The Argus
Will be Published Every Wednesday,
IN THE OLD ARGUS BUILDING,
THIRD ST., BEAVER,
At $2 00 per annum in Advance.
Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.
J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 49--No. 12. Beaver, Wednesday, March 20, 1867. Established 1818.

Fallston Foundry.
ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP.
In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my shops of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

Plows and Plow Castings.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been the plow of our county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever" right and left—"Mountain King"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

Cooking, Franklin and Heating Stoves

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake Oven and Franklin Stove combined. This stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, we now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium. Parlor stoves, large and small heating stoves, Franklin stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tin ware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.
mar13'67.—1y. JOHN THORNLEY.

R. A. Watson.....Harry Brown.

NEW STORE, NEW FIRM
&
New Groceries.

WILSON & BROWN

RESPECTFULLY announce to their numerous friends and the public generally, that they intend opening a New Grocery Store on
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER,
adjoining the Dry Good Store of A. C. Hurst, on the 6th day of March.
It is their intention of having on hand, at all times, a full assortment of the
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES!
and they beg leave to state that they are determined to compete with all other dealers in the town or neighborhood, as their Stock of Goods are all new, and bought at the late great reduction, and selected with the greatest care by Mr. Harvey Brown, whose knowledge of the business cannot be questioned, having been with Mr. Arthur Harvey for many years.
They call particular attention to their Stock of Teas & Coffee, as they flatter themselves they have something extra to offer as to price and quality.
The best brands of Family Flour always on hand. Produce taken at all times at full market prices. *All goods delivered.*
WILSON & BROWN.
Bridgewater, Feb. 27, '67—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale at a reasonable price his present residence situate on First or River street, in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. The lot is 60 by 200 feet; the house was built about two years since, is a frame, 40 by 32 feet, having 4 good rooms and hall on first floor, 5 rooms and hall on second floor, good cellar underneath. The house is a good one, and well finished; a good cistern and out-buildings. The lot is well planted in apple, peach and pear trees, strawberries and small fruit. The whole is in excellent order. This property is very desirably located on the bank of the Ohio, within three minutes walk of the Railroad station. For further information inquire of the undersigned, or of Hice & Rutan, Beaver, Pa.
mar6'67—4t ERVIN CRAIL.

SPRING FASHIONS
1867,
Bridge St., Bridgewater.

NEW assortment of Millinery will be opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Gealy, on THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.
mar13'67.—1y. MRS. S. A. REES.

VALUABLE HOUSE
For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his house and lot situated in the town of Beaver, Pa. The house, a large brick, is located on lot No. 89, on the corner of Buffalo and Main streets, and contains 7 rooms and a store room, all in good repair and nearly new. Out-buildings and fruit on the lot. Inquire of the subscriber.
feb27'67—3t. S. A. & J. H. PURVIS.

For Sale.

THE undersigned, offers for sale a valuable lot of ground on the river bank, just above the Lower Station, on the C. & P. Railroad. The lot contains something over an acre, and is enclosed by a board fence.
feb13'67—3w OLIVER PURVIS.

RAILROADS.

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

On and after Dec. 23, 1866, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 3,35 P. M. leaves daily.)

GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	245PM	700AM	220AM	130PM
Rochester	417 "	853 "	347 "	510 "
Salem	620 "	1047 "	552 "	512 "
Alliance	715 "	1150 "	655 "	615 "
Canton	805 "	1250PM	747 "	708 "
Massillon	826 "	115 "	808 "	723 "
Orrville	906 "	200 "	850 "	800 "
Wooster	938 "	235 "	925 "	835 "
Mansfield	1137 "	446 "	1112 "	1025 "
Crestline Ar	1215AM	530 "	1145 "	1100 "
Crestline De	1240 "	620 "	1220PM	700AM
Bucyrus	110 "	650 "	1248 "	733 "
U. Sandusky	151 "	730 "	125 "	823 "
Forest	223 "	801 "	154 "	857 "
Lima	355 "	918 "	305 "	1022 "
Van Wert	505 "	1021 "	405 "	1137 "
Fort Wayne	650 "	1150 "	540 "	120PM
Columbia	734 "	1235AM	628 "	208 "
Warsaw	825 "	130 "	711 "	301 "
Plymouth	925 "	235 "	807 "	405 "
Valparaiso	1059 "	415 "	935 "	548 "
Chicago	1250PM	620 "	1120 "	800 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Chicago	335PM	440AM	1020PM	720AM
Valparaiso	521 "	633 "	1254AM	905 "
Plymouth	740 "	824 "	257 "	1085 "
Warsaw	817 "	940 "	320 "	1123 "
Columbia	904 "	1040 "	527 "	1219PM
Fort Wayne	1005 "	1145 "	700 "	125 "
Van Wert	1118 "	119PM	824 "	232 "
Lima	1217AM	219 "	935 "	335 "
Forest	125 "	356 "	1100 "	439 "
U Sandusky	151 "	421 "	1133 "	503 "
Bucyrus	225 "	522 "	1218PM	558 "
Ar Crestline	255 "	600 "	1250 "	605 "
De Crestline	315 "	615AM	130 "	625 "
Mansfield	343 "	650 "	200 "	657 "
Wooster	508 "	850 "	232 "	835 "
Orrville	530 "	920 "	357 "	906 "
Massillon	600 "	1000 "	430 "	942 "
Canton	616 "	1020 "	448 "	1002 "
Alliance	715 "	1125 "	545 "	1100 "
Salem	714 "	1207PM	620 "	1132PM
Rochester	921 "	225 "	823 "	125 "
Pittsburgh	1035 "	340 "	930 "	230 "

Erie and Pittsburg Express Train leaves New Castle at 4:05 p.m., arrives in Pittsburg at 6:45 p.m. Returning leaves Pittsburg at 6:00 a.m., arrives in New Castle at 8:50 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 3:30 p.m., arrives in New Castle at 6:20 p.m.

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

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after Dec 24, 1866, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	820AM	235PM	.....	330PM
Euclid street	831 "	246 "	.....	341 "
Hudson	935 "	340 "	.....	500 "
Akron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orrville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ravenna	1010 "	415 "	.....	536 "
Alliance	1110 "	500 "	.....	630 "
Bayard	1144 "	539 "	.....	.....
Wellsville	123 PM	705 "	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Wellsville	845AM	445PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1017 "	615 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1125 "	644 "	.....	700AM
Ravanna	1214PM	728 "	.....	749 "
Millersburg	.....	.....	.....	827 "
Orrville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	1246 "	803 "	.....	.....
Euclid street	147 "	904 "	.....	932 "
Cleveland	200 "	915 "	.....	945 "

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	130PM	610AM	1040AM	.....
Bridgeport	440 "	625 "	1050 "	.....
Lagrange	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steubenville	555 "	743 "	1158 "	.....
Wellsville	725 "	845 "	140PM	700AM
Smith's Ferry	747 "	907 "	202 "	725 "
Beaver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	830 "	950 "	240 "	835 "
Pittsburgh	910 "	1105 "	350 "	955 "

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exps.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	615AM	210PM	435PM	350PM
Rochester	730 "	325 "	545 "	445 "
Beaver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith's Ferry	807 "	401 "	631 "	544 "
Wellsville	840 "	450 "	725 "	620 "
Steubenville	950 "	555 "	823 "	.....
Lagrange	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeport	1112 "	707 "	927 "	.....
Bellaire	1125 "	720 "	940 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia 6.50 a m	Bayard, 9.55 a m.
Bayard, 1200 m,	N. Philadel. 2.50 P.M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for the Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and likewise for the Niagara Insurance Company of New York, and the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia.
Each of these Companies insure dwellings, out-buildings, Stores, Manufactories, &c., &c. against loss by fire, on favorable terms, for five years or less.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid when the insurance is effected. All business connected with either of these companies attended to with dispatch and fidelity.
JOS. M'CLURE, Agent.
aug22'66—1y. Beaver, Pa.

LAUGHING GAS!

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BRIDGEWATER, PA., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better, than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'66-1y

Miscellaneous.

STORY OF A UNION SCOUT.

Harper's Magazine for February contains an article entitled "Wild Bill." It describes some of the marvelous adventures of a real character named "Wild Bill," whose education as a frontiersman and mountaineer admirably qualified him to act, as he did through the war as a scout. The eventful career of this remarkable man, both before and during the war, is admirably sketched in this article by Colonel Nichols, who became personally acquainted with him in Missouri, and got the story from his own lips.

We give one of the most remarkable of Wild Bill's adventures, premising that he was in full possession of his physical strength, which had been developed and trained by his mode of life, and that he was an unerring shot. The substantial facts of the affair were told the writer by an officer of the regular army, who, an hour after it occurred, saw Bill and his dead opponents. The story as told by Bill himself is as follows:

"It was in '61, when I guided a detachment of cavalry who were coming in from Camp Floyd. We were nearly reached the Kansas line and were in South Nebraska, when one afternoon I went out of camp to go to the cabin of an old friend of mine, a Mrs. Waltman. I took only one of my revolvers with me, for although the war had broke out, I didn't think necessary to carry both my pistols, and in all ordinary scrimmages, one is better than a dozen, if you shoot straight. I saw some wild turkeys on the road as I was going down, and popped one off in over, thinking he'd be just the thing for supper.

"Well, rode up to Mrs. Waltman's, jumped off my horse, and went into the cabin, which is, like most of the cabins on the prarer, with only one room, and that had two doors, one opening in front and t'other on a yard, like.

"How are you, Mrs. Waltman? I said, feeling as jolly as you please.

"The minute she saw me she turned as white as a sheet and screamed! 'Is that you, Bill? Oh, my God! they will kill you! Run! run! They will kill you!'

"'Who's a-goin to kill me?' said I 'Ther's two can play at that game.'

"'It's M'Kandlas and his gang—There's ten of them, and you've no chance. They's just gone down the road to the corn rack. They came up here only five minutes ago. M'Kandlas was dragging poor Parson Shipley on the ground with a lariat round his neck. The preacher was most dead with choaking and the horses stamping on him. M'Kandlas knows yer bringing in that party of Yankee cavalry, and he swears he'll cut yer heart out. Run, Bill run!—But it's too late; they're coming up the lane.'

"While she was a-talkin I remembered that I had but one revolver and a load gone out of that. On the table there was a horn of powder and some little bars of lead. I potred some powdor into the empty chamber and rammed the load after it, by hammering the barrel on the table, and had just capped the pistol when I heard M'Kandlas shout:

"'There's that Yankee Wild Bill's horse; he's here, and we'll skin him alive!'

"If I had thought of running before, it was too late now, and the house was my best hold—a sort of fortress, like. I never thought I should leave that room alive."

The scout stopped in his story, rose from his seat, and strode back and forward in a state of great excitment.

"I tell you what it is, Kernel," he resumed after a while. "I don't mind a scrimmage with these fellers round here. Shoot one or two of them and the rest run away. But all of M'Kandlas' gang were reckless, bloodthirsty devils, who would fight as long as they had strength to pull a trigger. I have been in tight places, but that's one of the few times I said my prayers.

"Surround the house and give him no quarter!" said M'Kanlas. When I heard that I felt as quiet and cool as if I was a going to church. I looked around the room and saw a Hawkins rifle hanging over the bed.

"Is that rifle loaded?" said I to Mrs. Waltman.

"Yes," the poor thing whispered. She was so frightened she couldn't speak loud.

"Are you sure?" said I, as I jumped to the bed and caught it from its hooks. "Although my eye did not leave the door, yet I could see she nodded 'Yes,' again. I put the revolver on the bed, and just then M'Kandlas poked his nose inside the doorway, but jumped back when he saw me with the rifle in my hand."

"Come in here, you cowardly dog!" I shouted. 'Come in here and fight me!'

"M'Kandlas was no coward, if he was a bully. He jumped inside the room with his gun leveled to shoot; but he was not quick enough. My rifle ball went through his heart. He fell back outside the house, where he was found afterward holding tight to his rifle, which had fallen over his head.

"His disappearance was followed by a yell from his gang, and then there was a dead silence. I put down the rifle and took up my revolver, and I said to myself, 'Only six shots and nine men to kill. Save your powder, Bill, for the death-trip is coming.' That's how I felt, Kernel—continued Bill, looking at me inquiringly, but at that moment things seemed clear and sharp. I don't think strong.

"There were a few seconds of that awful stillness, and then the rushing came rushing in at both doors. How wild they looked, with their red drunken faces, and inflamed eyes, shouting and cursing. But I never aimed more deliberately in my life.

"One—two—three—four, and four men fell dead.

"That didn't stop the rest. Two of them fired their bull-guns at me. And then I felt a sting run all over me. The room was full of smoke. Two got in close to me, their eyes glaring out of the cloud. One I knocked down with my fist. 'You are out of the way for a while,' I thought. The second I shot dead. The other three clutched me and crowded me on to the bed. I fought hard. I broke with my hand one man's arm. He had his fingers round my throat. Before I could get to my feet I was struck across the breast with the stock of a rifle, and I felt the blood rushing out of my nose and mouth. Then I got ugly, and I remember that I got hold of a knife, and then it was all cloudy, like, and I was wild, and struck savage blows, following the villians up from one side to the other of the room, and into the corners, striking and slashing until I knew that every one was dead.

"All of a sudden it seemed as if my heart was on fire. I was bleeding everywhere. I rushed out to the well and drank from the bucket, and then tumbled down in a faint."

Breathless with the intense interest with which I had followed this strange story, all the more thrilling and weird when its hero, seeming to live over again the bloody events of that day, gave way to its terrible spirit with wild, savage gestures, I saw then what my scrutiny of the morning had failed to discover—the tiger which lay concealed beneath the gentle exterior.

"You must have been hurt almost to death," I said.

"There were eleven buck shot in me. I carry some of them now. I was cut in thirteen places—all of them bad enough to have let the life out of a man. But that blessed old Dr. Mills pulled me safe through it, after a bad siege of many a long week."

"That prayer of yours, Bill, may have been more potent for your safety than you think. You should be thankful to God for your deliverance."

"To tell you truth, Kurnel," responded the scout, with a certain solemnity in his grave face, "I don't talk about such things to the people round here, but I always feel sort of thankful when I get out of a bad scrape.

Going to Farming.

The following note is like so many others which have reached us that we feel justified in treating its topic as of quite general interest:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your editorials have from time to time, drawn my attention to farming. What should a man of 24, of good habits, single, with a natural taste for country and farm life, with a cash capital of $25,000, do in that regard? Does not market and fruit-gardening on Long Island offer better inducements than the West?—What do you consider the figures? How much should he invest in land? and how should he use the balance? He has no experience in the business, is now a bookkeeper, living on his pay, but with no prospects. He believes that many will be interested in your reply. T.

Answer.—A man who has $25,000 is too well off to need any advice from us. We may say generally that any man or woman of average sense who is worth that amount can buy a good farm of 100 to 200 acres almost anywhere for $15,000, stock it amply, buy the needed tools and seed's, hire a good farmer as foreman, and go to work, with a moral certainty of doing well from the outset, and better and better year by year thereafter. He must be a very poor stick who can't make his way anywhere with a start of $25,000.

But there is a very large class now hanging on in cities and villages who could sell out so as to take from $2,000 to $5,000 each into the country.—What can a young or middle-aged man do at farming on such a capital?

Let us suppose a man to have $2,500 and a family of four to six persons: where shall he choose a rural home? and what shall he do on it?

The proper answer depends on his taste and prepossessions. If these tend to gardening and fruit-growing, he should settle within a day's ride of this or some other great city, and very near a port or landing whence a steamer runs daily to and from our markets. A location on or near a railroad will do; but water transportation is decidedly preferable. Long Island, New-Jersey (especially its southern half), Delaware, Maryland, and even Lower Virgina, afford excellent locations. There is very fair wooded, or worn-out land to be bought for $25 per acre or less; but land that sells for $200 per acre is often decidedly cheaper. And, whatever your capital may be, don't bury more than half of it in the earth. Better break in five acres, plow it deeply, fertilize it bountifully, and cultivate it thoroughly, than to run in debt for farm land that you are unable to make as rich as need be. Don't be afraid that the land will all be gone if you do not secure it at once. Money will always buy land, and will buy most land for less than its actual cost. Unless you have much money, buy no more land than you intend to put to immediate use; unless it be a patch of woodland for timber and fuel.

Your inexperience will of course be a drawback. You will be able to effect more by eight hours' work per day in your third year of farming than by twelve hours per day in your first year. Yet your freedom from self-conceit and presumption will half atone for ignorance. You have not half so much to unlearn as a life-long farmer who fancies that nobody can farm better than his grandfather did. You will read the proceeding of the Farmers' Club and an Agricultural weekly or monthly with eager interest, will follow their suggestions, and sometimes be misled by them; but, in the average, they will benefit you, and you will profit by every blunder you make. By the fourth year, you will be able to criticise and discriminate; so that your teachers may make blunders without inducing you to follow them.

Your chief danger is impatience. If you, or your wife would not get disgusted with farming the first year, it is quite unlikely that you ever will. Begin with a distinct understanding that you will not make money at first—that you will almost certainly be poorer at the close of your first year's farming than when you began it.—Your land will be in poor condition; you will have to do two days' work for futurity to every one that tells directly on the production of this year's crop. You will suffer by drouth and flood, heat and frost, hail and insects; and will be led to conclude that farming is a hard business, and its rewards very meager and uncertain.—But all these are passing clouds, to dispel which you have but to persevere.

Resolve to grow what you need and to consume your own products so far as may be. We don't object to giving a bushel of good potatoes or a barrel of turnips for a pound of middling tea; but half a dozen such exchanges per annum are decidedly preferable to a hundred.

Be sure to average at least five days per week on your own home stead.—There are farmers who do not mean to be shiftless, and who can do a fair day's work when they set about it, yet who have so much "business" that takes them off this way and that, that they do not average three square days' work per week. Those farmers are heading straight toward the poor-house. Can you wonder that they deem farming a beggarly pursuit?

Don't fear that you will overstock the market. This City, like most American cities, ought to consume treble the fruit she does, and would if it were reasonable cheap. Good Grapes can be grown at the cost of Wheat—say five cents per pound—yet they retail here at fifteen to thirty cents per pound. At ten cents, the consumption would probably double annually for the next four years at least. Peaches of late sell here at most exorbitant prices. Berries save when most plentiful, cost far more than they should. One hundred thousand acres well set in fruit this year would not begin to glut the markets of our great Atlantic cities. Bear in mind that each child over seven years old can help you if you grow fruit.

For $1,000, you can buy a habitable cottage and five to twenty acres of warm, mellow, tractable soil. A team and cow will cost you $500 more; leaving you a balance for implements, seeds, provisions, &c. And, if you practice frugality and live largely on your own products, that will just do.

If you prefer to raise grain and grow stock you will naturally go West, where land is cheap and grass abundant. You may there buy 160 acres of land for $1,000 or less in many civilized localities, and will be apt to do it, though it is more than you really need. But we may take another opportunity to speak of farming in the West, where success is not more decided, but where failure is more difficult, than in older communities. Meantime, let us sum up our convictions in a few sentences:

I. Land is cheaper at present in this county, than anything else, and cheaper, all things considered, here than elsewhere. It is very cheap at the West, but cheap around this City and in every old State, even in densely peopled Massachusetts. To one who knows how to improve and till it, nothing else is so cheap among us as arable soil.

II. Every one who has any available means should own land. Though it be but a garden-patch, he will be a better husband, better father, better citizen, for owning land. He who owns an acre never need pass an idle day, nor go cringing and begging for employment. If no one wants to pay him for his labor, he may profitably employ it on his own land. True, land unused, is rarely a profitable investment; yet nothing else is so solid, so tangible, and so certain to increase steadily in value, as land. And no other man of moderate means can be so truly independent as he who cultivates his own homestead.

III. If every man in business, who can spare $1,000 up to $10,000, would employ that amount in buying and—a-humbug-ing, if possible, and let it be deeded directly to his wife, he would signally lessen the probability of his dying in the alms-house and being buried at the expense of the town. Few men will deem this worth consideration; we do.

The Tenure of Office Act.

As there is much interest felt in the recent act of Congress, which was passed over the veto of the President, entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," and not a little misunderstanding of its exact provisions, we republish it as obtained officially from the records of the State Department:

AN ACT REGULATING THE TENURE OF CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided; provided that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That when any officer appointed as aforesaid, excepting judges of the United States courts, shall, during a recess of the Senate, be shown by evidence satisfactory to the President, or for any misconduct in office, or crime, or for any reason shall become incapable or legally disqualified to perform its duties, in such case, and in no other, the President may suspend such officer and designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duty of such office until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted upon by the Senate, and such person so designated shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the person duly appointed to fill such office; and in such cases it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the first day of such next meeting of the Senate, to report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case and the name of the person so designated to perform the duties of such office. And if the Senate shall concur in such suspension and advise and consent to the removal of such officer, they shall so certify to the President, who may thereupon remove such officer, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint another person to such office. But if the Senate shall refuse to concur in such suspension, such officer so suspended shall forthwith resume the functions of his office, and the powers of the person so performing its duties in his stead shall cease, and the official salary and emoluments of such officer shall, during such suspension, belong to the person so performing the duties thereof, and not to the officer so suspended; provided however, that the President, in case he shall become satisfied that such suspension was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized, at any time before reporting such suspension to the Senate as above provided, to revoke such suspension and reinstate such officer in the performance of the duties of his office.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted that the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate, by reason of death or resignation, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session thereafter. And if no appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made to such office so vacant or temporarily filled as aforesaid during such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees, or emoluments attached thereto, until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend the term of any office the duration of which is limited by law.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, accept any appointment to or employment in any office, or shall hold or exercise or attempt to hold or exercise any such office or employment, he shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof, he shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court. And be it further enacted, That every removal, appointment, or employment, made, had, or exercised, contrary to the provisions of this act, and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, high misdemeanors, and upon trial and conviction thereof, every person guilty thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishment, in the discretion of the court, provided that the President shall have power to make out and deliver, after the adjournment of the Senate, commissions for all officers whose appointment shall have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate, at the close of each session thereof, to deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of his assistants, and to each of the auditors, and to each of the comptrollers in the Treasury, and to the Treasury, and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all the persons who shall have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations shall have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session.

SEC 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President shall, without the advice and consent of the Senate, designate, authorize, or employ any person to perform the duties of any office, he shall forthwith notify the Secretary of the Treasury thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury thereupon to communicate such notice to all the proper accounting and disbursing officers of his department.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That no money shall be paid or received from the treasury, or paid or received from or retained out of any public money or funds of the United States, whether in the treasury or not, to or by or for the benefit of any person appointed to or authorized to act in or holding or exercising the duties or functions of any office contrary to the provisions of this act; nor shall any claim, account, voucher, order, certificate, warrant, or other instrument providing for or relating to such payment, receipt, or retention, be presented, passed, allowed, approved, certified, or paid by any officer of the United States, or by any person exercising the functions or performing the duties of any office or place of trust under the United States for or in respect to such office, or the exercising or performing the functions or duties thereof; and every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.
Speaker of the House of Rep.
LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate pro. tem.

Josh Billings' Essa onto Swine.

Hogs generally are quadriped.

The extra length ov their antiquity haz never been fully discovered; they existed a long time before the flood, and hov existed a long time since.

There iz a great deal of internal revenew in a hog; there ain't much more waste in them than there is in an oyster.

Even their tails can be worked up into whissels.

Hogs are good quiet borders. They alwuz eat what is set before them, and dont ask any foolish questions.

They never hev enny disease but the measles, and they hev that but once; once seems to satisfy them.

There is a great meney breeds amongst them.

Sum are a close corporation breed, and sum are bilt more apart, like a hemlock slab.

They used to hav a breed in New England, a few years ago, which they called the *striped hog* breed; this was in high repute among the landlords; almost every tavern keeper had one, which he used tew show tew travelers and brag on him.

Sum are full in the face, like a town clock, sum are az long and lean as a cow-catcher with a steal nose on 'em.

They can awl rute well; a hog that can't rute well, has been made in vain.

They are a short lived animal and generally die az soon az they git fat.

The hog can be larnt a grate meny cunning things, such az histing the front gate off the hinges, tipping over the swill barrels, and finding a hole in the fence tew git into a cornfield; but that ain't eney lenght to their memory; it iz awful hard work for them to find the same hole tew git out at, especialy if yu are at all anxious they should.

Hogs are very contrary, and seldom drive well the same way yu are going they drive most the other way, this haz never bin fully explained, but speaks volumes for the hog.

At Burlington, Iowa, recently, three brothers named Huenke were married to three sisters named Fieldman.

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