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 ANNUM

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LEVI L. TATE.
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In the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by side of the Court House. "Democratic Head Quarters."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.
DR. JOHNSTON,

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution, offers the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for effects for Gleets, Strictures, Seminal weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dispepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, and all those serious and melancholy Disorders arising from the destructive habits 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.

MARRIAGE.

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 who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentlemen, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This decease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victim of improper indulgences. Young persons too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequence that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offsprings, the most serious and destructive symptoms of 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.

☞ Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street, seven doors from Baltimore street, East side, up the steps, be particular in observing the NAME and NUMBER, or you will mistake the place.

A Cure Warranted, or no Charge Made, in from One to Two Days.

NO MERCURY OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS USED.

DR. JOHNSTON

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 startled at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this manifest 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 befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease makes their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturne, pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the skin bones, and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth and bones of the nose fall in, and the trophy of this disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable 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 victim 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 of 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, Timity, &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 sallow 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, Trembling 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 conjubial 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 & filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST., *Baltimore, Md*

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 15 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 Physicians, ruining 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.

March17, 1860.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
(Late White Swan.)
RACE STREET, ABOVE THIRD
PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY QUILLMAN, JOHN BOYER, } Proprietors.

CHAS. A. STINE, Clerk.
March 2, 1861—12m.

JOSEPH GREEN, SON & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETS,
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, HENRY 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 article for the Spring trade at prices ranging from 6¼ cents per piece to 75 cents.
H. C. & I. W. HARTMAN.
Bloomsburg, Feb 23, 1861.

FRESH ARRIVAL
—OF—
NEW CLOTHING

THE undersigned, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the Eastern cities, the largest and most select stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING,

That has yet been opened in Bloomsburg, to which he invites the attention of his friends, and acquaintances that they are offered for sale at great bargains. His Stock comprises a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL,

Consisting of Fashionable Dress Coats, of every description; Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats Stocks, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

GOLD WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY,

Of every description, fine and cheap.

N. B.—Remember "*Lowenberg's Cheap Emporium.*"—call and see. No charge for examing Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG.
Bloomsburg, March 2, 1861. (Jue 1859.)

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
A. J. SLOAN,

HAS just received, direct from Philadelphia and New York, a very choice assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

almost every new fabric which has been manufactured for Spring and Summer, as well as the usual assortment of STAPLE GOODS of superior qualities will be found in variety, and at prices as low as similar goods can be purchased elsewhere.

It is an easy matter to find goods at a low price, but as a general rule, they are just as low in quality. But to get a Good article at a very low price is something rare. Such an opportunity, however, is offered to any who may want

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
GLASS WARE, FISH,
SALT, &c. &c.

☞ Call and see. ☜
COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.
Bloomsburg, October 6, 1860.

REMOVAL.

I take pleasure in informing you that I have removed from No. 144 North Second Street, to that large and spacious store

No. 120 North Second Street, above Arch

Opposite the Mount Vernon Hotel, where I will carry on the Importation and Jobbing business of

TOYS, BASKETS,

Of all kinds. Pipes, Segar Tubes, Tobacco & Snuff Boxes, Canes, Chessmen, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards, and Fancy Goods in all varieties, on a larger scale than heretofore. Also the manufacture of FLAGS and Pictures, Alphabet Blocks.

As regards prices and quality of Goods, I am sure to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their orders.

JOHN DOLL,
No. 120 North Second Street.
March 2, 1861—3m.

S. MORGAN BROWN'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
No. 25 North Second Street, Opposite Christ Church,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Beds, Mattresses, Paillasses, Cushions, Hair, Husk, Cattail, and all articles in the line at the Lowest Prices.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to renovating New and Old Feathers.

March 2, 1861—12m.

RICH AND ELEGANT
CARPETS.

S. C. FOULK, No. 25 North SECOND Street, opposite Christ Church, invites the particular attention of Merchants and others to his very large and elegant assortment of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.,

just received from the most celebrated manufacteries of Europe and America, including all the newest patterns extant, which will be sold at a very small advance on cost. Call and examine quality, style and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember,

No. 25 North Second Street, Philadelphia
March 2, 1861—3m.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.
TAMAQUA PENN'A.
WELDY & LEVITT,
PROPRIETORS.

☞ Passengers in the Philadelphia Mail Train going South and Elmira Mail Train going North.

DINE at the United States Hotel Tamaqua Pa.

March 2, 1861—12m. (March 12, 59.)

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GUNS, &C.
Nos. 235 and 237 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

A. F. CHESEBROUGH. JNO. ALLEN.
A. F. CHESEBROUGH & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese, and Provisions,
10 North Wharves, above Market St.
Packing and Curing House, 9th and Reed Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
August 4, 1860—12m.*

GIBSONS
STAINED GLASS
AND
DECORATIVE ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 125, South Eleventh Street near Walnut,
PHILADELPHIA,
Enameled Glass, Fresco, Oil and Encaustic Painting
JOHN GIBSON. G. H. GIBSON.
January 12, 1861—3m *.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

THE subscriber, manufacturer of Umbrellas & Parasols, invites the attention of merchants to his enlarged store and superior stock.

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2, & 4, North 4th St. PHILADELPHIA.
March 2, 1861—3m.

REVERE HOUSE,
(Late Eagle Hotel.)
THIRD STREET ABOVE RACE,
HHILADELPHIA.

RHOADS, & SAILOR, Proprietors.

Thomas V. Rhoads, formerly of the National Hotel
Charles Sailor, formerly of Schuylkill Co. Pa.
March 2, 1861—12m.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

Entertainment for Man and Beast, in good style and at moderate rates.

GEORGE W. FREEZE, Proprietor.
Danville March, 2, 1861.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
46 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
C. McIBBEN & SON, Proprietors
March 1, 1861.—y.

Original Poetry.

Written for the Columbia Democrat.

A POEM.

Dedicated to Miss Mary D——h.

BY GEO. H. ROBERTS, JR.

From ancient Greece did learnings spirit come
Pause for awhile to light up classic Rome,
Waved oer the seven-hill capitol its torch,
Gilded the Forum and illumed the porch.
Here Homer's glorious song awakened praise
And kindled up the fires of Virgil's lays,
So pure, so sweet, was that delightful song,
More rich than Homer's, yet not half so strong.
Of Socrates, who rose in wisdom rife—
Altho' he had a very fretful wife—
But from this Capitol it takes its flight
And plunges in the gloom of western night.
Then Roger Bacon sciences unfurled,
And gave his greater name sake to the world,
And Shakespeare, the great master of the heart,
Touched every chord with nature, but not art.
His thoughts arose sublime, yet sunk so deep,
That man rejoiced and even learned to weep.
But o'er the spirit rose a brighter star
Its rays were seen to glimer from afar.
But nearer does it come, and men could see,
The faith and light of Christianity—
Then savage nations did its beams behold
As it did richer, holier thoughts unfold,
The sword was powerless to conquer men
And few were captured by the powerful pen,
But Christian zeal and Christian faith, held sway,
And men unconquered to the cross gave way.
For savage men who braved the heroe's sword,
Were conquered by the power of heaven's own word.
Oh! what is eloquence and learning's power,
The charm and triumph of life's brief hour.
It soothes the mind, but cannot give pure joy,
Sadness assuage, or sorrow deep destroy—
Can nations hold together by its power,
Well might the torrent stop before the flower.
That lies upon its surface as it flows—
No more can earthly knowledge heal man's woes,
Then what can civilize the world, what break,
The chains of despotism and awake—
The spirit from its bondage, but the light,
That shed s its glory on time's moral night
It is religion that doth quell all strife,
And call the nations into Christian life.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1861.

A Dialogue.

BETWEEN FARMER E. AND F.

Farmer E.—Good morning, friend F. The weather is so fine now I think of commencing to plough soon, and I thought I had better come and consult with you. I have a few questions to ask, if you will be so kind as to answer them.

Farmer F.—Oh! yes, friend E., if I can be of any service to you I will answer all your questions.

Farmer E.—Well then how does it come your horses were kept in so much better order than mine last summer. You fed them no more than I did mine; you ploughed more ground, raised more corn per acre, and I know your land is no better than mine. There is a mystery somewhere.

Farmer F.—Why friend E., that is very easily accounted for. I used William Schuyler's Improved Premium Plough, for breaking up my ground, and ploughed my corn with his Corn Plough. This is the secret, and now I expect a larger crop of grain than you will have, for I used his *Seeding Plough* last fall for seeding in my grain. You had better go and get one of each.

Farmer E.—I never dreamt of that being the reason, but I believe there is policy in what you say and am disposed to act after your advice; but I can hardly afford the Seeding Plough.

Farmer F.—Not afford the Seeding Plough! Why, it only costs ten dollars and does as much work as the Drill, then does it far better. You are saving twice their cost every summer by getting one of each.

Farmer E.—I will go home and order them made, for I am sure there is no use to go there for them they say he is selling from twenty to twenty-five per week, so it will be impossible for him to make them fast enough.

Farmer F.—Never fear, friend E., but go at once for them. He had his timber prepared last fall and winter, and it is now seasoned and ready for use, and I will warrant you he will get them ready as fast as they are wanted; and if you see any of your neighbors, advise them to go along and get of Schuyler's Ploughs, too, if they are not already supplied.

Farmer E.—Well, I believe I will go home and get ready to go to Orangeville, this very day; delay 'tis said is dangerous; but will Mr. Schuyler take grain for his ploughs.

Farmer F.—Oh! yes; he will take grain of any kind, old castings or any kind of produce and then he allows a very liberal percentage for cash. I suppose you are aware that Schuyler took the Premium at the County Fair last fall, against as almost overpowering opposition and had it not been that the Judges were good practical farmers he would undoubtedly have lost the premium.

Farmer E.—Yes, I know, and he was awarded a Diploma for his Seeding Plough too, but does he make anything else.

Farmer F.—Certainly—If you want a good Stove, a good Threshing Machine, or if you want mill gearing, you can get it there at very low prices. He also does repairing at very short notice. In short, he defies competition, for he does good work and at lower prices than is done elsewhere.

SPEECH OF Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

The following are the remarks of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in the United States Senate on Monday on the resolution of Mr. Douglas, making inquiry relative to the forts and other Federal property in the seceded States. The speech is marked with all the force and sound judgment which characterizes the arguments of the distinguished Kentuckian, and points out at once the cause and remedy of existing evils:—

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said it was not his intention to tresspass long upon the time of the Senate; but in the present anxious and distracted condition of the country, this body should not adjourn without expressing an opinion on the existing state of affairs, and giving some advice tending to allay the public apprehension. Heretofore, in an official position as presiding officer, he had of necessity been a silent spectator of the scenes before him. Since the last Congress met the Confederacy had been dismembered.

At an early period of the late session he, with others, had made strenuous efforts in order to consummate a satisfactory adjustment. Unhappily, all these efforts have, failed. He thought he foresaw, soon after Congress met, that they would all fail, and accordingly more than two months ago he wrote to the Governor of Kentucky to that effect. No man regretted this failure more than he did; and now, the other branch of Congress having adjourned, he should regret if this body separated without giving their opinion or advice in order to allay apprehension in the public mind. Then the immediate question was one of peace or war. So it was to-day. Whatever may be the possibility of an ultimate adjustment to unite all the States, it was one of peace or war. Public opinion seemed to be divided as to the meaning of the inaugural. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) has construed it to mean peace and conciliation. The Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) has also said so. The President himself certainly used general terms of conciliation.

But then, it was proper to inquire what kind of peace, and on what kind of terms it can be maintained. The country, however, should not be lulled by a general assurance of peace, unless he was prepared to give it. He regretted that he had not been able to construe the inaugural address as other Senators. He was free to confess, and he was gratified to do so, that the general expressions are for harmony and the prevention of bloodshed; but the policy which the President says he deems is his duty to pursue must result in bloodshed unless it is essentially modified.

He then proceeded to read from the inaugural that part which seemed to him to be the key on his important point, and then said: The leading idea was therein very clearly put forth that the President does not recognize in any sense the existence of another Confederacy of States, but that he regards all the proceedings and acts in the seceded States as either insurrectionary or revolutionary, and that it is his purpose, to the extent of the power confided in him, and the force at his command, to enforce the laws in all the States, including those which have withdrawn beyond this power. "There will be no invasion—no war." The inference was irresistible that, to whatever extent force or invasion is necessary to collect duties on imports, and to maintain, possess, and occupy the forts, that force will be employed by construing it to be his constitutional duty. It is true, the President has qualified his declaration by saying that the course here indicated will be followed, "unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections."

He (Mr. Breckinridge) took this qualification to mean that he will undertake to execute the laws or to hold the forts and other places within the withdrawing States excepting where circumstances show his inability to do so. If he will not undertake to exercise those functions because it will be irritating, and make the hopes of a peaceful solution more doubtful, then this policy would be that which would prevent irritation and bloodshed. But the President conceived it to be his duty to hold, possess, and occupy the forts, and collect the duty on imports, to be modified according to the necessities of the case which may surround him. Otherwise, his policy would be simple and easy. What were the reasons for the rumored evacuation of Fort Sumter? Not political, but military reasons. Not because, in the opinion of the Administration, the holding of the fort would irritate the public mind and render conciliation and harmony doubtful, but because the military and naval power does not exist to penetrate to that point. Unless the purpose of the President was to use force so far as was necessary, he would, if his object was purely conciliatory, withdraw the troops for political and not military reasons. This was the only reason why the evacuation was to be excused by the dominant party, and the Republican press. Then, he thought, he was justified in construing the inaugural to mean that the President will hold the forts and other places within the Confederate States, and collect duties on imports to the extent of his power; and if there is any modification, it will be because of his inability, and not because he would be willing to withdraw the troops for the purpose of producing conciliation and peace in the public mind.

It was avowed the other day, when the bill was passed making an appropriation for a certain number of steamers of light draught and heavy armament, that it was for no other purpose than to invade the shallow waters of the Southern States, should this become necessary.

The public press gave but little ground of hope that this policy, if pursued, would avoid bloodshed. The character of the Cabinet was not such as to induce the belief that force will not be used. Although Mr. Seward breathed general words of conciliation, he said he would "not only speak a good many words for the Union, but would fight for the Union." If this gentleman had modified his views, he (Mr. Breckinridge) did not know of it.—The Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and perhaps others, (he had not inquired of them) with one exception, are understood by the country to favor the policy of coercion, if it becomes necessary to reduce the South to subjugation.

The very organization of the Senate, and the opinions continually expressed by the Republicans here, show that their purpose is to maintain the authority of the Federal Government over the withdrawing States, by force if necessary. In the formation of the standing committee there was scarcely a chairman of any one of them whose known opinion was not in favor of this policy. The country should not be deceived. What was meant by peace and conciliation? How was it to be maintained? He desired to know it as sincerely as he desired the Union of all the States. He had seen no measure of practical policy which tends to produce the desired result. We are in constant danger of a collision and bloodshed. Perhaps in no other country on the globe than our own could such events long exist without producing bloody consequences. We are, he repeated, liable at any time to hear of a collision of arms. For the sake of the political interests of the country, the support of its credit and general prosperity, let us establish some leading principle.

Mr. Breckinridge put the question. Should the authority of the Federal Government be maintained over the withdrawn State by force of arms? This exhausts the entire subject. If the answer is yes, it is propee for it to be known. But there is no adequate preparation here. In those seven States the only cause of irritation was the Federal possession of the scattered forts. If they are to be maintained by arms, let us get ready for the conflict. If not, then the policy is clear. If the Union is not to be maintained by arms, then the only policy is to withdraw the troops from the limits of the Confederate States.—There are not, he repeated, sufficient troops there to coerce the people. If you would avail yourself of the last chance of reuniting the States, withdraw the troops.—Their presence there could do no good, but incalculable harm. Nay, more, it could not be disguised, that while seven States have withdrawn, the eight other States remaining in the Union are discouraged, gloomy, and threatening. Their course will, in all probability, be determined by the policy of this Administration.

In his opinion, if a halting policy be pursued, the forts abandoned, and the squadrons withdrawn, under the pressure of circumstances and necessity merely, at the same time setting up the claim of coercion without the power to exercise it, or if blood should be shed, you will have destroyd the last hope of reuniting the States and maintaining in their integrity what is left of the Union.

It might be presumption in him, but he fought the Senate, representing the several States, and being an advisory council ought to advise the President, by resolution, to withdraw the troops, and not to take any steps looking like a menace; but to throw the chances on an amicable negotiation.

If the peace policy was not to prevail, let us get ready for the conflict. But if blood be shed, the last hope of preserving what is left of the Union will be gone.—His opinion was, that the Federal Government cannot be restored or preserved or the principles which brought the dominant party into power.

Our State Legislatures.

It has been a complaint for many years that our State Legislatures, instead of keeping pace with the masses of the population in intelligence and morality, are year after year becoming less scrupulous, less intelligent & more unreliable. Instead of proving to be the conservators of the rights of the people and the promoters of their prosperity, the annual sessions are beginning to be regarded with apprehensions and dread. Judging from the recorded proceedings, the official duties of the members appear to be most exclusively confined to the conferring of special privileges upon organized cliques, to prey upon the immunities and possessions of the people at large. The public watch their actions from day to day with fear and trembling, clothed as they are with the panoply of law, lest their houses and lands which they hold under the regis of the Constitution, be legislated for a price into the possession and for the benefit and behoof of chartered bonds of unscrupulous speculators.

The present legislature is not an exception to the general rule. Indeed it is regarded with the greatest suspicion, and the journals "I here are of course mighty honorable exceptions among the members, but the number is so meagre that their voice is lost amid the din of those whose conduct is marked by an entire disregard of the wishes of their constituents, but with a most discriminating sense of their own importance and the absolute propriety of doing what they please with the power inconsiderately conferred upon them by the people, who, permitting by their neglect, a few noisy, needy and presumptous politicians to nominate candidates, all belonging to their own set for them, quietly go to the polls and elect them. And this state of things will continue just so long as the great body of the voters shall assist to bring these misfortunes upon themselves, instead of securing honest and capable men to make their laws, which they have at all times the power to do.

We are informed that a majority of the members of the Legislature are usually mere adventurers with nothing to lose, and seek an election entirely with a view to the money they can make beyond the amount of their salaries. They have a way to effect this which few of their constituents dream of. At one time it is by menacing the banks; next pitting one set of corporators against another in contending for the same franchises; again when exclusive corporate powers are sought; again when parks and public squares are to be established; again when persons are to be legislated into offices of profit by the creation of new places for their accommodation; again whenever any private enactment, however proper in itself, is asked for by individuals. It is a well-known fact that there are "agents" and "muddle men" constantly to be found at Harrisburg, by whom black mail is levied, and who thus screen the principals from the exposure and penalties to which their perjury and corruption would subject them.

If the Legislature met only once in three years, unless called oftener together by the Governor, it would prove a great blessing to the Commonwealth; but the only blessing now vouchsafed is the hope of a short session; and if an adjournment of the present body had taken place ten days ago the event would have been thrice blessed.

"Accept a lock of my hair," said an old bachelor to a widow, handing her a large curl.

"Sir, you had better give me your whole wig."

"Madam, you bite hard, but pray, don't risk your beautiful *porcelain* teeth."

The journeymen painters of New York have resolved to demand $2 a day after the 1st of April.

Read John C. Breckinridge's speech.

Little Oscar's Mission.

A pet child of about six years of age entered a school some two years ago. Three truths entered his litle mind:

1. That God created him.
2. That God was good.
3. That he should pray to God.

Going home after the exercises, he climbed into his father's lap, and commenced to catechise him.

"Papa, who made you?"

"God made me, my son."

"Who made ma?"

"God made ma; he made everything."

"Papa, I *love* God for making me; do do you love God, too, for making *you*?"

The father answerd, "yes;" but—according to his narration before the church, when applying for membership—

"O, what a pang! how my conscience smote me when I reflected that I told my innocent child *a lie*!"

The sequel was, his adoption into the family of Christ, followed soon by his wife. Very soon after, little Oscar sickend; the angel came for him.

"Papa, I'm going to die, and I shall soon see God."

The mission of the child was ended, but his parents will never cease blessing God or him, and the Sabbath School.

Cure for Neuralgia—The following is given by high medical authority as a certain cure for neuralgia: Take a watch-glass, and a piece of lint a little less in size than the watch-glass to be used—which need not be more than two inches in diameter—putting it on the hollow side of the glass. Pour on a few drops of chloroform sufficient to saturate it, and then apply it at once to the part affected, keeping the edges of the glass closely applied to the skin, by covering it with the hand, for the purpose of keeping it in position, as well as of assisting the vapor to act. Ten minutes, according to the amount of irritation wished for. The patient during this time will complain of a burning sensation—not so severe as that produced by a mustard sinapism, which reaches its height in five minutes, and then abates, but does not entirely disappear for more than ten minutes To insure the full operation of the remedy, it is necessary that the watch-glass be rather concave, that it be closely applied to the skin, and the hand applied over it be sensibly warm. The immediate affect of the application is to remove all local pain in neuralgia.

Night Air.—An extraordinary fallacy is the dread of night air. What air can we breathe at night but night air? The choice is between pure night air from without, and foul night air from within. An unaccountable choice. What will they say, if it is proved to be true that fully one-half of all the disease we suffer from is occasioned by people sleeping with their windows shut? An open window most nights in the year can never hurt any one. This is not to say that light is not necessary for recovery. In great cities night air is often the best and purest to be had in twenty four hours. I could better understand shutting the windows in town, during the day, than during the night, for the sake of the sick. The absence of smoke, the quiet all tend to make night the best time for airing the patient. One of our highest medical authorities on consumption and climate, has told me that the air of London is never so good as after ten o'clock at night. Always air your room, then, from the outside air if possible. Windows are made open, doors are made to shut—the truth of which seems extremely difficult of apprehension. Every room must be aired from without—every passage from within. But the fewer passages there are in a hospital the better.—*Florence Nightingale.*

"Hot But Good."—The following incident, extracted from one of the Eastern papers, is designated by that luminary as "hot but good":

A good deacon, away up in Maine, recently, in addressing a Sabbath School, made a point by the following anecdote:—

"Children, you all know that I went to the Legislature last year. Well, the first day I got to Augusta I took dinner at the tavern; right beside me at the table sat a member from one of the back towns that had never taken dinner at a tavern before. Before his plate was a dish of peppers and he kept looking at them; and finally as the waiters were mighty slow in bringing things on, he up with his fork, and in less than no time, soused down on one. The tears came into his eyes, and he seemed hardly to know what to do. At last spitting the pepper into his hands, he laid it down by the side of his plate, and with a voice thatset the whole table in a roar, said "Just lie thar an cool!"