

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS
Advertisements inserted in this paper at the rate of \$2.00 per square—each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.
A space equal to extra lines of this type reserved for a square.
Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.
Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.
Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

POETICAL.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

BY W. BARTON.

The old house standing by the way—
On mossy roof the raindrops fall;
The chimney smoking to decay,
The vines around its crumbling wall—
Twas there I learned the ways of truth—
Twas mine a mother's love to claim.
By mother—how the thoughts of youth
Lead'er me at that mentioned name.

Through meadows where the daisies grow,
Through tangled knots of fern and sedge,
Still flows the brook I waded through,
To gather mint along the hedge.
My water-wheel—the pease-cock rill,
Flour'd or it with a tureful roll,
But gone the music of my mill,
And gone the magic of my soul.

Down in the orchard—sweet retreat,
Where little sunshine slanting falls,
With scathed hair and shooless feet,
I cherish o'er my cherished walls;
I have my gold straw hat in hand,
I have my gaily butterfly;
I have my my hopes have been,
I have my my to see it die.

And in the eyes of long ago,
I seem to glow along the west,
To see the dark spot, where mallows grow,
To see the pale fly from its breast,
To see the finger by the water cold—
To see the water cold—
To see the water cold—
To see the water cold—

When the blades corn was sown,
When the apples russet brown,
When the fall like autumn's leaf,
And buttercup came rattling down,
When beneath the maple shade,
And listened to the cricket's trill,
I watched the lingering sunshine fade
In shadows round the distant hill.

From my soul the shadows start,
And deeper shades of night steal on,
And the shadows round my heart
Will never come away at dawn.
When I look, near distant skies,
And, while I breathe the saddened lay,
The weary, weary thoughts arise,
To see the old homestead by the way.

Miscellaneous.

RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: 1860-1865.

REUNIONS OF THE PARTY.
It might have been thought that New York Democratic draft riots July, 1863, in which Governor Seymour addressed the mob as his "noble friends" would have proved a terrible warning of the results of this working of the passions of the mob. It would appear, however, as if their only influence was to repress at their prompt suppression they were immediately followed by a systematic process of again meeting opposition to the point of violence. Scarcely was the month when the "New York States Rights Association" published a "Declaration" in which it took ground "Whenever the sovereignty of the State is invaded, and the rights essential to its existence are usurped, it is the duty of the Governor to take offensive and defensive measures, and to maintain its sovereignty, if necessary, with all the power of the State."
The act commonly called the "Crispian" Act does invade the sovereignty and jurisdiction of this State, and usurps rights essential to its existence. We denounce it as contrary to the fundamental rights and liberties of the people, unequal in the distinction it makes between the rich and the poor, oppressive in its compulsory provisions, whereby the freemen of this State are illegally compelled to go to the State to fight, being a forced military service never before demanded or claimed by the Federal Government. We denounce the whole act as a general intent and purport, and as a special provision, as despotic, harsh, unjust and illegal. We therefore call upon the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State, and to protect the people in their rights and liberties from this most odious and intolerable oppression."
Governor Seymour was quite ready to go as far as he dared in response to this appeal. In his letter of August 19, 1863, to Mr. Lincoln, he says: "It is believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the Constitution Act, which they are called upon to obey because it is on the Statute Book, is itself a violation of the supreme constitutional law. There is a fear and suspicion that the Government is about to be deprived of its protection. I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequence of a violent and impolitic policy before the constitutional law of the Act is tested. You can

scan the immediate future as well as I. The temper of the people to-day you can readily learn."
The significance of these scarcely veiled threats is apparent from a call made to the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, New York, to raise a regiment of National Guards.
"To be placed at the disposal of the Governor at the earliest possible moment, either to repel a foreign foe, or to maintain the rights of the Empire State, an invasion or usurpation would be equally obnoxious; therefore, as we value liberty, so let us be vigilant."
This dangerous temper of the people was carefully fostered by the Democratic press. Even the organ of the professed War Democrats, the *New York Leader*, lent its aid to sedition. In speaking of the examination of claimants for exemption, it exclaimed August 15, 1863,
"The story of Wal. Tyler taught our British ancestors the danger of combining indecency with tyranny—Have our rulers forgotten the lesson, or does our degenerate justify the contempt with which they treat it?"
Mr. William B. Reed, of course, was not behind hand in the endeavor to render the law odious. In his Meadville speech, September 17, 1863, he remarked:
"Now what shall I say of the other Federal centralizing device, by which uniforms are forced on the backs of those who do not wish to fight, and a heavy tax is laid, not according to any principle of law or Constitution, but by lot. This it will be admitted, is a very imperial sort of device, by which Mr. Lincoln declares every able bodied citizen of Pennsylvania, from eighteen to forty-five, a soldier in his army. To be handicapped, if need be, to be put in any regiment he chooses, and to be relieved from service only by paying into his treasury a tax of three hundred dollars."
No time was lost in getting a decision adverse to the Act, and on November 10, the Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Lowrie, Woodward, and Thompson, pronounced it unconstitutional. The use made of this judgment was promptly shown by the *Philadelphia Age of Commerce*. It ceased to be a law, and it becomes the duty of every good citizen to resist its enforcement." At that time, the draft was indicated for January 5, 1864, and lest the people under its pressure should endeavor to assert it by volunteering the *Age* proceeded to argue that no danger of a collision with the authorities was, however, to be feared, for
"Were there no better reason, it would be sufficient for the Washington authorities to know that those who should attempt to arrest me in this State, by virtue of the conscription Act, would be mere trespassers, and to resist them would be every one's right and duty. It is not possible that such collisions will be provoked, and we conclude, therefore, for the present the people of Pennsylvania are relieved from the terrors of the conscription."
And Congress was scarcely organized before Mr. Philip Johnson, a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution requiring the President either to acquiesce in the decision of the State tribunal, or to submit the question to the U. S. Supreme Court, then under Chief Justice Taney. For this obstructive measure the Democratic members, with the exception of four, voted in a solid body. What is known as the Columbia County Conspiracy, an armed and organized resistance to the law, was the natural result of these teachings.
The privilege of commutation had been the chief point of attack by the Democrats, but its removal only intensified their bitterness. At the Chicago Convention the draft was the subject of the most inflammatory appeals to the people. Thus, the Hon. James H. Reed, of Indiana, said:
"He advised open and above board resistance to the draft. If Lincoln and his satraps attempted to enforce it, blood would flow in our streets, and it would be right it should flow. Lincoln was already damned to all eternity, and he did not know if even this ignominious measure would materially affect the estimation in which the people hold him. He advised his hearers to shoot down those who would enforce the draft; to insist upon the right of the writ of habeas corpus; to resist to the bitter end the attempt to make the military power superior to the civil; and to openly arm themselves that they might be prepared for horrible contingencies."
Mr. Paine, of Missouri, asked his hearers:
"Did the people want a draft? [Not by a d—d sight.] Then they must meet the present government at Washington. This dynasty had already placed in the field 2,500,000 men to be

offered upon the altar of the negro, and now it demanded 500,000 more—If these are given there will be no finally, but only a promise to fresh calls, all to elevate the flat-nosed, woolly-headed, long-headed, cursed of God, and damned of man, descendants of Africa."
The Hon. O. S. Orton, of Wisconsin, however, admitted that he liked the draft, on account of the political advantage it gave the Democracy.
"Under the pressure of the draft, and God bless the draft—it is the best argument that has ever been addressed to the American people. It proves that we have touched bottom. We have got a realizing sense that we have got nearly to the last ditch, the last man and the last dollar."
The Rev. C. C. Burr gloated over the resistance that had already been made, and threatened a revolution.
"In New Jersey they had shifted the responsibility of these despotic acts to the shoulders of the Abolitionists, and more than one protest-marshal had a hole made through his head. In that State it was a difficult matter at one time to find an Abolitionist who would accept such a position, and the administration had tried to bribe Democrats, but thank God, they had failed. But they had well nigh reached the end of their reign of despotism. They could not and should not go any further. They were about to be swept from the land by an indignant people. They talked about a rebellion down South, but a greater rebellion had been in progress in the North."
DEMOCRATIC ASSAULTS ON THE FINANCES.
If the Democrats thus did all they could to prevent the government from getting men, they were not less eager to cut off its supplies of money, by attacking its credit, and keeping the prospects of repudiation before the people.
Governor Seymour, while canvassing the State of New York before his election in 1862, thus artfully depreciated and threatened repudiation:
"The weight of annual taxation will severely test the loyalty of the people. Repudiation of our financial obligations would cause disaster and endless moral evils. Repudiation of our national debts. Repudiation of the Constitution involves repudiation of national debts."
Mr. William B. Reed, shortly afterwards in his "Vindication" was more outspoken:
"Will any man, the veriest optimist who lives, tell me that in his conscience he looks to the payment—even to the extent of its appalling interest—of the war debt, we are now running up so fast—tens of thousands or hundreds of millions, funded or unfunded, without counting the millions by and by for claims and damages and pensions, or the contingent cost of negro deportation and colonization? It is a grave subject, this, of public credit, on which no one should talk lightly. Its abuse and its disparagement are alike, though not equally mischievous. But the fear and the belief of every thoughtful man must at this moment be that, unless some limit to new debt be soon imposed, when pay day comes there will be a race among the States of the North as to further disintegration, and an effort in this way to escape from the overpowering burthen of desperate indebtedness."
The same gentleman, a year later, in his Meadville speech of September 17, 1863, thus attacked the whole financial system and credit of the government:
"First, as to the Federal paper currency. It is a huge engine of ultimate misery. It is pestiferous because it is insidious, and pervades every channel of active life, and influences every relation of business. It is pestiferous as a confession of weakness, for no government that felt itself strong, and was not on the defensive, ever made such an experiment. We do it with all our boasted prosperity, because, in point of truth, the sources of real and substantial credit are cut off by our own insanity; because no one abroad will lend us money, and no one at home will, if they can help it, lend us money. The only persons who need not take this trash, or who are forbidden to take it, are the government itself; for remember, one large element of the enormous price you now pay for tea, and sugar, and such necessities of life, is the heavy duty in gold and silver which the government exacts. But, except the duty thus paid, and the little interest they promise to pay on the public debt, there is nothing about us or around us but a vast ocean of unconvertible and irredeemable paper, increasing every moment that the bleeding artery of war expenditure continues to flow."
In August, 1864, Mr. Vallandigham, at the Syracuse Convention, indulged in the most fearful amplification and prophecies of evil:
"A debt of nearly four thousand millions, a daily expenditure of nearly five millions, and a currency worth about thirty-eight cents on the dollar, which two months ago was worth one

hundred per cent. more than it now is, and which two months hence will be worth one hundred per cent. less. Ruin is impending."
Nor have these persistent assaults ceased with the triumph of the Government. That has vindicated itself, but the public debt is a thing as well of the present and future, and the Democracy, who grudge the object for which it was created, still continue their attacks upon it. On May 23, 1865, the Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, pronounced the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional, and Mr. Edward Keenan, in his New York speech of April 13, 1865, attacked the very cornerstone of public faith and national credit, and boldly justified repudiation.
"I shall deal with this question politically, and inquire for a moment, whether the laboring and producing classes of America are, by law, or by any code of law, or honor, or humanity, bound to assume the burthen of a debt, which is not their own? If, on the contrary, it is revolutionary and has been created in violation of law, and in defiance of our duty as conservative and honest citizens is to resist it, and support the institutions. It is short-sighted, to put the argument in this way: 'The debt of the Abolitionists. If Abolitionism has been false, American institutions, the laboring and producing classes of America under no obligations to its support."
"This is not merely a spondee manifestation of individual selfishness and honesty, but an indication of a determined party policy, which bows itself elsewhere with mere or less distinctness. The New York *Work* occasionally experiments upon the patience of its readers with insidious comparisons between the Confederate and the Federal debt. The *Cincinnati Enquirer*, the organ of the party in the Central West, is more outspoken. In its issue of June 6, it says:
"Sincerely we are afraid that the national debt will not be paid. It would be well to pay it, but it is not ours, and we should not be put upon the ground as if we were covering ourselves. There is always an implied condition in the creation of debts, public as well as private, that the party promising shall, at the time it falls due, have the means to meet his obligation. If members of Congress find themselves unable, in conscience, to vote taxes upon their constituents, or instalments when there is no money in the Treasury, who is to blame? If the people resolve to vote for a representative whose sincere convictions are against taxes, rather than for one whose convictions are the other way, who is to blame them? . . . When the people decline to vote for members of Congress who are known to be in favor of increased taxation, and conclude to vote for members who are known of believed to be opposed to such continuation or increase, we shall be disposed to hold that they understand their own business and ability best, and shall not therefore, be impelled to pronounce against their honesty or their patriotism. So far, we think, we can promise."
And this barbed repudiation returns to the attack! June 10, with an article, in which he lets us see how he expects to bring about his object, by familiarizing the people with the idea of repudiation.
"As the good Mr. Sless said of the Potawatomes, we say of the public creditors, we hope they will get their money. . . . We have always observed that when some men begin to speak of not paying their debts, provided things are thus and thus, it is not before they learn to drop the contingency and go in for non-payment altogether."
THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.
was not intended to soothe the exasperations of pro-slavery Democracy, and no surprise, therefore, can be felt at its calling forth denunciations in every degree of bitterness. Two examples will suffice to show the temper in which it was received. Thus the *Age* of Nov. 13, 1863, indulges in playful pleasantries.
"The original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is for sale out West, and one bid has been offered of twelve hundred dollars for it. Some Loyal Leagues hope it may be secured for a Loyal Historical Society. Dick Turpin's commission to rob on the highway, which this eccentric rascal had drawn up and forged the seal and signature to, recently sold in London for \$240, just exactly the price offered for the Emancipation Proclamation."
The *Philadelphia Evening Journal* of Jan. 20, 1863, was, however, not disposed to regard the subject as so jocular a light. It quoted the following from Jefferson Davis' recent message con-

cerning the Proclamation, and endorsed the remarks as being "truthfully spoken."
"It is also in effect an intimation to the North that they must prepare to submit to a preparation. Humanity abhors at the appalling atrocities which are being daily multiplied under the sanction of those who have claimed temporary possessions of the power in the United States, and who are fast making its once fair name a reproach among civilized men."
And the *Journal* proceeded to comment and charge upon this text:
"None of the great benefits predicted from the Emancipation Proclamation have been realized. The slaves have not risen and cut their master's throats, as the Abolitionists so fondly hoped. Well, the slaves have not risen, but it has been through the Providence of God, and not from the desire of Mr. Lincoln to the contrary. He issued his incendiary address to them, inviting them to strike for freedom, but they have remained faithfully with their masters, except where they have been driven away at the point of the bayonet by Federal troops. . . . The President has just as much right to declare the marriage dissolved in the South as the bond of master and servant. One is as much a military necessity as the other. Who but a madman or a fool believes that the Union can be restored by such means."
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN EDITOR IN A NEW SUIT.—Mr. Clark, editor of the *Kendall* (Ill.) *Clarion*, is a man who loves a good joke, and never lets an opportunity slip that promises a dish of fun. Here is one of the last.
Disinuous.—We have lately got a new suit of clothes, and no man could be more effectually disguised. We look like a gentleman. Upon first putting them on, we felt like a cat in a strange garret, and for a long time thought we were swapped off.
We went to the house and scared the baby almost into fits; our wife asked us if we wanted to see Mr. Clark, and said he was at the office; we went there and pretty soon one of our children came in with a sign that asked him if he wished to see a particular lady; he wanted him to pay that bill; told him we didn't believe he'd be in business man left.
We started to the house again; met a couple of young ladies; one of them asked the other, "What handsome stranger is that?" In our dilemma we met a friend and told him who we were and got him to introduce us to our wife, who is now as proud of us as she can be.
The next time we got a new suit of clothes we shall let our wife know it beforehand.

RESTORATION OF MISSISSIPPI.—On the first Monday in October an election will be held in Mississippi, under her new free State constitution, for a regular Governor and other State officers, &c., a Legislature and members of the Federal House of representatives. On the third Monday in October the Legislature is to meet, and all local officers are to be sworn in. Recently Provisional Governor Sharkey issued a proclamation directing the formation of one company of cavalry and one of infantry militia in each county of the State, with the professional outlawry of the guerrilla bands. It appears, however, that Gen. Slocum, commanding in Mississippi, thought that this looked very much like the re-arming of the South, and has therefore ordered that no such military organizations be formed anywhere in the State, and that all citizens having arms shall at once surrender them to the national officers.

THE STATE DEBT.—Gov. Curtin has issued his proclamation setting forth that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have reported a reduction of the State debt for the year ending the 5th of September, 1865, of seven hundred and forty five thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and twenty six cents. Referring to this subject, the *Harrisburg Telegraph* remarks: "This is a vast increase over the reduction of the State debt the previous year, when the amount reached \$268,569,50—there being an increase in the sum redeemed this year of \$457,241,76. It must be remembered that the expenses of the previous year were far heavier than of the year just past, growing out of the war. But without resorting to comparison, the amount of debt redeemed during both years reflects great credit on the economy and financial ability with which the affairs of the Commonwealth are conducted."

Minnesota to the Rescue—The Copperheads in Council.
The Minnesota Copperheads recently met in State Convention and adopted resolutions, of which the following is the substance:
1. Glad we're out of the war, now try to conciliate the Rebels.
2. Deplore Mr. Lincoln's death; but glad Mr. Johnson has recognized the sovereignty of the South. We agree to support him as long as he opposes the negro.
3. If the ballot be given to the negro, we'll exterminate him.
4. Slavery having been abolished in spite of us, we are glad of it.
5. We desire for Jeff Davis a *habes corpus*. We think the assassins ought to have been tried before the same jury that acquitted Miss Harris. We favor free discussion by the rebels in Tennessee, and denounce the President as a tyrant for setting aside the Richmond elections.
Whereas, We owe three thousand millions; and, whereas, in order to borrow it, we agreed not to tax it; therefore,
6. Resolved, That the most economical course for those who don't own any bonds, is to tax them, in order to vindicate their rights from the privileged classes.
7. In order that the Southern and Democratic States may repudiate, let the Internal Revenue be collected by the States.
8. We'll tax the Government bonds, anyhow, in order to equalize property.
9. The Democracy demands that the market for Western produce be extended, by breaking down Eastern manufacturers, and converting them all into farmers.
10. We are opposed to the Republic party monopolizing all the ministers, as an oppressive union of Church and State.
11. If we let the negroes vote they will all come to Minnesota, and vote our ticket.
12. The soldiers are invited to vote as they please.
It was then stated that as none of the candidates would be elected, a collection would be taken up to pay for light and fuel. The hat was accordingly passed round, under pressure of which the Convention adjourned, without making its nominations. It is to be hoped, for the harmony of the Minnesota Democracy, that the subject of collection will not be mentioned at their next Convention—should another occur.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Raleigh Progress, alluding to the feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction existing in North Carolina, says: "While we trust and believe that the dissatisfaction in the State is not sufficient to threaten harm to any who may wish to settle among us, candor and a sense of duty compels us to say that there is a good deal of bad feeling and many persons not well affected toward the government. Among these, the most prominent are the secession leaders who skulked at home during the war, and exhibited their 'patriotism' by speculating. They are now more defiant and insolent than at the immediate conclusion of hostilities, and leniency seems to be thrown away upon them. They hinder, by their contumacy, the return of the State to civil rule, and make the restraints of military government necessary to the protection of life and the preservation of peace and social order. The veterans of the rebel service, who have smelt powder, and know what war means, have returned to their homes, willing to abide by the result and accept the consequences of this war. The old politicians are giving all the trouble—as might be expected.

The spectacle of a bull fight has just been exhibited in the vast Roman amphitheatre of Nimes (Garr). More than 10,000 spectators, large proportion of whom were women, enjoyed the carnage for upwards of four hours. Five horses were embowelled by the bulls, and six of these latter were tortured with explosive darts, and then when excited to a paroxysm of fury, dispatched with swords.—*Paris Paper*.

The only riches we can carry with us into another world, are the riches of the soul.

Many people's promises are worth as little as the paper promises of the late confederacy.

Agricultural.
Clean Pigs and Dirty Pigs.
Pigs enjoy the reputation of having a real liking for dirt, and certainly, the way in which they are kept on some farms would show that their owners are determined to give them ample opportunities for carrying out this liking. No notion can, however, be more erroneous than this, as none is certainly so productive of loss to the keeper. Let any one get convinced of this try the two modes of pig-keeping—the dirty and the clean—the food in both cases, and other general treatment, being the same; and the result will show him which is the best in the end.
A great deal depends upon the mode in which pigs are housed. Mr. Raines adopts the following: A large out-house is isolated at the side, so as to be warm and dry. The floor is paved, and sprinkled over with burnt clay and plaster obtained by burning weeds. In this the pigs are fed. While for resting and sleeping they have a separate pen raised off at the other end, and which is amply provided with clean straw. In another case, the principle of box feeding, has been applied. The pigs being kept in a pit into which the manure from the cow and horse stables is put. The pigs tread this down, and enjoy themselves amazingly. In one case, where this plan has been adopted, the farmer states that his pigs have given him a profit by their manure, and left the dung as good as guano—for nothing.

Thinning Plants.
There is no error, perhaps, among farmers, more common than that of leaving plants standing too closely together. A acre of land planted with corn at regular distances will yield more grain with three or four stalks in the hill than it will with five. That is, if the hills are at the usual distances from each other. Crowding plants is like over-stocking a pasture, or endeavoring to make fat animals from half rations of food. It is divided among many that food which is required to perfect one. Moreover, it tends to exclude light, heat and the free circulation of air, essential to the development of vegetables, and the upon the same ground, or in the same situation.
Turnips usually stand too thickly. Carrots should be six inches apart, beets eight or ten, parsnips about the same, and marigold wurzels one foot. Cabbages are often much crowded, and so are tomatoes and many other plants. Better thin them out at a late season than not at all. Feed out the fresh plants to the various kinds of stock.

Top Dressing With Manure.
The experience of those who have applied top dressing on their grass lands at different periods through autumn confirms the opinion that the earlier the application is made, the greater is the benefit received, whether it be for the present crop, or for inverting the sod next spring for corn. When applied late, in summer or early in autumn, the manure becomes more thoroughly diffused, and gives a larger amount of vegetable matter, as well as increases the soil by the increased growth. Farmers who have manure now on hand will please remember this fact and then act accordingly.
Another important fact in this connection should be borne in mind. It is better to apply the manure during a drouth, not only because the manure will dry can be more evenly spread, but the soil, being like a dry sponge, will readily absorb all the liquid manure, which the first rain washes down into it.

Management of Poultry.
Domestic fowls running at large do much better than they will if restricted to narrow limits in the coop or yard. Their health is improved, their flesh is better and finer, and better tasted, and they will produce more eggs at large than in confined situations. The turkey, in particular, is a strenuous advocate of the largest liberty. Hens in a garden are a pest and a nuisance, but there is no necessity of being troubled with them. A common picket fence, six feet high, will effectually exclude them, it being well known that fowls rarely attempt flying over such a fence; and when made pious, such a fence costs, perhaps, as little as almost any other.

Worms in Horses.
Take of powdered poplar bark, two ounces; powdered sulphur, four ounces; table salt, three ounces; worm seed, one ounce; carbonate of soda, three ounces. Mix, divide into twelve parts, and mix one with the food every night. This remedy will not only remove the worms, but also tone up the digestive organs, so that the parasites cannot for a long time generate.

Working Animals.
Feed your working animals well, abster them at night, bed them with regularity, and do not neglect to give them pure cold water twice a day.