The Argus
Will be Published Every Wednesday,
IN THE OLD ARGUS BUILDING,
THIRD ST., BEAVER, PA.,
At $2.00 per annum in Advance.

☞ Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.
J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to TWELVE lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year

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

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after July 29, 1866, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5.35 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210PM	645AM	205AM	1100PM
Rochester	320 "	820 "	815 "	1210AM
N. Brighton	339 "	830 "	822 "	..... "
Enon	413 "	923 "	860 "	1257 "
Columbiana	452 "	1008 "	427 "	..... "
Salem	519 "	1045 "	460 "	152 "
Alliance	615 "	1150 "	538 "	230 "
Canton	705 "	1242PM	614 "	316 "
Massillon	726 "	102 "	631 "	333 "
Orrville	805 "	145 "	700 "	410 "
Wooster	835 "	222 "	723 "	448 "
Loudonville	932 "	328 "	802 "	547 "
Mansfield	1025 "	425 "	842 "	645 "
Crestline Ar	1100 "	500 "	910 "	720 "
Crestline De	1155 "	620 "	940 "	735 "
Bucyrus	1125AM	650 "	1008 "	800 "
C. Sandusky	107 "	730 "	1048 "	834 "
Forest	140 "	801 "	1119 "	901 "
Lima	300 "	920 "	1234PM	1005 "
Delphos	336 "	956 "	112 "	1036 "
Van Wert	405 "	1023 "	144 "	1103 "
Fort Wayne	545 "	1150 "	330 "	1235PM
Columbia	628 "	1235AM	415 "	114 "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	720 "	130 "	507 "	159 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	819 "	235 "	609 "	254 "
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaiso	958 "	415 "	753 "	425 "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
M'CRR Cross	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Rd. R. Junc	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Chicago	1130 "	600 "	930 "	600 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's	Exp's.	Exp's	Exp's.
Chicago	440AM	720AM	535PM	1020PM
R. I. & P. Junc	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ill C. R. R Cross	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaiso	638 "	905 "	713 "	1245AM
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	838 "	1083 "	886 "	285 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	947 "	1328 "	928 "	345 "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Columbia	1043 "	1217PM	1008 "	446 "
Fort Wayne	1150 "	120 "	1055 "	615 "
Van Wert	107PM	226 "	1166 "	737 "
Delphos	142 "	255 "	1226AM	814 "
Lima	224 "	325 "	1252 "	848 "
Forest	348 "	433 "	153 "	1016 "
C Sandusky	421 "	459 "	215 "	1048 "
Bucyrus	512 "	538 "	249 "	1155 "
Crestline Ar	545 "	605 "	310 "	1230PM
Crestline De	600AM	630 "	320 "	130 "
Mansfield	635 "	701 "	347 "	200 "
Loudonville	732 "	745 "	425 "	245 "
Wooster	830 "	835 "	508 "	335 "
Orrville	900 "	903 "	531 "	400 "
Massillon	940 "	937 "	558 "	435 "
Canton	1002 "	957 "	615 "	454 "
Alliance	1115 "	1050 "	715 "	555 "
Salem	1200 "	1125 "	747 "	627 "
Columbiana	1231PM	1147 "	810 "	652 "
Enon	122 "	1222AM	845 "	728 "
N. Brighton	217 "	..... "	922 "	808 "
Rochester	235 "	110 "	935 "	820 "
Pittsburgh	350 "	220 "	1040 "	930 "

Erie and Pittsburg Express Train leaves New Castle at 4:05 p.m., arrives in Pittsburg at 6:35 p.m. Returning leaves Pittsburg at 6:50 a.m., arrives in New Castle at 8:5 a.m.

New Castle and Pittsburg Accommodation Train leaves New Castle at 7:00 a.m., arrives in Allegheny at 9:45 a.m. Returning leaves Allegheny at 2:25 p.m., arrives in New Castle at 6:15 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after July 30, 1866, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	810AM	240PM	340 PM	.....
Euclid street	821 "	251 "	353 "	.....
Hudson	925 "	345 "	500 "	.....
Akron	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Orrville	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Millersburg	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Navarre	1000 "	415 "	536 "	.....
Alliance	1055 "	500 "	630 "	.....
Bayard	1127 "	535 "	..... "	.....
Wellsville	105 PM	655 "	..... "	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Exp's.
Wellsville	845AM	415PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1017 "	535 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1115 "	602 "	630AM	.....
Navarre	1106 "	646 "	728 "	.....
Millersburg	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Orrville	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Akron	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Hudson	1243PM	721 "	812 "	.....
Euclid street	147 "	819 "	921 "	.....
Cleveland	200 "	830 "	935 "	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Wellsville	1040AM	610AM	405PM	.....
Bridgeport	1050 "	625 "	415 "	.....
Orange	1139 "	721 "	510 "	.....
Canalville	1158 "	743 "	528 "	.....
Dresville	125 PM	845 "	710 "	610AM
Cadiz Ferry	147 "	907 "	732 "	645 "
Dover	217 "	..... "	..... "	733 "
Winchester	225 "	950 "	805 "	745 "
Pittsburgh	340 "	1105 "	915 "	900 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	155PM	435PM	610AM	350PM
Rochester	300 "	545 "	725 "	445 "
Beaver	..... "	..... "	733 "	455 "
Cadiz Ferry	336 "	628 "	805 "	544 "
Wellsville	420 "	715 "	840 "	630 "
Smithfield	528 "	813 "	950 "	.....
Orange	543 "	830 "	1010 "	.....
Bridgeport	637 "	917 "	1105 "	.....
Wheeling	650 "	930 "	1125 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
Philadelphia 6.50 a m	Bayard, 9.55 p m.
Bayard, 11.45 a m,	N. Philadel. 2.35 P. M

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

In the matter of the Lunacy of John Neely. Notice is hereby given that the Account of James Neely, Committee of aforesaid John Neely, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be confirmed on Saturday of the next term, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

M. WEYAND, Pro.

POETICAL.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

We give our readers this week, WHITTIER'S beautiful poem, "BARBARA FRIETCHIE," together with a little preface from Harper's *Weekly*. Originally published in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

When "STONEWALL" JACKSON invaded Maryland in 1862 there was found in Frederick, through which his troops marched, one fearless Unionist, an aged lady, whose name was BARBARA FRIETCHIE. Faithful among the faithless, she held out the "Stars and Stripes" from her window in the very faces of the rebel raiders. The story is well told in WHITTIER'S beautiful poem, which we have taken the liberty of copying below.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,

The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland,

Round about them orchards sweep,
Apple and peach tree fruited deep,

Fair as a garden of the Lord
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde,

On that pleasant morn of the early fall
When Lee marched over the mountain-wall—

Over the mountain winding down,
Horse and foot, into Frederick town.

Forty flags with their silver stars,
Forty flags with their crimson bars,

Flapped in the morning wind: the sun
Of noon looked down, and saw not one.

Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then
Bowed with her fourscore years and ten;

Bravest of all in Frederick town,
She took up the flag the men hauled down;

In her attic-window the staff she set,
To show that one heart was loyal yet.

Up the street came the rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.

Under his slouched hat left and right
He glanced; the old flag met his sight.

"Halt!"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast,
"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle-blast.

It shivered the window, pane and sash;
It rent the banner with seam and gash.

Quick, as it fell, from the broken staff
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf;

She leaned far out on the window-sill,
And shook it forth with a royal will.

"Shoot if you must, this old grey head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.

A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came;

The nobler nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word:

"Who touches a hair of yon grey head
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.

All day long through Frederick street
Sounded the tread of marching feet:

All day long that free flag tost
Over the heads of the rebel host.

Ever its torn folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well;

And through the hill-gaps sunset light
Shone over it with a warm good-night.

Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er,
And the Rebel rides on his raids no more.

Honor to her! and let a tear
Fall, for her sake, on Stonewall's bier.

Over Barbara Frietchie's grave,
Flag of Freedom and Union, wave!

Peace and order and beauty draw
Round thy symbol of light and law;

And ever the stars above look down
On thy stars below in Frederick town!

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Nasby at Last Gets his Post-Office.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (which is in the State uv Kentucky,) August 12, 1866.

At last I hev it! Finally it come! After five weary trips to Washington, after much weary waitin and much travail I hev got it. I am now Postmaster at Confedrit X Roads, and am dooly installed in my new position. Ef I ever hed any doubts ez to A. Johnson bein a better man than Paul the Apostle, a look at my commission removes it. Ef I ketch myself a feelin that he deserted me onnecessarily five years ago, another look and my resentment softens into pity. Ef I doubt his Democrisy I look at that blessed commission and am reassured for a President who cood turn out a wounded Federal soldier and appoint sich a man ez me must be above suspicion.

* * * * * * * *

The next mornin I took possesshun uv the offis.

"Am I awake or am I dreamin," thought I. No! no! it is no dream. Here is the stamps, here is the blanks, and hyre is the commisshun! It is troo! it is troo!

I heerd a child across the way singin

"I'd like to be an angel,
And with the angels stand."

I wouldn't, thought I. I wouldn't trade places with an angel even up.—A offis with but little to do, with our groceryes within a stone's throw is ez much happiness ez my dilers will stand without bustin. A angel! sooth!

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

MEDICAL.

To the Public.

I had intended to let the report (as reported in the papers) of this county of July 18th and 20th, under the head of "Medical," of my expulsion from the communion and membership of the Medical Society of this county, pass unnoticed; but time and observation has convinced me that justice to myself and the Public, from whom I am still endeavoring to make a living, demands at my hands a few cursory remarks relative to it. And in making them, I wish to have it clearly understood that I do not take exceptions to the act of expulsion, or to a report of it; nor have I any malign feelings towards the Society, or any of its members, on account of either; for, as I hold, they did just what the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association (whose servants they are) compelled them to do in the premises.—Notwithstanding, I do, and shall, take exceptions to the report *as reported*. It is both too definite and too indefinite. It is too definite, because it refers, with marked preciseness, to a section and paragraph in said section of by-laws. It is too indefinite, inasmuch as it fails to show the offense or offending that said section or paragraph has reference to, as reported.—It is an act of flagrant injustice upon me, and an imposition upon the public, for whose information, undoubtedly, the report is made. It is so, inasmuch as the constitution and by-laws of the Society, to which the report has reference, is the peculiar and exclusive property of the membership of the Society. *They are theirs* in such an especial sense as to preclude the possibility of the public, in general, of having any idea of what constitutes either the organic or penal laws of the Society. The Statute, a book which contains the section and paragraph referred to, is like the constitution and by laws of some benevolent associations in our country, or the Bible of a certain Church—the peculiar property of the Priesthood, or of the membership. Therefore, instead of enlightening the mind of the public, relative to the character of the offense, the report, as reported, only excites their curiosity and inquiry; and from any knowledge that they can have of the language of the section or paragraph referred to in the report, they are left to conjecture any imaginable offense. They might suppose that I had become an inebriate, or drunkard, and that the Society, with its watchful care, considered the suffering public as unsafe under my professional attendance. I am willing to admit that the observation of the public may have been such as to leave them to infer that the Society did not look upon drunkenness as a disqualifying offense; and, if so, then they might infer that I had become a lecher or vagabond, or addicted to any immoral and unlawful habit. In a word, the report leaves the public in very much the same blissful state of ignorance that His Highness, the Emperor Constantine, was in with reference to the doings of his guards, when Sebastes of Mytilene learned from Harpax, the chief of the guards, their purpose toward the Emperor. "But still, but still," said Sebastes, "wise the Emperor to discover"——"Ass," replied Harpax, "he cannot discover if he had all the eyes of Argus's tail. Here are twelve of us sworn, according to the rules of our Watch, to abide in the *same story*."—By the way, since having made this reference to the public, I see that it applies with equal aptness to the Society, with this exception: that they stand in the place of the guards in the drama, as reported by Harpax.—But, finally, with reference to this part of the report, I would say that in fact there is but one document of all the acts of the Organic body, that comes before the public with any degree of prominence; and that is the proboscis (or bill) of the body, which sticks out quite conspicuous in that direction—as indeed it should, as it is almost the only band that binds them together as a brotherhood.

The report is exceptionable in its language—"And the charges still remaining unanswered, and failing to give satisfaction at the proper time." It is so in this respect, inasmuch as it covers up the *Epitrope* of the Society in this matter, and substitutes a new charge of delinquency against me, as I shall endeavor to show, by presenting the public with a full copy of the findings of a Committee, appointed by the President of the Society, to act as a Grand Jury in the premises. The copy is as follows:

JANUARY 20th, 1866.

We, the undersigned a committee appointed by the President of the Beaver County Medical Society, at its last regular meeting on the 11th day of January, 1866, to investigate and report on a paper purporting to be an advertisement of medical remedies, manufactured and sold by Dr. John S. Winans & Co., contrary to the Code of Ethics adopted by said Society, do hereby report that, from the evidence before us, we find him guilty, in our opinion, of the following charges:—

CHARGE 1ST.—Conduct unbecoming a regular member of the profession.

Specification 1st.—In that he publicly claims and professes to practice a system of medicine not recognized by the profession.

CHARGE 2ND.—Violation of the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association

Specification 1st.—In that he resorts to public advertisements, private cards and handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases, and promising radical cures.

Specification 2nd.—In that he is concerned in the manufacture and sale of secret nostrums.

The committee would also respectfully submit to the Society the accompanying letter from Dr. John S. Winans, directed to the chairman of the committee, and the advertisements of the remedies, as collateral evidence of the charges preferred. All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed,] D. STANTON,
J. E. JACKSON,
B. FRIGHT.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the original report of the committee.

[Signed,] ISAAC WINANS, *Sec'y.*

FEBRUARY 13th, 1866.

DR. JOHN S. WINANS: You are hereby cited to appear before the Society at its next regular meeting, to be held at Rochester, on the 12th day of April next, to answer the foregoing charges.

[Signed,] ISAAC WINANS, *Sec'y.*

To show more clearly the fact, as asserted above on this part of the report (namely, epitrope and substitution), I would submit a copy of the paper submitted to the investigation committee, who found me guilty of, and made out the charges as above, omitting simply that part of it that gives a description of the remedies.—I make this omission that my enemies may not have occasion to say that I have made these exceptions to the report for the purpose of advertising.—The paper reads as follows:

DR. J. S. WINANS' CHRONO-THERMAL REMEDIES.

The Chrono-Thermal system of Medicine differs from all other systems in the following particulars:

First. We hold that all diseases are intermittent in their character, having their better and worse days or parts of days, as the case may be, that they all commence with a CHILL OR COLD STAGE, that may amount to a shake in one case, and may vary from that down in the scale of sensation to a mere sensitiveness of cold. This being true, we hold that Ague is the type of all diseases, and if we can cure an ague (which we hold is a curable disease), then we have arrived at a principal basis, which if properly applied, will be more likely to cure a larger amount of all diseases than any other system of practice that has ever been adopted.

Second. We hold that the life of every living thing depends upon the heat life-giving principle of caloric or heat, and that the tendency of all diseases is to reduce this element of life in the system, or to cut off the elements that should feed it, and keep it in proper ratio in the economy of health. As a result of holding the above views, we discard the use of the lancet or blood-letting and blistering, because they abstract a part of the elementary matter that makes up the life of the beings that possess them.

Third. In the use of remedies we discard all that have a tendency to reduce the great life-supporting elements of the system, and use only those that have the properties of supporting and keeping it up.

Fourth. In selecting our remedies we take those that stand highest in the order of the class from which they are taken, and that are perfectly safe in their use.

The following remedies are all prepared on the above principle.

DR. J. S. WINANS' AGUE CURE.

* * * * * * *

Now if you will just look back and read the preamble of the committee that accompanies the charges, you will see at once that on the 11th day of January the President of the Society appointed the committee to investigate and report upon the paper, that the Society had no idea of finding me guilty of any higher offense than of a violation of the Code of Ethics, in getting up a secret nostrum, as is clearly seen in the language of the preamble, and as is clearly evident from the language of the second charge. But that when on the twentieth of the same month, the committee in their deliberations came to examine the paper, they found in the preamble that accompanied the advertisement of the remedies a root of offense, that when associated with the "accompanying letter" referred to, was of sufficient weight in their judgment for them to find a true bill for a much higher offense than that of a simple violation of the code of Ethics of the American Medical Association, under which head the second offence is classed. Ethics is the doctrine of morality or social manners, the science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it (as every one knows). Now the specification under the second charge sets forth very minutely in every way, manner and form in which I have violated (as they claim) this law of morals and manners. But as I see it, the public under the free institutions of this country has never as yet surrendered up their rights to a reserved privilege of Ethics, even in things pertaining to medicine and medical men. And if the Medical Association of the country will concede this privilege to the public, then I am guilty under the second charge, if guilty at all, of an infringement of the rights of the public, *unless* the Ethics of the American Medical Association make every man in his private practice a *Dummy* to stand in his office door or on the corners of the streets for the Hierarchy of the profession (the American Association) to exhibit their hats, caps, cloaks and all the paraphernalia and tricks of their profession.—That we may see the truth of this declaration more clearly, let us read the first specification under the second charge. I will read, and you, the public, pay attention. (*Thus slowly*) *In that he resorts to* p-u-b-l-i-c (yes it is public) a-d-v-e-r-t-i-s-e-m-e-n-t-s (advertisements.) Now you see that if in this sentence I have infringed upon the rights of any one, it is the rights of the public, unless, as I have already remarked, I am as a professional man a Dummy, for the profession to hang their professional tricks on. But that is not all of it. The sentence itself is entirely gratuitous and untrue, as I have never as yet resorted to public advertisements either in favor of myself or a remedy. I have ever been possessed of too much modesty to venture any such thing. So much for second charge, first paragraph.—But let us read again. P-r-i-v-a-t-e c-a-r-d-s (private cards)—no, I have not, or h-a-n-d-b-i-l-l-s (hand bills)—yes, I have. I am guilty, that is so—inviting the attention of individuals afflicted with particular diseases, and promising radical cures—yes it's cures—yes, I am guilty—promising radical cures. Yes, that is the nut without the shuck. To cure or promise a cure what, tell a sick man that you can cure him when you know exactly what is the matter with him, (got an ague); promise to cure him without his having a second chill, and do it every time, and that without giving him the advantage of a single visit. Most surely this is a violation of the rights of the public; but I did it, and am still doing it, and that is not the worst of it, I produce the cure, as I am able to show, (excuse the remarks) and if any member of the Society is now shaking with the disease hard enough to shake the horns off the dilemma it is hanging on, I will cure him in three days with the remedy, or desist from thus further offending.

But the report as reported is exceptionable in as much as it entirely fails either to make reference to a section or paragraph of sections, or Code of Ethics in which I offended, in manner or form, so as to give occasion for the finding of the higher offense as set forth in the bill of indictment in the first charge and as is expressed in the following language: "Conduct unbecoming a regular member of the profession;" and particularized and expressed in the language of the first (and only) specification, under said charge, "In that he publicly claims and professes to practice a system of medicine not recognized by the profession," so that you see when properly analyzed, the first charge is a charge of heresy against me, as is evident from the language quoted, a thing that is really very novel or in these latter days of the well fenced enclosures and well guarded gates of the organic association of the so claimed regular established system of the practice of medicine. Her walls and gates had become so strong, and her internal discipline so rigid, that she had ceased to burden her statute books with penal laws or sections or paragraphs of sections, for the punishment of such offences or offenders. It is not now in the profession as in the days of her internal trials, when heresies were daily originating within her sacred enclosures and threatening her destruction. I refer to the days of Galen, Boerhave, Cullen, Harvey, Hare, Jenner, and a host of others who were innovators in their days; then she had both statutes, sections and paragraphs of sections to punish such offenders; then her laws were laws to govern her members; now they are guards to bar her gates against the admission of all heresies and heretics, as is evident from the language of the section and paragraph referred to in the report as published of my expulsion, which is as follows: Section 2d. No physician shall be eligible to be elected a member of this Society who shall procure a patent for a remedy, or an instrument of surgery, or who sells or deals in patent medicines or nostrums; (first paragraph), or who prescribes a remedy without knowing its composition, or who shall hereafter give a certificate in favor of a patent remedy or instrument." The charges still remaining unanswered." Yes, unanswered. And why? Because the Society had no law or Ethics by which they could try me on the first charge, and I was determined to be tried on the charges and specifications as I stood indicted by the Society.

J. S. WINANS.

IT is proposed in a letter to the New York *Herald* from Richmond that Gen Lee should attend the meeting of Soldiers and Sailors in the interest of the Johnson Democracy.—The writer asserts that if General Grant and General Lee were to attend the meeting together the effect would be electrical. No doubt of it. Those two Generals once met together, and we distinctly remember the effect *was* electrical. When the Copperheads and Rebels procure the presence of General Grant at any meeting inconsistent with the objects of that, he may with safety be expected to commit suicide or do any other atrocious thing the very next moment.—*Pitts. Com.*

U. S. MARSHAL ROBT. B. MURRAY, of New York city, has been presented with a $5,000 diamond ring by the Spanish Government, in acknowledgment for his services in the apprehension and return to Cuba of Arguelles, the officer who abused his trust in regard to liberated slaves and escaped to this country.

GEN. CUSTER testified last March, that "there is no disguising the fact that loyalty at the South *has become a by-word and a reproach to those who have the courage to profess it!*" He now joins the foes of Southern loyalty and gets a commission as his price.

Oil City Correspondence.

Dear Captain:—Riding on the cars the other day between Shaffer and Titusville, I was forcibly reminded of those "high old times" in oildom when fortunes were made (and lost) in a day. The fortunate owner of 300 acres of the land lying on either side of Oil creek, next above the Roster Farm, (which is of itself a part of the famous "Pioneer run" territory,) was on the train feeling very rich. On the Saturday previous he had been offered *three hundred thousand dollars* for his acres, which he refused, and then *told of it*. A fellow traveler turned to him, exclaiming: "Your an old fool!" at which our would be millionaire replied: "That's as folks think." For property undeveloped, this offer may be said to be something huge. The "big bugs" in the refining business have just gone back on the small-fry of the craft, in a manner which causes some fluttering. It is well known that the packages of refined oil are all gauged by a Government Inspector, he receiving from the refiner, five cents for each barrel inspected. To the large refiners, this amounted to a very respectable sum, and they accordingly petitioned "the Department" for the appointment of a special officer for each refinery. This was acceded to by the Government, and orders were issued to this effect, placing the salary of such official at $1,500 per annum, to be paid by each refinery.—This is quite a saving to an establishment turning out from 200 to 500 barrels daily, but hard on those doing their 25 to 50 barrels; and they are meeting and protesting in due course.

The weather (that never failing topic) still continues cool. We have none of the "corn-nights," but had last week a severe frost. Almost everybody was trying to see who could tell the biggest story as to the size of the snow ball each had made that morning. So accustomed are the dwellers in this country to the extravagant oil yarns, that they carry their "Munchausens" into everything.

We were quite surprised that week to hear that oil had at last been found on "Cherry Tree Run," and in paying quantities. It is true, and the well which has been rated from 250 to 1000 barrels, is honestly doing its 90 barrels. It is located about two miles from the mouth of the Run, and in the line running from the "Noble Well," through "Pioneer," "Benneboff" and "Stevenson Farm." Yesterday the market was quite excited by the report from New York that 54,000 barrels of oil had been consumed by fire in that place. This turned out to be 15,000—about the production of two days, and not worth mentioning.

One of the most destructive of all "pond freshes," a young flood, took place last week. A tremendous thunder storm so raised the creek, that, aided by the breaking away of the dams near Titusville, the violence of water pouring down towards the Allegheny was perfectly awful. The boatmen were entirely unprepared for it, and boats, oil and lumber went down the creek in the greatest confusion. It is supposed that some 6000 barrels of oil floated out into the river. As the Farmer's Railroad approaches completion, and proposes to enter into active competition in freighting oil down the creek, it meets with a new opponent, and one not counted on.—Messrs. Harley, who are now the owners of two or three successful "pipelines," propose to lay down, in the bed of the creek, a line of pipe, extending from Pioneer Run to Oil City. This once done, nothing can compete with them in "carrying" oil. The "Oil Creek R. R." is now moving over 3000 barrels daily up the creek, most of which goes to the New York market.

One of the quiet towns or "burghs," not many miles from the creek, was enlivened the other day by a fight between two "foragers," who came to blows because they could not otherwise settle their respective claims as to which was the *oldest thief*. The spectators were most disinterested, hoping that they might both be —— well whipped. After several blows and two or three roll-overs, one of them, (probably) in order that his adversary should not escape him during the manouvre, thrust his nose into the other's mouth, while he executed a change of base. The other not being well read in tactics, at once "closed" on him. The fight came to an end, and the end came off the nose. It has long been an adage about adding an inch to a man's nose; but that would be no circumstance to taking off an inch. So accustomed are the inhabitants of this section to the daily "Sheriff's Sales," that in one place the lovers of ardent have got up a new "drink" called "Sheriff's Smash." It is made up of such a combination of the different kinds of juice, among which are "Globe Sight," "Tanglefoot," "Forty-rod," and "Red-eye," that it is said, that after taking two drinks, one *doesn't care how soon* the Sheriff sells him out.

People up here havn't got as wide awake as your people on the subject of politics. You are getting in considerable of a sweat. Just to think! If all these politicians had to live and die by what they say in a "canvass," I'd sooner take "odds" on the "reliable gentlemen" of Oil Creek or Pit Hole either. Wouldn't you? Thine,

PAUL FECIT.

Increased Salaries.

The Bucyrus (Ohio) *Journal* says:

Copperhead papers are endeavoring to make capital with their ignorant readers in regard to the late bill increasing the yearly salaries of Congressmen from $3,000 to $5,000. Now while we believe the bill to be a just one, in many respects, yet we cannot but condemn the cowardly mode by which it was passed, viz: by tacking on to a Soldiers' Bounty bill, and are glad to be able to state that our present member, Mr. Buckland, has publicly stated that he was opposed to an increase in any form,—particularly in the manner in which it was passed—that he was unwell, and left Washington before the adjournment of Congress on this account—that a bill to increase salaries was defeated a few days before, and he had no idea that it would again be brought forward,—but he would have stayed at the risk of his health to vote against it, had he had any intimation that it would have been brought up again. We say we are glad to make this record for Mr. Buckland, as it will disarm the Copperheads of this District.

The statement that the bill is an increase of $2,000 over and above the former compensation of Congressmen, is false. The claims are increased to $5,000 it is true, but the mileage is reduced from *forty to twenty* cents per mile, so that the actual increased expense to the Government, is only about $25,000 per year, instead of $2,000 a year apiece, to about three hundred Senators and Representatives, as Copperheads are endeavoring to make their dupes believe. The Sandusky *Register* gives the figure as follows:

The mileage for a single Congress, using the Thirty-eighth as a basis, amounts to $1,887,996.59. The same bill which raises the salaries of Congressmen sixty per cent.—also reduces their mileage fifty per cent.—equal to $943,998. The increase of salaries—counting two hundred and forty members at $4,000 each—(and the proportion will remain the same when a full Congress is assembled) amounts to $976,000 for two years, or one Congress. Thus, offsetting the decrease in mileage against the increase of regular salary, and the future effect of the new law will be to increase the total annual pay of the entire Congress less than twenty-five thousand dollars.—The law in its future effect is really a law to equalize rather than increase the pay of Congressmen.

It takes off from the enormous mileage fees of the Pacific members and adds to the slim salaries of Eastern, Southern and Middle State members.

For this increase Copperhead members are as deep in the mud as the Union members are in the mire.—Here is the classified vote culled out by the same paper:—

	Cop.	Rep.	Total.
Vote for the bill	16	35	51
" against	7	43	50

And the *Register* very pertinently concludes with:—

Thus while a majority of Union members voted against the bill the Copperheads supported the measure by a vote of more than two to one. Copperhead orators may thunder against Congress as they please but their blows must be aimed quite as much against Copperheads as Union members. The bill could not have been passed without Copperhead votes and those votes were given.

A Genuine Johnson Democrat.

The Doylestown *Intelligencer* says: Colonel W. W. H. Davis, by appointment of Senator Wallace, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, presented himself at the Johnson Convention in Philadelphia as a delegate from Bucks county. As there may be some question as to his fitness to represent the Johnson men of the county, we will remove that doubt by citing Colonel Davis' published opinion of Mr. Johnson's conduct on a certain occasion. We quote from the editorial columns of the Doylestown *Democrat* of March 14, 1865:

A DRUNKEN VICE PRESIDENT.—For the first time in our history we have a drunken Vice President. The second office in the gift of the American people is filled by a man who gets besotted on whisky. When Andrew Johnson took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural on the 4th of March he was beastly drunk, and by his conduct disgraced his position, the Senate and the Government. He was so much intoxicated that he could not articulate plainly; he even forgot the name of the Secretary of the Navy.—His speech was rambling, disconnected and vulgar. The Senators hung their heads in shame, while the audience was astonished. Think of such an exhibition as this before the representatives of foreign governments! It is not strange that they looked on with amazement. This is the conduct of a man held up to the people as a *paragon of loyalty, virtue and statesmanship*. The Vice President of the United States a common drunkard! A bad feature in the matter is, that such papers as the *Tribune, Times* and *Press*, try to conceal the truth; they have no words of censure for such disgraceful conduct. Other Republican papers have the courage to condemn it in proper terms, and we publish extracts from them below. If a *Democratic* Vice President had thus disgraced himself and the country, the whole Abolition press would have resounded with it. It sometimes makes a difference whose ox is gored.