The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 20. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarned by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

FLORENCE

the following

ADVANTAGES

over any and all

SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warsant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed..$60
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed..... 75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed..... 87
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.
Polished mahogany table..... 88
Polished Rosewood Table..... 92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil..... 92
Mahogany table, in oil..... 96
Rosewood table, in oil..... 105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished..... 111
Mahogany table..... 125
Rosewood table..... 150

G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDGE ELECTION.—AN ELECTION for Officers of the Catawissa Bridge Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of J. B. Kistler, in the town of Catawissa, on *Monday, the Sixth day of May*, 1867, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M.

JOHN SHAPLESS, Secretary.

Catawissa Bridge Office, April 5, 1867.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square.....	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares.....	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
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Half column.....	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column.....	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	50,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $2,50. Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

THE LOST CAUSE,

THE ONLY STANDARD OFFICIAL

SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

By Edward A. Pollard, of Virginia.

SAMUEL SCHWEPPENHISER OF MIFFLIN Township, has procured the Agency of Columbia County, for the sale of the above work. It comprises a full account of the rise and progress of the late Southern Confederacy, the campaigns, battles, incidents and adventures of the most gigantic struggle of the World's history. Complete in one large volume of nearly 800 pages, with

TWENTY-FOUR SPLENDID STEEL

PORTRAITS

of distinguished Confederate leaders. The history of the vanquished has too often fallen to the pen of the victor, and to insure justice to the Southern cause, the pen must be taken by some Southern man who is willing to devote his time and talents to the vindication of his countrymen, in a history which shall challenge the criticism of the intelligent, and invite the attention of all honest inquirers. Such a work will be of peculiar interest to the candid and intelligent public of the North, and is of the utmost importance to the people of the Southern States. Mr. Pollard, of all writers in the South, is doubtless the best qualified to prepare a complete and standard history of the War, and to commit to the present and future generation a faithful and worthy record of their great struggle and of a cause lost, save in honor, having been employed during the entire period of the War as editor of a Richmond newspaper. [feb15-7.

PELOUBET ORGANS AND MELODEONS,—Unanimously awarded the First Prize, a Gold Medal,

"*AS THE BEST CABINET ORGANS*"

American Institute, New York, October, 1865.

Being pronounced superior in quality, power and variety of tone, and in number of combinations.

"As the best instruments of America were there contending, whichever won the battle would have nothing left to conquer."—*Dascom Art Journal*, (edited by a well-known musical critic.)

They have also taken the first premium wherever exhibited this season.

PEDAL ORGANS, one, two and three banks of keys—six sizes—$250 to $1,200. Without pedals, single and double bank in great variety, $60 to $450. These organs, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone, beautiful solo stops, strength of chorus, unequalled pedals, and general organ-like effects, are superior for churches, halls, parlors and schools. They are put up in cases of solid walnut, fancy veneered walnut (new and unique styles) and elegant rosewood, of splendid designs and finish, and of the best workmanship;—it being intended that each instrument shall be a model of its class. All instruments down to a five octave portable Melodeon, have the beautiful Tremolante stop, without extra charge.

A large assortment constantly on hand at our General Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, 80 Broadway.

Our illustrated circular and price lists, with new styles, are now ready. Send for a circular.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 80 Broadway,
mars'67-3m.] New York City.

HAINES BRO'S. PIANOS.

THE PIANO OF AMERICA.

These Pianos are universally acknowledged by competent judges equal to the best Piano made. For references, they have many thousand city and country residents, including large numbers of the High Schools, Seminaries, &c.

These Pianos have not only stood the continual use and heavy practice of one year, but have been used the last fifteen years to the utmost satisfaction of those using them.

They have taken premiums and medals wherever exhibited. Such has been the demand for Pianos, that Messrs. Haines Bro's. have been compelled to enlarge their works to the extent of 24 to 30 Pianos a week.

Having now one of the most extensive and complete factories in the United States, factories alone covering over three-fourths of an acre of ground, comprising a frontage of 209 feet on the Avenue.

They are undoubtedly the cheapest first class Piano in market. Fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send for illustrated circular.

HAINES BRO'S.,
356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372
mars'67-3m.] Second Avenue, New York City.

N. D. STILES,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

FOR THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,

always to be found at the Orangeville Hotel, in Orangeville. Sales of real or personal property attended to promptly and on reasonable terms. Consignments solicited and sold on commission. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

Orangeville, February 15, 1867-2m.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mars 67.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWing themselve indebted to the undersigned on Book Account or by Note, are requested to make payment by the twentieth of March next. Those failing to comply with this notice, will have their accounts, &c., placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

SLOAN & MILLARD,
and D. R. SLOAN.

Orangeville, Feb. 22, 1867-3t.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Contain all the latest improvements, are speedy, noiseless, durable; and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.

Address EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
aug4-1y 516 Broadway, New York

Choice Poetry.

MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

The trembling dewdrops fall
Upon the shutting flowers, like souls at rest;
The stars shine gloriously, and all
Save me are blest.

Mother, I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head. When will it wave
Above thy child?

'Tis a sweet flower, yet must
Its bright leaves to the morning tempest bow,
Dear mother, 'tis thine emblem—dust
Is on thy brow.

And I could love to die—;
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams,
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And I must linger here
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes of childhood dear
With bitter tears.

Aye, I must linger here,
A lonely branch upon a withered tree,
Whose last frail leaf untimely sere,
Went down with thee.

Off from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past, I turn
And muse on thee, the only flower
In memory's urn

And when the evening pale
Bows lik a mourner on the dim blue wave,
I stray to hear the night wind's wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there—
I listen, and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

Oh come while here I press
My brow upon thy grave, and in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child!

State of the Country.

MR. BUCKALEW IN DEFENCE OF SUMNER.

Remarks in the Senate, March 16th, 1867, upon the Supplementary Military Reconstruction Bill.

In the debate upon the "Supplemental Reconstruction" bill, on the 16th of March last, Senator Sumner took decided ground against "military reconstruction," declaring that the Southern States so reconstructed would be open to the imputation of being born of the bayonet. He contended that the whole subject was within the power of Congress and could be arranged without military interference. He offered a substitute for the bill under discussion, covering all the provisions of the military and supplemental bills and the constitutional amendment; declaring that schools, free to all colors, should be maintained by the States, and excluding the Southern States from the Union until Congress should approve their Constitutions and become satisfied that the people thereof are loyal and well disposed to the Union. In his speech he declared, emphatically, that no legislation of Congress should be considered a finality, and that, until the Southern people had fully satisfied the Radical party, on every point, legislation would not cease, and the excluded States would not be admitted to representation. Several of his Radical colleagues—wishing to create the impression that the military bill was intended as a finality—criticised his remarks, whereupon Senator Buckalew delivered the following remarks in Sumner's defence:

Mr. BUCKALEW. I rise to express the opinion that the Senator from Massachusetts is not open to criticism for the sentiments which he has expressed upon this occasion, nor for the position which he has assumed. The former are justified by facts, which are open and known to all; and the latter is a necessity imposed upon him as the representative of a special class of people in the country. He says that these States to be called into being under the provisions of this and a prior bill will be States born of the bayonet; in other words, of military power. This figure of speech represents nothing but the actual, honest, notorious, indisputable truth. The section of country about which our legislation is now concerned, is by act of Congress divided into five military departments, and over each of these is, or is to be, placed an officer not less in rank than a brigadier general of the Army of the United States, with power to take jurisdiction not only of civil affairs but to exercise criminal jurisdiction, to institute military tribunals, both courts-martial and military commissions, for the trial and punishment of offenders, and with no limitation upon the power of the military dictator set over the district, except that when he proposes to take life there may be an appeal to the President of the United States. That is the condition of things now established by the act to which this bill is a supplement.

Now, sir, what does this bill do? It provides in a section of country thus subjected to military rule the most unlimited, for the organization of civil governments, State governments; and how? The military commander of the district is to appoint whomsoever he pleases to act under whatsoever rules he may prescribe, according to his own pleasure, his own unregulated will, as agents and officers to execute the plan of reorganization proposed. And these, his appointees, owing no obedience to any known law, and without rule or regulation for their conduct other than that which he shall prescribe, are to proceed to enumerate the inhabitants, or rather to register the electors among them, preliminary to, what? Why, sir, to their exercise of the most valuable and fundamental privilege of freemen—the institution of government for themselves. And for any abuse of power, for any fraud, for any corruption, for any outrage, for any misconduct whatever, this bill and its predecessor are utterly destitute of any provision for punishment.

And then what next? After the returns are made to this military commander he has control of the assembling of the convention by which a constitution is to be formed. All subsequent proceedings up to the time when the plan is consumated, so far as it can be consummated in the State concerned, is to be under his absolute control. And we are told in this debate that it will be improper for us to insert any regulation whatever to prevent fraud or to cause this proceeding to be regular, efficient, and fair to the citizen. We will not even authorize these officers, who are to be appointed by him, to administer legal oaths for the ascertainment of the most necessary fact in compiling the registration upon which suffrage is to be based. It is said the military commander can make all necessary regulations. That was the answer given me when I proposed an amendment, as it was the answer given when other amendments introducing regulations into the administration of this system were offered. Described, then, in general terms and according to the plain and unquestionable fact, this section of country is under absolute military rule; and this whole proceeding for the reorganization of civil governments according to the wishes and according to the pleasure of Congress is to be absolutely and entirely under the control of the military power. There is not one jot of judicial power or authority to be exercised through any court or magistrate in or about the whole proceeding from beginning to end. Well, then, and truly did the Senator from Massachusetts describe these prospective States as States to be born into existence and to take their places among our States by virtue of the bayonet; or, to abandon the figure of speech and to use plainer language, by military power. That he should be called to account for this language; that the accuracy, the propriety, fitness and timeliness of this description should be impeached, is most surprising.

I rose, sir, in behalf of common reason and fairness to protest in his behalf—although I am a volunteer upon the occasion—against the justice of the criticisms which have been leveled against him, or rather against his remarks.

Mr. STEWART. I wish to say to the gentleman that his apology in behalf of the Senator from Massachusetts is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. BUCKALEW. Then, sir, I will proceed to the other point; and I propose to make that equally plain, and I hope equally satisfactory. It has been objected to the Senator from Massachusetts that he comes forward here near the close of the debate, at a late hour in the evening, with a new proposition; with a condition, or a guarantee, or a provision, (however you may describe it,) which looks to something further, which looks to something beyond what has heretofore been proposed. Now, sir, I justify the Senator from Massachusetts for this as well as for his description of these new States or of the manner in which they are to come into existence. The Senator from Massachusetts is the pioneer of agitation upon this floor, and he has filled that position for years. I have not been an inattentive observer of the general course of debate and of the general succession of events in this Chamber and in this Government during the last five or six years. And, sir, the propositions which the Senator from Massachusetts makes one year, and which are criticised by his colleagues as extreme, inappropriate, and untimely, are precisely the propositions which those colleagues support with greater zeal and vehemence, if possible, than he, the year following. In short, sir, we can foresee at one session of Congress the character of the propositions and of the arguments with which we are to be favored at the next in this Chamber, by looking to the pioneer man, who goes forward in advance, his banner thrown out, his cause announced, the means by which it shall be carried on and the objects in view proclaimed with force and frankness.

Now, sir, the Senator from Massachusetts sees as clearly as I see, and as other reflecting men see, that this measure of reconstruction, as it is facetiously termed, adopted at the late session, to which the present bill is a supplement, is not the conclusion [Mr. SUMNER. Of course not.] of our agitations in this country upon this subject of reconstruction and upon the relations of the two races in the southern country; and with that caution which a sagacious man is bound to exercise, or at least may well exercise, he gives us notice in advance that this gulf is not closed up, that there are debates and difficulties and questions in the future, and that warm passions will be abroad. When the reconstruction bill, so-called, was passed near the close of the late session, I endeavored then, stating my views upon that subject, to give reasons for believing that it was not a measure of adjustment. I do not believe that Congress alone will ever settle this question, this sectional difficulty about which we have had war, and about which we are now passing laws—I mean the relations of race—and it never will be settled until it is settled by the sovereign people themselves at their popular elections, when they shall choose to somewhat reorganize and "reconstruct" our political parties; when it shall be decreed by them that there shall be a settlement; when they shall begin to choose agents to represent them pledged to end our sectional disputes with all the troubles which attend them.

I say, then, that in my opinion the Senator from Massachusetts stands justified by the necessities of his position as the pioneer man of his political organization in saving the point of honor for himself for the future, in preparing himself to point back in future times to this very debate and to other debates of the present session, in which he has indicated clearly that your contrivances for patching up a hollow treaty of peace between the North and South did not dissolve or bind him, and that he should be at perfect liberty to resume or continue that career of agitation which no doubt his friends think useful, but which those who differ from him in opinion must be permitted to think pernicious."

It is scarcely necessary to remark that Mr. Buckalew's declarations are rapidly approaching fulfillment. The quietness or apathy with which the Southern people have accepted the grinding provisions of the despotism bills, has already brought almost all the Radical leaders over, to Sumner's position that those bills shall not be considered a finality. Although his substitute for the military bill was defeated by a vote of 20 to 20, there is not now a single Radical leader except Senator Wilson who contends for Southern representation upon the acceptance of the odious and tyranical conditions of the military bill, and, for so doing, he is subjected to the indignity of being taken to task by Thad. Stevens as an unauthorized peddler of amnesty.

Senator Buckalew's remarks are important as showing how completely he understands the Radical party and how accurately he has measured its leaders. —*Patriot & Union.*

Miscellaneous.

DIGESTION.

INFLUENCE OF THE DIET UPON HEALTH.

At a lecture delivered at the Cooper Institute the following suggestions were made on "Animal Heat, on the influence of Diet on Health, Strength and Long Life:"

The lecturer commenced by saying that he would speak upon food and drink. As these topics were closely connected with that of digestion, he would recapitulate some points spoken of in a previous lecture. He then explained, with the aid of models constructed for the purpose, the various organs of digestion. The slivate glands were an important agency in the utilization of food. Their office was to moisten and prepare it for the stomach. Liquids taken during the meals usurped their place, while they did not discharge their functions. Hence, drinking during the time of eating was to be avoided as far as possible. The teeth, the masticators of our food, were, if used properly, fitted to last a hundred years, and still be in good order. How was it that they so commonly failed us before the middle age had been reached? The answer was to be found in the large quantity of hot liquids taken into the mouth, and the inordinate amount of sweets consumed. The tongue and thorax filled minor functions in the work of digestion. Diseases of the throat were generally the result of undigested food in the stomach, affecting the mucous membrane lining of that delicate organ. This brought him to speak of the stomach, the great agent in the transmutation of our food. The doctor here brought forward a model of this organ of average size. Stomachs, he said, varied much in size—one pint was the average capacity, while there were some which were able to contain three gallons. This member of the body, being made of thin and elastic material, was capable of great distension. In it the food was mixed with the gastric juice, necessary to proper digestion. All stimulants and condiments checked the exudation of this juice. Hence the food, lying undigested in the stomach, fermented and evolved carbonic acid gas, which being absorbed by the blood and carried to the brain, was productive of most disastrous results. The use of ardent spirits, lager beer and tobacco, were most vehemently condemned. Men who in perplexities resorted to the intoxicating draught were cowards. The true man should be able to stand alone. The food become chyle by means of the action of the gastric juice, was passed from the stomach through the intestinal canal—thirty feet in length—by whose veins, arteries and lacteal glands it is absorbed and distributed through the body, to be built up in the various constituent parts of the human system. The blood, supplied with oxygen from the lungs, was thus purified and vitalized. The lecturer then enlarged upon the great importance of his theme. The blood depended upon the digestion. The health, happiness, cheerfulness, intellect, faith, religion, whole character, were dependent in a large degree upon the quality of the blood. The food we eat and the way in which it is cooked and eaten were thus widely influential in life. It was more important to regulate the food than the teaching of the rising generation. Ignorance was more out of place in the kitchen than any where else. The lecturer went on to speak of the various kinds of food in their relative digestibility, etc. This portion of the lecture was illustrated by a peculiar "bill of fare." The various comestibles were arranged in a list indicating their respective qualities as affording nutriment, heat or calcareous matter to the system. From this list it appeared that potatoes—contrary to the usually received opinion—were not a cheap article of food, containing seventy-four hundredths of water and but little nourishment. They should never be boiled, the true object being to get as much of the water out of them as possible. Of grains, rice and oats were the most largely nourishing; wheat, rye and corn were the next. The Scotch Highlander illustrated the amount of courage and vitality to be drawn from oatmeal. His tenacity and bravery as a soldier were proverbial. Of meats, beef afforded the highest proportion of nutriment, there being twenty-two pounds of actual vitality in every hundred. It should be so prepared as to avoid any waste of its juices. The doctor advocated boiling it. Beans and peas exceeded beef in their nutritive qualities. Of all food, pork is the least nutritious and the most hurtful. It should never be eaten in any way. No man could eat fat pork alone for four consecutive weeks and survive. In regard to animal heat two-thirds of our food went to fatten and warm us. Cream, butter, and the like were intended for this end. These articles contained a large quantity of carbon. The lungs breathing in oxygen, to be mingled with this, generated animal heat. Hence the importance of giving full play to the lungs. By a diet regulated properly, all danger of cholera and contagious and epidemic diseases would be avoided.

WHAT IS THE USE?—The facts mentioned in the following, from the Baltimore *Gazette*, make it manifest that there is no longer much use in having a Judicial branch of the Government:

It is notorious that a decision of the Supreme Court, if favorable to the complainant, would be treated *on all sides having power* with utter contempt. *Every other branch of the Government* would regard it as so much waste paper, and thereby sink still lower the authority of the judicial department. Have we not seen the decisions of this tribunal in respect to the test oaths and the judgments of military courts entirely repudiated by Congress *and the Executive?* Is not the infamous test oath still administered by the officials in Congress—in every executive department of the Government, and in subordinate judicial tribunals? Are not Dr. Mudd and his fellow-sufferers still incarcerated in the Dry Tortugas, sentenced by a conclave pronounced by this very court—the highest court of judicature in the country—to have been assembled in utter violation of law? Are not hundreds of others at this moment suffering punishment inflicted by similar unauthorized gatherings after a solemn decision of the illegality of this conviction delivered six months ago? What, then, is to be gained by even a favorable judgment under such circumstances.

A LITTLE QUAKERESS IN A HURRY.

An amusing matrimonial story is told of the olden time in England. It so fell out that two young people became attached to each other, as young people sometimes do. The young woman's father was a wealthy Quaker, the young man was "poor but respectable." The father could stand no such union, and resolutely opposed it, and the daughter dared not disobey openly. She met him by moonlight, while she pretended never to see him, and she pined and wasted in spite of herself. She was really in love—a state of sighs and tears which women oftener reach in imagination than reality. So the father remained inexorable. Time passed on, and the rose on Mary's damask cheek passed off. She let not concealment, like a worm in the bud, prey on that damask cheek, however; but when her father asked her why she pined, she always told him. The old gentleman was a widower, and loved his girl dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a woman's pride never would have given away before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not, however so stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw that the daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by breaking out: "Mary, rather than mope to death, thou hadst better marry as thee chooses, and when thee pleases."

And what did Mary? Wait till the birds of the air had told her swain of the change, or till her father had time to change his mind? Not a bit of it. She clapped her neat, plain bonnet on her head, walked directly into the street, and then as directly to the house of her intended as the street could carry her. She walked into the house without knocking—for knocking was not fashionable then—and she found the family just sitting to dinner. Some little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected an apparition as an heiress in the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not. John looked up inquiringly. She walked to him and took his hand in hers. "John," said she, "father says I may have thee." And John got directly up from the dinner table and went to the parson's. In just twenty-four minutes they were man and wife.

WHO STEALS THEM?

We understand that all the rugs, mats, and other portable accessaries in and around the legislative halls have already disappeared. This, we are told, is the regular order of things after every adjournment of the legislature. At the next meeting the halls, committee rooms, etc., will require to be completely refitted and furnished, at a heavy cost to the State, and yet there has never been a sale—public or private—so far as the audited reports show, of surplus furnishings. Hundreds of desks, tables, chairs, etc., and thousands of yards of costly carpets, oil-cloths, matting, drugget, to say nothing of thousands of small portable articles of many kinds, have thus disappeared and "made no sign."

The amount of brooms and soap annually required about the Capitol and public offices is almost beyond belief. Singular to say, however, the larger the bills for those things the more defilement results. We are told that thousands of brooms and tons of soap—so-called—are charged to and paid by the Senate annually, when, if properly billed, brooms would read beer and soap would spell whisky, brandy and gin. A friend tells us that, a year or two ago, he frequently saw messengers from the Hill carrying suspicious-looking packages from a neighboring grocery. Being intimate with the grocer, he put the question to him—how could he get liquor bills audited and passed? "Oh," replied the grocer, with a smile, "that is easy enough. I charge it as brooms and soap." We presume this way of doing it is still going on, particularly as the amount of glassware consumed is also immense.

It is evident that somebody (perhaps several somebodies) gets the property that disappears without paying for it, and without any right to do it. This is all wrong. In plain terms it is theft, and and should be stopped. In other States and at the federal Capitol, surplus and half-worn furniture and furnishings are sold at auction to the highest bidder. This plan should be adopted here, and the sooner it is adopted the better for the taxpayers.—*Patriot and Union.*

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ ON THE NEGRO.

In a recent lecture Agassiz remarked: "I have pointed out over a hundred specific differences between the bonal and nervous systems of the white man and negro. Indeed, their frames are alike in no particular. There is not a bone in the negro's body which is relatively the same shape, size, articulation, or chemically of the same composition, as that of the white man. The negro's bones contain a far greater percentage of calcareous salts than those of the white man, even the negro's blood is chemically a very different fluid from that which courses in the veins of the white man. The whole physical organism of the negro differs quite as much from the white man's as it does from that of the chimpanzee—that is, in his bones, muscles, nerves, and fibres, the chimpanzee has not much further to progress to became a negro than a negro has to become a white man. This fact science inexorably demonstrates. * * * * Climate has no more to do with the difference between the white man and negro than it has with that between the negro and chimpanzee, or than it has between the horse and the ass, or the eagle and the owl. Each is a distinct and separate creation. The negro and the white man were created as different as the owl and the eagle. They were designed to fill different places in the system of nature. The negro is no more a negro by accident or misfortune than the owl is the kind of bird he is by accident or misfortune. The negro is no more the white man's brother than the owl is the sister of the eagle, or the ass is the brother of the horse. How stupendous, and yet how simple is the doctrine that the Almighty Maker of the universe has created inherent species of the lower animals, to fill the different places and offices in the grand scenery of nature!"

BE sure the wicks of your kerosene lamp are large enough to fill the tubes, otherwise when the oil gets low, the fire may run down inside the lamp, ignite the gas and produce an explosion.

INK is a caustic which sometimes burns the fingers of those who make use of it.

Wit and Humor.

CURIOUS MEDLEY.

By the lake where drooped the willow,
Row, vassals, Row;
I want to be an angel,
And jump Jim Crow.

An old Crow sat on a hickory limb,
None knew him but to praise;
Let me kiss him for his mother,
For he smells of Schweitzer kase.

The minstrel to the war has gone,
With the banjo on his knee:
He awoke to hear the sentries shriek,
There's a light in the window for thee.

A frog he would a wooing go,
His hair were curled to kill;
He used to wear and old grey coat,
And the sword of Bunker Hill.

Off in the stilly night,
Make way for liberty! he cried;
I won't go home till morning,
With Peggy by my side.

I am dying, Egypt dying,
Susannah don't you cry;
Know how sublime a thing it is,
To brush away the blue-tailed fly.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
With his baggage checked for Troy;
One of the few immortal names,
His name was Pat Maloy.

Mary had a little lamb,
He could a tale unfold;
He had no teeth to eat a hoe cake,
As his spectacles were gold.

Lay on, lay on, Macduff,
Man wants but little here below;
And I'm to be queen of May,
So kiss me quick and go.

A YOUNG lady is charged with having said that if a cart wheel has nine fellows, its a pity a pretty girl can't have one.

A WIT has discovered that the reason a telegram goes faster than a letter, is because the latter goes by one post, while the other goes by many.

THERE is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life than trusting for something to turn up instead of going steadily to work and turning up something.

A MARRIED monster says he once had a most delightful dream, in which he imagined he had an angel by his side, and on waking up found it was only his wife.

"WIFE, I thought you said you were going to have a goose for dinner?"
"So I did; and I've kept my word."
"Where is it?"
"Why, my dear, ain't you here for dinner?"
Smithers couldn't see the point of that joke.

IN the course of a conversation or disquisiton on Satan, Archbishop Whately once started his listeners by asking:
"If the devil lost his tail, where could we go to find a new one?" and without giving much time for reflection, replied: "To a gin palace, for bad spirits are retailed there."

"SAMBO, can you tell me in what building people are most likely to take cold?
"Why no; me's strange in de town, and can't tell dat."
"Well, I will tell you—it is de bank."
"How is dat?"
"Because dare are so many drafts in it."
Dat is good; but can you tell me sah, what makes dare be so many drafts in it?,
"No."
"Because so may go dare to raise the wind; yah, yah, yah."

A woman says what she chooses, without being knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband goes to work. She can go into the street without being asked to "stand treat" at every saloon. She can stay at home in time of war, and get married again if her husband gets killed. She can wear corselets if too thick, and other fixings if too thin. She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees one she likes better. She can get her husband in debt all over until he warns the public not to trust her on his account.—But all these advantages are balanced by the great fact that she cannot sing bass, go sparking, or climb a tree with any degree of propriety.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.—Substitutes for Profane Swearing—Adopted to various Sorts and Conditions of Men.
Lawyer: Tax my bill.
Doctor: Dash my draughts.
Soldier: Snap my stock.
Parson: Starch my surplice.
Bricklayer: I'll be plastered.
Bricklayer's Laborer: Chop my hod.
Carpenter: Saw me.
Plumber and Glazier: Solder my pipes
Smash my panes.
Painter: I'm daubed.
Brewer: I'm mashed.
Engineer: Burst my Boiler.
Stocker: Souse my coke.
Costermonger: Bat my taturs.
Dramatic Author: Steal my French Dictionary.
Actor: I'll be hissed.
Tailor: Cut me out. Cook my goose.
Linendraper: Soil my Silks. Sell me off.
Grocer: Squash my figs. Sand my sugar. Seize my scales.
Baker: Knead my dough. Scorch my muffins.
Auctioneer: Knock me down.
The Beggar's Paradise.—Tattersall's.
The Rising Generation.—The Fenians.

A GENTLEMAN traveling to Pittsburgh from one of the neighboring towns, stopped to see a friend, and left his horse tied on the road. On his return he found that the animal had slipped his bridle, and while in search of him he met an Irish pedestrain, of whom he inquired.—
"Have you seen a strange creature any whers hereabouts, with a saddle on his back?"
"Och, by the powers, ye may say that,' replied Pat.
"Where?"
"Just yonder."
"Will you show me the place?"
That I will, in less than no time," said the man, approaching a small wood of young timber. "Ay, there he is, sure enough, honey."
The gentleman looked up, and said:
"I dont see him."
"Then, by Saint Patrick, you must be blind! Not see him? Just cast your eyes in that direction. Och, by the power of mud, what's he about now? Only see, he swallows his head!"
"Why, sir, that's a turtle, and not a horse."
"A horse! and who in the deuce said it was a horse? Sure a horse is not a strange creature; but that's a strange creature; pointing to it with fear and trembling; "and he has a saddle on; but hang me if I'd bridle him for the whole country."