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VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

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We have connected with our establishment a well selected *JOB OFFICE*, which will enable us to execute, in the neatest style, every variety of Printing.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE CAN BE OBTAINED.

DR. JOHNSTON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Discouraging Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone be relied on, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, Graduates of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatement are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

TESTIMONY OF THE PRESS

Hundreds of thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to the Institution, in the following manner

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,

Office Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

February 21, 1863—1y.

ELEGANT CARDS DE VISITE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO FILL YOUR ALBUMS.

IN consequence of the scarcity of change, I will sell my elegant PENOGRAPH CARDS DE VISITE PORTRAITS

Sixteen for One Dollar,

Sent by mail Postage paid.

These cards are best published and are permanent. They embrace all the principal Generals of the Army, President, Cabinet &c. Also two of the greatest villians strutting JEFF and BEAUREGARD.

Catalogues sent on application.

Sample copies sent on receipt of Ten Cents.

JOHN DAINTY,

728 Sansom St., Philadelphia

Sep 12—3m 5, 1863

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chinese in San Francisco.

OUTLANDISH RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of September 10th, gives the following account of a visit to a Chinese temple in that city:

The Chinese are having a great time in their Temple, on Sacramento street, just now. Evidently the festival is of a religious character, though whether the proceeds are to be devoted to cancelling a mortgage on their church or to sending out pagan missionaries to win over Christian believers to Buddhism, is more than inquisitiveness itself has been able to ascertain. The dignitaries of their Temple are not at all reticent, but display a charming readiness to indulge in a conversation with visitors to which the only drawback is that neither understands the other's language. However, they themselves know what the celebration means and is intended for, and they being the principal parties concerned, no others have a right to complain.

The first thing that strikes the visitor on entering the vestibule of their sanctuary is a most ancient and fish-like smell, and if he approaches the altar he will discover that the breath of the gods smells strangely of stale salmon. Evidently their drink is not nectar, neither is it possible that their victual is ambrosia. The first object of Chinese adoration that meets the eye is a high and hilarious god, standing some seven or eight feet in his stockings, and flourishing a cigar in his left hand, like a Montgomery street swell. The attitude of this fiend is not very graceful, while his legs widely spread apart, and the air with which he braces back against the wall suggests that he is under the influence of the rosy. Altogether, he has a convivial look about him, highly deceitful to behold, and the effect is heightened by two horns, with serrated edges, which sprout gaily from behind his ears. His belly is modeled like a bass drum, but so nicely adjusted as not to seriously interfere with the even tenor of his whole contour.

Passing on and ascending a narrow and fishy stair-case, we find a balcony, gay with flags and lanterns and illuminated with scrolls written in sinuous characters, probably pregnant with the wisdom of the immortal Kung-tu-tze, whom the Latins name Confucius. We may very well conclude that the books which lie open—but shut so far as our understanding is concerned—before us, are the *Solide Declarato* and the *Concordite Formula* of their peculiar church. Here the sound of music is loud—reckless disciples crashing anvil choruses upon immense gongs, while milder mannered musicians kept up a rattling accompaniment on kettle drums, blended with a symphony of shrill notes from the lips or cracked nifes. The gods stand it marvelously well, however, and so does the temple, though a much less noise brought down the walls of Jericho. As the temple, the gods and worshippers are so numerous that one calls them no longer Jobn, but legion. You stumble over a little god on the floor, or precipitate your head into the stomach of the big one braced against the altar. The big ones numbered two, and face each other in a Gog and Magog style. In height they are Anaks, each standing a good eight feet above the level of the floor, without counting in a slight wrinkle in the back which would give them a few inches more were it ironed out. Each has one foot perched on a suppositious rock, while the other rests on a paper tiger—they seem to have been bucking against the tiger all the night through. One holds a golden apple in his hand, plucked from no one knows what Hesperious; the other grasps a golden wreath. They are spangled like harlequin, and bearded and mustached like bogus barons. A chronic lassitude rests on their features—probably occasioned by having been up all night. Before them is spread either a late breakfast or an early lunch, but they seem in no hurry to attack it. Unboubtedly they feel safe in the assurance that no one else will eat it. Ranged around the wall, in convenient little sentry boxes, stand fudgy little gods, with splay feet. These be the common "Josses" of the concern. One of them is habited like a Christian martyr, and has the dolorous look to one condemned to be burned. The apprehension seems not entirely groundless, as a number of torches are lighted close to his feet. Should he turn on, the spectacle would be furnished of a baked tomato.

The worshippers in the purlieus of the temple are not very devout. They lean around and take all sorts of liberties with their gods, even to the occasional smouching of a toned from their breakfast table. There are dowagers with head-dress which tower up in cringerous Babels, and damsels with eyes more clam-shell than almond shell shaped. There are male Chinamen having the look of Chimpanzees, and others dandified enough in appearance to stand as lay figures in barbers windows. Altogether the picture is a motley one, and well worth seeing, but curious visitors should be vaccinated before entering the synagogue and carrying smelling-salts with them.

Were there time in this connection to indulge in speculation and reflection concerning this curious people who have moved their temples and gods in our midst and settled down among us, but of whom we really know so little, there were ample food for it. How long will they maintain their idolatrous worship in the full blaze of the light which a Christian community sheds? Or is it unfair to call them idolaters when their images which they make unto themselves are not made "in the shape of anything in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth?" Will ever an Iconoclast come along and send these paper deities flying higher than any kite? Will these Thors finally be broken with their own hammers? Or will this people go on chanting barbarious hymns through their noses and beating tom-toms to the honor of their tom-coels and tom-tomgods to the end of another century?

Justice Swayne, of Cincinnati, has paid the following eulogy to the late General Wm H. Lytle, "who was one of that large number of legal men, who, in this as in all our former wars, left the forum for the field. I knew General William H. Lytle almost from boyhood. He had rich and varied intellectual endowments, and they were highly cultivated. He had a kind and gentle heart—the nicest sense of honor—a lofty spirit, and the most chivalrous personal courage. He seemed born for a soldier. When a youth he was an officer, and a distinguished one, in the war of the United States with Mexico." Gen. Lytle, we are informed by the Western press, had also won an excellent reputation as a scholar and a poet.

ARKANSAS.

KROKUK, Oct. 14, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune.

The following communication from Col. Caldwell, chief of Gen. Davidson's staff, should have a wide circulation. It conforms exactly with my experiences and judgment I hope Arkansas may not be turned over to men who will seek to restore slavery. I protest against it. The Proclamation should be sustained as the foundation of settlement, and the oppressed people, white and black, should not be turned over to a treacherous, malicious, unscrupulous class.

Let the Government exert its legitimate constitutional powers of war favorable to freedom, and all the States will come back with governments republican in form and with people rejoicing in the exclusion of a relic of barbarism, which was the cause and now is the support of rebellion, strife, and war.

My devotion to the loyal men of Arkansas, who rallied around my flag when I restored it in 1863, is my apology for intruding my endorsement of Col. Caldwell's views on your consideration.

Respectfully yours,

S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

We make a few extracts from the letter of Col. Caldwell, who writes from Little Rock. He mentions the three classes of people who remain in Arkansas—refugees from conscription, the infirm and poor, and conscripted deserters. "Out of these materials," he says:

"An energetic commander, possessing good executive and administrative ability, by pursuing the true policy, can model the loyal government in this State in one hundred and twenty days from this date.

Touching emancipation, he says:

"In this State—thanks to Old Abe—that question is settled. All the Union men and non-slaveholders in the State accept the proclamation as settled law, and are glad of it. The slaveholding rebels (and all slaveholders are rebels) had so much faith in its virtues that they have filled the State with their slaves, so that the negro question in this State is already settled.

"There is only one thing to fear. If the Government commits the affairs of this State to some conservative proslavery man, who will hobnob with the wealthy slaveholders and induce the hope in their minds that the proclamation is "mere breath" (as Rollins, of Missouri, says), and that they will yet be permitted to hold and own their slaves, then this State will be lost to the Union for years to come, and the horrors of a guerilla war, such as desolates Missouri, will prevail in this State.

"In this State it is very different. Here every man capable of bearing arms, no matter whether he was loyal or disloyal, was conscripted and put into the *regular* Confederate army. The rebels had complete control of the State (save a single point or two), and there was no occasion for, and no encouragement given to guerillas, but all were enrolled in the Confederate army, so that when the rebel army is defeated and driven out of the State, as it has been, there are no belligerent rebels in the State, or at most but few. An army of bold, vigorous, and able preachers is wanted to weed out the thistles and plant the true faith. No such field for the Christian laborer has ever been opened on this continent. For the first time in almost half a century a Methodist minister can proclaim boldly and proudly the faith of the old Church in Little Rock.

Our Foreign Relations—at Home.

The rulers of England and of France may learn a lesson, if they are wise, from the manner in which the Russian ships of war, now in the bay of New York, have been received, welcomed, and honored, while the vessels bearing aloft the union jack and the tricolor have been in a manner passed by. So with the officers of these ships:—the utmost respect and honor have been manifested to them, not by individuals alone, not even by the corporation, (though that body has behaved very spiritedly on the occasion,) but by the whole mass of the vast population of that city, with even scarcely a glance of non-assent from the political malcontents themselves. The English and French naval officers must have felt that *they* were virtually unacknowledged though entreated with the civility due to strangers, while the Russians were made much of, and entertained with an enthusiasm and at a cost surpassing all precedent, even in New York, where civic compliments are made "regardless of expense," and even on a more extensive scale than, three years ago, was the sumptuous reception of the Prince of Wales.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF THE NORTH.—In a letter of Washington to his friend Lund, in June, 1776, occurs the following passage, in which he most graphically describes the peculiarities of northern and southern men as officers, and gives a preference for the qualities of the northern men, the justice of which the present campaign is likely to verify.

"We have lately had a general review, and I have much pleasure in informing you that we made a better appearance, and went through our exercises more like soldiers, than I had expected. The southern states are rash and blameable in the judgment they form of their brethren of the four New England States. I assure you, with all my partiality for my own countrymen, prejudices against them, I can be witness to it as the lower of the American army. They are strong, vigorous and healthy people, hardy in labor and toil, which our people seldom are; and though our loose and eager spirit may run them in a rash and desperate enterprise, yet in the way in which war are now carried on, you must look for persevering enterprise from that patient and persevering temper which is the result of labor. The New Englanders are cool, considerate and resolute, while we are all fire and fury. Like their climate, they maintain an equal temperature, whereas we either shine hot or burn. They have a uniformity and solidity of character to which the people of no other States have any pretensions; hence they must and will always preserve their influence in this great empire. Were it not for the drawbacks and disadvantage which the influence of these popular opinions on the subject of government have on their army, they soon might, and probably will, give law to it."

A NOVEL METHOD OF SECURING UP TEAMSTERS.—An incident occurred during the late retrograde movement of Meed's army which shows that General Buford is as fertile in expedients as he is brave in an emergency. While bringing up the rear, with the rebels too far behind him, he came up with a train of wagons several miles long, numbering, it is said, about 800 wagons. The train was stopped, and Buford could find no one in command to start it. No time was to be lost. The enemy were coming, and Buford's own mood would be cut up and the train captured. The teamsters in that long line could not be made to comprehend and act.

General Buford, in a few seconds, comprehended and acted. He ordered one of his rifled pieces to be planted in the rear of the train, and began firing shells up the road, over the wagons, at the highest range and with a good elevation. A few of these "rotten cannon balls" bursting over the train, roused the sleepers and fired the laggers. Believing that the rebels were close upon them, the wagon masters and teamsters applied whip and spur, and the whole caravan was moved off safely.

The Archduke Louis of Austria—brother of Maximilian—is to be married to the daughter, the only child of the Emperor of Brazil.

HENRY WARD BEECHER IN ENGLAND.—We find the following in the London *News* of the 1st instant:

"Rev. H. W. Beecher, who has returned from his tour on the continent, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Raymond, spent Saturday evening in the Tabernacle House, Finsbury, to which Dr. Campbell had invited a number of the leading ministers of the metropolis to meet him. The conversation mainly turned on the civil war now raging, on which Mr. Beecher expressed himself with great frankness and confidence. The Rev. John Graham and the Rev. John Kennedy made pointed reference to some expressions ascribed to Mr. Beecher about the time of the Trent discussion, when he was reported as having said, 'They would bide their time till they had settled matters with the South, and then!' The report which reached England stopped there, but not so the speaker, who finished the sentence nearly as follows: 'Then we will show England how we can forgive an injury, and heap coals of fire on the heads of those from whom it comes!'"

Gen. W. T. Sherman, the colleague and friend of Grant in the great Vicksburg campaign, lost a bright, beautiful boy of eight years, whose disease was contracted while in camp with his father on the Big Black, twenty miles from Vicksburg. The following extract from a letter written to Capt. Smith, of the 13th battalion of regulars, by General Sherman, presents a very tender episode in the story of the war:

"My poor Willy was, or thought he was, a servant of the 13th. I have seen his heart beat and his eye brighten as he beheld the battalion under arms, and asked me if they were not real soldiers. Child as he was, he had the enthusiasm, the pure love of truth, honor, and love of country, which should animate all Soldiers. God only knows why he should die thus young. He is dead, but will not be forgotten till those who knew him in life have followed him to that same mysterious end.

"Please convey to the battalion my heartfelt thanks, and assure each and all that if, in after years, they call on me or mine, and mention that they were of the 13th Regulars when poor Willy was a sergeant, they will have a key to the affections of my family that will open all it has—that we will share with them our last blanket, our last crust."

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Vicksburg and at Nashville;—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. To ascertain the relative character of these wants in a trustworthy manner, and to secure an equitable distribution and honest use of the goods distributed besides the unpaid services of the members of the Commission, twenty physicians of high professional and moral character, and more than fifty agents, are employed, under pecuniary securities for responsible and efficient service. The cost of these arrangements have thus far been about 3 per cent. of the value of the goods distributed. The Commission has not been able to obtain authentic evidence of losses, miscarriage, or misappropriations, to the value of one dollar in ten thousand, of goods which have been once received at its shipping depots.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—A Washington letter says: The greatest satisfaction is felt at the receipts by the Treasury Department for the sale of the five-twenty loan. The amount disposed of averages over a million and a half of dollars daily. It is estimated by the highest authority that an income of a million of dollars a day will enable the government machine to run smoothly, and enable Secretary Chase to avoid the issue of the interest-bearing legal tenders until the absorption of the entire five-twenty loan.

It may be interesting to financial circles to know that a ring is being formed by capitalists in New York and London to take at a single stroke the entire balance of the loan, so the public need not be surprised some day to learn that the only long loan of government, bearing six per cent. has been absorbed, and that to get it they must pay a handsome premium or be content to invest their money at three or four per cent, which will undoubtedly be the ruling rate when the five-twenty is taken from the market. Secretary Chase has frequently declared that he will not give more than four or five per cent. for money when this loan is exhausted.

Pollard, of Richmond, in his Southern history, "The First Year of the War," says, with reference to Floyd: "It had been supposed that the Southern people, poor in manufactures as they were, and in the haste of preparation for the mighty contest that was to come, would find themselves but lightly prepared with arms to contend with an enemy rich in means and munitions of war. This disadvantage had been provided against by the timely act of one man. Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, when Secretary of War under Mr. Buchanan's Administration, had, by a sharp order, effected the transfer of 115,000 improved muskets and rifles from the Springfield armory, and Watervliet arsenal to the different arsenals in the South."

Edgar L. Morse, of the Fourth Massachusetts regiment, has abundant reason to remember Port Hudson, as we learn by a paragraph in the Taunton *Gazette*. In the first assault upon Port Hudson he was wounded in seven places, and taken and held prisoner until the surrender of the fortifications to General Banks. His right arm was shattered by two musket balls, and amputated below the elbow; a ball passed along his scalp, and a buckshot across his forehead, and still another ball through his thigh has left his right leg injured. The seventh wound was a musket ball in the right breast. After all, he says his health is better now than when he enlisted; but he will not very soon forget the rebels.

It is said that a command has been given to Gen. Sickles, both civil and military in its character.

The Queen of Portugal has given birth to a Prince.

Snow fell in the region round about Indianapolis, Ind., on the 3d.

The Canadian Parliament will be prorogued on the 17th.

The Confederates are said to have planted torpedoes in York river, Va.

Don't Like my Business.

There is no greater fallacy in the world than that entertained by many young men that some pursuit in life can be found wholly suited to there tastes, whims and fancies. This philosopher's stone can never be discovered, and every one who makes his life a search for it will be ruined. Much truth is contained in the Irishman's remark: "It is never easy to work hard." Let, therefore, the fact always be remembered by the young, that no life work can be found entirely agreeable to man. Success always lies at the top of a hill; if we would reach it, we can do so only by hard, persevering effort, while beset with difficulties of every kind. Genius counts nothing in the battle of life; determined, obstinate perseverance in one single channel is everything. Hence, should any of our young readers be debating in his mind a change of business, imagining he has a genius for some other, let him at once dismiss the thought as he would a temptation to do evil. If you think you made a mistake in choosing the pursuit or profession you did, don't make another by leaving it. Spend all your energies in working for and clinging to it, as you would to the life-boat that sustained you in the midst of the ocean. If you leave it, it is almost certain that you will go down; but if you cling to it, informing yourself about it till you are its master, bending your every energy to the work, success is certain. Good, hard, honest effort, steadily persevered in, will make your love for your business or profession grow; since no one should expect to reach a period when he could have done best and would have liked the best. We are allowed to see and feel the roughness in our own pathway, but none in others; yet all have them.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

PUNCTUALITY.—It is astonishing how many people there are who neglect punctuality. Thousands have failed in life from this cause alone. It is not only a serious vice in itself, but it is the fruitful parent of numerous other vices, so that he who becomes the victim of it gets involved in toils from which it is almost impossible to escape. It makes the merchant wasteful of time; it saps the business reputation of the lawyer, and it injures the prospects of the mechanic, who might otherwise rise to fortune; in a word, there is not a profession nor a station in life which is not liable to the canker of this destructive habit. Many and many a time has the failure of one man to meet his obligations brought on the ruin of a score of others. Thousands remain poor all their lives, who, if they were more faithful to their word, would secure a large run of custom, and so make their fortunes. Be punctual, if you would succeed.

A COLD WINTER IN THE WEST.—The La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat* says:

"People in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota may look out for the hardest winter seen for many years. There will be more cold days—the mercury will run lower and the snow will be deeper than before since 1857. This is the first fall since the winter of 1857 that the brook trout have commenced leaving the small creeks for deep holes as early as September, and the first season since then that muskrats have double-walled little hillock homes. These and certain other infallible signs known to the sportsman and hunter indicate a winter of unusual severity."

REPLY TO THE REBEL CLERGY.—The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:

"A reply has been prepared to the manifesto of the clergy of the Confederate States, and has already received the signatures of many of our most distinguished ministers, and other signatures are daily coming to hand. The reply takes at once in firm terms the high ground that over all Christendom the time for discussing the question of slavery is past, and that, wherever selfish cupidity does not interfere to modify opinion, slavery is regarded as a thing accursed and doomed."

Religious Intelligence.

The Wesleyan Methodists in Great Britain have increased 48,441 during the past eleven years.

The General Association of Christians, popularly called Campbellites, has just been held at Bloomington. It was attended by one hundred and thirty delegates, in all by two hundred members of the denomination from different parts of the State. It was represented that the denomination was in a favorable condition.

From the increase of missionary contributions reported at the sessions of twenty-three Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church, head this year, it is estimated the whole missionary contributions of the Church for 1863 will be something like $400,000.

The Maine Wesleyan Seminary has sent four hundred of its students to the war. One hundred and fifteen went during one term.

A correspondent of the *Journal* of Brussels, writing from Rome, says that Cardinal Antonelli will shortly proceed to Mexico to regulate the religious affairs of the new empire.

The *Christian Era*, of Boston, (Baptist) in an article on the lay representation movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church, thinks it will strike a heavy blow at Episcopacy and knock out one of the cogs of the great iron wheel, and will weaken the whole system. Perhaps.

A union of Methodist denominations in Canada is now agitated.

The Lutheran Synod of Canada was organized about two years ago, out of the Canada Conference of the Pittsburg Synod. It is composed of fifteen ministers. Much good has been accomplished through the labors of this body, but much was remaining to be done.

MAKING LARD.—Cut the fat up into pieces about two inches square; fill a vessel holding about three gallons with the pieces; put in a pint of boiled lye made from oak or hickory ashes, and strain before using, boil gently over a slow fire until the cracklings have turned brown; strain and set aside to cool. By the above process you will get more lard, a better article, and whiter than by any other process.

The hop crop of the Eastern States this year, it is said, will exceed that of last year by 1,000 to 2,000 bales.

Fifteen thousand wives and children of United States soldiers receive aid weekly from the authorities of New York city.

The draft is completed throughout New Hampshire, and substitutes command five hundred dollars.

When is a window like a star? When it's a skylight.

AGRICULTURAL.

Salmon Culture.

In Europe the salmon fisheries are rapidly improving, owing to the more careful study of the habits of this remarkable fish, and suitable laws against the destruction of the young. In the Tweed, it is asserted that double the number have been taken in the nets this season above last; and this appears to be owing to a very few simple precautions. The salmon fisheries of the British Provinces and of New England, on the other hand, are rapidly falling off, owing, in part, to steamboat navigation; in part to the saw-dust from the sawing up of so much lumber by water power, and the dams and disturbance of the streams thus created; but most of all by want of attention to the laws of the breeding of this fish.

The salmon and the trout are of the same genus. The trout, however, is almost entirely a fresh water fish, while the salmon is migratory—always once a year, and some assert twice. It is bred in fresh water, and the eggs are destroyed by salt; yet after arriving at a certain stage it seeks the sea and there rapidly thrives and increases. Its red color seems due to the enormous amount of amphipod crustaceans which it devours. The crustaceans, however, have their revenge, for they become parasites around the gills of the salmon and are one of the compelling reasons which induce it to seek the fresh water, after a certain time, to kill them. Another sort of fresh water parasites attach to the salmon there, and compels it to return to the sea, after the breeding season. The salmon can, however, exist entirely in fresh water, as the lake of Sebago, in Maine, and other lakes, without access to the sea, show; but in such cases they are far inferior in size and quality. Indeed, it has been found that, usually, during the whole period of their visit to the river they do not increase in size.

Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was the first who suspected that the pretty little fish, called, in Scotland, the parr, was in fact the young of the salmon, and while all Europe was ringing with complaints of the decrease of the salmon, countless thousands of their young were caught and killed, and the pigs sometimes fattened upon the young of a fish that full grown would bring two dollars and a half a pound in the London market, no one believing that they were young salmon, so different did they appear. The old tradition was long fully believed that the young returned with the old fish to the sea, to be instructed either in the art of swimming or of finding again the mouth of their native rivers. It is only within the last few years that the parr question has been settled by Mr. Robert Buist, the last skeptic, having taken the management of the breeding ponds at Stormfield. This discovery will no doubt save millions of the young from an untimely end.

Another matter, long difficult to decide, has been the nature of the food upon which the salmon thrives so remarkably while in the sea water, that a fish registered and identified was known to gain eleven pounds and a quarter in five weeks and two days, being ten pounds first and twenty-one pounds and a quarter when finally taken! The singular thing is that nothing is ever found in the stomach of the captured salmon, but, like mullet, which the ancients used to regard as the type of all starvelings and fasters, ordinary dissection can never show what it feeds upon. But the truth seems to be that it has a remarkably rapid digestion of the minute crustaceans, which it devours in immense numbers. One authority, however, asserts that the salmon vomits at the moment of being taken. Certain it is that the stomach of the codfish, which increases in size only very slowly, often contains a perfect museum of small fish and even less digestible food which the salmon never does.

Another point has been settled, by careful experiment, that, as a general rule, every salmon returns to its own stream. This is of great importance to salmon breeders; otherwise their labors would only be for the general good, and not that of those who owned particular fisheries. It is found that salmon of very different shape inhabit particular streams, and pieces of copper wire inserted in the fins of those caught young have proved the tendency of each fish to return to its native stream, even where several streams empty into the same estuary. How they find their way is, perhaps, not more mysterious than the flight of birds like the carrier pigeon, for instance. Some have supposed that the particular flavor or smell of the water guides them. It is, moreover, pretty certain that they sometimes make a mistake, or emigrate purposely, as Professor Agassiz found in the Merrimac a *Salmo Hoveanus*; showing that the European fish, in leaving their Arctic retreats, sometimes come down the American shore. The extraordinary powers of this fish, in leaping, sometimes as much as fourteen feet perpendicularly to surmount a dam, are well known.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Making Manure.

The following from the Maine Farmer contains good suggestions. They deserve the attention of farmers everywhere.

We assert that our farmers cannot make it pay to buy special fertilizers or manures until they have exhausted every available source of manure upon their farms. These sources, of course, vary in different farms and in different localities, but there is no farmer that we know of but is in a condition and has the necessary means at hand to add to his manure pile from resources at his command.

Except in case where field are already too rich, and these cases we think will be found few and far between in our State, the crops obtained, and consequently the prosperity of the farmer will be found to increase almost in direct ratio with the attention paid to enriching his soil. "Feed your soil and it will feed you," is one of the old proverbs which has not lost a whit of its truth through age.

The barnyard is of course the great source of manure. From it you bring back a large portion of your previous year's hay and fodder, and it goes upon the fields to help bring forth an other crop. In the summer season, when cattle are yarded at night, their droppings are in too many cases allowed to dry up under the hot sun, and the liquid portion is entirely lost. It should be piled up in heaps every morning and composted with sod, straw or muck. If none of these are handy, common soil obtained from the washings by the roadside will answer the purpose. Quite shrub should have a layer of muck over the bottom.

The weeds, brakes, &c., growing in waste places by the roadside, should be cut and composted with muck or turf and lime, or what is better still, put them into the pig pen and let the pigs earn a part of their keep ing. One portion of every pig sty should always, during the summer season, be supplied with muck in abundance for mixing with their excrements.

There should always be a compost heap for the roots, slops, suds, &c., of the house, and the privies should be well supplied with dry muck or soil, which, besides augmenting the amount of good manure, will act as a deodorizer.

All these things will be looked to by the provident farmer, and many other sources will be found from which much vegetable and animal matter may be drawn, and by mixing, exposing to the air, &c., form supplies of manure which will many times repay their cost.

WINTER CABBAGE.—Cabbage, to preserve them throughout the winter, must be set in the soil, just dirt enough being thrown around them to cover the roots. Other vegetables, such as carrots, parsnips, vegetable oysters, &c., may be preserved in boxes filled with soil. Onions require a dry and cool place, but not exposed to frost. Pumpkins and squashes may be well preserved in any place tolerably dry and warm. Dried pumpkins, squashes and apples, should have a dry place, as should all other dried fruits.

CHURNING.—There is sometimes considerable difficulty in making butter from cream, owing perhaps to causes not generally understood, and every dairywoman knows that cases occur in which the manufacture of a good article is impracticable. A friend assures us that in ordinary cases the difficulty is at once removed, and butter of a good quality procured by the addition of a little saleratus to the cream. We have since tried it when cream proved refractory, and found it to succeed admirably. A teaspoonful of saleratus pulverized is a sufficient quantity for two gallons of cream. After the cream has been churned a proper time, if no signs of butter appear, sprinkle the powdered saleratus over the surface, half at a time, as it is possible no more than half may be required; after churning a few minutes longer, if necessary add the remainder. The philosophy of the matter we take to be this: the alkali of the saleratus neutralizes the superabundant acid of the cream, and thus produces good butter.

HOW TO KEEP APPLES.—Gather them off the tree, but do not shake them down for fear of bruising; (save all the newspapers for the last year,) when gathered take each apple and wrap it up in paper, and pack them away in boxes or barrels, like oranges or lemons. This is a tedious way, but it will insure them to keep all the winter, if not bruised in gathering.

HUMOROUS MATTER.

Seeing the Point.

Fat Bob Bender is as jolly as he is adipose, and therefore takes leisure and pleasure in studying out as many jokes as may be necessary. When the first issue of "postage currency" came to hand after reflecting a while, he thought that he had a chance for a moderate sell, and accordingly started out to find a victim. The first man that he met was Horace M., whom he thus accosted:

"I say, Horace, have you seen any of the new government postage currency notes?"

"No," was the reply. "Is there anything peculiar about them?"

"Yes," said Bob, "rather. Three of them just make a dollar."

"A good idea," rejoined Horace; "it will be handy for making change. Have you got any with you?"

"Yes," replied Bob, holding out a fifty and two twenty-lives. "Three of them just make a dollar, you see."

"I see," said Horace, evidently feeling sold; "a pretty good joke. Don't say anything about it, and I will get it off on Butler."

So providing himself with the necessary funds, he stepped into the office of the Clerks of Councils, and thus addressed Butler, holding out the money to him:

"You see there?"

"Yes," answered Butler.

"Well," continued Horace, "those three just make a dollar."

"What of it?" queried Butler.

"Why, don't you see the joke?"

"No."

"Well," said Horace, after a moment's pause, evidently in deep bewilderment, "then the man that told me must be a d—d fool!"

RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP.—A young gent'eman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a court