

BEAVER ARGUS.



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Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.
Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political
and other Notices of a public nature, free.

POETICAL.

WELCOME.
Hailing hearts in loving pride
With all doubts and care aside
To your household portals wide
Es, they come, our weary night
Changes to diviner light
On-crowns there for God and Right!
Trophy, 'neath the milder hall,
There the bravest might equal,
They have ruled, as ruled in mall.
Shine, across the crimson sod
At a glory's height they trod.
Fairy souls went up to God.
Pages which the heart may read,
For that dark time of need,
Fetch these, which thrill indeed,—
Pages that a swartly race,
Doomed to use men and base,
Watched for as the day of grace.
Solomon's wisdom, whither air,
Gladly scars and smelt in glare,
Let their silent impress there.
Tongue and country, words of night,
Whisper and sacred right,
Nerves that thro' the march and light,
Flame the darks they wrought,
Traced deep that flow untaught,
Love, responding to their thought.
Herald locks and silver hair,
Held the laurels which they bear
In a light and faith are there.
With their standards proudly borne,
Living in the light of morn,
More still, though torch and horn,
From the fear of the fearful strife,
Worship slaves, mother, wife,
Hundred, still more dear than life.
Toiled keep the nation's shame,
Proud laurels may they claim
In our grateful hearts can name.
Factions did the work of hell;
Slandering for the wrong, they fell,
Though have served their master well,
Over their dishonored graves,
No men no longer live,
The flag of freedom waves!

RELIGIOUS.

The proceedings of the Presby-
terian General Assembly (O. S.), lately
in session at Pittsburg, Pa., are not of
much general interest, although con-
siderable routine business was trans-
acted. The report of the Board of
Church Extension was read. It states
that the present closes ten years of
church extension work through the
Board. In that time its receipts have
been \$252,368, and formal appropria-
tions amounting to \$203,316 have been
made to 506 different churches, being
an average of \$359.22 to each. Those
appropriations have aided in securing
church property to the value of one
and a half million of dollars, and pro-
viding church accommodations for
more than one hundred thousand wor-
shippers. For nearly eleven years
prior to the organization of the pres-
ent Board, the General Assembly con-
ducted the work of church extension
through a committee of the Board of
Domestic Missions, and in that time
made appropriations to three hundred
and eighty-two churches, and received
donations amounting to \$68,544 00.
Since 1844 the church has aided in the
erection of nine hundred and forty-
eight different churches, and has raised
\$320,910 for that purpose. On the
1st of April last the Board had on
hand, over and above its liabilities, the
sum of \$24,048.

AGRICULTURAL.

Remedy Against Insects.
We found it next to impossible, last
year, to protect the young cantaloupe
vines against the persistent attacks of
the black goat and the striped bug.
Young radishes planted close around
the hill, repeated applications of ashes
in the morning when the dew was on,
strong aloes water, etc., had little or
no effect. Eventually, soap suds was
applied, which seemed to do the busi-
ness, both in driving and keeping
them away. It should be applied
several times, and always after a rain
has washed off the effects of the pre-
vious sprinkling. Whale oil soap is
the best for this purpose, using about
one pound to four gallons of water.
This soap can generally be obtained
at the agricultural stores, as well
as some of the drug and grocery
stores.
We see that other remedies are sug-
gested, and among them one in an
English journal, that the common elder
leaves scattered among the vines,
will keep off all bugs usually infest-
ing them. But we do not believe it.
We have often tried similar appliances,
and found them all to be worthless.
Try the whale oil soap suds, and if
this substance cannot be obtained,
use the common soap in the same pro-
portion.—*German Town Telegraph.*

SELECTING COWS.

First I get a broadside view of the
animal, at a distance of about two
rods, as I have noticed for years that
there was great similarity in the gen-
eral proportions of all first class mil-
kers—being very small in girth, back
of their forward legs as compared
with their girth just forward of their
hips. I have always known a first
rank milker of any breed, not thus
proportioned, so that if this form is
wanting in any animal I have recom-
mended to me, I do not care to look
at her more unless I want a breed
for some other purpose than the dairy.
For breeding oxen I should want a cow
of reverse proportions; that is, larger
girth forward.
Next feel the size of the milk veins
and trace them to the entrance into
the chest, which in superior cows are
large. In the ball of the largest
artery, the end of subdivided vessels
of the size of a pin, and their union
with the main artery, and examine
the udder, or bag, which must be
capacious in order to hold much milk,
with teats wide apart and free from
large seed, with six or seven of any kind.
I then inquire how long she goes dry
between calvings; as I do not want a
family cow to give milk less than forty
six weeks out of every fifty-two; also
as to the quantity of the milk; and, if
close, I milk her with my own hands.—
Cor Exchange paper.

WOLLY APHIS.

Dalavia says he has discovered a
simple remedy for the woolly aphis, or
what is called in Europe the Ameri-
can blight. He had some pear trees
badly affected, and a med himself with
a brush provided with a handle and
with this and boiling water he set to
work to scrub and wash the be-
bugged tree. Then, with a sharp pruning
knife, having cut away the woolly
tumors caused by the puncture of in-
sects, many others which had taken
refuge about them were brought to
light, and these were removed by a
washing similar to the first, with wa-
ter kept boiling for the purpose. This
has now been repeated three times, and
the trees continue to grow and produce
as before, unaffected in health by so pow-
erful a remedy.

HEAVES IN HORSES.

Heaves in horses is generally re-
garded as incurable, and the opinion
is not far from correct. The disease is
always much mitigated by succulent
food—hence dry fodder should be cut
short and soaked or moistened with
water. In rare instances the disease
in its early stages has been cured by
mixing lard or grease in small quan-
tities with the food. In one instance
a cure was entirely effected in a young
horse by compelling him to drink
the greasy water from washing dishes
for some years. In course of time he
became fond of his drink and prefer-
red it to any other.

BAULKY HORSES.

To start a baulky horse, fill his
mouth with dirt or gravel from the
road, and he will go. Now do not
laugh at this; but try it. The plain
philosophy of the thing is—it gives him
something else to think of. We have
seen it tried a hundred times, and it
has never once failed.

SWINNY IN HORSES.

Take about a quart of water, boil it,
and add salt as long as it will dissolve
any. Then take a piece of blanket
and dip it in this preparation while
hot, and bathe the horse's shoulder.
Repeat until a cure is effected. A
great many horses have been cured in
this way.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

The following is the testimony, hith-
erto suppressed relative to the Rebel
leaders, taken at the assassination trial
at Washington:
Samford Conover testified as fol-
lows: I am a native of New York;
have resided in Canada since October
last; was conscripted into the Confed-
erate army, and detailed to service in
the War Department of the Confeder-
acy at Richmond, under James A.
Seddon, Secretary of War, while in
Canada was intimately acquainted with
C. N. Sanders, Jacob Thompson,
Dr. Blackburn, Tucker, Wm. C. Cleary,
Capt. Castleman, Mr. Cameron,
Dr. Hield, Capt. Magruder, and others.
I also knew Clement C. Clay, and
Gen. Carroll of Tennessee; I know Mr.
Surratt also, and J. V. Booth, and
knew these gentlemen in Canada;
saw Surratt there on several occasions,
from April, in Mr. Jacob Thompson's
room, also in company with George
N. Sanders, and others Rebels in Can-
ada; Surratt is about five feet nine or
ten inches high, a fair-complexioned
man with light hair; I saw him about
the 6th or 7th of April, with Thomp-
son, Sanders and Booth; at that time
he delivered to Thompson in his room,
in my presence, dispatches from Rich-
mond to Thompson from Benjamin and
John Davidson; the latter either
by direct dispatch, or a letter. Benja-
min Secretary of State of the
Confederacy. Previous to this Thomp-
son conversed with me upon the sub-
ject of a plot to assassinate President
Lincoln, and his Cabinet, of which I
was connected to the assassination,
New York Tribune, the paper
which I corresponded to. I had been
by Mr. Thompson to participate
in that enterprise. When Surratt
delivered these dispatches from Rich-
mond to Thompson, he laid upon the fac-
ed said, referring to the assassi-
nation, and to the ascent of the Rebel
ships, "This makes the thing all
settled; the dispatches spoke of the
President to be assassinated, Mr. Lin-
coln, the Secretary of State, Judge
Cameron and Gen. Grant, Mr. Thomp-
son said on that occasion, or on the
day before that interview, that the
Confederacy proposed would leave
himself without a head; that there
was no provision in the Constitution
of the United States by which they
could elect another President. Mr.
Thompson said he was not worth while to

him; he was of no consequence. My
first interview with Thompson on this
subject of assassination was on the
early part of February, in Thomp-
son's room in St. Lawrence Hall,
Montreal. He then spoke of a raid
on Ogdensburg, New York; it was
abandoned, but that was because the
United States Government received
information of it; he said he would
have to drop it for a time, but added
"We'll catch them asleep yet," and to
me he said, "There is a better oppor-
tunity to immortalize yourself, and
save your country," meaning the con-
federacy; I told them I was ready to
do anything to save the country, and
asked them what was to be done; he
said, "Some of our boys are going to
play a grand joke on Abe and Andy,"
which he said was to kill them; his
words were "remove them from office";
and he said that the killing of a
tyrant was not murder; that he had
commissions for this work from the
Rebel authorities, and conferred one
on Booth, or would confer one; that
everybody engaged in this enterprise
would be commissioned, and if they
escaped to Canada they could not be
successfully claimed under the Extra-
dition Treaty; I know that Thompson
and the others hold these commissions
in blank; they commissioned Bennet
Young, the St. Albans raider; it was a
blank commission filled up, and con-
ferred by Mr. Clay; as it came from
Richmond, it was only signed "James
A. Seddon, Secretary of War"; Mr.
Thompson called me to examine these
blanks, so that I might testify to the
genuineness of Seddon's signature in
the case of Bennet Young, before
Judge Smith. The signature was said
after, in a subsequent conversation,
and the first referred to in February;
Thompson told me that Booth had
been commissioned, and every man
who would engage in it would be.—
"I had a conversation with Wm. C. Cleary,
on the day before or the day of
the assassination, at St. Lawrence
Hall; We were speaking of the re-
joicing in the States over the surren-
der of Lee and the capture of Rich-
mond. Cleary said they would have
the laugh on the other side of the
mouth in a day or two. I think this
was the day before the assassination.
He knew I was in the secret of the
conspiracy. It was to that he refer-
red. The assassination was spoken of
among us as commonly as the weather.
Before that, Sanders asked me if I
knew Booth very well, and expressed
some apprehension that Booth would
make a fizzle of it—that he was des-
perate and reckless, and he was afraid
that the whole thing would be a fail-
ure. I communicated to the Tribune
the intended raid on St. Albans, and
the proposed assassination of the Pres-
ident; but they refused to publish the
letter. I did this in March last, as to
the President's assassination; also in
February, I think—certainly before
the 4th of March. Surratt delivered
the dispatches in Thompson's room
four or five days before the assassina-
tion. The whole conversation showed
that Surratt was one of the conspira-
tors to take the President's life. That
was the substance of the conversation.
It was also understood that there was
plenty of money when there was any-
thing to be done. The conversation
indicated that Surratt had a very few
days before left Richmond—that he
was "just from Richmond."
While I was in Canada, I was a
correspondent for the Tribune, and re-
ceived no compensation except from the
Tribune. I have not received one
cent from our own government, nor
the promise.
They never supposed I was a cor-
respondent for any paper; I only said
I was seeking items; they supposed I
was a Rebel and I was in their confi-
dence; the proposed Ogdensburg raid
was printed in the Tribune; I did not
communicate this matter directly to
the Government, for the reason that I
supposed the communication in the
Tribune would be seen by the Govern-
ment officials, and I did not choose to
have the information go to the Govern-
ment directly from me; I request-
ed Mr. Gay, of the Tribune, to give
the information to the Government,
and I believe he did so. I saw Surratt
in Canada three or four days in suc-
cession in April last. I had conversa-
tion with him personally about Rich-
mond. I was introduced to him by
Sanders. I was expected to partici-
pate with these Rebels in the raid on
Ogdensburg; I never received any
pay from any of them for any serv-
ices. I heard the capture of the Pres-

ident talked of in February. When
Mr. Thompson first suggested the as-
sassination to me, I asked him if it
would meet with the approbation of
the Government at Richmond; he said
he thought it would, but he would
know in a few days. This was early
in February.
Thompson did not say in April,
when these dispatches were delivered
that this was the first approval they
had received of this plot from Rich-
mond, but I know of no others; I
only inferred that that was the first
approval; Thompson said, in his con-
versation with me, that killing a ty-
rant in such a case was no murder,
and asked me if I had read a letter
called "Killing, no Murder," address-
ed by Titus to Oliver Cromwell; this
was in February; Mr. Hamlin was, as
named in February as one of the
victims of this scheme. In April, the
persons before named were mention-
ed, but Mr. Hamlin was omitted, and
Vice-President Johnson put in place,
I ran the blockade from Richmond; the
commissions were all blank but the
signature; they were to be given a
cover, so that in case of detection, the
parties employed could claim that
they were Rebel soldiers, and would
therefore, claim to be treated as pris-
oners of war; it was understood that
they would be protected as such;
Thomson said if the men who were
engaged in this enterprise were de-
tected and executed, the Confederate
Government would retaliate; that it
was no murder, only killing; I think
Booth was specially commissioned for
this purpose; I saw Booth in Canada
in the latter part of October, with
Sanders at Mr. Thompson's, at the
St. Lawrence Hall, where he was
strutting about, dissipating and play-
ing billiards; I have heard those men
talk of the burning of New York,
and other enterprises which they have
under consideration now.
There was a proposition before the
agents of these rebels in Canada to
destroy the Croton Dam, by which
the city of New York is supplied
with water. It was supposed it would
not only damage manufactures, but
distress the people generally. Mr.
Thompson remarked that there was
plenty of force, and the city would
be destroyed by a general conflagra-
tion, and if they had thought of this
sooner, they might have saved a great
many necks. This was said a few
weeks ago. Thompson, Sanders, Cas-
tleman and General Carroll were pres-
ent. They had arms concealed, and
a large number of men concealed, in
Chicago—some eight hundred—for
the purpose of releasing the rebel
prisoners there. The Dr. Blackburn,
charged at Nassau with importing
yellow fever into this country, is the
same person referred to by me as in-
timate with Thompson, in Canada; I
saw him in company with him, G. N.
Sanders, Louis Sanders, Castleman,
Wm. C. Cleary, Porterfield, Captain
Magruder, and a number of other re-
bels of less note; Blackburn was rec-
ognized there as an agent of the Con-
federate States, and so represented
himself; in January last, Dr. Black-
burn employed a person named Cam-
eron to accompany him, for the pur-
pose of introducing yellow fever into
the Northern cities, to wit: the cities
of New York, Philadelphia and Wash-
ington; he went from Montreal to
Bermuda, about a year ago last fall,
for the purpose of getting clothing in-
fected with yellow fever; I saw him
after his return, in Canada, and heard
Jacob Thompson and Wm. C. Cleary
say that they favored his scheme, and
were much interested in it; this was
last January.
About the same time it was propos-
ed to destroy the Croton Dam; Dr.
Blackburn proposed to poison the
reservoirs, and made a calculation of
the amount of poisonous matter it
would require to impregnate the wa-
ter, so as to make an ordinary draught
poisonous and deadly. He had the
capacity of the reservoir, and the amount
of water generally kept in them.
Strychnine, arsenic, prussic
acid, and a number of other things I
do not remember, were named. Mr.
Thompson feared it would be impossi-
ble to collect so large a quantity of
poisonous matter without suspicion,
and leading to detection. Thompson
approved of the enterprise, and dis-
cussed it freely. Mr. Cleary did the
same; it was also spoken of by a Mr.
Montrose A. Fallon, of Mississippi,
and by a person who had been a med-
ical purveyor in the Rebel army; John
Cameron, who lived in Montreal, told
me that he was offered large compen-

sation; I think Mr. Thompson was
the money agent for all the other
agents; I think they all drew on him
for all the money they required; I
know some of them did; when Thomp-
son said it would be difficult to col-
lect so much poison without detection,
Fallon and others thought it could be
managed in Europe; Fallon is a physi-
cian; I think I have heard Harris al-
so mentioned in connection with the
pestilence importation; I think he liv-
ed in Toronto; there were other par-
ties in Montreal that Blackburn em-
ployed, or endeavored to employ, but
I do not remember their names.
I saw Dr. Stewart Robinson, a doc-
tor of divinity, residing in Toronto; he
edited a paper in Kentucky; I have
seen him with Thompson and Black-
burn, and he was present when some
of these schemes were discussed; he
said anything that could be done un-
der heaven would justify them under
the circumstances; he appeared upon
very intimate terms with Blackburn
and Thompson; three or four days af-
ter the assassination of the President,
I saw John H. Surratt in Canada, with
Porterfield, a Southern Rebel, now de-
clared a British subject by the Cana-
dian Parliament; I learned immedi-
ately afterward that Surratt was a spec-
ulator, was pursued and had desamp-
ned; I had a knowledge that Jeff. Davis
was the head of the so-called Con-
federate States, was called its Presi-
dent, and had control of its civil ad-
ministration. Gen. Carroll was pres-
ent when Surratt brought the dispatch-
es from Richmond, and when they
were read by Thompson, I believe
there were one or two others; Gen.
Carroll of Tennessee then said he was
more anxious that Mr. Johnson should
be killed than any one else; he said
"If the damned prick-louse was not
killed by somebody," he would kill
himself; he referred to Vice-Presi-
dent Johnson; his expression was a
word of contempt for a tailor's loose
tailor's loose; Booth was known in
Canada by the nickname of "Old
I have heard Thompson say that he
certainly Kennedy, who lived in
the city of New York, and was exe-
cuted, was spoken of as having per-
formed that deed by authority of the
Rebel Government, under the direc-
tion of Thompson; this was commu-
nicated to me by Thompson himself,
or in conversation in his presence;
Thompson said Kennedy deserved to
be hanged, and he was devilish glad
he was hanged, for he was a stupid
fellow, and had managed things very
badly.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT CAMP RETURN, HARRISBURG.

On Saturday, 3d inst., the interest-
ing ceremony of receiving the battle flags
of Pennsylvania regiments mustered
out of service, took place at Camp
Return, Harrisburg, in the presence
of an immense concourse of spectators.
Sixteen regiments were represented
on the occasion—in all about five
thousand men. The veterans were
massed in front of a stand erected for
the Government staff, and after pray-
er by Rev. Robinson, Col. A. B. Mc-
Callum, formerly of Pittsburg, and
late in command of the 208th Penn-
sylvania Volunteers, saluted the Gov-
ernor and said he had the honor of
returning to the Executive of the State
standards he had presented to regim-
ents present. The colors had surviv-
ed, and whether whole or tattered,
they had been brought back to the
Governor that they might be deposi-
ted in the archives of the State. They
had been triumphantly preserved and
those noble men had brought them
here. Some, sir, are tattered and
worn, and they call upon associations that
I will not dwell upon; but thank God
they are all here. The recollection
of the scenes through which they have
passed is too fresh upon me, and
time prevents me recurring generally
to the memory of the many brave men
which I now return to your hands.
Thank God, though many have fal-
len, these emblems have been preserved
and the great reality has been secur-
ed. We have still a country, still our
free institutions, and these noble men
around me have fought to preserve
them! I shall not be invidious;
I shall make no distinctions. One
regiment shall not be praised above
another—all have done their duty—
all of them are entitled to the grati-
tude of their fellow-citizens at large.
—I bring you their common offering,
won for you in carnage and blood
and through suffering and afflictions.
Col. McCallum's speech was quite
eloquent, drawing tears from his hear-

LIVE WITHIN YOUR MEANS.

We don't like stinginess, we don't
like economy, when it comes down
to rags and starvation. We have no
sympathy with the notion that a poor
man should hitch himself to a post and
stand still, while the rest of the world
moves forward. It is no man's duty
to deny himself every amusement, every
recreation, every comfort, that he
may get rich. In no man's duty
to make an eagle of himself, to shut
his eyes and ears to the sufferings of
his fellows, and to deny himself the
enjoyment that result from generous
actions; merely that he may hoard
wealth for his heirs to quarrel about.
But there is an economy which is every
man's duty, which is especially com-
mendable in the man who struggles
with poverty—an economy which
is consistent with happiness, and
which must be practiced if the poor
man would secure independence. It
is simply every man's privilege, and it
becomes his duty to live within his
means; not to be within them. Wealth
does not make the man, we admit,
and should never be taken into the
account in our judgment of men, but
competence should always be secured
when it can be, by the practice of econ-
omy and self-denial only to a tolerable
extent. It should be secured, not so
much for others, to look upon or to
raise us in the estimation of others,
as to secure the consciousness of in-
dependence, and the constant satisfac-
tion which is derived from its acquir-
ment and possession.

A GOOD MOVE.

A NATIONAL CEMETERY is to be
established at Annapolis, and the leg-
islature of Maryland has appropriated
\$7,000, expecting each State whose
soldiers fell in that memorable battle
to appropriate as much. A suitable lot
of ten acres has been purchased as a
part of the battle field, near the town
of Sharpsburg, embracing the ground
occupied by General Lee as a signal
station, from which the whole ground
fight occurred.

THE OLD CUSTOM.

The old custom of the Metho-
dists to hold public religious services
on "Good Friday," was recognized by
Rev. Dr. McClintock and his congrega-
tion, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, 41
Avenue, New York City. The serv-
ices are represented as being of unusual
interest.