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POETICAL.

THE CHILDREN.

BY CHARLES DICKINSON.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
The little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed;
The little white arms that encircle
My neck in their tender embrace,
The smiles that are halos of heaven,
Smelling sunshine of love on my face.

And when they are gone, I sit dreaming
Of my childhood, too lovely to last,
Of love that my heart will remember,
While it wakes to the pulse of the past,
The world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin;
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Of my heart grows as weak as a woman's,
And the fount of feelings will flow,
When I think of the paths, steep and stony,
Where the feet of the dead ones must go,
Of the mountains of fate, blowing wild,
Of the tempests of earth, howling wild,
Of the smoking on earth, half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are like birds and of household;
They are angels of God in disguise;
They will sleep in their fathers' arms,
And I will still gleam in their eyes;
Of the angels from home and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild,
And I know, now, how Jesus could liken
The kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones,
All radiant, as others have done,
But that life may have just enough show
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guide them from evil,
But my prayers would bound back to myself,
And a stinger may pray for himself.

The twig lies easily bent,
I have disciplined the rule and the rod,
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have sought me the goodness of God;
I have been a dragon of darkness,
I have been a thief for breaking a rule;
My love is sufficient correction,
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
I shall leave its threshold no more;
All now I sigh for the dear ones,
That meet me each morning at the door!
I shall miss the "good nights," and the kisses,
And the gleam of their innocent eyes,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning for me.

I shall miss them at noon and at even—
I shall miss the school and the street,
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the ring of their delicate feet.
Then the lessons of life are all ended,
And death says, "The school is dismissed!"
May the little ones gather around me,
To bid the good-night and be kissed.

Disfranchisement of Deserters.

IMPORTANT TO JUDGES AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

The following bill has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and only requires the Governor's signature, which it will receive, to become a law. Judges and inspectors of elections, as well as all voters, should give it an attentive perusal, and familiarize themselves with its provisions:

A further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof.

And Whereas, persons not citizens of the United States are not under the constitution and law of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election, to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject of the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to go to vote any ballot or ballots.

Sec. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such disqualified person, he or she, or they, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Sec. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Sec. 4. That if any person shall hereafter perjure or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General of this Commonwealth to procure, from the proper officers of the United States, certified copies of all rolls and records containing official evidence of the fact of the desertion of all persons who were citizens of this Commonwealth, and who were deprived of citizenship and disqualified by the said act of Congress of March 3d, 1865, and to cause to be recorded and preserved in books to be provided and kept for that purpose in his office, full and complete exemplifications of such rolls and records, and to cause true copies to be made thereof and furnished to the clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth accurate duplicates, or exemplifications of such rolls and records embracing the names of all such disqualified persons as had their residence within the limits of said counties respectively at the time of their being marked or designated as deserters; and it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth to preserve in books to be kept for the purpose all such copies and exemplifications of such rolls and records so furnished, and to allow access thereto, and furnish certified copies therefrom, on request, in like manner as in the case of other records of such courts.

Sec. 6. That a certified copy or extract of any such record from the clerk of a court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth shall be a prima facie evidence before any election board of the fact of desertion, and consequent disability and disqualification as an elector. Provided, that if any person shall wilfully use or present any false, fraudulent or forged paper purporting to be a certified copy or extract as aforesaid, he shall

be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as misdemeanors are now by law punishable. And provided, however, that if by the production of a certificate of his honorable discharge it shall appear that such person so offering to vote was in the military service of the United States before and at the time of his being drafted into such service, and thereupon falling to report; or in case of the fact of desertion appearing by certified copy of his company roll, if it shall appear that he was afterward acquitted thereof, and honorably discharged, such proof shall be received as evidence to disprove his said disqualification. And provided, further, that if any person liable to be objected to as disqualified, as aforesaid, shall produce before any board of election officers any false or fraudulent paper, purporting to be a certificate of his honorable discharge from the United States service, he shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as persons are now by law punishable for forgery.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the judges and inspectors of elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth wherever the name of a person offering to take a ballot or ballots shall be found upon a certified copy or extract furnished by said rolls or records by a clerk of a court of quarter sessions, marked as a deserter, or whenever any person shall be objected to as disqualified as aforesaid at any election by any qualified voter, at the request or suggestion of such person offering a ballot, to examine such person on oath or affirmation as to the fact appearing from such certificate or alleged against him by the elector so objecting, and if he deny it as to the reasons therefore; provided, however, that if any of his answers under such examination are false, such persons shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and upon conviction thereof he shall be punished as persons are now punishable by law for perjury.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert, in their proclamations of elections hereafter to be held, the first four sections of this act, with the preamble thereof.

Sec. 9. That in the trial of all cases arising under this act, it shall be the duty of the Court trying the same to inquire into and determine any question of fact as to alleged desertion involved therein upon proofs furnished by exemplifications, or extracts from such rolls and records, duly certified by the proper clerk of a court of quarter sessions, which are hereby made evidence thereof, and also from such proofs by parol as may be given in evidence by either party.

New York City News Ago.

The New York Times publishes a curious contribution to the journeyman printer's recollections of that city half a century ago. "New York," he writes, "was at that time a compact city. Brooklyn was an inconsiderable village; the only mode of crossing was by row-boats. Every city was 'powdered.' There were no omnibuses, lines, or railways. I believe no hacks. We took our time in those days; nobody was in a hurry. The City Hotel was the only first-class house in that line of business. Hotel fare was substantial, but plain. There was a general prejudice against French cooking. Port and brown sherry (pale sherry rarely seen) were good, and Madeira delicious. Champagne was just coming in, and comparatively little known; it was warmed before drinking! The customs and habits of New York were much more simple than they are now; there was infinitely less wealth, less luxury, less cultivation, and less refinement. There were comparatively few temptations. There were no 'hells,' no gin places, no saloons, no clubs. Men lived at home. The Park Theater and Scudder's Museum were the only places of amusement. In the Park Theater the staple of the audience was furnished after tea by the same families; in the same boxes the same faces would be ever present. Conto's Garden had just been opened. A public garden with light seats, lemonade, and ice cream was new. Even 'porter houses' as now constituted, were almost unknown.

"It was at a porter house at the corner of Fulton street, that the first introduction of newspapers for general reading took place. New York was a more economically governed city than it is now; there was a much higher sense of official responsibility, and municipal honors were conferred on men of high standing and character. The standard had been lowered by universal suffrage. As my interest in the 'craft' to know something of the condition of the press half a century ago. My first employment here as a journeyman commenced in May, 1815, with Van Winkle, Willey, who printed Cobbett's Weekly Register. I contrived to take up sheets to that great English Radical, and got up a somewhat familiar acquaintance with the gray-haired and gray-dressed man, who came from him much about the leading statesmen of England. I was afterward with Jonathan Seymour, and was employed on the then great enterprise of publishing Scott's Family Bible, on that work I had James Harper, now the senior of the great publishing house, as my partner.

"Nothing was known in those days of ten or eight hours systems; we worked twelve hours a day. An incident will show the capacity of leading his uses at that time. William Mercier, for whom I worked in 1817, had an order to reprint with all haste Lalla Rookh, of which a single copy had been received in advance by a ship from London. All was active. The 'cases' were manned night and day; presses running constantly; binders were reinforced; and for once, strange methods as he was, Mr. Mercier ignored the Sabbath. And on the tenth day Lalla Rookh in boards made its appearance. This was regarded as an achievement. The Harpers would do it now in twenty-four hours. Wonderful changes have been wrought in daily journals. There were then two morning papers, the Gazette and the Mercantile. The Gazette rarely contained more than a column and a half of reading matter, and the Mercantile was not much better; both were stupid and barren of all interest except for their ship news and advertisements. The Columbian was semi-weekly. The Mercantile had the largest circulation, which I think was less than twenty-five hundred. There was not in the whole city as much press-power and capacity as is now operating subterraneously beneath the sidewalk in front of the Times office, while thousands pass over it unconscious of its whereabouts. Of all who were connected with the daily press of that time, I believe the only survivor is Mr. Francis Hall, of the Commercial, with half a dozen of the then journeyman. For myself, I always had good situations, was habitually industrious, drank no beer, and earned from ten to twelve dollars a week, most of which, after paying board, went for tickets at the Park Theater. Mechanics, clerks, &c., paid three dollars a week for board."

John Randolph's Death-Bed.

BY DILLWYN PARRISH.

In No. 1088 of the Living Age, there is copied from Fraser's Magazine an article entitled "Virginia First and Last," in which the writer, in a sketch of John Randolph, makes this statement:

"Many assertions have been circulated against Randolph's personal character, which are utterly unfounded. They are traceable in part to the hate so excited by his relentless attacks, but still more to his contempt for the ignorant and fanatical sects by which he was surrounded. He has for many years served the Methodists and Baptists of Virginia as Voltaire has elsewhere, to point their exhortations, the allegation being, that on his death-bed, when he could speak no longer, he wrote the word, *Remorse*. It has since been proved that he simply wrote the name of a neighbor—R. E. Morse—whom he desired to see! Mr. Randolph was kind to his slaves while he lived, and liberated them at his death."

This statement has been published before, and as it contradicts a fact in the history of that eminent man, I herewith forward that part of the deposition of my father, Dr. Joseph Parrish, which bears upon the question. The deposition was made to the commission appointed by the court to take the testimony as to the validity of Randolph's will, and was extensively published in the years 1833 and 1834.

After a long and interesting conversation with his physician, he said, "I confirm every disposition in my will, especially that respecting my slaves whom I have manumitted, and for whom I have made provision." Being told in answer to his inquiry, that his end was not far distant, he appeared to make some preparation therefor, which consisted chiefly in arranging his clothes, adjusting his position, &c., after which, "for a short time," says the deposition, "he lay perfectly quiet, his eyes were closed, and I concluded he was asleep to rest. He suddenly rose from this state with the words, *Remorse*, repeated. It was twice repeated, the last time at the top of his voice, evidently with great agitation, he cried out, 'Let me see the word.' No reply followed, having learned enough of the character of my patient to ascertain that when I did not know exactly what to say, it was best to say nothing. He then exclaimed, 'Get a dictionary; let me see the word.' I cast my eyes around, and told him I believed there was none in the room. 'Write it down, then; let me see the word.'"

"I picked up one of his cards from the table—'Randolph of Roanoke'—and inquired whether I should write on that. 'Yes; nothing more (I repeat). Then with my pencil I wrote, *Remorse*. He took the card in his hands in a hurried manner, and fastened his eyes on it with great interest. 'Write it on the back,' he exclaimed. I did so, and handed it to him again. He was excessively agitated at this period, and repeated, 'Remorse! You have no idea on what it is whatever; it has contributed to bring me to my present situation; but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope I have obtained pardon.' He then said, 'Now, let John (his body servant) take your pencil and draw a line under the word; which was accordingly done. I inquired what was to be done with the card. 'Put it in your pocket, and take care of it; and when I am dead, look at it.'"

Thirty-two years have passed since the death of Randolph, and as he occupied a prominent place in American history, it is important that the facts attending his death should not be misrepresented. The circumstances attending that event made a deep impression, not only where his death occurred, but in the Southern States of the Union.

The State of the South.

The conspirators who have been trying to force the revolted States back into the Union, upon the plea that they are now loyal and trusty are appalled at the testimony produced before the Reconstruction Committee, which has partially been laid before the public. From this testimony, which comes from witnesses whose veracity cannot be questioned, it is clear that there is no such thing as true loyalty in the South—that its people submit to what they cannot help, but are still as hostile to the Government as ever. The substance of the testimony is thus tersely stated by the Washington Chronicle:

I. That there is throughout the South a general hostility toward the Government of the United States, and a manifest indisposition upon the part of the people, especially the pardoned leaders and politicians, to accept the results of the rebellion.

II. That there is a disposition to prescribe Unionists, whether found in the South, or coming from the North, or in other words to make loyalty odious and treason respectable, and that there is an unconcealed hatred toward the freedman, and a general desire to oppress them.

III. That so far as all the elements of good citizenship are concerned, the negroes are better prepared for enfranchisement than the poor whites. They are more loyal, more industrious, more anxious to obtain an education, and better able to take care of themselves and those dependent upon them.

IV. That there is a widespread desire upon the part of the more wealthy and influential of the late traitors to assume the rebel debt, and to demand compensation for their liberated slaves.

V. That the genuine loyalists of the South are for obvious reasons against the admission of the late rebels to power, either in the State or National Government.

VI. That the magnanimous policy of the Government has not been recognized, and that the pardoning of the leading rebels has had an injurious effect upon the work of restoration, and has tended to discourage loyalty.

The *Pithole Record* says that a Mr. Gould of Titusville, requested Mr. Burtis to look after his well on Pithole Run, near Dawson Centre, and see if "all was well," and when Mr. B. went up to reconnoitre the premises, he and behold, some vagabond of the baser sort had actually stolen the engine, tools, tubing, engine-house, derrick, sumpson post, and the entire thing, leaving nothing but the hole, and it is feared the scamp will come back and dig up the hole and sell it for pump logs.

DISLOYAL AS EVER—One of the speakers of the Indiana Democratic State Convention said:

"Why are we permitted to assemble in peace to-night? Is it because we are any more loyal than we were three years ago? No! We are not any more loyal!"

Truer words were never spoken, and they apply as well to the copperheads of Pennsylvania and all the other States, as to those of Indiana.

ACCORDING to M. Babinet, a French savant, the coming summer will be very hot. All the springs, he states, will be dried up, for when there is no snow there are no fountains. It is the snow alone which moistens the earth internally. Rain water does not penetrate sufficiently, being carried off rapidly by evaporation, except in wooden districts.

RESERVED FOR JUSTICE.—It was stated some time ago that the President had prepared a list of five hundred rebels who had been most conspicuous for their treason, for trial as it would be safe to begin proceedings. This is repeated, and there is reason for the belief that the statement is on good authority.

An editor "down East" wants to know why editors are not blessed with donation vigils, as clergymen are, since it is well known that they are proverbial for their kindness of heart, works of benevolence and excessively tender disposition, to anybody and everybody who has an awfully bad axe to grind.

The mileage of Mr. Goodwin, the delegate from Arizona, reaches the respectable sum of \$7,000. Mr. Goodwin is the prince of good fellows, but it would have been much cheaper to send him on as freight.

LOVE is a never critic. Hate can pardon more than love. They who aspire to love worthy, subject themselves to an ordeal more severe than any other.

DIFFERENT sounds travel with different degrees of velocity. A call to dinner will run over a ten acre lot in a minute and a half, while a summons to work will take from five to ten minutes.

THE vegetable gardens near Norfolk, Va., promise large crops, especially of early potatoes and tomatoes.

TOADS are the very best protection of cabbage against lice.

Saving Manure.

Every man of common sense must admit that the rules to be adopted for a rational system of saving manure, must be based on the knowledge of changes that occur in the course of its putrefaction, and it is in accordance with our present knowledge of this process that we lay down the following rules in relation to it.

First. The ground selected for the deposition of stable manure should be even, in order to permit the equal distribution of the manure on it, and thus secure to the heap uniformity in thickness. Only in this case the process of putrefaction will proceed regularly in every part of the heap, and its body will prove to be of a homogeneous character.

Second. The manure should be protected against the direct rays of the sun, in order to prevent the too rapid advance of the putrefactive process, and a consequent generation of heat which will incur a considerable loss of ammonia. Practical experiments made with equal weights of stable manure exposed to the sun, and with that under cover, show the effect of the latter to be, within a certain time, about twenty-five per cent. greater than the former.

Third. The manure heap should be kept moderately moist; if it be too dry, the degree of heat then produced will volatilize ammonia; if too wet, an acid humus will be formed, which, being soluble in water, acts very injuriously on vegetation. In order to attain this end the ground should be slightly inclined, and all the fluid that runs from the heap be collected in a pit, from which it may from time to time be scattered over the heap.

Dr. James Higgins.

Points of a Breeding Sow.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer gives the following as his views on this subject:

"In the first place she should be square-built, have a short nose and short ears; short legs and back, with the latter hollow or bent. Shoulders should be heavy and deep. Never let her raise pigs until she is a year old, and never put one litter the first year. Then if she proves a good milker let her raise two litters per year. I speak as an essential in a breeding sow as in a good mare. Such an animal will raise better pigs and, of course, her progeny will be better hogs for market."

"I find that basty padding and corn for the supper and breakfast, and milk for dinner, constitute a very good diet for the breeding sow. A great many farmers have fallen into an error in not allowing plenty of straw for a bed. Many build a warm pen in order to avoid giving her much straw. Let her run to the straw stack and she will 'build' a nest to suit herself. If this is not convenient, she should have plenty of straw in the pen. Attend to these matters, and I will warrant no trouble in raising pigs in the coldest set of weather."

About Washing Orchards.

This is often done in the spring of the year, and it is a very bad practice. Hatif done in the fall or winter it is a very good one. The best wash is a weak solution of soda. The best time to wash is in the spring, when the trees are strong and young. If the trees are old, and the bark clings to them, it is better to scrape them thoroughly with a sharp hoe before applying the soap suds. Then make the suds strong, and wash thoroughly the body and large limbs of the tree. It makes a marvellous difference in the thrift of the tree, and in its productiveness. We know old orchards that produced large crops.

It is not too late to whitewash trees. It may be done any time before the sap starts in spring. A warm, thawing day should be chosen. Regarding this condition, the sooner it is applied the better. It kills insects, and the action of the frost upon it, together with the spring scraping and washing recommended above, leaves the bark clean and healthy, ready to eliminate the greatest amount of sap, produce the greatest growth of wood, and perfect the finest fruit. We have tried it, and know whereof we speak.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Mixing Potatoes.

We met with a farmer last week, whom we know to be very successful in his agricultural operation, but who has some notions of his own about farming. Among other things, he said that he always gets a better crop of potatoes when he mixes together several kinds. He says that if you take the several kinds and plant them separately on the same piece of land, and then plant another similar piece with them mixed, that the latter will be a larger crop than the former. The idea was new to us. We thought it at first only a whim, but as he always has good crops, we did not like to let him off without an investigation. What think you, brother farmers?—*Maine Farmer*.

Miscellaneous.

Josh Billings on the Cat.

I have attended cats closely for years and have found them a kind of wild state. They hunt and go after a wild state, nor 'artine of any kind, that will stretch their best friends, and won't scratch unless they are hungry. It has bin said that that are good to make up into sassafras; but this is a great mistake. I have bin told by a sage maker that the don't compare with dogs. There is one thing sartin, they are very anxious to live. You may turn one inside out and hang him up by the tale and as soon as you are out of state he will manage to turn a back somersault, and come around awfully in a few days. It is very hard work to lose a cat. If one gets carried off by a dog, he mistake a great ways into the country, but soon appear, to make the family happy with their presence. They are a very fond of cats, for the reason, I suppose, that cats never forget if one thing about cats I don't know if you stop on their tails by accident the leg, and make it, and make a great fuss about it.

There is another thing about them, which makes them a good investment for poor folks. A pair or cats will keep each year, without any outlay, something like eight hundred per cent. It is a very singular fact that cats are like a little pond; I never knew one to get drowned by accident. They never come, but it seems to be in their religion to wet their soles. Cats and dogs have not bin able to agree on the main question; the both seem to want the affirmative side to own one. I want if I could, have my own one, but I can't be more cats born, unless the breed know a certificate of good moral character. There is one thing about cats, which seems to me to be a great deal of business, and that is making such a noise under a feller's window at night, and then call it music. If I had to have my choice between a cat and a dog, I would take the cat, because I could get rid of the snail if I wanted. There ain't no snail in the world, just as likely as not the will come to and take up a hole of good wages with them. These are my views about cats, rather hastily however, and it is hard to enuff agin them, it is only because I lack the information.

Two Hundred Thousand Hymn-Books.

In the course of a speech delivered at the Burns Club annual dinner at Edinburgh recently, Professor Masson, who proposed the toast, "The Poets of Scotland," said he had made a calculation that probably in the British islands at the present moment there are two hundred thousand people writing verses. [Laughter.] "I stick to two hundred thousand exactly. I cannot give you the data on which I make my calculations, but they satisfied myself at the moment when I made them. And they are not only making verses, but they are making a reputation had, they been written in the last century. The quantity of verses which is being produced, in English and Irish, in France, in Scotch manners, and in all sorts of places, is utterly enormous. I do not think that it is any objection to literature that it is becoming voluminous, and that its practitioners are becoming numerous. Perhaps in some future time the distinction of a man will be—and he will be pointed out on the streets as a distinguished man—that he has not written a book. [Laughter.]"

A New Horse Shoe.

A Paris blacksmith has invented a new system of shoeing horses. Instead of the shoe being placed on the hoof and burning its own resting place, the outside of the hoof is cut away around the foot to the depth of half an inch; this leaves a ledge, into which the shoe fits, and is then flush with the frog, which touches the ground, instead of being raised, as of old, by the shoe. The advantages of this are that the foot is little pained, and that instead of a heavy shoe the animal is shod in what are little more than racing plates. The advantages claimed by the inventor are, that the horse never slips, that the shoes allow the foot to expand naturally, and that it lasts as long and is as cheap as the old plan.

A Sheepish Compliment.

Lord Cockburn was sitting on the hill-side with a shepherd, and observing the sheep reposing in the coldest situation remarked to him, "John, if I were a sheep, I would lie on the other side of the hill." The shepherd answered, "Ah, my lord, if ye had been a sheep ye'd hae had mair sense!"

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The United States Supreme Court has lately delivered two very important decisions.

The first is that a license from the United States to sell liquor, for instance, does not legalize a traffic rendered illegal by a State law. If Massachusetts prohibits the sale of liquor, a license from the United States does not set aside or in any way invalidate the law of that State.

The second is that the several States have power to tax all shares of bank stock, in National as well as State banks. The fact that National banks are based upon United States bonds does not interfere with the right of the State to tax the property held by any of its citizens in such banks.

My notion of a wife at forty.

Jerrold says, that a man should be able to change her, like a bank note, for two twenties.

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