BEAVER ARGUS.

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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.

Fallston Foundry!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock 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 Balls, 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, are 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 sam-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67.—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

R. A. WILSON.....HARVEY 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 5th 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 240, the house was built about two years since, 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—3t. ERVIN CRAIL.

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. fmy9'66:1y

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

feb27,'67—5t. S. A. & J. H. PURVIS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Michael Rine, late of Economy township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

LETITIE RINE, Adm'rx.

mar13'67—6w. Economy tp.

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 8,45 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	245PM	700AM	230AM	190PM
Rochester	417 "	830 "	347 "	319 "
Salem	620 "	1047 "	552 "	512 "
Alliance	715 "	1150 "	655 "	615 "
Canton	805 "	1250PM	747 "	708 "
Massillon	826 "	115 "	806 "	723 "
Orrville	906 "	200 "	850 "	800 "
Wooster	938 "	235 "	925 "	835 "
Mansfield	1137 "	446 "	1112 "	1025 "
Crestline Ar	12 15AM	530 "	1145 "	1100 "
Crestline De	1240 "	620 "	1220PM	700AM
Bucyrus	110 "	650 "	1248 "	733 "
U. Sandusky	151 "	730 "	125 "	823 "
Forest	222 "	801 "	154 "	857 "
Lima	355 "	918 "	305 "	1022 "
Van Wert	505 "	1021 "	405 "	1137 "
Fort Wayne	550 "	1150 "	540 "	120PM
Columbia	784 "	1235AM	628 "	206 "
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	720 AM
Valparaiso	521 "	638 "	1254AM	905 "
Plymouth	720 "	829 "	257 "	1035 "
Warsaw	817 "	940 "	420 "	1133 "
Columbia	904 "	1040 "	527 "	1219PM
Fort Wayne	1005 "	1145 "	700 "	125 "
Van Wert	1118 "	119PM	824 "	232 "
Lima	1217AM	219 "	935 "	333 "
Forest	125 "	356 "	1100 "	439 "
U Sandusky	151 "	431 "	1133 "	503 "
Bucyrus	225 "	522 "	1218PM	538 "
Crestline Ar	255 "	600 "	1250 "	605 "
Crestline De	315 "	615AM	130 "	625 "
Mansfield	343 "	656 "	200 "	657 "
Wooster	508 "	850 "	232 "	835 "
Orrville	530 "	920 "	357 "	906 "
Massillon	600 "	1000 "	430 "	942 "
Canton	616 "	1020 "	448 "	1003 "
Alliance	715 "	1125 "	545 "	1100 "
Salem	744 "	1207PM	620 "	1132PM
Rochester	921 "	225 "	820 "	125 "
Pittsburgh	1025 "	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 8:20 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 5:30 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.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	820AM	235PM	.....	330 PM
Euclid street	831 "	246 "	.....	341 "
Hudson	935 "	340 "	.....	500 "
Akron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orrville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ravenna	1010 "	415 "	.....	536 "
Alliance	1110 "	500 "	.....	630 "
Bayard	1144 "	539 "	.....	.....
Wellsville	120 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 "	808 "	.....	.....
Euclid street	147 "	904 "	.....	932 "
Cleveland	200 "	915 "	.....	945 "

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	430PM	610AM	1040AM	.....
Bridgeport	440 "	625 "	1050 "	.....
Lagrange	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steubenville	555 "	743 "	1158 "	.....
Wellsville	725 "	845 "	140PM	700AM
Smith's Ferry	747 "	907 "	202 "	735 "
Beaver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	830 "	950 "	240 "	835 "
Pittsburgh	940 "	1105 "	350 "	955 "

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	615AM	210PM	435PM	330PM
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 Ætna 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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Abraham Havice late of Franklin township., Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

HUGH MARSHALL, North Sewickly tp.,

feb13'67. Administrator.

Annual Report of Common Schools of Beaver County, for the year 1866, by J. I. Reed, County Superintendent.

School Houses.—There were six new houses built. One in South Beaver, one in North Sewickly, two in Independence, one in Glasgow, and one in Neel's independent district. The two first are stone, the last four frame.—They are all first class houses, being large, commodious, and furnished with suitable desks and ample black-board surface. The sites selected for the two in Independence, are entirely unfit, there being barely room to set the houses, without leaving any suitable play ground. It certainly would be better to have the school house half a mile from the centre, and have a healthy, pleasant, location, with suitable ground for play and exercise. It is not enough that the house be constructed so as to be healthy, comfortable and convenient; but it should be remembered that suitable grounds for exercise are indispensable.—While it is true that the mental faculties grow and are strengthened by study, it is not less true that the proper and healthy development of the physical powers, requires favorable opportunitities for exercise.

The school directors of Independence deserve special notice for the good houses erected, and for their persevering energy during the last three years. This district, in point of wealth and improvement, is below many others in the county; and yet its houses, five of which were built within the last two years, are excelled only by those of Brighton district, the best in the county. It is time that Hanover, Greene, Raccoon, Economy, North Sewickly, and Chippewa would wake up.

The Darlington academy, in the borough of Darlington, was leased for a term of 20 years, and refitted and refurnished for the common school.

School Grounds.—These remain about the same as last reported. There is not one house in any rural district, inclosed, and play ground improved. I cannot understand why it is that parents, generally, are so particular about improving the grounds around their residences, by inclosing, planting shade and ornamental trees, &c., but do not display the same taste and love of the beautiful around their school houses. The influence for good arising from suitably improved and ornamented school ground, would be very great. Our surroundings have a great deal to do in forming our tastes, habits, and in making moral impressions. But aside from this, there is an attractiveness presented by the well improved school ground, that makes it a place that pupils love to frequent. They are not insensible to objects of beauty and admir- [illegible] labor to make the school house and its surroundings [illegible] healthful and attractive, the more may we expect them to love their school and delight in its exercises.

School directors, in building new houses, should not consider the work completed until they are enclosed by a neat, substantial fence, the ground improved and shade trees planted.

Schools.—All the schools were opened, except one in Hookstown; and were generally taught in a manner satisfactory to parents and school officers. A very marked improvement was to be seen in many of them in regard to order, progress, and classification; while some of them fell short in these things.

The employment of inexperienced teachers, in the private schools, during the summer, injured the classification, destroyed order, and retarded progress in some of the schools. It is recommended that the law be more strictly complied with in future. We are pleased to learn that many of the school boards positively refuse to give the houses to unlicensed teachers, for private schools.

It is the custom in some districts to divide the term into fall and winter schools; and the fall term is often taught by one who does not intend to teach the winter school, and consequently a new teacher must be employed. As a general thing, the fall school is two and a half months, and the winter term three months. Thus it will be evident to any one, when a new teacher is employed for each term, that we cannot expect as good progress as when one teacher is employed for the entire term.

Irregular attendance was one of the greatest hindrances to progress. This existed to the greatest extent in the country schools.—Such irregularities as was found in many schools, should not be tolerated. Such delinquents not only stand in the way of their own improvement, but they seriously affect the progress of others, and discourage the teacher. Justice to all parties demands that such pupils should be compelled to attend regularly, or give satisfactory reasons for absence.

The Bible was read in all the schools, and moral instruction was given by a majority of the teachers.

Teachers.—As usual, these were scarce, and it was with difficulty that the schools could be filled. Seventy-one males and ninety-seven females were employed during the winter term. Of these forty-four had no previous experience; eighty-two had taught less than one year; ten had attended Normal schools; one hundred and nineteen had read professional books; one hundred and thirty gave general satisfaction; thirty-one medium, and there were seven failures. The number of young and inexperienced teachers was greater than formerly reported; yet their success was better than anticipated. The efforts made by them generally exceeded that of some of the more experienced teachers, which accounts for their success. It is not the *possession* of literary and natural qualifications *alone* that constitutes the successful teacher, but the disposition to use these faithfully and skillfully, an entire consecration to the work and a determination to succeed. They may be divided into three classes with regard to efficiency:

1st.—Those who from a love of the calling, a desire to do good, and promote the highest interests of the rising generation, have resolved to make teaching their business. They deserve the highest emoluments of praise, and the most liberal support from the people.

2. Those who are not teaching from choice, but generally, on whom the hours hang heavily and white report shows only fifty per cent. of an average attendance; and are heard complaining about the lack of interest and habits of idleness in their schools. It is well for the same that their stay with us is but temporary.

3d. Those who are young and inexperienced, merely experimenters. They have only a limited knowledge of the branches to be taught, know but little of human nature, have never attended a Normal school, have read no works on teaching and are only fit to be taught themselves. It is astonishing that so many of the latter class are allowed to take charge of schools; but it will be as just as long as well qualified teachers are obliged to abandon the business for a more remunerative employment. Parents surely are not awake to their true interests, when they prefer sending their children to such teachers, rather than pay good salaries and secure efficient teachers. We are sometimes inclined to doubt the sincerity of men, when they talk to us about the inestimable value of a good education, and then see them adopt a course subversive of its best interests and highest aims.

The experience and statistics of the past show that there is a continual draft upon the teachers' ranks from other avocations; and when we have no surplus teachers, we are obliged to license some who are unfit to teach or leave the schools vacant.

Examinations.—These were conducted as formerly, and were frequently attended by parents and others. School directors did not attend as many of these meetings as they should have done. It is not only necessary that they should hear their teachers examined, but they should be present to confer with the superintendent in regard to these teachers and schools, and adopt such measures as will secure the welfare of both. Without their co-operation much of the labors of the county superintendent will be lost.

Private examinations were positively refused, unless the applicant was sick, or necessarily absent from home at the time of holding the public examinations. With a view to raising the standard of qualifications, by excluding incompetent teachers, many were refused certificates, and others discouraged from making application.

The public examinations were held in September and October, and in such districts in the Spring as desired to open private schools. Since this plan was [illegible] opening private schools without certificates.

Professional Reading.—The disposition of teachers to read works on teaching is improving very much. There was more professional reading since last report than in the two previous years. The inquiry is continually being made for good works on teaching, and when obtained, an effort is made to practice their teachings.

Visitations.—Two hundred and seventeen visits were made, averaging two hours each. All the schools were visited, except four, which had not opened, or were suspended, when the other schools in the district were visited.—School directors and citizens frequently accompanied me. In a majority of schools, the district registers did not show as many visits from school directors and parents as they should have done, while in some the visits were frequent. One register showed twenty visits from citizens during the term.—Where the schools were most interesting and prosperous, the visits were generally most frequent. I did not often allow the teacher to deviate from his regular programme of exercises. After spending sufficient time in this way to see the order and classification of the school, and learn the teacher's ability to govern and impart instruction, special classes were sometimes called. After the examination of the school, and taking the required statistical notes, such suggestions were made to the teacher as were deemed necessary, which were always well received.

It is difficult to say what length of time should be spent in each school. This depends entirely upon the condition of the school which can only be known when making the visit. If the school is not well organized and in good working order, the visit may be prolonged to advantage; but when the teacher understands his business and is teaching efficiently and successfully, less time may be spent. In such schools, the highest aims and expectations of school officers have been gained; and after words of approval and encouragement, the visit may end. If it were possible to make a visit of an hour near the opening of the school, and one of one an a half hours before the closing of the term, it doubtless would result in greater benefit to the schools, and be more satisfactory to the superintendent, than when but the visit of half a day is made; but the shortness of the term and the distance the schools are apart, render it impracticable.

Five educational meetings were held in different parts of the county, and I delivered addresses to the people, designed to awaken a deeper interest in education, and create a more enlightened public sentiment in regard to the demands of public schools. These meetings were well attended, and a good degree of interest manifested. At some of them the schools gave us a pleasant entertainment with vocal music which added to the interest of the meetings.

County Institute.—The annual session of the county institute was held at Rochester, in October, and continued in session 4 days. The attendance of teachers was not large, but respectable. The element was there that is always sure to make an institute interesting and profitable, that is, the *worthy, energetic, Professional* teachers. There were a great many teachers absent, who needed the instructions of that institute, and who could not give satisfactory reasons for their absence. It could not be because it was expensive, for previous notice was given that a free entertainment would be extended to members of the institute, by the citizens; and it was done in the most satisfactory manner, through the influence of the school directors of the borough. Delinquent teachers must remember that we will endeavor to make it disreputable for them to stay away from the county institute, especially when they get free entertainment.

Prof. R. T. Taylor, of the Beaver Female Seminary, Prof. E. C. M'Clintock, of the North Western Normal school, at Edinboro, and Dr. J. G. Jackson were present and contributed largely, by their influence, instructions and addresses, to the success of the institute. Reverends J. D. Glenn, W. G. Taylor, D. P. Lowry and J. G. Wood, were present, and gave us assurances that we would have their hearty co-operation, in their labors with their respective charges, for the promotion of the cause of education.

Remarks.—In taking a retrospect of the past year, we are encouraged to be hopeful of the future. Public sentiment is more favorable to universal education than at any former period. Our statistical report shows a large increase on the amount paid for private schools last year, besides there were four good select schools supported at different points in the county. These, together with Prof. Taylor's Female seminary and the Beaver academy, at the county seat, and the Union schools of New Brighton, Rochester, Beaver, Bridgewater, Freedom and others, are valuable auxiliaries in preparing teachers.—Their benign influence is also doing much to dispel the clouds of ignorance and prejudice that have gathered around us.

It is encouraging to know that the unerring teachings of the past, and the principles of moral philosophy, furnish the most conclusive evidence, that false theories and erroneous practices must all yield before the educated intellect and the enlightened conscience. It is ours "to labor and to wait." As, "truth is mighty and will prevail," because the eternal years of God are here, so these improvements and reforms in educational department, for which we are laboring, must ere long rise triumphantly above all that ephemeral train of impediments and obstructions in the way of progress, and we should know that the proximity of that time, and the achievement of such noble ends, will be in proportion to our earnestness, energy and persevering labors in the cause which we have espoused.—We then should be discouraged because he cannot get all the improvements, and progress for which we ask, let us receive what is granted us, and make such good use of it that we will be strengthened for our next aggressive movement. And thus one evil after another will give way before indubitable energy and perseverance, until the claims of the teacher have been acknowledged, the common schools elevated, and no one will be considered fit to discharge his duty as a parent, citizen or christian, without a thorough education.

My grateful acknowledgements are due to the officers of the Department of Common Schools, for their promptness in the transaction of official business; to teachers, for the courtesy extended to me on all occasions, and to parents and school directors, for their co-operation and kind hospitalities.

Aspirations to be Rich

(From the New York *Tribune.*)

A youth writes us as follows—and his case is like that of so many others that we treat it thus publicly, suppressing his name:

Dear Sir:—I am a poor boy. I would like to get rich. Now what shall I do? I would like to quit this section. I don't want to remain on my father's farm. Please give the best advice you can, and oblige, Yours,

G. G. S.

ANSWER.—The aspiration to be rich—though by no means the highest that can impel a career—is, in our view, wholesome and laudable. The youth who says, "Let me be rich *any how*, and before all considerations," is very likely to bring up in some State Prison; but he who consistently says, "Let me first be just, honest, moral, diligent, useful; *then* rich," is on the right road. Every boy *ought* to aspire to be rich, provided he can be without unfaithfulness to social obligation or to moral principle.

But how shall he set about getting rich?—We would concisely say:

I. Firmly resolve never to owe a debt. It is the fundamental mistake of most boys to suppose they can get rich faster on money earned by others than on that earned respectively by themselves. If every youth of 18 to 25 years were to-day offered $10,000 for ten years at seven per cent. interest, two-thirds of them would eagerly accept it; when the probable consequence is that three-fourths of them would die bankrupts and paupers. Boys do not need money half so much as they need to know how to earn and save it. The boy who, at the close of the first year of his independence, has earned and saved $100, and invested or loaned it where it will pay him six or seven per cent., will almost, surely become rich if he lives; while he who closes his first year of responsibility in debt, will probably live and die in debt. There is no greater mistake made by our American youth than that of choosing to pay interest rather than receive it. Interest devours us while we sleep; it absorbs our profits and aggravates our losses.—Let a young man at twenty-five have $1,000 loaned on bond and mortgage or invested in public securities, and he will rarely want money thereafter; in fact, that $1,000, invested at seven per cent., will of itself make him rich before he is sixty. There is no rule more important or wholesome for our boys than that which teaches them to go through life receiving interest rather than paying it. Of the torments which afflict this mortal sphere, the first rank is held by Crime; the second by Debt.

II. Acquire promptly and thoroughly some useful calling. Some pursuits are more lucrative, some more respectable, some more agreeable, than others; but a chimney-sweep's is far better than none at all. No matter how rich his parents may be, a boy should learn a trade; no matter how poor he may be, a boy may learn some trade if he will. This city is full to-day of young (and old) men who have been clerks, book-keepers, porters, &c., &c., yet can find nothing to do, and are starving because their foolish parents did not give them trades. A trade is an estate, and almost always a productive one. A good, efficient farm laborer can generally find paying work if he does not insist in looking for it in a city where it cannot well be; while many a college graduate famishes because nobody wants the only work he knows how to do. Let nothing prevent your acquiring skill in some branch of productive industry.

III. Resolve not to be a rover.—"A rolling stone gathers no moss," but is constantly humped and knocked, and often shivered to pieces. If you are honest and industrious, you must be constantly making reputation, which if you remain in one place, helps you along the road to fortune. Even a hod-carrier or street-sweeper who has proved that his promise to appear on a given day and hour and go to work may be trusted, has a property in the confidence thus created. If you cannot find your work where you now are migrate; but do it once for all. When you have struck your stake, stand by it!

IV. Comprehend that there is work almost everywhere for him who can do it. An Italian named Bianconi settled in Ireland some sixty years ago, and got very rich there by gradually establishing lines of passenger conveyances all over that island. Almost any man would have said that he who went to Ireland to make his fortune must be mad. He who knows how, and will work, can get rich growing potatoes in New England, though he hasn't a five cent stamp to begin with. There is work that will pay for a million more people on the soil of Connecticut alone. There are millions of unproductive acres within a day's ride of this city that might be bought and rendered largely fruitful at a clear profit of one hundred dollars or more per acre. A man in Niles Michigan, declined to go gold-hunting in the Rocky Mountains because there was more gold in Niles than he could get hold of. The reason was a good one, and it applies almost everywhere. If you can find nothing to do where you are, it is generally because you can do nothing.

V. Realize that he who earns six pence per day more than he spends must get rich, while [illegible] must become poor. This is a very hackneyed truth; but we shall never be done needing its reputation. Hundreds of thousands are not only poor but wretched to-day, simply because they fail to comprehend or will not heed it. We Americans are not only an extravagant but ostentatious people. We habitually spend too much on our own stomachs and our neighbors' eyes. We are continually in hot water not because we cannot live in comfort on our means, but because we presist in spending more than we need or can afford. Our youth squander in extra food and drinks, in frolic and dissipation, which does them harm instead of good, the means which should be the nest egg of their future competence.—When cares and children cluster about them they grumble at their hard fortune; forgetful that they wasted the years and the means which might and should have saved them, from present and future poverty.

All these are very trite, homely truths.—All our boys have heard them again and again; but how many have laid them to heart? We assure G. G. S. and every other youth that each may become rich if he will—that "to be, or not to be" rests entirely with himself; and that his very first lesson is to distrust and shun by-paths and short cuts, and keep straight along the broad, obvious beaten highway.

Pulpit Ingenuity.

A preacher in the neighborhood of Blackfriars, London, not undeservedly popular, had just finished an exhortation strongly recommending the liberal support of a very meritorious institution. The congregation was numerous, and the chapel was crowded to excess. The discourse being finished, the plate was about to be handed round to the respective pews, when the preacher made this short address to the congregation:—"From the sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, and the strict attention you have honored me with, there is only one thing I'm afraid of that some of you may feel inclined to give too much; now, it is my duty to inform you that justice, though not pleasant, should always be a prior virtue to generosity; therefore, as you will all be called upon in your respective pews, I wish to be thoroughly understood that no person will think of putting anything in the plate who cannot pay his debts!" It need not be added that this advice produced an overflowing collection.

THE following story, which comes from California, we give *verbatim*: A gentleman, having made a lady a present of a pair of pistols, after several trials of skill they concluded to go through the forms of a duel. They took their position, fired at the word, and, to the terror of the lady, the gentleman fell. She threw herself frantically upon the corpe, embracing and kissing it with every emotion of endearment. Under such magical influence the gentleman revived, and rose unhurt from the ground, and—they are to be married.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has received information that steps have been taken in England toward an organization for the purpose of smuggling merchandise into the United States through the Canada border, should the high Protective Tariff Bill become a law. A Sheffield newspaper has advised merchants to combine their capital for this purpose.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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

The Clergy of Harrisburg and the Governor.

The following communication explains itself:

MARCH 6, 1867.

To his Excellency General John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

SIR: The undersigned, pastors of the several churches in the city of Harrisburg, desire to tender to you in this way their sincere and hearty congratulations upon the high and noble Christian stand which you have taken upon the subject of temperance.

We feel that this is a subject of vast importance to the welfare of our Commonwealth and the prosperity of the whole nation. We are also convinced that there is now throughout the land a newly awakened and wide spread interest upon this subject, which bids fair to work great and lasting good to every true interest of the community.

It is on these accounts, and because your example and words, as the Chief Magistrate of three million of people, cannot but have immence influence, that we do ourselves the pleasant honor of tendering to you, in our personal and official capacity, our most thankful recognition of your late and most hearty endorsement of this very necessary and salutary movement. Also, we do not forget the fact that while your high political position will lend great force to your advocacy of this Christian cause, it will at the same time expose you to the opposition and assaults of most formidable influences.

Therefore it is that we desire, in this humble way, to encourage your heart and strengthen your hands by this salutation, in the name of religion, and by the assurance that the Christian people of Harrisburg, and we believe of the whole State, are heartily and thankfully with you.

Be assured that we shall not cease to be thankful that the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has in the person of her Chief Magistrate a man who is willing and who dares to oppose with his personal influence and official standing the crying evil of intemperance, and the horrid iniquity of the liquor traffic. And while we are thus grateful, we will not fail to crave for you the blessing of God and the gift of his enabling grace, that you may be continually qualified for the discharge of all the high and Christian responsibilities to which in the providence of God you are called.

Very respectfully.

(Signed by all the Pastors of Harrisburg.)

The Cental System.

For the benefit of many who do not yet fully [illegible] we give the following rule for making calculations by this system: The standard weight of wheat per bushel is 60 lbs; corn and rye, 56 lbs; oats, 32 lbs; barley, 48. lbs. The price per bushel being given, to find the price per cental multiply the price per bushel by 100 and divide by the number of pounds in a bushel. For instance: At $1,50 per bushel for wheat, what is the price per cental?—$1,50 multiplied by 100 gives $150,00 divided by 60, the number of pounds in a bushel, gives $2,50, which is the price per cental. Again: The price per cental being given, to find the price per bushel, multiply the price per cental by the number of pounds in a bushel and divide by 100. Example: At $2.50 per cental what is the price per bushel of 60 pound?—$2,50 multiplied by 60, gives $150,00 divided by 100 gives $1,50 the price per bushel.—The rule will be found correct in its application to bushels of and weight. Our readers will save much time while the new sytem is becoming familiarized, if they will cut this article out and keep it in a handy place for a few days. The above rule is so simple and easy that people will soon become accustomed to the new method. Already the market reports of most of the cities are given by the cental system, and it will soon be universal.

A Question About Low-Necked Dresses.

A singer in a London concert saloon writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette:*

Can you or any of your readers tell me why ladies of title are allowed to wear dresses in "society" which the manager of a music hall where I am engaged as a singer tells me are too indecent for his stage? Like most other members of my profession, I buy all my dresses from a dealer in fashionable cast-off clothing. I find that they are invariably well made, that no fault can be found with the quality of the material, that they are long enough, and often too long, in the skirts, large enough round the waist, broad enough across the back, but always so low in the neck that I am not allowed to wear them, and never feel inclined to wear them, without adding a deep band of lace or silk to cover my shoulders. My dresses come from countesses, duchesses, and other ladies who stand well in the *Court Circular*. How is it that these ladies can wear dresses, sitting on ottomans with gentleman leaning over them, that I cannot and am not allowed to wear on the stage of a music hall with ten or fifteen yards' space between me and my audience?

A SINGER OF THE ALHAMBRA.

Funny Names for Girls.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says that a gentleman of that city who returned from San Francisco to New York some months since on the steamer Ocean Queen, relates that among the passengers was a family named Brown. The husband and wife had lived in Nebraska, emigrated to California, and afterwards removed to Nevada. After having made his "pile" in the Washoe silver mines, Mr. Brown was returning to the home of his youth, Rhode Island. The Browns were blessed with three daughters, named respectively Nebraska Brown, California Brown and Nevada Brown. Mrs Brown would frequently say to her eldest daughter, Come here, Nebraska, and bring California and Nevada with you, causing much mirth among the passengers.