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BEAVER ARGUS.

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POETICAL.

GOING TO SLEEP.

The light is fading down the sky,
The shadows grow and multiply,
I hear the thrushes evening song,
But I have borne with toil and wrong
So long, so long!
Dim dreams my drowsy senses draw,
So, darling, kiss my eyelids down!
My life's brief spring went wasted by,
My summer ended fruitlessly;
I needed to hunger, strive, and wait,
I found you, love—oh, happy fate!
No late, so late!
Now all my fields are training brown,
So, darling, kiss my eyelids down!
Oh, blessed sleep! Oh, perfect rest!
This pillow on your face I breast,
For life and death is wholly dead,
O tender heart, singe you are here,
So dear, so dear!
Sweet love, my soul's sufficient crown,
So, darling, kiss my eyelids down!
—Atlantic Monthly.

Miscellaneous.

The Oil Business.

When the Oil Wells of Pennsylvania and West Virginia were first opened, the business of men set blindly at work along every considerable water course in the infected district. Wells were "struck" which flowed one thousand, two thousand, three thousand and four thousand barrels per day. Some men became immensely rich—many more sunk their little piles and went home poor. Oil could not be used in the quantities in which it was obtained; it had to be carried to twenty-five miles from the wells. All the best of the oil was taken to the Allegheny, abandoned the business, and derelicts were left to rot and wells to fill up, while their disappointed owners sought other employments or went into the army. Gradually, by reason of improvements in refining, the use of kerosene lamps, oil came to be more generally used for illuminating purposes, and its price increased until, in the Fall of 1863, it was worth, at the wells, five dollars a barrel. The "Noble" well on Oil Creek commenced to flow three thousand barrels per day when oil cost worth a dollar a barrel, and it continued to yield a thousand barrels until the price was more than ten dollars. This well, and others almost equally successful, revived the spirit of speculation and carried it to a point never before attained, and the market was flooded with worthless oil stock until a new reaction was produced, and in the early Summer of 1861 speculation in oil lands was as flat as ever. Old wells kept on flowing, and determined borers kept on boring—more speculators retired for the hour. In the succeeding Autumn, new large wells were struck. Some stocks, which had been bought at two dollars and a half per share, went up to twenty dollars—oil as high as forty dollars. All oil stock sympathized, and all hands made money. Oil was still high in price and everything looked bright. Again the roads of Pennsylvania were crowded with eager buyers of land. On the first of last January, there was hardly a farm on a water course within 30 miles of Oil City which had not been leased or sold by its original proprietor. Now companies were organized, new wells were struck, and the business promised to exceed all former limits. The stock of a company with a nominal capital of a million dollars could be sold in Wall-street at the subscription price of one-half price in three days—and that with respect to each regard to the value of the property on which the company was based. This was the third crisis of the boom, and a very few weeks saw the third depression. First, came the flood of last March, which not only destroyed roads, railroads, derricks, tanks, stores of oil on hand, engines and long-line houses—sweeping all away with a ruthless besom of destruction—but it flooded the lands in which the wells were bored, and poured a scorching torrent of water down their open mouths. This water filled the oil veins, forced the oil and gas to high levels in the fissures, and by its greater weight stopped the flow. In most cases on Oil Creek, the yield was entirely stopped. In some wells, it was only greatly reduced. The total yield along the creek was reduced to about one-tenth of the usual amount. Then came the end of the war, the assassination of the President, the fall

Religious.

The General Conference of the United Brethren Church, just having closed its quadrennial session, in the report of the Committee on the state of the country, expressive of grief at the assassination of President Lincoln, of confidence in President Johnson, and of joy at the expiration of slavery, adopted the following which was incorporated in the paper: "That we are in favor of placing every inhabitant of the land, black and white, on an equality before the law, and hereby pledge our influence and efforts to secure the complete enfranchisement of the negro with all the rights of an American citizen." The vote was nearly unanimous. Rev. John Chambers, pastor of the First Independent Church, Broad street, Philadelphia, in a review of his ministry of forty years, stated during that time he had attended 2,500 funerals and 1,951 weddings. He had administered baptism to 1,650 children and 460 adults. He had preached 6,247 sermons, and delivered about 8,000 public addresses, mostly on the subject of temperance. He had made 28,000 pastoral visits. As a result of his forty years' labor he had received three thousand members into his church. The Baptist General Association of Virginia met at Richmond some days since. Shortly after the convention was organized a series of resolutions were offered protesting against the course the Northern Baptists have pursued in taking possession of Baptist churches in the South by military power. A very exciting debate arose, showing the secess element was still strong, after which the matter was referred to a select committee. A paper has just been found in Cincinnati, at the Methodist Book Room, with an account of the receipts and expenses of 1808 of Bishop McKendree, one of the early bishops of M. E. Church. Receipts from seven conferences \$175. Salary \$80, and traveling and other expenses \$81.93 off, leaving \$33.27 due the Conference. The think, though faded by time, shows the neat handwriting of the heroic bishop. Think of \$80 salary per annum for a Methodist bishop! There is some comfort in the following paragraph to those who do not succeed in acquiring wealth, according to the views of a minister near Hartford, Connecticut. He says: "Indeed, in observing the manifold turnings, twistings, and dodgings of honesty, and compromises of integrity, so largely attendant upon the accumulation of wealth, I confess to have a decidedly growing respect for those who don't succeed!" "Three things," said the Rev. D. Henry of New York, "appear to be unimpaired by the Fall—the song of birds, the beauty of flowers, and the smile of infancy; for it is difficult to conceive how either of these could have been more perfect had man remained holy, as if God would leave us something pure to remind us of the Paradise we have lost, and to point us to that which we shall regain." The Universe, a Catholic paper, published in Philadelphia, publishes the names of subscribers in arrears, with the amounts respectively due by them. It says "they must blame themselves for being thus pilloried before the world. There, are a good many more whom we shall pillory if they do not take care." The Presbytery of Manos, resolved that members of the Church who have the ability, and yet refuse to aid in the support of the Gospel, thereby lay themselves liable to the discipline of the Church, and Sessions should call them to account. Quite an encouraging state of religious prosperity exists at the Pine Creek Presbyterian church, Rev. G. M. Pottor, pastor. Recently fourteen persons joined the church. During the past year and a half the membership of the church has been doubled. The Congregational National Council, of which so much has been said, commenced its meetings at Boston, in the old South Church, on the 14th—the opening sermon by Prof. Sturtevant, of Illinois. Over 2,000 children and adults were confirmed at St. Peter's (Catholic) church, in New York city, week before last. The communion was administered to 1,200 adults, 50 of whom were baptized converts. A suffering but godly man was once asked if he could see any reason for the dispensation which had caused him so much agony. "No," replied he, "but I am as well satisfied as if I could see ten thousand. God's will is the perfection of all reasons." The Baptist Mission in Assam, reports a remarkable work among the Mikira, a tribe hitherto utterly indifferent to religion. Now they have cast away their old prejudices and are eager to learn the truths and duties of Christianity. The Wesleyan Methodists in England have undertaken to supply 25,000 a year to aid the Waldenses of Italy. The Waldensian Church has, in all, fifty missionary agents.

Setting Fence Posts.

Where it is necessary to set wooden posts, it will be found that their durability will be greatly promoted by slightly charring or carbonizing the surface before inserting them in the soil. There are few substances more indestructible than charcoal when buried beneath the surface of the ground and kept constantly in contact with moist soil, or soil that is constantly taken from the ground after having stood for upwards of thirty years in perfectly sound condition, so far as rot was concerned, below the surface, while the upper portion, which had been exposed to the atmosphere, was in a state of complete decay. The cost of charring is but a trifle, and may be effected by means of chips, brush or refuse matter of any kind. A very slight charring will be sufficient to insure the preservation of most kinds of wood, whether hard or soft. Stakes are also equally benefited by this process.

Wool Items.

WOOL IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO. During the past three years, the number of sheep in Washington county, Ohio, increased 42,000, and the whole number now is 156,312, and the clip value this season is estimated at half a million dollars. [From the Jackson Citizen.] Wool does not come into market very freely yet. The farmers are either very busy, or the prices do not suit them. As we have often written, we think prices will not rule high, and those who can get a fair price will do well to sell. Late advices from Detroit state that a better disposition is manifested this week, or the part of farmers to sell their clips. The opinion seems to be gaining that 55c will purchase nearly all the best wool in the State. The standard rate made at present is about 50c, at nearly all the important points except Dawagaw where 55 is paid. LANSDING (MICH.) WOOL MARKET. Merrifield and Weller have taken 1,600 pounds of the new clip at 50c. As yet small lots are offered in market. Growers are now shearing. In a few days we will quote the outside figure day. Bran Mash for Horses. Many who keep horses give them no change of food. It is hay and oats all the time. Those who pretend to keep fine horses will not even suppose make a regular feed of corn. It may do as a feed for a plow team, but certainly not for fine carriage horses. But whether fed regularly on corn or oats, horses should have a bran mash at least once a week, and it twice all the better. It softens the system. It opens the bowels, and cleanses and purifies them. It keeps the horse in health. It wards off the colic and other bowel complaints. There will be fewer horses dying with the bots, colic and similar diseases if bran mashes are given weekly. They are made by heating water to the boiling point, and then pouring it on bran. About six quarts of bran should be used for each horse. A couple of quarts of oats and a little salt may be put with the bran, and the boiling water poured over all. When cool, feed to the horses. They should generally be given at night. Hollow Horn in Cows. I formerly did as I believe everybody else did with a case of this disease, viz: lard the horns, cut the tail and rupturing the back, which will oftentimes give relief. But for the last two years I have practiced differently, being a method that I was informed rarely failed in curing a case of this kind. It is this: Take of fine salt-petre, fine salt and ground black pepper, each one tablespoonful; add to this flour and water enough to make it into pills; it will make three or four as large as a hulled walnut. Make the cow swallow these in this way: Have her tied in the stable; take hold of her by the nose, open her mouth, and drop one in at a time; after she swallows, give her another in the same way, and so on. One dose is generally sufficient. If she is not better, repeat the dose the following day. It has never failed to cure for me. It would not be prudent to let the cow out in the rain or rough weather for a day or so after giving the above medicine.—Cor. Exchange. Improvement in Sheep, &c. A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, speaking of the average of wool now being six to seven pounds, in a flock in Ashland county an increase of three or four pounds, says, "this has been brought about by using Spanish Merino rams upon their common sheep." They (the Welsh boys, owning the flock,) say that they consider this increase in the weight of fleeces all clear profit, for it costs no more to keep sheep that will give six or seven pounds of wool, and of a better quality than it did to keep the three-pounders.

Counterfeits Upon Treasury Notes.

Difficult as the task appears to be, counterfeiters of Treasury notes are in circulation. There are very few State banks left. The Norristown Bank still issues its own notes, with a portrait of McClellan upon them, and here and there remains a bank in the country, managed by ultra Democrats, that still circulates its own notes. In this city there does not remain one old line bank issuing its own notes. Counterfeiters, therefore, must imitate Treasury notes, or relinquish their nefarious calling. The list of fraudulent Treasury money in circulation is as follows: 2s, imitation. Poorly done. 5s, altered from 1s. Portrait of Chase. 5s, imitation. Poorly done; coarse. 5s, photographed. Have a blurred look; the paper is stiffer and heavier. Signatures very heavy. 10s, imitation, well executed, are reported in circulation. There is no Treasury stamp upon the bill. 10s, altered from 1s. Vignette, portrait of Chase on upper left; genuine engraving of Lincoln. 20s, imitation. Engraving coarse; general appearance bad. 50s, imitation. The head of Hamilton is coarse and blurred; otherwise excellently done, and well calculated to deceive. 50s, altered from 2s. Vignette, portrait of Hamilton below the words "United States." In genuine it is above. 100s, imitation. The only points of actual difference between the genuine and counterfeit are those in the upper left corner—the words "Act of February 25, 1862." In counterfeit, the "th" and the ornamental lines above run into and touch the border; in the genuine there is a clear space between. On the right end of back of note there are fourteen small ovals, on the edge of each oval the figure in the last read 001 or inverted, while on the left they are 100. This is the reverse of these figures in the genuine; there it will be seen, that on the right hand they read 100, and on the left 001. These notes are well executed. Postage Currency—25 cents, imitation; poorly engraved and on poor paper. 50 cents, imitation; poorly done.—The heads of Washington are blurred, and are not alike. 50s, new issue, are now in circulation. The portrait on each coarsely done. National Banks—5s, imitation, well executed, and of a dangerous character, are reported in circulation. Coupons—Counterfeit coupons, dated March 1, 1865, for \$12.50, in the similitude of 10-40 five per cent. United States \$500 bonds, have been offered at different United States depositories. 7-30 Bonds—Some of these are in circulation with the coupons cut off, and are offered as currency. Without coupons they are of no value until mature. Refuse all such.—Tribune. Constant Employment. The man who is obliged to be constantly employed to earn the necessities of life and support his family, knows not the unhappiness he prays for when he desires wealth and idleness. To be constantly busy is to be always happy. Persons who have suddenly acquired wealth, broken up their active pursuits, and begun to live at their ease, waste away and die in a very short time. Thousands would have been blessings to the world, and added to the common stock of happiness, if they had been content to remain in a humble sphere, and earned every mouthful of food that nourished their bodies. But, no; fashion and wealth took possession of them, and they were completely ruined. They ran away from peace and pleasure, and embraced a lingering death. Ye who are sighing for the pomp and splendor of life, beware! Ye know not what ye wish. Persons who are always busy, and go cheerfully to their daily tasks, are the least disturbed by fluctuations of business, and at night sleep with perfect composure. The idle and the fish are seldom over-contented. They are petulant, fearful and irascible. Bid them good morning, and they scowl. Nature and art appear to have few attractions for them. They are entirely out of their views. While in this state the springs of life are rusting out, and the decay of death has commenced undermining their constitutions. B. Franklin.

THE INDEBTEDNESS, &c., OF THE LOYAL STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The following valuable statistics, obtained from official sources, show the indebtedness, as productions, &c., of the loyal States at the time of the rebellion, as compared with those of Great Britain, for a period of years: The debt of the loyal States on the 31st of October, 1864, was \$2,017,000,000. Interest for the year ending \$58,628,604, payable in cash, and \$28,677,002 in currency. Total interest, \$85,313,606. The wealth of the loyal States slaves deducted, in 1860, was \$10,659,418,000, in 1864, \$14,841,600,000, being an increase of eight and one-half per cent. for four years. The real and personal wealth of Great Britain in 1856 was \$29,170,000,000. Rating the increase at three and one-quarter per cent, gives its present wealth at \$34,816,420,000. The prospective wealth of the United States and Great Britain is estimated as follows: In 1860 the increase upon the real and personal wealth of the loyal States upon 1850 was 125 1/4 per cent., or \$10,716,000,000. In 1866, an estimated increase of sixty-three per cent. it will be \$17,467,000,000. In 1870, at the same rate of increase, it will be \$24,110,000,000. In 1880, rating the increase at only one hundred per cent, it will be \$48,220,000,000. The wealth of Great Britain in 1870 was \$36,210,000,000, or 3 per cent. increase, will be \$37,461,042,000. In 1880, at the same rate, \$59,832,193,000. The annual production of the United States in 1850, according to the census and other authorities, amounted to \$2,004,000,000, which gave a distributive share to each person of \$86 41. No manufactures under \$500 were reported. In 1860 the product of all the States amounted to \$3,804,000—allowing \$121 03 to each person—showing an increase of fifty per cent over the previous decade, owing principally to the discovery of gold. The products of the loyal States in 1860 amounted to \$2,870,000,000, or 128 to each individual. The productions of the loyal States in 1864, equating at gold prices, amounted to \$3,858,000,000 giving a distributive share to each individual in the States of \$160.77. The productions of Great Britain in 1850 amounted to \$2,450,020,000, or \$88.74 to each person. In 1858, they reached \$2,617,800,000, or \$100 61 to each person. In 1864 they amounted to \$3,588,164,550, or \$120 10 to each person. The actual amount for the support of each individual in Great Britain in 1850 was \$61, in 1860, \$86. The actual amount for the support of each person in the loyal States, subtracting five per cent. for permanent investment, was, in 1860, \$104 53 per capita in 1864, \$120 85. Providence. The great prophet, Moses, it is said, was called up, by a voice from heaven, to the top of a mountain, where, in a conference with the Supreme Being, he was permitted to propose to Him some questions concerning His administration of the universe. In the midst of this divine colloquy he was commanded to look down on the plain below. At the foot of the mountain there issued out a clear spring of water, at which a soldier alighted from his horse to drink. He was no sooner gone, than a little boy came to the same place, and finding a purse of gold, which the soldier had dropped, took it up and went away with it. Immediately after this came an infirm old man, wearied with age and traveling, and having quonched his thirst, sat down to rest himself by the side of the spring. The soldier, missing his purse, returns to search for it, and demands it of the old man, who affirms that he had not seen it, and appeals to heaven in witness of his innocence. The soldier, not believing his protestations, kills him. Moses fell upon his face, with horror and amazement, when the divine voice thus prevented his expostulation: "Be not surprised, Moses, nor ask why the Judge of the whole Earth has suffered this thing to come to pass; the child is the occasion that the blood of the old man is spilt; but know that the old man, whom thou sawest, was the murderer of that child's father." B. Franklin.

Music.

Let your daughters cultivate music by all means. Every woman who has an aptitude for singing should bless God for the gift, and cultivate it with diligence; not that she may dazzle strangers or win applause from crowds; but that she may bring gladness to her own friends. The influence of music in strengthening the affections is far from being perceived by many of its admirers. Gov. Brownlow, of Tenn., has never been classed as a negro worshiper, but he says that he "would rather trust the poorest black man in Tennessee with a vote, than a miserable, canting hypocrite of a rebel, who has sneaked back into the Union without washing the stains of loyal blood off his hands." In the Connecticut Legislature the constitutional amendment allowing negroes to vote, passed the House on Thursday by a strict party vote—150 to 77, or two more than the necessary two-thirds. The question now goes to the people, and a majority vote decides it. Idaho City was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th ult. The fire was the work of incendiaries. During its continuance there was wholesale robbery. The loss is estimated at over a million of dollars.

Agricultural.

Setting Fence Posts. Where it is necessary to set wooden posts, it will be found that their durability will be greatly promoted by slightly charring or carbonizing the surface before inserting them in the soil. There are few substances more indestructible than charcoal when buried beneath the surface of the ground and kept constantly in contact with moist soil, or soil that is constantly taken from the ground after having stood for upwards of thirty years in perfectly sound condition, so far as rot was concerned, below the surface, while the upper portion, which had been exposed to the atmosphere, was in a state of complete decay. The cost of charring is but a trifle, and may be effected by means of chips, brush or refuse matter of any kind. A very slight charring will be sufficient to insure the preservation of most kinds of wood, whether hard or soft. Stakes are also equally benefited by this process. Wool Items. WOOL IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO. During the past three years, the number of sheep in Washington county, Ohio, increased 42,000, and the whole number now is 156,312, and the clip value this season is estimated at half a million dollars. [From the Jackson Citizen.] Wool does not come into market very freely yet. The farmers are either very busy, or the prices do not suit them. As we have often written, we think prices will not rule high, and those who can get a fair price will do well to sell. Late advices from Detroit state that a better disposition is manifested this week, or the part of farmers to sell their clips. The opinion seems to be gaining that 55c will purchase nearly all the best wool in the State. The standard rate made at present is about 50c, at nearly all the important points except Dawagaw where 55 is paid. LANSDING (MICH.) WOOL MARKET. Merrifield and Weller have taken 1,600 pounds of the new clip at 50c. As yet small lots are offered in market. Growers are now shearing. In a few days we will quote the outside figure day. Bran Mash for Horses. Many who keep horses give them no change of food. It is hay and oats all the time. Those who pretend to keep fine horses will not even suppose make a regular feed of corn. It may do as a feed for a plow team, but certainly not for fine carriage horses. But whether fed regularly on corn or oats, horses should have a bran mash at least once a week, and it twice all the better. It softens the system. It opens the bowels, and cleanses and purifies them. It keeps the horse in health. It wards off the colic and other bowel complaints. There will be fewer horses dying with the bots, colic and similar diseases if bran mashes are given weekly. They are made by heating water to the boiling point, and then pouring it on bran. About six quarts of bran should be used for each horse. A couple of quarts of oats and a little salt may be put with the bran, and the boiling water poured over all. When cool, feed to the horses. They should generally be given at night. Hollow Horn in Cows. I formerly did as I believe everybody else did with a case of this disease, viz: lard the horns, cut the tail and rupturing the back, which will oftentimes give relief. But for the last two years I have practiced differently, being a method that I was informed rarely failed in curing a case of this kind. It is this: Take of fine salt-petre, fine salt and ground black pepper, each one tablespoonful; add to this flour and water enough to make it into pills; it will make three or four as large as a hulled walnut. Make the cow swallow these in this way: Have her tied in the stable; take hold of her by the nose, open her mouth, and drop one in at a time; after she swallows, give her another in the same way, and so on. One dose is generally sufficient. If she is not better, repeat the dose the following day. It has never failed to cure for me. It would not be prudent to let the cow out in the rain or rough weather for a day or so after giving the above medicine.—Cor. Exchange. Improvement in Sheep, &c. A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, speaking of the average of wool now being six to seven pounds, in a flock in Ashland county an increase of three or four pounds, says, "this has been brought about by using Spanish Merino rams upon their common sheep." They (the Welsh boys, owning the flock,) say that they consider this increase in the weight of fleeces all clear profit, for it costs no more to keep sheep that will give six or seven pounds of wool, and of a better quality than it did to keep the three-pounders.