

**VOUNG MEN** illy, who have become the victims of Solitary hat dreadful and destructive habit which v sweeps to an antimely grave thousands of Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant t, who might otherwise have entranced listenstes with the thunders of eloquence or waked by the living lyre, may call with full con-

#### MARRIAGE.

ied Persons, or Young Men contemplating re, being aware of physical weakness, organic detormities, &c., speedily cured, he places himself under the care of Dr. J. lightasiy confide in his honor as a gentleman, identity rely upon his skill as a Physician. ORGANIC WEAKNESS

intely Cured, and Full Vigor Restored. Distressing Affection-which renders Life le and marriage impossible-is the penalty the victims of improper indulgences. Young are too upt to ecumit excesses from not zare of the dreadful consequences that may Now, who that understands the subject will Now, who that understands the subject will to deny that the power of procreation is best or those fulling into improper habits than by fent? Bosides being deprived the pleasures by offspring the most serious and destructive os to both body and mind arise. The system ' Deranged, the Physical and Mental Pune-akened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous uv., Dyspessa, Publication of the Heart bot, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of nee, Congh. Consumption, Decay and Death. No. 7 South Frederick Street ol sida going from Baltimore street, a few on the corner. Fail not to observe name

s must be paid and contain a stamp. The Diplomas mang in his office. RE WARRANTED IN TWO

### DANS. No Merercy or Nanseoui Druge

DR. JOHNSTON. of the Royal College of Surgeons. London, - from one of the most eminent Colleges in ed States, and the greater part of whose life spent in the hospitals of London. Paris, phia and elsewhere, has effected some of astonishing cures that were ever known; solutied with ringing in the head and ears heep, great nervousness, being alarmed at comels, bashfulness, with frequent bluehing, semetimes with derangement of mind, were mediately.

# PARTICULAR NOTICE.

addresses all those who have injured them-improper indulgence and solitary habits, in both body and mind, unfitting them for

fness, study, society or marriage, are some of the sad and mehanikoly effects by early limits of youth, viz: Weakness of and Limits, Pains in the Head, Dimners of es of Museular Power, Palpitation of the vep-psy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement gestive Functions, General Debility, SympA great variety of Boots and Shoes, A large stock of Queens and Glassware, A very extensive lot of Hardware, Hats and Caps and Ready Made Clothing

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# WE INVITE

particular attention to the following line of Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents. Real Heavy Blanket Shawls, French Blanket and Broche Shawls, Hoosery for Ladies, Gents and Children

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Perfumery, Pomades and Soaps, Buck Purses and fancy Port Monaies, First rate Skates, ready strapped, Nice Hair Brushes and Pocket Combs, Extra good Penknives and Scissors, Childrens Gum Gilded Combs, &c., &c., &c.

# Sunbury, Dec. 20, 1862. SOLOMON MALICE.

A flormey of Law, Sunbary, Northambe Innd county, Pennsylvania. (Formerly Freebarg, Snyder county.) OFFICE, Market street, one door cost of Friling Grant's Store, and nearly opposite the Court House.

Of these we love, who list and wait Beneath the same benignaty moon. The postman's step beamd the gate, With tidings from the absent one; And beaming smiles their thoughts roveal, And love is mirrored in their eyes, As eagorly they break the seal. Elate with joy and glad surprise.

But dearer yet the shout that rings, In exultations loud and clear, To hall the messenger who brings Letters from home and kindred dear, And 'neath the pale moon's smiling light The soldier rends his treasure o'er. And through the bours of silent night In dreams he visits home once more:

In dreams he sits beside the hearth.

In dreams he sits beside the hearth. Aftar from camps and traitors vile. And dreams of the dearest spot on earth Where loving wife and mother smile; And many a face abuost forgot, And many a which kindly spoken, Come flitting round the soldiers cot. Till the sweet dream at morn is broken.

The the sweet dream at more is broken. Oh ' ye who have the soldier well, Bid him he hopefal, brave and gay. Better he knowsthan you can tell The perils that attend his way. Some word of hope, in battle hour, While striving with a vengeful foe. Has nerved the soldier a arm with power To strike or ward the impending blow.

The soldier brave is often prone To deem himself forgotten quite

A wander in insert in gotten alone— When friends at home neglect to write. Then cheer him off with words like these, And thus your deep affection prove; Let every boat that ploughs the ses, Bear him some message full of love.

# AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

President Lincoln on Arbitrary Arrests. We have crowded out much matter intended for this issue, to give place to the following important letter from the President of the United States on arbitrary arrests, addressed to Hon. Erastus Corning and others, officers of the late Democratic cases ; and then a clamor could be raised in ed to Mr. Lincoln the resolutions adopted meet the assortions of the resolutions of the Albany meeting so forcibly as to furnish a

policy of the Administration has been based in this matter. MP\_LINCOINTS\_PEPLY MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, ) WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863. 5

it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a President to their own liking. I was elected contrary to their liking ; and, accordingly, so far as it was legally possible they had taken seven States out of the Union for it more than thirty years, while the govcrument had taken no steps to resist them. The former had carefully considered ail the The former had carefully considered all the means which could be turned to their ac-count. It undoubtedly was a well ponder-ed reliance with them, that in their own unrestricted efforts to destroy Union Consti-tution and law, altogether, the Government count. It undoubtedly was a well ponder-ed reliance with them, that in their own tution and law, altogether, the Government would, in great degree, be restrained by the same Constitution and law from arresting their progress. Their sympathizers pervaded all departments of the Government, and nearly all communities of the people. From this material, under cover of "liberty of speech," "liberty of the press," and "habeas corpus," they hoped to keep on foot among us a most efficient corps of spies, informers, suppliers and aiders and abettors of their cause in a thousand ways. They knew that in times such as they were inaugurating, by the Constitution itself, the "habeas corpus might be suspended, but they also knew they had friends who would make a question as to who was to suspend it; meanwhile their spies and others might remain at large to help on their cause. Or if, as has happened, the Executive should suspend the writ, without ruinous waste of time, instances of arresting innocent persons might meeting at Albany, N. Y., who had forward- regard to this, which might be, at least, of some service to the insurgent cause. It at said meeting. The letter is marked by this part of the enemy's programme, so soon as by open hostilities their machinery was needed no very keen perception to discover shrewdness. The points are well made, and fairly put in motion. Yet thoroughly imbued with a reverence for the guarantees of individuals, I was slow to adopt the strong measures which by degrees 1 have been forfair explanation of the grounds whereon the ced to as being within the exceptions of the

pablic safety does require them; as well in places to which they may prevent the re-bellion extending as in those where it may be already prevailing; as well where they may restrain mischievous interference with they had taken seven States out of the Union had seized many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States flag, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus began soon ran into the present civil war; and, in certain respects, it began on very unequal terms between the parties. The insurgents had been preparing for it more than thirty years, while the gov-

other reason for the arrest, then I concede the same Constitution then as how, second-that the arrest was wrong. But the arrest ly, that we then had a case of invasion, and that the arrest was wrong. But the arrest as I understand, was made for a very different reason. Mr. Vallandigham avows his public discussion, the liberty of speech and ot the press, the trial by jury, the law of evidence and the habens corpus, suffered no detriment whatever by that conduct of Gen. Cherries and plut them aw room. Drill in a few rows of go hostility to the war on the part of the Union : and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to encourage desertions from the army; and to leave the rebellion

without anp adquate military force to sup-press it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the 1 do not know whether I would have orderadministration, or the personal interests of ed the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. While the commanding general, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends of the nation depends of the field is the better judge of the

o lay hands upon him. If Mr. Vallandig-nam was not damaging the military power One of the resolutious expresses the opinof the country, then his arrest was on mis- ion of the meeting that arbritary arrests take of fact, which I would be glad to cor- will have the effect to divide and distract those who should be united in suppressing rect on reasonably satisfactory evidence. I understand the meeting, whose resolu-tions I am considering, to be in favor of to discharge Mr. Vallandigham. I regard suppressing the rebellion by military force —by armies, Long experience has shown that the armies cannot be maintained unless desertion shall be punished by the severe appeal I have to say, it gave me pain when penalty of death. The case requires, and I learned that Mr. Vallandigham had been the law and the constitution sanction, this arrested-that is, I was pained that there punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded should have geemed to be a necessity for

Set out cauliflowers-brocoli for winter

and in condemnation of the military orders of the general." Now, if there be no mis-take about this; if this assertion is the truth and the whole truth if this assertion is the

ymblins thoroughly free of weeds, and the

oil loose. In case of drought, water freely,

Between the 1st and the 10th of the month

plant a bed of meloas for mangoes. In dry weather water freely.

but never until sunset.

Sow the seed of radiabas every week during the month.

Cut your pot and medicinal herbs-dry them in the shade. When dry tie them in , that the permanent right of the people to bundles, and put them away in a dry, airy

Drill in a few rows of garden peas carly

Cherries and plums may be budded to wards the close of the month.

#### More About Cuttings.

In a discussion by the Horticoltural Society of Michigan, recently, the following suggestions were made by one of the ex-Ile was warring upon the military, and this necessity in any particular case. Of course, perienced nurserymen present, which we reprint for the benefit of those not well posted in these matters :

Rose cuttings generally, are most sure to grow, immediately after the flowering is over for the month. Geraniums grow at any season, also fuschias, verbenas, and other similar growing plants. Difficult woody plants require to have the new wood from which the cuttings are taken, well ripened to ensure growth. Pink ripinga may be cut at any season. Generally speak-ing all plants grow more readily just after, blooming, and the best cuttings are taken from those shoots that have borne blooms. history than that courts of justice are incom-petent to such cases. Civil courts are or ganized chiefly for trials of individuals, or, at most, a few individuals acting in concert; This is none the less injuri-on, when effected by getting a father, or Usually it is well to leave a small part of to be rooted in water previous to plantin in the earth; the roots are tender, and should be handled with care. Cactus require drying for a number of days before planting ; those leaves that have flower buds are said to bloom early, and also to coatinue flowering annually. Herbacoous plants root sooner when the stems are placed in water for a day. Equality of temperature and moisture is important to insure success. For this purpose glasses are placed over delicate cuttings; prefer clear, others green glass. Cuttings generally require partial shading, until roots form. The soil should be firming pressed to the lowest point of the shoot, that the air may not penetrate and dry the embryo roots Cuttings like the dew and moonlight, therefore the coverings of those placed in hot-beds should be removed, if the weather is moderate at sunset. The borizontal branches tearest the ground are much more apt to form roots than the upright ones. participation of the local division of the l

Set lettuce out to head, and sow seed for later crops. Keep the vinca of melons, canteleups and

or invasion. Take the particulor case men-tioned by the meeting. It is asserted, in substance, that Mr. Val-

truth and the whole truth ; if there was no It may be remarked : First, that we had iow we have a case of rebellion ; and, third-

Jackson, or its subsequent approval by the American Congress. And yet, let me say, that in my discretron

manuption. de. 

ie drended-Loss of Memory Confusion of pression of Spirits, Evil-Forebadings, Aver-society, Self-Distrust, Lovie of Solitude,  $A_{\mathcal{R}}$  are some of the evils produced. we are some of the evils produced, excess of persons of all ages can now judge be emise of their declining health, losing jor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and d, having a singular appearance about the

#### gh and . implion. YOUNG MEN

 injured thimselves by a certain practice in when atome, a habit frequently learned i companions, or at school, the effects of nightly folt, even when askeep, and if not nders marriage impossible, and destroys i and hedy, should apply immediately. July that a young man, the hope of his he during of his parents, should be snatched prospects and enjoyments should be snatched prospects and enjoyments of life, by the use of deviating from the path of nature ging in a certain secret habit. Such persons fore contemplating

## MARRIAGE.

at a sound mind and body are the most requisites to promote computed imprimess tilient there, the journey through life beweary pligrinage; the prospect hourly to the view; the mind becomes shalowed air and filled with the melancholy reflecthe happiness of another becomes bighted

## EASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

the misguided and imprudent votary of huls that he has imbibed the seeds of this isense, it too often harpoons that an ill-timed dame, or dread of discovery, deters him dying to these who, from education and lity, can alone befriered him, delaying till initional symptoms of this hortid discusse or appearance, such as ulcerated sore isensed nove, nocturnal pains in the head dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the and armos, blotches on the head. face and is, progressing with frightful rapidity, till painte of the month or the bones of the in and the victim of this awful discuss a bore in discovered commissention, till death ried to his dreadid sufferings, by sending nat Undiscovered Country from whence ne sease, it too often happens that an ill-timed

hat Undiscovered Country from whence no returns, independent fact that thousands fall victims rible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of restorders who, by the use of that *Deadly Mercury*, rain the constitution and make ic of life

### STRANGERS

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the tasking their fifthy and paisonus com-  $\gamma$  as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, quir, have you with raised health to sigh galling simpointment, meters is the only Physician advertising dential or diplomas always hang in his office, uides or treatement are unknown to all pared from a life sparat in the great hea-group, the first in the country and a more  $\gamma$ -vector Practices than any other Physician and

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House. SUNBURY, PENN'A.

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	quarte,		6	00	
	quarts.		8	00	
	quarts.		12	00	
11	Apply to H	B. MASSER.	Suplu	tv.	P
March	29, 1862.	An anne concerna			

ROCKEPELLER & BOYER,

Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa A. JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON A. B. BOYER, respectfully announce that they have entered into copartmership in the practice of their profession, and will continue to attend to all basiness entrusted to their charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Montour, promptly, faithfully and carefaily. Special atten-tion will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the QER-MAN isongwage. MAN language Office-Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotei, Sunbury, February 4, 1860.

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c. THE subscriber, having opened in Thompson's Brick Building, Mill street, Danville, a large and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS. comprising the best brands of Brandies, Gin, Old Rye Secth and Irib Whiskey. Porf. Sherry, Ma-deira. Champagne and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesale, at the lowcat city Tavern-kcepers, by buying of us, can save t least the freight. Persona desirous of purchasing liquors for

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nay rely upon being furnished with a pure and analulterated article. TP Being determined to establish a reputation for setting cheep, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All orders promisely stitended to. JEREMIAH S. HALL. Danville, June 16, 1860.

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	The	Ni.	Louis,	

April 12, 1842 -- 19

CENTRAL HOTEL FOR SALE. Titli well known Histel, located in Emphary, at the junction of the Northern Central with the Config-ty & Frie Bailtonia, is collared at privice rate or Terms of sale will be made easy. For further in formation, enquire at this cline Aspurt 2, 1962

GENTLEMES :-- Your letter of May 19, enclosing the resolutions of a public meeting held at Albany, New York, on the 16th of the same month, was received several days

The resolutions, as I understand them, are resolvable into two propositions-first the expression of a purpose to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to support the Administration in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion ; and secondly, a declaration of censure upon the Administration for supposed unconstitutional action, such as the making of military arrests, And

from the two propositions, a third is de duced, which is that the gentlemen comprising the meeting are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common Government and country, despite the folly or wickedness as they may conceive, of any Administration. The position is eminently patriotic, and as such I thank the meeting, and congratulate

the nation for it. My own purpose is the Each Freezer accompanied with a book of recipes same ; so that the meeting and myself have

a common object, and can have no difference, except in the choice of means or measures for effecting that object. And here I ought to close this paper, and And here I ought to close this paper, and would close it, if there were no apprehen-sion that more injurious consequences than any merely personal to myself might follow

adopted into our Constitution at the close war, and before civil war, and at all times, except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require" their suspension. The resolutions proceed to tell

at most, a few individuals acting in concert; and this in quiet times, and on charges of crimes well defined in the law. Even in times of peace bands of horse thieves and robbers frequently grow too numerous and powerful for the ordinary courts of justice. But what comparison, in numbers, have such bands ever borne to the insurgent sympathizers even in many of the loyal States ? Again a jury too frequently has at least one member more ready to hang the panel than to merey, hang the traitor. And yet, again, he who

dissundes one man from volunteering or induces and addier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle. Yet this discussion or inducement may be so conducted as to be no defined crime of which any civil court would take cognizance.

Ours is a case of rebellion-so called by the resolutions before me-in fact, a clear, flagrant, gigantic case of rebellion ; and the provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall ot be suspended, unless when, in cases of distinction; and I can no more be persuaded rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," is the provision which specially applies to our present case. This provision lainly attests the understanding of those who made the Constitution, that ordinary

whom the courts acting on ordinary rules, the censures systematically east upon me for doing what, in view of duty, 1 could not forbear. The resolutions promise to of defined crime; and its suspension is support me in every constitutional and law- allowed by the Constitution on purpose measure to suppress the retachion ; and that men may be arrested and held who and habeas corpus, throughout the indefi-I have not knowingly employed, nor shall cannot be proved to be guilty of defined knowingly employ any other. But the crime, "when in cases of rebellion or inva-meeting, by their resolutions, assert and sion, the public safety may require it." This meeting, by their resolutions, assert and sion, the public safety may require it." This that a man could contract so strong an ap-argue that certain military arrests, and proceedings following them, for which I am | bellion, wherein the public safety does reultimately responsible, are unconstitutional. quire the suspension. Indeed, arrests by I think they are not. The resolutions quote process of courts and arrests in cases of from the Constitution the definition of rebellion, do not proceed altogether upon treason, and also limiting safeguards and the same basis. The former is directed at guarantees therein provided for the citizen the small percentage of ordinary and conon trials for treason, and on his being heid tinuous perpetration of crime, while the to answer for capital or otherwise infamous latter is directed at sudden and extensive crimes, and, in criminal prosecutions, his right to a speedy and public trial by an im-partial jury. They proceed to resolve "that length of time. In the latter case, arrests these safeguards of the rights of the citizen are made, not so much for what has been to designate themselves "democrats" rather against the pretensions of arbitrary power done. The latter is more for the preventive than "American citizens." In shis time of and less for the vindictive than the former, and peril, I would have preferred to tection in times of civil commotion." And, In such cases the purposes of men are much apparently to demonstrate the proposition, more easily understood than in cases of the resolutions proceed : "They were secured substantially to the English people after years of protracted civil war, and were Government is discussed cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered he is sure to of the revolution." Would not the demon-stration have been better, if it could have been truly said that these safeguards had "buts." and "ifs" and "ands." Of how little been adopted and applied during the civil value the constitutional provisions I have wars and during our revolution, instead of after the one and at the close of the other i i too, am devotedly for them after a civil have been committed, may be illustrated by a few notable examples General John C. Breekinridge, General Robert E. Lee, General Joseph E. Johnston, General John B. Ma-gruder, General William B. Preston, General Simon B. Buckner, and Commodore Frank-

we have the these resultions of the case the arrests compliance is the constitution, and upon the balance for weaking the matter is a case. I hind the the interception the towner the arrest compliance is the constitution, and upon the constitution the parameter is death
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brother, or friend, into a public meeting, the war progresses, it appears to me, opinion and there working upon his feelings till he and action, which were in great confusion is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he at first, take shape and fall into more regular is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked ad- channels, so that the necessity, for strong ministration or a contemptible government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he have every reason to desire that it should should desert. I think that in such a case, cease altogether, and far from the least is to silence the agitation and save the boy is my acgard for the opinions and wishes of not only constitutional, but, withal a great those who, like the meeting at Albany, de-

tutional power, my error lies in believing suppress the rebellion. Still, I must conthat certain proceedings are constitutional, when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires them, which would not be constitutional when, in absence of

rebellion or invasion, the public safety does not require them : in other words, that the constitution is not, in its application, in all respects the same, in cases of rebellion or invasion involving the public safety, as it is in times of profound peace and public security. The constitution itself makes the that the government can constitutionally take no strong measures in time of rebellion because it can be shown that the same could not be lawfully taken in time of peace, than I can be persuaded that a particular drug is

apprehended by the meeting that the American people will, by means of military arpublic discussion, the liberty of speech and the press, the law of evidence, trial by jury, nite peaceful future, which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe

as to persist in feeding upon them during the remainder of his healthful life. In giving the resolutions that carnest consideration which you request of me, 1 cannot overlook the fact that the meeting speaks as "democrats." Nor can I with full respect for their known intelligence, and the fairly presumed deliberation with which they prepared their resolutions, he permitted to suppose that this occurred by accident or in any other way than that they preferred meet you upon a level one step higher than any party platform, because I am sure that, from such more elevated position, we could do better battle for the country we all love than we possibly can from those lower ones where, from the force of habit, the prejudices of the past, and selfish hopes of the future, we are sure to spend much of the ingenuity and strength in finding fault with and aiming blows at each other. But since you have denied me this, I will yet be thank-

ul, for the country's sake, that not all Democrats have done so. Le on whose discretionary judgment Mr. Vallandigham was arrested and tried, is a Democrat, having no old party atfinity with me; and the Judge who rejected the constitutional view

dealing with them gradually decreases. clare their purpose to sustain the govern-If I be wrong on this question of consti- ment in every constitutional measure to tinue to do so much as may seem to be required by the public safety. A. LINCOLN.

AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Work for July. BROADCAST CORN.

If the hay crop promises to be short. prepare an acre or two of land; make it ery rich and seed down to broadcast corn. Sow about three bushels of seed to the acre ; crossharrow it in and finish all off with the roller. To insure a good crop it should be seeded not later than the 10th of the month.

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Keep the cultivators steadily at work among the corn until the crop is ready to lay by. Hoe well about the hills, and if the soil is not as light and friable as it ought to be; let the shovel plow precede the cultivator .- The great art in raising heavy corn crops is to have the ground sich; to keep the soil as loose as an ash

#### LATE POTATOES.

These should be thoroughly and completely worked at regular intervals throughout the growing season. The spaces between he rows should be well broken up with the plow and new carth thrown in the ridges.-The rows must be kept free of

weeds and the soil in the rows kept loose by a liberal use of the hoc. PEACH TREES. Examine your peach trees at a few inches

below the surface of the ground and extract the worms which may be at work under the bark at the base of the stem. These should either be killed with a knitting needle or cut out with the point of a knife. Examine all your fruit trees and wherever

caterpillar's nest is discovered, remove it nd burn it. If there are any blighted limbs on pear,

dum and cherry trees, cut them off and carefully pare the wound close down to the und wood. Plums, cherrics, apricots and pears may

builded or inoculated towards the close of the month. The appropriate time is when, by examination, it is found that the bask parts freely from the inner wood.

Keep the soil loose about ruta baga turning, by stirring it frequently with the boe if the turnips are seeded broadcast, or with the cultivator if in hills, and see that no weeds are allowed to grow among the

### A School Marm's Letter.

The following letter from a young lady, teaching school in the 'rooral' deestricts,' to a sister, recently appeared in the Dubuque

"Herald :"

"TUCKERY VALLEY, "May 21, 1863. "Dere Cister,

"You didn't receve my last most fond pistol, because of you hed you'de ought to reply, which you haint, and I forgive you. the weeds. ich; to keep the soil as loose as an ash heap by constant stirring and to keep down the weeds. if toled you I had got a schoole, which I like every exceedingly mutch. I have 30 schoolers; fore boy pupils and the ballanso

gurla. I have bin studeing very severe all winter, and passed the examination bully. I doon't no how long I shall teach of i keep on lickeing of it as i do now, but shall prob-

ably teach sicks months. "I sum times get dredful lonesomersh but then when i reflec that on to me rests the care of trainin up all them little innosents. and when George he kums to see me I bekums contented, and gives myself up to

blis. "George he is the beautifullest young feller into this here place. He is a noble union man, and has often telde me he was willing to encorifyce his life onto the Caws.

"Father, he aint mutch of a union man he swears dredful about the war and told George in to my presents he would boote him of he didn't discontinue to continue his visits to me. Oh ! dere, ime so unhappy, I never can get married becawze father says he would rather sea me dye an old mayd than to marry an abolishun man,

which is the horrid words he used respectg my dere george. "From your and, and, unhappy cister. Many Ann " ing my dere george.

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A nonsk doctor in a Western town was once elected constable. He was a thrifty, well to do farrier and blacksmith, and doc tered and shed all the horses for twenty miles around. After being constable a year