam. If a member makes a speech, the few persons who are there to "drive" at or expect to "drive" back, stand round and listen; the Speaker talks with who over comes up to his stand, and the rest of the members are seemingly busied with their respective avocations, pretty much the same as they would be if you were to go into Wilde's factory or Miner & and Merrick's bucket factory.

I forgot to say in the rotunda is a Statue, erected by Virginia, of General Washington, in 1790; also the best piece of statuary I ever saw, the "Death of Tecumseh." He has been shot in the centre of the forehead, and the bullet-hole looks just like an hundred others I have seen within the last three years. He has sat down and leaned back against a tree—is dying, and gradually sliding off the tree to the ground, supporting himself on his long handled tomahawk. The death agony is on his face, his brow is wrinkled, his lips are apart and so white and looks so parched, and you can see how hard for him to get a bit of breath.—It would make mother shudder to see it. She would never forget it I know

W.

An Australian Election.

In the Australian colonies women are permitted to vote municipal elections. Lately in Victoria they voted for members of the provincial Parliament. The London Times, in referring to the matter says:

"The women seem to have availed themselves in considerable numbers of the privilege obtained. * * * It is recorded that the women voted as wisely as the men; that they generally voted for the best educated candidate; but they showed contempt for the secrecy of the ballot; and that, espousing the cause which they took up with a heartiness and devotion incidental to the female character, they generally have plumpers for the candidate of their choice. In a franchise so low as that enjoyed by the Australian colonies, we easily believe that this new element, especially as the female votes were given in respect of property, would be a marked improvement. It will be very curious to see whether this innovation, thus accidently introced, is allowed to continue, or whether the colonists will persevere in the course upon which they stumbled. If the latter it would seem hardly to be possible to leave matters as they are, or to prevent the infusion of a much larger female element into the constituency."

Respect the Aged

Many an old person has the pain—not bodily, but sharper still—of feeling himself in the way. Some one wants his place. His very chair in the chimney corner is grudged him. He is a burden to his son or daughter. The very arm that props him is taken away from some productive labor. As he sits at the table, his own guests are too idle or unkind to make him a sharer in their mirth. They grudge the trouble of that raised voice which alone could make him one of them; and when he speaks, it is only to be put aside as ignorant or despised, as old-fashioned and obsolete. Oh, little do younger persons know their power of giving pain or pleasure! It is a pain for any man, still in the world, to be made to feel that he is no longer of it, to be driven in upon his own little world of conscious isolation and buried enjoyment. But this is his condition; and if any fretfulness querulousness of temper has aggravated it, if others love him not because he is not amiable—shall we pity that condition the less—shall we upbraid it with that fault which is itself the worst part of it?"

The Postal Laws

The new act relating to the postal laws, provides that all domestic letters except letters lawfully franked, and duly certified letters of soldiers and marines in the service of the United States, which are deposited for mailing in any post office of the United States, on which postage is unpaid, shall be sent by postmasters to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, and all letters deposited for mailing, paid only in part, forwarded to the destination, charged with the unpaid rate to be collected on delivery.

The system of free delivery is to be established in every place containing a population of 50,000 within the delivery of the office thereof, and at such other places as the Post-Master General in his judgment shall direct; *provided*, that the pre-payment postage on drop letters in all places where free delivery is not established, shall be one cent only. Persons depositing obscene books, pamphlets, &c, in the mails are to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

☞ Illinois is getting to be a cosmopolitan State. The Governor's message was printed in six different languages, viz: English, 50,000 copies; German, 20,000; Swedish, 1000; Norwegian, 1000; Danish, 500; French, 500.

Brain Work And Longevity.

The philosophers ought to have length of days for their portion, seeing how their pursuits ought to elevate them above the disturbances of life. And such is, in fact, the operation of life, by which their faculties are furnished with constant entertainments on the subject which would seem to lie outside the range of unenvy passions, while creating or exciting the noblest moral emotion. An unusual amount of health and longevity is, in fact, found among philosophers—whether mathematicians, naturalists, or speculative students. Such things have been heard of as strife in these serene fields of thought; such sights have been seen as faces furrowed with fretfulness, or working with passion, but the old age of many philosophers is, at this moment, an honor to their vocation.

Peter Barlow was, when he lately died at 82, the same Peter Barlow that he had been to two generations of friends and disciples. Sir David Brewster is still occupied at the same age. The late Mr. Tooke did not puzzle his brain about the currency too much to be still up to the subject at 86. Sir Roderick Murchison is past 70, and so is Sir J. Herschel. Literature fought to have the same operation as science; but it seems to have more room for agitations and anxieties, except in the case of authors who live, and with their works, exempt from self-regard. Jacob Grimm was a very perfect example of the philosophic serenity which a literary career can yield, and he lived to 78.

There is something remarkable in the longevity of literary women in modern times, even if we look not beyond our own country. Mrs. Piozzi and Mrs. Delancy perhaps scarcely enter within the conditions; and the still lamented Jane Austin was under an early doom from consumption; but Miss Edgeworth was above 80 when she died; Joanna and Agnes Baillie were older still, and Mrs Trollope died the other day at 84. The artists who have departed lately have been old.—Boit, who was 87, and Vernet 74.—Mulready was 76, and Cockerell, the architect was 78.—*Once a Week.*

STEWART, THE MERCHANT PRINCE.—He has many partners, but they are only partners in profits. He is the sole master of all that is bought and sold. He knows every article that comes in or goes out of the store. No bundle leaves without a check. He selected a shawl for his wife one day, and neglecting to check it, it could not leave the building. No merchant in New York works so many hours or gives such undivided attention to his business. His rooms are in his down town store. He comes down early, takes his dinner at five o'clock, returns and remains at his work till late at night. He finds his pleasure in business. He is as difficult to approach as the Grand Lama. Go to the store and you will be met at the door by a courteous gentleman, once an affluent merchant who kept his own establishment. To your question if Mr. Stewart is in, a response comes, "what is your business?" "I want to see Mr. Stewart." "You can't see him unless I know your business; I must know what you want, sir." It is private, you say. "Mr Stewart has private business." If your statement is satisfactory, you are allowed to pass up stairs. Here you are met by a portly gentleman, once a judge of one of our courts, now the confidential business agent of Mr. Stewart, to whom he devotes all his time. He subjects you to a series of cross-questions as vigorous as if you were on a stand at court. He keeps you from Stewart if he can. If he can't when your turn comes, he ushers you into a little box 10 by 20, where sits the autocrat of the New York merchants. He receives you with a blank countenance and a cold eye. His voice is suppressed, his face inanimate, and his air impatient. You hurry through your business, and need a strong temptation to induce you to run the gauntlet again.

LINCOLN'S LAST STORY.—His Excellency, Gov. Andrew, related, at a dinner to the cadets the other evening, a "little story," which he credited to President Lincoln, and which we have not yet seen in print. The anecdote was first told on the night of the 8th of November, when, long after the success of the Rep. candidates was assured, the returns of heavy majorities still came in thick and jubilant.—Then it was that the President was reminded of this little Illinois incident: A friend of his, passing along a village street, was painfully bitten by an ugly dog. A single blow of a heavy stick, skillfully aimed, was sufficient to kill the animal instantly, but the enraged pedestrian still continued to pummel the corpse till little vestige of the canine form remained. At length he was accosted with—"What are you about? That dog has been dead these ten minutes." "I know it," was the reply, "but I want to give the beast a realizing sense that there is a punishment after death."

☞ "I think," said a farmer, "I should make a good Congressman, for I use their language. I received two bills the other day, with a request for immediate payment. One I ordered to be laid on the table, the other to be read that day six months."

JUSTICE 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, 10 cents a line, per year.

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

Thaddeus Stevens upon John Brown.

During the war of the rebellion few names have been oftener said and sung than John Brown; and during the discussion in Congress growing out of the recent assault by Mr. Brooks, of New York, on Gen Butler, Mr. Brooks took occasion to fling the raid of John Brown into the teeth of his unrelenting antagonists, Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Boutwell, of Massachusetts, when they pressed him closely with documents exculpating Butler. This elicited the following noble and eloquent response from Mr. Stevens:

While I have not a word to say in extenuation of the conduct of John Brown, nor anything to say against his sentence, yet, sir, there are times in the history of men when there exist such great evils that the motives of men who attempt, although in an irregular manner, to eradicate those evils, will overshadow all the irregularities in the eyes of posterity, although we here at the moment cannot forget to forgive them. There are times, sir, when posterity will look beyond the immediate step to see where a man proposed to land, what were his intentions and motives, and they will judge according to the ulterior design. Now, sir, the motive of John Brown—no man who loves freedom can help applauding, although no one would justify the means. But upon the principle which I have mentioned, when the gentleman from New York and myself will be mouldering in the dust and forgotten, or only unpleasantly remembered, the memory of John Brown, I will venture to predict, will grow brighter and brighter through coming ages, and the State of Virginia itself, by its own freedmen, will, within the lives of some now present, raise a monument to his memory upon the very place where his gallows stood.

CHARP 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, paid 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 to sell 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.

THE DATES OF SECESSION.—For general information we publish below the dates of the secession of Southern States from the Union:

South Carolina, December 20, 1860
Mississippi, January 9, 1861.
Alabama, January 11, 1861.
Florida, January 10, 1861.
Louisiana, January 26, 1861.
Texas, March 4, 1861.
Virginia, April 24, 1861.
North Carolina, May 21, 1861.
Tennessee, June 9, 1861.

AN APOLOGY.—Senator Chandler, of Michigan, made the other day in the Senate the following apology. He said:

"The Senator from Indiana objects to another statement that I made, which was that the rebles were "hellish" or something to that effect. On reflection I think that I have done justice, and no man is more ready to apologize for an injustice done than I am; but when I apologize for that remark it will not be to the rebles, but the inhabitants of hell."

☞ Dr. Franklin's celebrated recipe for cheap sleigh-riding is as follows: Sit in the hall in your night clothes, with both doors open, so that you can get a good draft; your feet in a pail of ice-water; drop the front door key down your back; hold an icicle in one hand and ring the tea bell with the other. He says you can't tell the difference with your eyes shut, and it is a great deal cheaper.

☞ Give liberally. It is a beautiful way of taking the air. You breathe more freely after such exercise as giving. Don't do it by spasms, but as a regular thing. Your prayers are better for giving. You can't send an arrow that will pierce the skies if your right hand is employed in grasping your purse. "Give without grudging.

☞ We returned home on Thursday, says an editor, after a trip of six hundred miles, in three and a half days, having, in that time, passed over four States, nine railroads, four oxen and a barouche. Any person who has done more in that time, will please forward his address, and the small balance he owes us.

☞ A woman is either worth a good deal or nothing. If good for nothing, she is not worth getting jealous for; if she be a true woman, she will give no cause for jealousy. A man is a brute to be jealous of a good woman—a fool to be jealous of a worthless one; but he is a double fool to cut his throat for either of them.