COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor. "TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH." $2 00 PER ANNU

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

LEVI L. TATE.

IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

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THE founder of this Celebrated Institution, offers the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for effects for Ulcers, Strictures, Seminal weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, and all those serious and melancholy Disorders arising from the indiscretion, folly of Youth, which destroys both body and mind. These secret and solitary practices, are more fatal to their victims than the song of the syrens to the mariners Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes and anticipations, rendering marriage &c. impossible.

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Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr Johnston, and be restored to perfect health.

He will please himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may safely and confidently 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 disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victim of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excess 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 (habits the product, Reason being deprived of the guiding rein of reason) than any other cause. These serious and destructive symptoms in both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged; the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, a wasting of the frame, cough, symptoms of Consumption, &c.

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Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, at London.—Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first 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, and hashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were entirely cured.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds 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 trusted him; debaytor till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease makes their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, diminution of sight, deafness, nodes on the skin bones, and ulcers in the throat, nose and legs. These symptoms, pursuing with rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth and bones of the nose fall, and the victim of this disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration till death puts a period to the dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." To such, the advice of Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most invisible secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victims of this horrid disease.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.

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

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects upon the mind are much to be dreaded, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas Depression of the Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion of Society, 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. Loosing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

ON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.—Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical and Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Troublings and Weakness or exhaustation of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Doctor Johnston.

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

MARRIAGE

should 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 & gifted with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another become blighted with our own.

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ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

N. B.—Let no false modesty prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by Letter.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last 10 years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons, 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.

TAKE NOTICE.

N. B.—There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves throughout the country, claiming the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his credentials and diplomas always hang in his office.

☞ Take Notice.—All letters must be post paid, and contain a postage stamp for the reply, or no answer will be sent.

March7, 1860.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

(Late White Horse,)

RACE STREET, ABOVE THIRD

PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY GUILLMAN, JOHN BOYER, } Proprietors.

CHAS. A. STINE, Clerk.

March 2, 1861—12m.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Together with a complete variety of ☞ CABINET WARE, at the lowest Cash prices.

NO. 45 NORTH SECOND STREET,

JOSEPH GREEN, HENT. GREEN, E. JONES LESTER } PHILADELPHIA.

March 2, 1861—3m.

WALL PAPER, WALL PAPER.

Just received from New York a large and superior lot of the above named articles for the spring trade at prices ranging from 6¼ cents per piece to 75 cents.

H. C. & I. W. HARTMAN.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 23, 1861.

Select Poetry.

THE FLIGHT OF ABRAHAM.

The recent escapade of Mr. Lincoln is destined with all its ludicrous and humiliating incidents, to a place in history; and, after the fashion of the olden time, it will be handed down from age to age in song and ballad.—The following from the New York Day Book will admirably compare in wave recitative, with almost any of the old Scandinavian legends:

YE FLYGHT OF YE RAYL-SPLITTER.

A BALLAD.

Of all ye flights that ever were flown,
By several persons, some alone—
Of Science, or Dr. Franklin's kite,
Of "Mineio," Raymond, away from the flight,
Of the flight of Prof. Lowe's balloon,
From here to England one day at noon;
The funniest flight—of the dreariest bore—
Was Abraham's flight through Baltimore!

* * * * * * * * * *

Then suddenly in from the murky night,
There came a messenger, wild with fright,
And he cried to Abraham, where he lay,
"Get up, old fellow, and scurry away!"
So the dismal phantoms of sleep gave place
To a very practical view of the case;
And the Rail Splitter sat and he looked at him,—John,
Just wait till I get my trowsers on!"

So he swore an oath, by the Kingdom come,
That Satan was in that class of rum!
And he said, "may I never split rails again,
If I don't run off by a special train!"
Then, shrouded closely, up to the eyes,
With a cloak and a Scottish cap likewise,
He left his people dissolved in brine,
And ran away as the clock struck nine.

South along the Central Road
Went the fiery horse with his precious load;
And at every count he seemed to say,
"'Tis a Western gentleman running away!
The greatest begins under the sun!
See if it isn't a glorious run?"
There Honest Abram, safe and sound,
Stood at last on the Capitol ground.

Ah, very nobly it seems to be
This modern standard of chivalry!
And very noble and very grand
Is the chiefest magnate in the land—
Abraham Lincoln, stalwart and tall,
Who ran away quaking from nothing at all!
The "Honest Uncle," in '61,
Who skulked in the night to Washington!

The Boston Post has this:

LINCOLN'S SOLILOQUY AT HARRISBURG.

He who speaks and runs away,
Will live to speak another day.

For the Columbia Democrat

Educational.

COL. L. L. TATE.

Dear Sir:—

Your paper, the oldest in the county, I believe, has always been a devoted champion in the cause of Education and of the educational interests of Columbia County. Hence, I think it must be with much gratification that you look on, seeing the growing interest and good results that are rapidly developing in our good old County, which, it must be said are rather slow to imbibe the true spirit. If we but look at our common schools, as they are at present, and compare them with what they were a few years ago, we see that the Educational Standard has been elevated in a considerable degree. The increased number and superior grade of our school houses one of which may be seen at almost every cross-road; the well conducted Associations and Institutes of our teachers; and, best of all, the augmented and still increasing interest evinced by the people themselves, are all evidences of the advancement we are making in the noble cause. Where our common schools have not been found adequate to the aspiring wants of the people, we find they have established private schools and academies, of which, we have a respectability, both in number and standing. But the noblest tribute Education has received in our county, was paid by the citizens of Orangeville, who have founded an Institution that reflects much honor upon their public generosity, and does a great credit to the State. It is to this enterprise that I wish to call your attention in this communication.

While at Orangeville a few weeks since, I had the pleasure of visiting the Academy—of which, Prof. J. A. Shank, is Principal—which, though it is yet in its first year, is a capital Institution. The building is decidedly the best in this region, and equal to any in the State. The citizens of Orangeville have long felt the need of a good institution of learning at their place, and, I believe, a few years ago they went as far as to take out a charter for an academy; but, at that time, nothing farther was done. Last spring they opened a school under the supervision of the Rev. P. Bergstresser, which became so promising—and seeing the natural advantages were inviting—they determined to erect a suitable edifice, and, at once, establish a first-class institution—they can now ask the world to see, and say, if, or not they have succeeded. A splendid building was soon in process of erection, and is now completed, excepting some external work, as painting, &c., No better site could have been found than the one selected; a beautiful eminence overlooking the town and commanding a good view of the country surrounding it—just far enough from the main part of the town to be pleasant, and, yet, near enough to be convenient.—The building is of modern style and commodious in every department. The main class-room, unsurpassed in its beauty of arrangement, cannot fail to elicit the admiration of every one who sees it—spacious, well lighted and ventilated it is everything, in short, that taste would dictate or mind desire. The remarkably finished appearance of this room is owing mainly perhaps to the elegant style of furniture it contains. The recitation-rooms, and the large hall in the second story are also worthy of notice; the latter, is intended for a lecture room; and it is the largest and best in the country. The whole building gives evidence of the undoubted efficiency of the Committee who projected and executed the plan; and they seemed to have been determined that nothing should be wanting, that would facilitate the work of professor, or students.

But the real worth of the Institution is not the facilities offered by the excellency of its building arrangements, but in the superiority of its management. The board of Trustees is composed of gentlemen who are all practically qualified for their office, and being earnest friends of Education they labor zealously for the welfare of their charge. They most happily manifested their sagacity, in securing the valuable services of Prof. Shank, as Principal—a man eminently fitted, in every respect for the responsible position he so well fills, a true gentleman—one of "Nature's noblemen;" a proficient scholar; and a model teacher. His method of imparting instruction, is, judging for what I have seen, an excellent one, being, at the same time, thorough and progressive—containing two essential qualities that should never be separated in the education of youth.

The respectable number of students at present in attendance will, I understand, be greatly increased, at the opening of the next term; and the Academy promises to enter upon its second year under encouraging auspices. The increasing number of students, from various quarters must be regarded as an attestation of the growing popularity of the Institution. Indeed, I know of no institution of the kind more worthy of the public patronage, than the Orangeville Male and Female Academy; and those who have children to educate, and are under the necessity of sending them from home, cannot do better than to send them there; while they can rest assured that in the care of the gentlemanly Trustees and worthy Principal, they will be under excellent guardianship.

But there is one feature that is too often neglected, which, it is to be hoped the Trustees of the Orangeville Academy now, that everything else is in excellent order will give due attention—I mean the work of properly improving and ornamenting the Academy grounds. A little labor and money expended in this way will yield a larger interest, by beautifying the place and making it attractive, than in any other manner the same amount can be invested. The ground should be graded and trees and shrubbery planted immediately, for the sooner it is done the sooner the benefit will be enjoyed. Besides greatly enhancing the beauty of the place, it is due the student that this should be done, for the development of the mind being the object to be attained in the pursuit of education, the conformity of circumstances should be such, that the associations by which the expanding mind is surrounded would be of such a nature as would cast a salutary influence over it, for it is a well known fact that associations give cast of the mind

Citizens of Orangeville, you have commenced a glorious work. You have planted seeds that are already germinating, and soon you will gather the fruit. Let it continue to receive your care and claim your enterprise, and it will grow up an enduring monument to your public spirit; and when you will have passed away your children will look on it with pride blessing its noble founders, their benefactors.

S.

Bloomsburg, March 12, 1861

GOOD ADVICE.—Girls, let us tell you a stubborn truth. No young woman ever looked so well to a sensible man, as when dressed in a plain, neat, modest attire, without a single ornament about her person. She looks then as though she possessed worth in herself, and needed no artificial rigging to enchance her value.—If a young women spend as much time in cultivating her mind, training her temper, and cherishing kindness, mercy, and other good qualities, as most of them do in extra dress and ornament, to increase their personal charms, she would, at a glance, be known among a thousand—her character would be read in her countenance, and there her beauty will be found.

REMARKS

OF

DR. CHARLES H. HILL,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, Feb. 15, 61 ON THE BILL ENTITLED

Commutation of Tonnage Tax Duties.

The bill to relieve the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the payment of Tonnage Tax duties being before the House.

Mr. Hill said: Mr. Speaker, I proposed making an argument against this bill before it progressed to its final passage I could not hope to change what appeared very plainly to be the inevitable final result. No one could fail to read that it was a foregone conclusion that the bill was to pass, and that any effort in the shape of argument against it would be entirely futile, and worse than futile—time and effort thrown away. The calling of the previous question has deprived me of that privilege. Debate has been cut off; truth is stifled; and the seal is with tyrant stamp placed upon our lips.—The calling of the previous question is a measure that should, in my judgment, be rarely put into practice. There are times, perhaps, when it would be proper—when a refractory minority refuses, by captious opposition, to allow a bill to come to a direct vote, and continues to waste time with useless debate and frivolous amendments and motions. In this case the majority can claim no such excuse. They have not, in my humble opinion the ghost of an apology for this tyrannical, unjust measure. When they reflect upon their course their consciences must condemn them, and must be filled with shame and confusion. It has been urged with indecent haste and truly railroad speed. All that remains, therefore, Mr. Speaker, is simply to claim my privilege as a member of the House, and a representative of the people, to enter my formal protest against the whole proceedings, and express in a brief manner my reasons why I am opposed to this bill. I believe, sir, in the first place that the bill contains provisions which are clearly in opposition and forbidden by the Constitution of the State.

In the amendment of the Constitution, adopted in 1857, being the eleventh article, it provides in the fourth section for the creation of a Sinking Fund for the payment of interest, and the gradual extinguishment of the funded debt of the State. It provides, also, in positive terms not to be misunderstood, or by any sophistry misconstrued, as follows, viz: "No part of the said Sinking Fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars." This is a positive injunction at all times and under all circumstances, except only in "case of war, invasion or insurrection;" neither of which cases are urged at this time, in excuse or justification of this remarkable proceeding.

Among the moneys set aside and appropriated for this purpose, is the money due, and to be due from the Pennsylvania Railroad, known as the Tonnage Tax.—Now, sir, we are informed by the State officers that there is due from this company, as near as I remember, about eight hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which, the company make acknowledgment, has been collected off the people for this very purpose, and for which the State has obtained judgment through the proper Courts and the highest State tribunal.—And this being a claim valid and due, is virtually already a part and portion of the State sinking fund, expressly set aside by the Constitution, in the article and section I have quoted, and appropriated to the purpose of paying the funded debt of the State and for no other purpose whatsoever, and cannot be abstracted, appropriated or used in any other manner, without a gross violation of the State Constitution. And yet, Mr. Speaker, this bill provides to do this very thing—to take this money and appropriate it to other purposes. This, of itself, is sufficient to condemn the bill, in my opinion, in the eyes of all honest men, who profess to support and live up to the Constitution. But there is another reason, Mr. Speaker, why I disapprove of this bill. It is well known and understood, that when the State parted with her public works, and sold them to this company at an immense loss and sacrifice, it was for the purpose of divorcing the State from all internal improvement policy, which experience had fully demonstrated was and ever had been a source of great peculation and corruption, and which could be managed by individual or corporation enterprise, much better and more judiciously than by the State at large. This, sir, more than any other reason, reconciled the people to the disposal of their property, with all the attending circumstances, of suspicious, corrupt and fradulent legislation. Now, sir, does this Legislature, so strongly Republican in character, the representatives of a party who were so clamorous for this principle, and so loud in their denunciations against the peculations and cheats which they charged against the system, intend to launch into the very same channel? Do they not know that the sovereign people have already pronounced against such a policy? Are they determined, *nolens volens*, that they will run the hazard of the die? I profess no prophetic wisdom, Mr. Speaker, but I will risk my reputation in pronouncing that the party passing this measure will be denounced by the people, and will be hurled from their present high places—This, bill, sir, has engrafted upon it this very feature. It is cunningly prepared I know. By extending aid to the building up of these different railroads, running through different counties and enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of members interested in various counties, with a plea of enriching their own particular sections and developing their resources.—I say, sir, it was well conceived and cunningly prepared: and a more successful project could not have been framed. But, sir, depend upon it, it will not answer or satisfy the people at large. No member is justifiable in robbing the State Treasury for the special benefit of his county treasury. No member will be sustained, who sacrifices a great principle at the shrine of mere personal or local aggrandizement. Principle—honest principle alone—will sustain a man in the end. Another reason, sir, why I object to this bill is this: The terms of sale under which the Pennsylvania Railroad company bought the public works, expressly provided for the payment of this tonnage tax. They were offered to the company on two conditions, viz: That if they would agree to pay nine millions of dollars, they should, in that case, be exempted from the tonnage tax forever. Or if they preferred to pay the tax, and the minimum of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, at which they could be purchased, that then and in that case, the State would transfer and assign all of this portion of her works over to them and their successors forever. They chose the latter proposition—they entered into the contract, with a full and explicit understanding. And now, sir, in a few short years, the bargain hardly consummated, before this company, comes back and asks an abrogation of the most important provision of the contract, which was of their own choosing, and of their own making. I for one, sir, will not consent to any such proceeding or abrogation.

Another reason, sir, why I object to this bill. The revenue, arising from this source, amounting to some $100,000 yearly, aids very materially towards the liquidation of the State debt and the diminution of taxes, and if it is cut off or abolished, must necessarily be supplied from some other reliable source. The debt, incurred by the State, amounting to about forty millions of dollers, was in a great degree contracted for the building of these very improvements and works which are now consigned to this opulent railroad company. They are now reaping all the benefits and income arising from them.—They are valuable, and at the price they contracted to pay for them, they are very profitable. Now, sir, cut off the revenue arising from this source, and I ask gentlemen, where is the deficiency to be supplied from. Why, sir, the answer is plain; the people must be taxed—they must bear the burthen. There is no alternative. You cannot disguise the fact. Is there not a point Mr. Speaker, where, in imposing these burthensome and increased taxations, that forbearance will cease to be a virtue? Will the people forever submit? Repudiation, sir, is distasteful to the American citizens; but, sir, if there is anything that will drive them to it, it is this very thing of squandering their treasure, cutting off their resources, and piling, on, heap upon heap; burthensome and unjust taxation.

For these reasons, sir and others, which I could urge, if space permitted, I am opposed to this bill. I look upon it as a most nefarious project, a most iniquitous measure. And I confess, sir, I am astounded in finding it has so many votes in its favor. I still hope, before it shall become a law, that it may meet with a death blow. There never was a time, sir, in which I was more influenced by a conscientious conviction of truth and justice; and sooner than fail in the discharge of my duty on this occasion, I would suffer my right arm to be severed from my body. I know my people will sustain me—I fear no consequences. And if it is to be the last political act of my life, I am assured that they will welcome me home with the plaudit, "good and faithful servant."—Upon other heads must rest the responsibility and the fatal consequences of supporting and cherishing this hydra-headed monster.

On the final passage of the bill, the yeas were 57, nays 41, as follows;

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Achom, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair Bressler, Brewster, Burns, Butler, (Carbon,) Butler, (Crawford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Dunlap, Ellenberger, Gaskill, Gibboney, Gochring, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hofius, Huhn, Koch, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, M'Donough, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Peirce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reily, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wildey and Davis, *Speaker*—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Barnsley, Biel, Bixler, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Brodhead, Clark, Collins, Cope, Duncan, Dismant, Donley, Elliott, Frazier, Happer, Hayes, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irvin, Kline, Liechtenwallner, M'Conigal, Manifold, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Rhoads, Schrock, Smith, (Berks,) Stehman, Stoneback, Strang, Tracy, Taylor, Williams, and Wilson—41.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.—Look on the bright side—it is the right side. The times may be hard, but it will make them no easier by wearing a gloomy countenance. It is the sunshine and not the cloud that makes the flower. There is always that before or around us which should cheer and fill the heart with warmth. The sky is blue ten times where it is black once. You have troubles it may be. So have others. None are free from them. Perhaps it is well that none should be. They give sinew and tone to life—fortitude and courage to man. That would be a dull sea, and the sailor would never get skill, where there was nothing to disturb the surface of the ocean. What though things do look a little dark? The lane will turn, and the night will end in broad day. In the long run the great balance rights itself. Men are not made to hang down either heads or lips; and those who do only show that they are departing from the paths of true common-sense and right. There is more virtue in one sunbeam than a whole hemisphere of cloud and gloom. Therefore look on the bright side of things. Cultivate what is warm and genial—not the cold and repulsive, the dark and morose.

☞ An aged clergymen in the western part of this country, speaking, of the solemnity attached to the ministerial office, said that during the whole term of forty or fifty year that he had officiated therein, his gravity had never been but once disturbed in the pulpit. On that occasion he noticed a man directly in front of *him* leaning over the railing of the gallery with something in his hand, which he soon discovered to be a hughe quid of tobacco just taken from his mouth. Directly below sat a man asleep, with his head back, and, his mouth wide open. The man in the gallery was intently engaged in raising and lowering his hand, taking an exact observation, till, at last, having got it right, he let fall the quid, and it went plump into the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so indiscribably ludicrous that for the first and last time in the pulpit an involuntary smile forced itself upon the countenance of the preacher.

OUR CHILDREN.—Our Children are to fill our places in society—in church and State, and the manner in which they fill them depends upon the manner in which we educate them. If we train them up in the Sabbath Schools, for God and Church they will amply repay us for our care, but if they are trained up for the world—in the streets—in the gambling and tippling saloon—in Sabbath breaking, profanity, licentiousness and intemperance—in idleness—in sin, they will dishonor our names and repay us by-and-by with a vengeance.

GOODNESS.—The wind is unseen but it cools the brow of the fevered one—sweetens the summer atmosphere—and ripples the surface of the lake into silver spangles of beauty. So goodness of heart, though invisible to the material eye, makes its presence felt; and, from its effects upon surrounding things, we are sure of its existence.

☞ "Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Ducks in Summer.

There is no doubt of its being true, and it's a good one, if I can hit on the right way of telling it:

Aaron was a tall, strapping fellow, near seventeen. You never saw a more susceptible youth. Being good looking, the girls were all easily smitten with him.

They used to flock out to the country on Friday evenings. Talk of a colt!

There is no such romp as town girls turned loose in the country. She races, she jumps, she climps the trees, shaking the wild berries down upon the timerous beaux beneath her. Oh, she is the most beautiful, winning, delightful creature in the world.

Mose was much younger than his cousin; he knew Aaron was talking on about that haughty lass, May Stelton. And May was in love with Aaron. May, and Troup and Sue, and Kate, all came out on Friday evening, with Mose's sister Angeline. Mose got off early Saturday to let Aaron know. Aaron was for running over to his aunt's.

"No," says Mose, "bring the gun: the woods are full of squirrils. We might kill a dozen walking the two miles."

The road led along the creek bank.—Aaron was in a brown study thinking of May. Mose was looking up in the tree tops and among the bushes, anxious for a pop at som thing. It was the shadiest and quietest of places. So far and no game.

"Let's leave the road a bit, and go to the head of the creek," said Mose. "It's so out of the way nobody ever disturbs it.'

"We'll see something there!'

And they did. Let it be July 24

"What is it?" asked Aaron, aroused a little.

Mose put his hand to his ear:

"Ducks—the biggest kind!"

"This time of year?"

"I see 'em."

"Give me the gun."

"No—couldn't think of it."

Kick, klack.

"Well, blaze away; they'll fly if you go nearer."

"The bushes are in the way," said Mose bringing the piece down with his shoulder.

'Shoot anyhow!" insisted Aaron running up.

"*Its the girls in a swimmin.*"!

They sat down like snow-flakes. They were white as the petticoats strewn on the pebbly beach. Their teeth chattered. A long Silence. At last Aaron looked slowly around at Mose with the meanest sort of a countenance. Mose's face, as he returned the glance, was a regular sheep looking one.

"Can they find it out?"

"I reckon not, if we are sly."

"Let's climb up the tree; it leans right over them."

They crept along like snakes. They reached the tree. Mose being the lightest, gave the gun to Aaron, and climbed far out on a tree over the creek, and got into a squirrel's nest. Aaron wasn't so high.

It was a pretty sight of course. You have read of nymph's syrens, etc.? They couldn't compare. Hair loose, and floating on the water, arms, etc., glistening in the water. Kate was as white as snow.—Sue was plump as a patridge in pea time, and sat in the waves like a bird in its nest. Troup was slim all over, with a few exceptions.

Aaron promised not to look at Angeline if Mose wouldn't wink at May. Impossible! Angeline sported gracefully like a native of the element, and May was a black-eyed houri, *couur de rose*, from top to too. They splashed and paddled, and chatted like mad.

The tree began to shake. Aaron had a terrible back ague, and Mose began to smoke and burn, commencing at the ears.

There was a louder noise than usual among the unconscious bathing beauties. Aaron stretched his elongated neck, at the same time hitching the gun forward. Unfortunately the trigger caught in a vine, and it went off with a deafening report. It was the climax of the adventure. Mose tumbled, from excitement, into the creek, plump right between Sue and Kate. The gals—they dove badly, strangled, and up the bank, their white retreating forms gazed at by the eyes of the fish hawk that had pounced among them. They are robed in a twinkling, but not one with her right dress on. Aaron dashed into the woods. There was a terrible scream as he ran into their midst. All ran in different directions, and came dropping in one after another at Mose mother's.

The boys took a long turn into the woods, and did not get back before night. They said they had been *deer* hunting, and hadn't seen the creek.

The girls appeared to believe them.