COLUMBIA



DEMOCRAT.

BLOOMSBURG

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

"TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH."

National troops.

Nationl troops.

the National troops.

estimated at \$7,000,000.

Pocahontas County, Va.

treat of the enemy.

Charleston harbor.

ments in New York.

thorizing the blockade.

clina and Virginia ports.

May 11. Pensacola blockaded.

Savannah blockaded.

Niagara.

squadron.

tablished.

sissippi.

Dec. 30. D livery of the rebel Commission-

CHRONOLOGY OF THE BLOCKADE.

April 19. Presidential proclamation au-

May 9. Blockade of Charleston by the

May 18. Prizes arrived at Philadelphia .-

ships, with full rank Commodores at-

tached, belong to the blockading

blockading off the mouths of the Mis-

passes of the Mississippi.

blockade at New-Orleans.

the 4th and 7th of July.

Petrel by the St. Lawrence.

the United States squadron.

Aug.28. Capture of the Hatteras forts by

Sept. 14. Destruction of the privateer

Colorado, off Pensacola harbor.

blockaded.

Santee frigate.

the San Jacinto.

of Charleston harbor.

Oct, 5. Great slaughter among the enemy

fleet at the head of the Mississippi

Dec. 1. The Secretary of the Navy re-

ports that 160 prizes have been cap-

tured since the commencement of the

passes, and is driven off.

June 25. Blockade of Mississippi Sound.

ers, Mason and Slidell, to the British.

nouncing the blockade of North Car-

Dec. 13. Engagement at Allegheny Camp

Dec. 16. Threatened war between the Uni

-Gallant affair at Drainesville .- Ro-

ted States and Great Britain.

\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

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VOLUME 25

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE. IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE

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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL STABLISHED AS A REPUGE FROM QUACKERY The Only Place where a Cure can be Obtained.

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YOUNG MEN

Especially, Nho have become the victims of Solitary

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

Married persons, or Young Men contemplatin, mar riage, being aware of physical weakness, organic deability, deformaties, &c., speedily sured.

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

ORGANIC WEAKNESS ORGANIC WEAKNESS

immediately cured and full vigor restored.
This Distressing Affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper intulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excess from not being aware of the dreadful consequence that manusce. Now, who that enderstands the subject will prefend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those failing and in improper habits than by the predest, Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy off springs, the most zerious and destructive symptoms to both noisy and mind arise. The system becomes deranged; the physical and mental functions weakened, loss of procreative power, nervous irritabilits. Byspepsia, pipitation of the heart, imagestion, constitutional dechitives weaking of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, decay and death.

OFFICE No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET.

OFFICE, No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET Left hand uide going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail hot to observe mane and number.

from the corner. Fail not to observe using and number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomax hang in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

SO MERCIAL OR SAUSAGE DECOR.

Member of the Roy it Collage of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been speat in the first Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and Seawhare, has offered tome of the most as dephis and stawdlare, has offected tome of the most as tonishing cares that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and wars when asleep, great nervotances, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and basi-fulness, with frequent blushing attended sometimes with gerangement of mind. Were cured immediately

TARE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

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

These are some of the said and melanchely effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dumbess of Sight Loss of Misculiar Power, Palpitation of the Heat, Dyspepsia, Nevyous Ireatability, berangement of the Digestron, &c. MENTALLY.-The fearful effects on the mind are

uch to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas coression of the Spirits, Evil Porebodings, Aversion Society, self-distrust, love of solitude, Timity, &c., To Boolety, self-distrast. love of solitude, 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 emsciated, having singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

YOUNG MEN. Who have injured this elves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently beared, from evil companions, or at school—the offects of which are nightly fert, even whon asbeep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pitty that ayoung man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of hie, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a sertain secret hight. Such persons again a contemplating

contemplating MARRIAGE,

reflect that sound mind and body are the t reassary requisities to promote comunical happiness Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary piterimage, 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.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasur inds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, i ands he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill timed sense of shame of a lind of discover, 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 appreciance, such as ulcerated over throat, diseased nose, nocturnat, pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones, and arms, blotches on the bead, face and extreme ties, prepressing with rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth and hones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this desease becomes a horrid object of commisseration till death puts a period to his dreasful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

It is a melescholy fact that thousands full victims to

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the many Unicarned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of showledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Jonnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the new spapers, regularly Educated Physicians incapable of Curing they keep you trifling month after month taking their fifthy and poisones compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and an despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over our gailing disappointment.

can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with rained health to sigh over your gailling disappointment.

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

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED. Fersons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNST VN. M. D.

Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland,
Jan 18, 1862.

[March 17, 1866.

BLGOMSBURG SKYLIGHT,

PICTURE GALLERY THE undersigned informs the citizens of Bloom, and neighborhood, that he has taken the large room in the Exchange Bloom, extending over Mesers. Stoner & Fox's bakery, and the Bookstore, where he has put in a large skylight. It is sonly by skylight that good pic-tures can be taken especially groups where each person can be taken just as well as accurate.

If this gous to commederable expense to make his es-tablishment a first class on , and he therefore solicits as the real patronage to enable him, to constantly introduce all the modern improvements of the art.

There is a particular taken in Exchange for pictures. Seleet Doeten

Parody.

"The day is done." - Longfellese The day is done, and darkness From the wing of night is loosed, As a feather is wafted downward

From a chicken going to roost. I see the lights of the baker Gleam through the rain and mist, And a feeting of sadness comes o'er me,

That I cannot we'l resist. A feeling of sadness and longing. That is not like being sick. And resembles sorrow only

As a brick-but resembles a brick. Come get for me some supper-A good and regular meal, That shall soothe this restless feeling. And banish the pain I feel.

Not from the pastry bakers. Not from the shops for cake-I wouldn't give a farthing

For all that they can make. For like the soup at dinner, Such things would but suggest Some dishes more substantial.

And to-night I want the best. Go to some honest butcher. Whose beef is fresh and nice As any they have in the city,

Such things through days of labor And nights devoid of easy,

For and and desperate feelings Are wonderful remedies. They have an astonishing power To aid and reinforce.

And come like the "finally, brethren," That follows a long discourse. Then get me a tender sirloin From off the tenter book, And lend to its storling goodness

The science of the cook And the night shall be filled with comfort. And the cares with which it begun Shall fold up their blankets, like Indians,

Select Miscellann.

And silently cut and run

[Selected from the New York Times.] Bistory of the Bebellion. CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE LEAD-

ING INCIDENTS OF THE WAR. At this season-the close of the yeara resume of the principal events that have occured during the past twelve months will be read with interest. No one can say that the record is dull or uninconstructive.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

Dec. 20. Secession of South Carolina. Dec. 30. Arsenals in South Carolina seized

by State troops. Jan. 2. Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, taken by order of the Governor of Georgia. Jan. 4 National Fast .- The United States arsenal at Mobile taken by the local

Jan. 8. Nort Carolina forts seized by the State Government.

Jan. 9. The Star of the West, endeavoring to enter Charleston Harbor, was fired upon from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and compelled to re-

Jan. 10. Arsenals and forts of Louisiana seized by the State Government .-Secession of Mississippi,-Secession of Florida.

Jan. 11. Secession of Alabama. Jan. 13. Pensacola navy-yard seized by

secessionists. Jan. 19. Secession of Georgia.

Jan. 21. Withdrawl of the Alabama, Mississippi and Florida Delegations from Washington.

Jan. 25. Secession in Louisiana.

Feb. 1. Secession of Texas. Feb. 4. Assembling of the Peace Convention at Washington .- Organization of the Southern Convention at Mont-

Feb. S. The Montgomery Convention adop t the Constitution of the United States for the Provisional Government of the "Confederate States of America," with slight alterations.

Feb. 9. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, elected President, and A. H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, by a unanimous vote.-Arkansas arsenals seized by the State Government.

Feb. 18. Defeat of secession in Missouri. Feb. 28. President Davis vetoes the bill

legalizing the African Slave-Trade. March 4 Inauguration of President Lin-March 20. Secessian of Arkansas.

April 3. Great preparations commenced in the Northern navy yards. April 11. Demand made by Beauregard

for the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumpter. April 12, the Charleston batteries open on Sumpter.

April 13. Burrender of Sumpter. April 15. The President issues his procla

April 16. Fort Pickens reinforced by Col. | Dec. 2. Meeting of Congress. Brown's command.

April 19. The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment attacted in Baltimore, by a Dec. 6. Occupation of Beaufort, S. C., by mob, and several of its members Dec. 11. Great fire at Charleston .- Los

April 20. Buruing of the Gosport navyyard, including three ships-of-the-line, three frigates, two sloops and a brig mounting over 400 guns. April 25. Virginia joins the Confederate

April. 27. twenty-one thousand National

troops in Washington. May 3. The President issues a Proclamation calling for more troops to serve for three years, and directing the increase of the Regular army and the enlistment of additional seamen

Dec. 20. Sixteen old whalers sunk by the May 12. Resumption of the interrupted communication with Washington via Baltimore.-Baltimore occupied by Dec. 25. Retreat of the rebel Gen. Price. Federal troops .- Anti-Secession Convention in Western Virginia.

May 22. The seat of the rebel Government transferred to Richmond.

May 24. Advance of the Union Army into Virginia. Assassination of Col. Ellsworth.

May 27. Occupation of Newport News by Gen. Butler. June 2. Union victory at Phillippa, West-

ern Virginia. June 3. Beauregard arrives at Manassas

Junction. June 13. Affair at Big Bethel. June 17. successful engagements with the

rebels at Booneville, Mo. fuly 2. Successful engagement of General

May 20. At this date six American flag-Paterson's column near Martinsburg. July 4. Meeting of Congress. July 5. Successful engagement at Brier Forks, Mo., between the troops under

May 25. Blockade of the Mississippi es-Seigle and the rebels under Govern-May 27, Mobile blockaded .- The Brooklyn or Jackson and Raines. July 11. Defeat of Pegram by McClellan

at Rich Mount, Va .- Surrender of the entire rebel force. June 1. At this date twelve ships, two July 13. Engagement at Carrick's Ford, barks, ene brig and five schooners had Defeat and death of the rebel General been captured by the blockading

July 16, Advance of the army of the Po- June 5. At this date the Massichusetts had tomac.

July 31. Battle of Bull Run. July 25. Arrival of Gen. McClellan in

Washington, to take command of the July 1. The Sumpter privateer runs the army of the Potomac. Aug. 7. Hampton burned by the rebels.

Aug. 10, Battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield .- Death of Gen. Lyon.

Aug. 28. Capture of the Hattras Inlet Forts, by the expedition under Commodore Stringham and Gen. Butler, Aug. 30. Gen. Fremont issues a Proclamation confiscating the slaves of the

Sept. 6. The Confederate advance into Kentucky .- Gen. Grant, with National troops, takes possession of Padueah, Kentucky.

Sept. 10. Defeat of Floyd, near Gauley Sept. 11. The Kentucky Legislature pass

a resolution ordering rebel troops to leave the State.

Sept. 20. Surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, Mo.

Sept. 25. Occupation of Romney, Western Virginia, by National troops. Oct. S. Attack of rebels on Santa Rosa

Island, and repulse by regulars and Wilson's Zonaves. Oct. 11. Naval collision between rebel gunboats and National vessels at the head

of the Mississippi passes. Oct. 21. Part of Gen. Stone's Division cross the Potomac at Ball's Bluff, and Nov. 9. Capture of Mason and Slidell by after severe fighting are driven back,

with great loss, by the enemy On this occasion Gen. Baker fell .- Engagement near Frederickstown, Mo, and defeat of rebels under Jefferson Thompson. Oct. 26. Brilliant success of National

troops under Gen. Kelley, at Romney. Oct. 31. Retirement of Gen. Scott .- Gen. McClellan appointed Commander-in-

Nov. 2. Removal of Gen. Fremont from command in the West.

Nov. 7. Engagement at Belmont, Mo .-Bombardment and capture of the forts at Port Royal.-Entrance by United States squadron.

Nov. 8. Capture of the rebel Commissioners Slidell and Mason, on the British mail stemer Trent, by the United States war sloop San Jacinto. down in mind and body, by the use of opi-Nov. 20. Disbanding of rebel troops in

um, and is nearly imbecile. Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va .- Return of the population to their Nov. 23. Bombardment of the rebel batte-

ries by Fort Picker

by adding a syllable to it !- Quick.

DISBAELI, the English Statesman and

Origin of Hymns.

Dec. 4. Occupation of Ship Island by the The origin of a hymn, or of any literahighest interest. If we but knew the biography of the sacred songs which are the favorites of the churches, we might frequently see at a glance, the explanation of Dec. 12. Occupation of Tybee Island by their power, and of the strong hold they have upon the heart. As deep feeling in the orator kindles deep feeling in his hearers, so the personal experience, of irrepressible emotion of the sacred poet, pour-Dec. 18. Large bodies of rebels dispersed by Gen. Pope, in Missouri.-Capture power, though they think not of its source. of a rebel camp with 1,300 prisoners.

"When rising from the bed of death,

The deep solemnity of the hymn,

came, beyond question, from the circumdifficulty.—Suspension of specie pay- its realities. And so that beautiful and impressive hymn of Cowper,

"God moves in a mysterious way,

His wonders to perform, had its origin in the mysterious dealings of God with his own spirit, and in the April 27. Supplementary proclamation auwith their singular and wonderful power to thousands, to whom the names, even, of those authors were never known.

As other illustrations of the same general truth, it is said that the beautiful and

touching lines, "I would not live alway." were written just after the death of the lovely and accomplished lady who was soon to have been the wife of its author; and that it was when Cowper had taken refuge from a terrific storm, in a cottage,

"Jesus, Saviour of my soul," than personal experience, yet that locality

that he penned the hymn,

was such as to give to a truth all the vivcaptured twenty five prizes at the idness of an experience, and clothe its expression with a thrilling and heartfelt power. At Land's End, on the Westernmost point of England, where a high and narrow cliff of granite stretches out into July 4. It is announced that thirty seven the Atlantic, while the boundless sen is on men-of-war and thirty Line steam either side, the Bishop of Litchfield was gunboats are engaged in the blockatold by his guide, a Cornish miner, "It ding service .- Blockaded the Galveswas here that Wesley wrote his famous ton established . - Seven prizes taken hymn." "What hymn?' asked the Bishthere by the South Carolina between op. Surprised at his ignorance, the man replied, "Why, the hymn on the sixty-first lug. 4. Destruction of the rebel privateer page !" as if all the world must, of course.

know what that was. And the prelate was struck with the pertinency of the anecdote, when he found it was the hymn be-Judah by the United States frigate ginning, Twist two unbounded seas I stand,

Socure, inschaible;

A point of time, a moments space,

at Hatteras, by the Monticello's guns-Removes me to that heavenly place. Oct. 8. Mobile is said to be thoroughly Or shuts me up in hell. And so, doubtless, almost every striking Oct. 11. Escape of the Throdora from and impressive hymn has its history, which, Charleston harbor with Mason and if known, would reveal the secret of its Slidell on board .- A rebel squadron, popularity and power over the soul .-

under Hollins, engages the National Such hymns as "Just as I am, without one plac :" "Rise my soul, and stretch thy wings;"

"Rock of ages, cleft for me; Nov. 7. Capture by the United States and many others that might be mentioned squadron of the forts at Port Royal each probably, had something peculiar in entrance .- Destruction off Galveston its origin, clothing it with its peculiar inof the privateer Royal Yacht by the terest to Christian hearts and for every age. Would that ail these histories might be searched and written, and thus made permanent for the Church. Who will worth half its costs, even in treasure, say-Nov. 19. American ship Harvay Birch give us some of them !- Boston Recorder. burned at sea by the pirate Nashville.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 1.] What will the North do with a Subjugated South!

If the invader should accomplish his

blockade, by 43 vessels of the squadec. 20. Sixteen vessels sunk at the mouth ted within less than three or four years of tofore brought her so much wealth. Or little human flowers death gathers hard fighting, which, at the rate of six many. He places them upon his bosom, hundred millions a year, will have run up and he is transformed into semething less terrific than before. We learn to gaze of dollars. Pledged before the world, and and shudder not, for he carries in his arms the sweet blossom of our earthly writer, is said to be completely broken What would be pronounced quicker or two years, occupied in the transit and ern States, and the burthen of the public

They would find themselves after the causes. achievement in a land desolated, exhaust-

efficient system of organized labor. Look improvements, should give two prices for ed fourth in the hymn, perpetuates itself over the world, and it will be found that another farm larger than his own, without in the hearts of multitudes, who feel its no nation is prosperous and flourishing fences, improvements or furniture of any which does not enjoy a system of labor sort, with no possibility of procuring labor adapted to its climate and its productions. to employ upon it, going in debt for the The Republic of Mexico and the wretched entire purchase, and mertgaging both pla-Spanish States of Central and South ces for the purchase money. In ninetys America have never seen one day of pros- nine cases out of a hundred such a venture National forces, at the mouth of stances in which Addison wrote it, just as pority since they abolished their slave would cost the farmer all he was worth. he was recovering from a dangerous sick- system of labor. The aboriginal race is and leave him, after the first serious fi. ness, in which he had gone to the very too enervated, and the Castilian too proud nancial reverse, the owner of no farm at Dec. 28. Adjustment of the Mason-Slidell verge of eternity, and looked over upon and physically feeble to endure the toil of all. But the felly of such a man would the fields. In consequence, they have no be no greater than that into which the agriculture, and all_other industry has whole North is now rushing with blind perished with the downfall of that nursing fury. Taking the most favorable view o Northern United States themselves owe success in subjugating the South, the scheme their rapid advance in wealth and power of madness. But as sure as there is a faith that, in the darkest hour, could say to the vast accessions of labor which they just Providence which rules the affairs of "It will all yet be well." Both these obtained by the emigration from Europe. men, and as sure as there are patriotic hyms were wrought out from the experi- In a broad territory, abounding in excel- arms in the South capable of striking maence of their authors, and thus clothed lent soils, nothing is so necessary to prosperity, nothing promotes a more rapid and sas, they will not conquer the South. In

dance of labor. The wonderful prosperity of the American Union was due to the admirable sys- tainly the most ruinous speculation that tem of labor respectively in operation at Yankees ever ventured into the North and the South. In the States lying in the higher latitudes, where the sun's rays were less vertical and fevers less prevalent, and where the neat husban dry required for the profitable culture of the coreals and the intelligence required by the mechanic arts demanded the labor of whites, the unceasing streams of emi We have lately met with the history of igration from Europe, and the prolific acanother hymn-one of Wesley's-that is tivity of native generation, had populated sung in every quarter of the globe; and the country with a hardy and industrious though it originated rather in a locality, throng of white agriculturists and mechan

In the Southern States, where the climate was too warm for white labor, and where those staples were produced which can only be grown in regions generative of fevers and congestions, an apparently mir aculous series of events had provided a race of laborers four millions in number, better fitted by nature for bondage than freedom, and so physically endowed as while capable of laboring actively in the fields under the rays of the sun, to be proof, in a great measure, against the discases which flourish side by side with cotton, tobacco, and rice. To remove this system of labor from the Southern States would be to spread ruin and desolation universally over the land. The wholesale removal of white labor from Northern fields and workshops, and the substitution in their place of blacks and coolies, would not work a more complete desolation in that busy and prosperous section than the general emancipation and transportation of the negroes of the South would effect in

Supposing, therefore, the North to have accomplished its two cherished objects of subjugating the South and colonizing its blacks-which could be done only at a cost of some four thousand millions of dol lars and many scores of thousands of the lives of those white laborers, who if employed in her fields and workshops, would be far more profitable to her than when employed in her armies-still, after all, she would have conquered a country not ing nothing of life. The whole property of the North would be under perpetual tax for four thousand millions of dollars, many of her best lives will have been sacrificed, and the public taxes saddled upon purpose of subjugation, he would find her people would be rendered so heavy as himself in possession of a dearly purchased inevitably to turn away from her shores conquest. His work could not be comple. those herdes of emigrants that have here-

In exchange for all this debt, taxation and loss of labor, she will have obtained a a debt of two or three thousand millions country, the larger portion of which she would be incapable of converting into agin his own conscience, to emancipate the ricultural value, which would soon grow slaves, he would have another huge and up in canebrake and jungle, to become the costly work to perform in transporting and nursery again of aligators, terrapins, ratcolouizing them in some "tropical region tlesnakes, foxes and panthers. Only such beyond the limits of the United States." portions of the country as lie high in lati-To remove four millions of people from tude or around the mountain bases, adone region to another, to purchase a terri. mitting of grain culture and grazing could tory large enough for their comfort and be turned to any use; she would have lost subsistence, and to provide them with food a large portion of the labor necessary for clothing and shelter for the period of one the thorough cultivation even of the North-

other thousand million of dollars. The number to take the place of negroes in coast of the South would thus fail not far Southern cotton fields, even if this substiry production, is often the source of the short of four thousand million of dollars. tution should not be prevented by climate

> It is clear that this scheme of Southern ed and without any organized system of conquest would, unlike those usually enlabor-a country whose condition of for- gaged in by the Yankees, turn out to be a lorn poverty and ruin is only partially bad speculation. The operation would be pictured by that of Jamaica, in the West precisely like that of a farmer who, sires-Indies. There is no calamity which can dy possessing a large farm not yet fully befall a country so great as the loss of an stocked with laborers, and needing many mother of all, the agricultural art. The the transaction, that which grants them ny such blows as those stricken at Manasflourishing national growth, than an abun- view of that result, what then shall be said of their present undertaking? Taking only a pecuniary view of it, it is cor-

> > AN ILLUSTRATION .- The different attempts to swindle the Government of which we hear accounts continually, gecall the story of the horse which was purchased in Connecticut for the use of a mintary officer. It runs somewhat after the following fashion :

The worthy mayor of one of the Con necticut cities had raised a fine regiment and was colonel there f. His friends and they were many) proposed to buy him a handsome charger. Search for the right kind of a horse was made far and near, but without immediate success .---Presently a man arrived from the ruraldistrict with a splendid stallion, which appeared to be the animal that was needed. But the price asked was twelve bundred dollars ! The owner was evidently more of a "charger" than the stallion.

"This won't do," said the committee

We must talk to this map." So they "talked to him" after the manner of men in the land of steady habits. They took him to the good hotel and "had something." By means of punches and persuasion the owner of the stallion "considering that it was for the mayor" and so on, would come down to a thousand

dollars. So far so good. Then they had dinner, and also "something" more, and the horse fell to nine

hundred dollars. After dinner the committee and horse owner sat down for a serious talk, and talked till early next morning, and about once in two hours the horse fell a hundred dollars, so that when the talk ended and the parties went to bed the price fixed for the twelve hundred-dollar charger was

three hundred dollars. In the morning the jockey received his three hundred dollars in gold and a small bag, transferred the horse and made the following speech : "Gentlemen, 'sall right! We've had a good time, and a good trade. You have paid me three hundred dollars for my hoss and he's your hoss-'sall right, gentlemen! I paid one hundred and fifty dollars for that hoss last week.

This is a very fair illustration of the way in which cortain ship-owner tried to deal with Mr. Morgan, the Government agent for the purchase of naval vessels .-We showed on Saturday how exhorbitant prices were asked for some of these vesssels, and how Mr. Morgan stood out until he had reduced the offers to reasonable limits. In the case which we cited . based upon the figures of Mr. Morgan's report, the attempt to take advantage of the neocssities of the Government resulted in a marvelous reduction from the "price," and of course there was profit at that-else the Government would not have been able to complete the bargain.

Dr. Alexander Webster, a Scotch Dirine, was a five-bottle man, accustomed to spend half the night in convivial company. Of him is the aneedote told that, as le was recling homeward in the dawn of a summer morning, a friend asked what his congregation would think if they saw him