

# AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"—A. LINCOLN.

VOLUME 2.

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865.

NUMBER 6

## Prayer in 'a Butternut Church.

Lord! we beseech of Thee, if Thou art not an abolitionist, to save our country, if Thou canst do, it constitutionally and without freeing the niggers or giving unto Old Abe Lincoln any of the glory. But, oh Lord, if Thou art an abolitionist, and had any hand in the freeing of Egyptian slaves and drowning their oppressors in the Red Sea, Thou art not our God; for be it known unto Thee, oh Lord, that we have established a new Church, and will set up a new Lord rather than submit to the *dictum* of one who has set all the Egyptian niggers free and killed their masters just because they were Democrats and Butternuts, as the Abolitionists call them. And, oh Lord, if Thou art an Abolitionist, and in favor of freeing the niggers, please make it known unto us, that we may at our next church meeting, in Columbus, appoint a new Lord, and take immediate action in regard to a new Heaven; for we have resolved not to serve an Abolition God, neither will we occupy the same heaven with Abolitionists and niggers. We pray Thee, oh Lord, to inform us if Thou art in favor of free speech, free press, free *whiskey*, free acting, free everything but free niggers; and if Thou wilt admit niggers into Thy Heaven, that we may consider the matter at our next meeting, and then and there determine whether it would not be prudent to cast Thee aside, and appoint in Thy room and stand, our worthy brother, E. B. Olds, Esq., as Thy successor, for we wish Thee to understand most distinctly and emphatically, oh Lord, that we will have no other God to rule over us who is not in favor of freedom in everything except niggers.

Oh Lord, if Thou art not an Abolitionist, we will continue our supplications unto Thee; but if Thou art an Abolitionist and say it is wrong to keep the niggers in bondage and admit them into Thy Heaven, we utterly repudiate Thee and Thy church, and will establish for ourselves a new church, a new religion and a new heaven. Oh Lord, we desire a pure heaven and holy people—a people who have no regard for the nigger than they have for a dumb brute.—We don't believe they have any souls, and if they have, a nigger's soul is not worth saving. Oh God, protect and defend slavery—give us peace, but don't let Abolitionists interfere with slavery. In mercy, oh Lord, restore the Democratic party to power, and every infernal cuss of a nigger to his master. Lord don't let the nigger come North, lest they become our equals, and in much mercy don't abolish slavery, lest they become our superiors.

Oh Lord, if there is a Lord, restore to us our much beloved Vallandigham, but don't cripple slavery; let Geo. E. Pugh have entire freedom of speech but don't give the niggers their freedom. God of mercy prevent all the Southern States from coming back into the Union without slavery, and, whether in accordance with Thy divine will or not, do Thou speedily restore it in the District of Columbia.—Lord, perfect, uphold and defend the institution of slavery everywhere, and more especially so as many of the Southerners have, of late, been giving it the cold shoulder. Oh Lord, if there is a God, send all the Abolitionists to hell; and finally, oh Lord, save our church from everything like niggers and Abolitionists. These blessings we demand at Thy hands for the weal of the Democratic-Butternut-Copperhead party, amen.

### WHO BEARS THE BURDEN?

This is an interesting inquiry. Everybody complains of taxation; but who bears it? Does the manufacturer? No; when he is taxed five per cent, he adds at least that much on his products. The merchant buys his goods at the advance; but does he suffer the loss? Everybody knows that he does not; he adds it on the customer, and the person that uses the articles taxed, pays the taxation. In April next, as we are informed, the tax on real estate is to be levied. Then the owners of houses will be obliged to bear their share of taxation. Will they? No, indeed; they will throw their burden upon the tenants, and, on the principle that the "last keeps all," the poor tenant will pay that tax also. In fact there is no doubt that truthfully speaking, the poor who are least able to do it, are obliged to pay the bulk of the taxation. This, all will acknowledge, is not right; but where is the remedy? Through all the ramifications of trade and business, this is the rule observed, even down to the box of matches with its penny stamp. We know that this is the result, and do what we will, the last man pays the taxes.

The mercies of God are not styled the swift, but the sure mercies of David; and therefore a gracious soul patiently waits for them.

## Sherman's Last.

The Baltimore *Chippell* tells the following story: A distinguished official who was lately at the headquarters of General Sherman, gives us the following anecdote of the latter, in the necessity under which he lay of setting judgment on a certain class of men in Atlanta, when that place was evacuated by the citizens. Writing us, our friend says:

Let me give you a little incident which took place in my presence at Sherman's headquarters, Atlanta. You will remember that an order was promulgated directing all civilians to leave Atlanta (North or South) within twelve days. The day of its issue a gentleman entered Sherman's office and enquired for the General. The latter answering in this way, very promptly, "I am General Sherman." The colloquy was very near as follows:

Citizen—"General, I am a Northern man, from the State of Connecticut have accumulated considerable property here, and as I see that you ordered citizens to leave within twelve days. I came to see if you would make an exception in my case. I fear if I leave, my property will be destroyed."

General Sherman—"What kind of property do you own sir? Perhaps I will make an exception in your case, sir."

Citizen—"I own a block of stores three dwellings; a plantation two miles out of town, and foundry."

General Sherman—"Foundry, eh! what have you been doing with your Foundry?"

Citizen—"Have been making castings."

General Sherman—"What kind of castings? Shot and shell, and all that kind of things?"

Citizen—"Yes, I have made some shot and shell."

General Sherman—"You have been making shot and shell to destroy your country, have you? and you still claim favor on the account of being a northern man? Yes, sir, I will make an exception in your case; you shall go South tomorrow morning at sunrise. Adjutant, see that this is carried out. Orderly, show this man the door."

Citizen—"But General, can't I go North?"

General Sherman—"No sir. To many of your class there already, sir."

Scanning the above, who does not once more recognize the great military leader as eminently "the right man in the right place," in dealing with the more subtle aspects of the rebellion?

## Lepers at Jerusalem.

The following is from the recently published work of Dr. Newman's entitled "From Dan to Beersheba."

A few paces within the wall, and to the east of the Zion Gate, are the "quarters of the lepers." Though formerly excluded from the city they are suffered to build their wretched huts along the wall in obedience to a law prevalent through the East, all lepers are compelled to live together in three colonies, and it is a coincidence no less singular than true, that the cities in which these colonies are located were the residences of three historic lepers: Naaman, of Damascus, Gehazi, of Naboth and King Azariah of Jerusalem. Numbering in all two hundred, those on Mount Zion are supported by charity. Their homes are miserable huts low, dark, and noisome. Allowed to marry only with each other, their offspring, when born, are usually fair and apparently healthy. Retaining their health and beauty up to the period of puberty, the fatal disease, like a scrofulous spot, then makes its appearance on a finger, on the nose, or on the cheek, and spreading over the system, it ultimately reaches some vital organ, and the unhappy victim dies.

Preparing their evening meal, men and women moved with feeble step from hut to hut, exchanging articles of food, and also their rude cooking utensils. Their garments were old and torn, their voices were dry and husky, their faces were red, like a coal of fire half extinguished, their eyes swollen and restless their hair was gone, their lips and cheeks, nose and ears, were corroded with ulcers, and the flesh of their hands and arms had been eaten away, leaving the bone red and bare. Standing afar off, as in the days of Christ, they stretched out their hands, and begged in tones so piteously that none could resist their entreaties. In the plaintive accents of their native Arabic, they hailed me, "Pilgrim, give me; for the Lord's sake, give me." Dropping a few piasters in the folds of their infected robes, I hastened away, hearing their tones of pity, and seeing their horri forms in memory days after the spectacle had been withdrawn. Alas! for them to whom this world is one great hospital, and life the vestibule of the grave!

## Army News.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, January 8, 1865.—Soldiers of the Army of the James—Your commander, relieved by order of the President, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the field has extorted praises from the unwilling. You have endured the privations of the camp and the march without a murmur. You have never failed in attack when ordered. You have striven and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy—you have shown them to be so by holding them against his fiercest assaults in the attempt to retake them. Those skilled in war have marvelled at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your line of works has excited the wonder of officers of other nations, who have come to learn defensive war from the monuments of your skilled labor. Your deeds have rendered your names illustrious in after times. Your General's proudest memory will be to say, with you, "I, too, was of the Army of the James." To share such companionship is pleasant; to participate in such acts is honor; to have commanded such an army is glory!

No one could yield it without regret. Knowing your willing obedience to orders, witnessing your ready devotion of your blood in your country's cause, I have been chary of the precious charge confided to me. I have refused to order the useless sacrifice of the lives of such soldiers, and I am relieved from your command. The wasted blood of my men does not stain my garments. For my action I am responsible to God and my country.

To the Colored Troops of the Army of the James—In this army you have been treated, not as laborers, but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear. The best officers of the Union seek to command you. Your bravery has won the admiration even of those who would be your masters.

The patriotism, fidelity and courage have illustrated the best qualities of manhood. With the bayonet you have unlocked the iron-barred gates of prejudice, and opened new fields of freedom, liberty and equality of right to yourselves and your race forever.

Comrades of the Army of the James, I bid you farewell! Farewell!

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.

The following important circular has just been issued by Provost Marshal General Fry:

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jan. 10.—The attention of mustering officers is called to the fact that the existing regulations require them to state upon the muster-roll the sub-District or town, county, district and State to which soldiers are to be credited. This must be done when a man is mustered in and no entry shall be made on the muster-rolls with a view to credit, nor shall any date be taken from them for that purpose other than that which was officially entered on them at the time of muster in.

All musters by whomsoever made, must be reported to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State or Division to which the credit is given, and Provost Marshals and other mustering officers are instructed that they will in no case report credits directly to each other, nor apply any credits reported by other Provost Marshals or mustering officers, or from other sources, until the same have been reported to the Board of Enrollment, by Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, their State or Division with his approval.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

Although a Christian be never so base in his outward conduct in body or mind, if very mean intellectual and natural endowments, yet they who know the worth of spiritual things will esteem the grace of God that is in him, in a rough shell. Grace carries still its own growth, though under a deformed body and ragged garments—yes, though they have but a small measure of that either—the very lowest degree of grace; as a paril of the least size, or a small piece of gold yet men will not throw it away, but as they say, the least shavings of gold are worth the keeping. The Jews would not willingly tread upon the smallest piece of paper in their way, but took it up. "For possibly," said they, "the name of God may be upon it." Though there is a little superstition in this, yet truly there is nothing but religion in it, if we apply it to men. Trample not on any, there may be some work of grace there thou knowest not of. The name of God may be written upon that soul thou treadest on; it may be a soul that Christ thought so much of, as to give his precious blood for it; therefore despise it not.

## OUR CAUSE.

God mend his heart who cannot feel The impulse of a holy cause, And sees not with his solid eyes, The beauty of self-sacrifice? Though in the sacred place he stands, Uplifting consecrated hands, Unworthy are his lips to tell Of Jesus' martyr's intrals.

Not to the swift, nor to the strong, The battle of the right belong? For he who strives for Freedom, wears The armor of the captive prayers; And nature professes to its cause, The strength of her eternal laws; While he whose arm essays to bind, And hoist with common knots his kind, Strives evermore at fearful odds, With nature and the jealous gods, And darts the dread recoil which, late Or soon, their right shall vindicate.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

Do you endorse a scoundrel when you make a mark upon his back?

When a person declares that his "brain is on fire," is it etiquette to blow it out?

What is the difference between a butterfly and a matron? One is a moth and the other is a mother.

Spinners, take notice! The improved sewing machines have a "feller" attached to them.

There are some plain Illinois farmers who own more land than goes to make up some German Principalities.

It is easy enough for a sored man to renounce society and go into the desert; the only difficulty is to dwell there.

Telling falsehoods before getting up in the morning is comparatively innocent—because it is only lying in bed.

Some poet says the wind kisses the waves. That we suppose, is the celebrated "kiss for a blow" of which we have heard so much.

"I tell you what, sir," said a Yankee of his opponent, "that man don't amount to a sum in arithmetic; add him up, and there is nothing to carry."

There is an old proverb which says that contentment is the true philosopher's stone. Brown says it's very likely, for nobody has ever found either one or the other.

A fellow in one of the cities "Down East" recently advertised in a morning paper for a wife, and before night eighteen different men sent him word that he might have them.

Sidney Smith once remarked:—"After you have written an article, take your pen and strike out half the words, and you will be surprised to see how much stronger it is."

It appears by advertisements in southern papers that education has "riz." At Mount Laurel, near Richmond, two thousand dollars are charged for a half term, and other schools are or nearly at the same rates.

A lady correspondent who assumes to know how boys ought to be trained, writes to an exchange as follows:

"O, mother! hunt out the soft, tender, genial side of your boy's nature." Mothers often do—with an old shoe—to the boy's benefit.

Mr. Hunt, in his lecture on common law, remarked, "that a lady, when she married, lost personal identity, her distinctive character, and was like a dew drop swallowed by a sunbeam." Some one at our elbow says that thunder-cloud should be substituted for sunbeam in many instances.

"So you are going to keep house are you?" said an elderly maiden to a blushing bride.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Going to have a girl, I suppose."

The newly made wife colored, and then quietly responded that she "really didn't know whether it would be a girl or a boy."

A gentleman who is in the habit of riding up and down two or three times daily in the horse cars of a certain New York line, and who has made a point of always presenting a ten cent stamp for his fare and receiving four fresh minted cents as change, was lately asked by a conductor to whom his face and financiering had become tolerably familiar, "What do you do with all the pennies you get from us?"

"I sell them to the railroad company again at fifteen per cent premium, was the bland reply.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The entire length of the Atlantic telegraph will be 2,300 miles. Every portion of this copper wire is subjected to electrical tests, to ascertain its quality for conduction before it is allowed to be worked up. The next stage is to coat these wires with eight successive coats of the insulating material, equal to an aggregate length of 18,400 miles. This core is next covered with jute, wound round it from ten strands, making 23,000 miles of jute yarn. Then comes the outer coating, formed of the 10 covered iron wires. The iron wire itself is 23,000 miles in length, and each wire is covered separately with five strands of tarred hemp, 185,000 miles of the latter being required, making together an aggregate length of material employed of 125,500 miles.

## TAX LIST.

### SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

#### Five per Cent, on Income for 1864.

Ash I. P. Cranberry tp.,	1.50
Ash Sylvester, Forward,	1.30
Allen Joseph Jackson,	6.35
Albert Andrew, Centre,	34.25
Adams E. H. Slipperyrock,	25.00
Anderson S. M. Allegheny,	12.50
Adams M. S.,	14.50
Ayres Hugh A. Harrisville,	40.45
Boggs Robt.,	10.00
Baldhinst H. Adams,	2.25
Buhl H. Forward,	30.00
Buhl C. Zelenople,	3.90
Brown Wm. Forward,	14.15
Brady And.,	1.65
Brandon J. W. Connoquenessing,	10.00
Beckwith Eli, Slipperyrock,	5.00
Black Robert, Hanisville,	27.50
Bard John T. Centreville,	12.10
Brown A. E. Sr. Mercer,	1.70
Barley Dixon, Parker,	5.00
Biglum John, Slipperyrock,	25.00
Bardley John L. Oakland,	5.00
Bredin Rev. W. P. Clay,	4.15
Braham Wm. P. Mercer,	40.90
Bippes Capt. Oakland,	46.80
Boggs J. P. Capt. Forward,	16.00
Binney Frederick,	5.00
Bredin James Butler boro.,	44.12
Royal Wm. S. " Tp.,	58.15
Beckley Aber Penn "	12.50
Beckley Thos. Winfield,	18.23
Royal A. G. Butler boro.,	44.40
Rygan R. R. 2d Lieut. Butler,	23.30
Campbell S. A. Washington,	4.25
Cabban J. N. Harrisville,	5.00
Cross Samuel, Worth,	11.95
Christy Thos. T. Washington,	2.15
Croll John J. Brady,	42.80
Cornelius Samuel, Worth,	7.00
Clutton Johnathan, Franklin,	30.00
Crow John Forward,	23.10
Crow David "	23.00
Cowden W. R. Portersville,	20.00
Campbell Wm. Butler boro.,	50.00
Campbell J. G. "	50.00
Cratty Eli Capt. " tp.,	42.00
Duffy Jas. " boro.,	34.90
Douthett Chas. Penn,	17.25
Dougan A. M. Marion,	1.25
Danbenspeck Jac. Washington,	5.00
Dunn Robert, Cherry,	73.00
Danbenspeck John, Parker,	5.00
Dodds David, Adams,	2.65
Douthett Wm. Forward,	14.20
Dombacher C. "	4.60
Eyth Francis, Centreville,	10.00
Elliott B. F. Worth,	42.50
Fleeting Wm. Capt. "	46.80
Eklis Thos. Clinton, "	1.62
Eklis Adam "	11.98
Eyth Jordan Butler boro.,	3.35
Enslin John, Jackson,	3.50
Endres Adam, "	15.55
Ekin John J. Connoq.,	6.50
Forrester John W. Muddyereck,	6.60
Frazier David R. Forward,	10.85
Groat Mrs. Joanna Butler tp.,	3.78
Grossman John C. "	10.52
Greer Matthew Buffalo,	18.48
Gilleland Robt. Middlesex,	12.50
Grant Hamilton Buffalo,	45.50
Gelbraith Robt. Winfield,	18.50
Gelbraith Alex. Cranberry,	8.95
Gelbraith Philip, Forward,	15.60
Goehring Wm. "	1.22
Graham Wm. F. Cranberry,	1.50
Gilleland W. H. "	11.85
Gellessie E. L. Lieut. Jackson,	44.45
Gill Hugh, Jr. Mercer,	2.70
Gibson Henry, Parker,	88.50
Grossman Hugh, Brady,	15.00
Grossman John, "	6.00
Gilkey Robert, Slipperyrock,	5.00
Heck Daniel, Centre,	5.00
Hogg Robert, Cherry,	5.00
Hoon John, Centre,	6.00
Hogg Jno. L. Slipperyrock,	14.45
Harris Jno. R. Harrisville,	11.45
Haldiman Saml. Allegheny,	36.25
Hammond J. F. N. Washington,	6.75
Hilliard Saml. Washington,	7.80
Helmhold E. A. Saxonburg,	26.18
Helmhold Sr. "	30.00
Harbison R. M. Buffalo,	20.55
Heinemann H. C. Butler boro.,	7.41
Henry James Clinton tp.,	11.88
Hartzell Eli Penn,	4.62
Hetselgesser Robt. Winfield,	41.76
Hays Joseph, Adams,	29.24
Hunter Alex. Forward,	7.15
Johns Samuel, Muddyereck,	4.15
Kelly David Buffalo,	16.23
Kennedy Daniel,	5.25
Kerr Saml. Jr. Harrisville,	5.00
Kohlmeier Henry, Allegheny,	3.15
Kerr Jas. Harrisville,	17.50
Keister Jesse, Slipperyrock,	2.30
Keister Henry, Lt. "	21.80
Lusk J. S. M. D. Harmony,	15.04
Lawrence Robt. Muddyereck,	36.55
Lusk Amos, M. D. Zelenople,	14.18
Logan David Jefferson,	5.34
Logan Levi Middlesex,	16.85
Lardin Daniel Clinton,	6.92
Lyon R. M. Lieut. Centreville,	36.30
Livings J. B. Dr. Butler boro.,	5.25
Mitchell L. Z. Summit tp.,	11.75
Mitchell Jas. Butler tp.,	14.21
Maxwell Adam Butler tp.,	19.45
Mifflin R. A. Butler boro.,	75.00
Mifflin R. A. Butler boro.,	8.97
Maharg James Penn tp.,	5.89
Maxwell J. G. Jr., Butler tp.,	26.94
Maxwell Newton "	5.00
Marshall Saml. Cranberry,	5.90
Martin J. E. Forward,	3.15
Markel Zeno, "	10.00
McLymonds Wm. Muddyereck,	16.80
McLymonds Saml. Portersville,	2.25
M'Candless Charles Butler boro.,	34.05
McAboy R. Thos. Middlesex tp.,	100.00
McLaughlin Thos. Middlesex tp.,	52.54
M'junkin E. Butler boro.,	37.00
Maxwell Milton, Centre,	12.60
Meals W. L. Worth,	12.55
Meals S. G. Washington,	26.70
Maxwell W. C. Col. Harrisville,	70.45
M'Connell Samuel, Mercer,	1.55
M'Candless Wm. D. Centre,	9.50
M'Candless Josiah, Dr. "	33.55
M'Candless Nathan F. "	5.00
M'Elree Edward, Mercer,	3.50
M'Kee David S., Slipperyrock,	1.20

## How did Petroleum Originate?—A New Idea.

We clip the following from the *Pittsburgh Commercial*, of the 12th, inst: Permit me to suggest, through your columns, the following explanation with reference to the formation of coal oil: All geologists agree that our bituminous coal has been formed from the prostrated forests of an age long past. We find that by putting this bituminous coal in a retort we can obtain the same general character of product as by sinking a well at Oil City.

What is left in the retort, after the oil has been taken out, is a species of coke. Arguing from these well known and acknowledged facts, I arrive at the following conclusion, namely: That what man has attempted to do in a east iron retort, an all wise Providence has much more effectually done by the operations of His laws in nature; and that the anthracite coal fields in our own lands, and other lands, are simply what remain in this laboratory of nature, after by the application of heat below and pressure above, the oil and grasses have been driven elsewhere.

The oil thus pressed out, has trickled through the crevices of the rocks below these, now anthracite, but once bituminous coal fields, and we find it to-day in the pools and crevices of our different oil regions.

The anthracite coal which remains answers to our coke. We use it for the same purpose, for melting ores in blast furnaces, and for melting iron in foundry cupolas—the great difference being that it is vastly superior in quality, a fact not to be wondered at, when we remember the laboratory in which it was made and the All Seeing Eye that superintended its production.

This theory may have been suggested before, but, if so, it has escaped my notice. If it is new, I trust that those better qualified to examine the subject, and having more time to devote to it, will give the matter the attention it so so richly deserves. Anything tending to remove the mystery which now appears to envelop this subject must be interesting to us all.

Very respectfully, ROBT. C. TOZZEN.

## Minister Dayton.

William Louis Dayton was born at Casking Ridge, N. J. Feb. 17, 1807.—He was the son of Joel Dayton, a farmer, and graduated at the College of New Jersey in September, 1825. He commenced the study of the law soon after and was admitted to the Bar of his native State in May, 1830. In 1837 he was elected member of the State Senate and made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1838 he was chosen by the Legislature as one of the Associate Justices of Supreme Court of his State, which position he reigned in Nov., 1841, and on the decease of Hon. Samuel L. Southard U. S. Senator, in 1842 he was appointed to fill the vacancy. He served in the Senate from 1842 to 1851. He was an ardent free soiler and lover of liberty, and maintained to the fullest extent the right of Congress to legislate with respect to Slavery in the Territories. He was an intimate and influential adviser of President Taylor, advocated the admission of California into the Union a free State, was in favor of the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and voted against the infamous fugitive slave bill. At the expiration of his term the Democratic party was in the ascendancy in the New Jersey Legislature, and Com. Stockton was chosen in his place. In 1850 he was nominated by the Republican Convention as the candidate for the Vice Presidency upon the ticket with Fremont. In 1857 he was appointed Attorney General, and during the first term of Mr. Lincoln deputed as minister at Paris. In all the duties of life he was a true man, and every position which he has filled he has adorned. In his death the country loses one of its ablest and most respected representatives.

## Want for Decision.

Sidney Smith, in his work on Moral Philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little "brass," as it is termed:

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage.—Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort; and who, if they only had been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can.

"It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon and intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers and his uncles and his particular friends till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends, that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over-squeamishness at present, that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculations.

The oil fever is working a great revolution in Crawford county. Most of the unimproved lands in the eastern part of that county, are finding a ready market, at prices far above what is usually paid for the best cultivated farms in the richest counties of the State. In many instances, lands that were a dull sale two years ago, at \$6 to \$10 per acre, have been sold during the past month, at prices varying from \$80 to \$1,000 per acre.

"If you can't keep awake," said a person to one of his hearers, "when drowsy, why don't you take a pinch of snuff?" "I think," was the shrewd reply, "the snuff should be put into the sermon."

"The reason why a good many men don't get married is, they are afraid to come to the scratch."