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." [TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
LEVI L. TATE.
IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE

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

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YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise 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 contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously 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 Distressing Affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excess 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 to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged; the physical and mental functions weakened, loss of procreative power, nervous irritability, Dyspepsia palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, a wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, decay and death.

OFFICE, No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET.

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Full not to observe name and number.

Letters must be post paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

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NO MERCURY OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS.

DR. JOHNSTON

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 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 bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

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 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 on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas Depression of the Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, self-distrust, 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 emaciated, having singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

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 a 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 must before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

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 & 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 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 befriend him, delaying 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, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin 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 victim 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 traveler returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the many Unearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your gulling disappointment.

Dr. Johnson is the only Physician advertising.

His residential or day diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in this country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

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.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.
Jan 18, 1862. [March 17, 1860.

BLOOMSBURG SKYLIGHT,

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE undersigned informs the citizens of Bloomsburg and neighborhood, that he has taken the large room in the Exchange Block, extending over Messrs. Stoner & Fox's Bakery, and the Bookstore where he has put up a large Skylight. It is only by Skylight that good pictures can be taken. He has gone to considerable expense to make his establishment first class one, and he therefore solicits a liberal patronage to enable him, to constantly introduce the mode improvements of the art.

☞ Cloudy days produce taken in Exchange for pictures.

HENRY ROSENSTOCK.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 30, 1861. [Nov. 30, '60

Original Poetry.

The Death of Jackson.

COL. FREEZE:

The following lines written at the time, can hardly be out of place, for the name of the old Hero, yet stirs the depths of the true American heart. If you agree with me they are at your service. JOHN SUTTON.

Awake! solemn muse! the death bell is tolling,
And peal after peal, rings sadly around,
And to a whole nation is mournfully calling,
"The mighty has fallen." wails every sound.
Yes, Jackson's departed, his life term is ended,
Like a shock of ripe corn he fell to the ground,
The Hickory tree, that no storm has are bended,
At length, by the strong arm of time is thrown down.

No more, when the Indian's shrill warwhoop is ringing
In heart rending accents, the Red-man is nigh,
While warriors are dancing, and chieftains are singing
Their triumphant war songs, in murderous cry,
Round the blood dripping scalps of our sires appalling,
Of children and matrons decrepit and grey,
While justice so loudly for vengeance is calling,
Will Jackson awaken her voice to obey.

No more, when the trumpet and war drum are rolling,
Their soul-stirring notes, of "awake to the war!"
"Awake to the rescue, your country is calling,"
Will Jackson e'er heed it, his service is over.
No more when the country a statesman is needing,
Immovable either by flattery or fear,
While men, not their country, but interest are heeding,
Will Jackson again fill the President's chair.

No, the chieftain his war-horse has long since forsaken,
The thrice victor's sword lies close in its sheath,
From his fingers, the pen of the Statesman is taken,
And hushed is his voice in the silence of Death,
Yet, he'll live in the hearts of his country men ever,
He'll speak in our councils, a voice from the grave,
His name shall not be forgotten, no never,
While the nation is free we shall honor the brave.

(But Oh! that a prophet would breath o'er his ashes
And break for one day the still peace of the grave,
As the lightening from Heaven awakes with its flashes
So the gleam of his sword would awaken the brave,
And "By the Eternal" the Traitors would vanish,
And Phillips and Sumner, Jeff Davis and all
Their allies and backers to Tophet he'd banish,
And the Union restore, Constitution and all.

ED.)

Miscellaneous.

Racy Correspondence.

The following letter with the appended editorial remarks, appears in a late number of the Louisville *Journal*:—

"*To the Eaitors of the Louisville Journal*:

"FORT WARREN, Mass., Mar. 4, '62.

"*Gentlemen*:—Amongst other luxuries of which I have been deprived since my imprisonment, is the pleasure of perusing those chaste and refreshing notices, with which for some time past, your paper has honored me; and although, in my progress through the North, I have met with many attempts on the part of the press at an imitation of your peculiarly felicitous style of misrepresentations, I have found none to equal the original. I am therefore under the necessity of applying to the fountain head. I enclose two dollors, for which please send me your country daily, to the following address:

"Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
"Care of Col. J. Dimick,
Fort Warren, Mass.

"P. S. Since writing the above, our friend, Col. R. W. Hanson, has reached this celebrated resort, and desires me to add that the present of a demijohn of whisky which he learns you have promised him would never be more acceptable than at this time—the locality and the latitude as well as the sentiments of our neighbors up the harbor holding out most tempting inducements to cultivate a taste for that delightful beverage. As a matter of caution, however, he urges me to add that he hopes, if the liquor be of good quality, you will not taste it, as he might thereby incur much risk in losing it altogether; a privation which, however agreeable to yourself, would be attended with serious inconvenience to himself during the prevalence of the prevailing "nor-easters."

"S. B. B."

We are glad the bagged rebel is in such good humor. He evidently feels a great deal more comfortable now than he has felt for many months, and hence, from being sullen and morose, he actually undertakes to laugh and jest. Perhaps he experiences a sense of relief on account of being quartered in a safe retreat where hostile bayonets gleam not nor hostile bullets sing and whistle, and yet how he can manage to employ his time without weariness where there are no bridges or locks and dams to blow up, no railroads to destroy, no wagons to seize and confiscate, no horses, cattle, sheep and hogs to steal, is really more than we can conceive. We hope he will enlighten us upon this point in his next epistle. By the way, we are not surprised at his having carefully cut the figure of the American Eagle that was stamped upon the corner of the sheet we have received from him. No doubt he regards that terrible bird with dread and horror, almost fearing that even a paper eagle may pick his rebel eyes out.

We are glad that the big rebel, in subscribing for the *Journal*, has had judgment enough to send us good union money instead of the rebel shinplasters he has so often forced upon as good union men as ourselves. It seems that he had avowedly subscribed for our paper because he thinks it surpasses all others in misrepresentation. Now if he has such delight in merely *reading* falsehoods, how deep and keen must be his rapture in *telling* them. Beyond all doubt, his life must have been one of exquisite enjoyment. But we cannot because he is cooped up and can no longer exercise his vandalism upon other noble and useful public works, permit him unrebuked, to attempt to demolish that great great bridge of national safety, that noble lock and dam in the stream of political intelligence, that double-track railroad for the promotion of the great interests of the country, the Louisville *Journal*. Accustomed to rob with impunity, he yet must not be allowed to steal the *Journal's* character, although unlike his own, it may be well worth stealing. If he repeats the flagitous attempt, we shall, in defiance of all flags of truce, "propose to move immediately upon his works." We suppose he will pronounce our course "ungenerous" and "unchivalrous," but we cant help that.

If our distinguished correspondent, as the end and upshot of all of his treasonable deeds, shall undergo, on this emerging from Fort Warren, the fate of those that it is said, "can't be drowned;" we hope he will send us a ticket of invitation to the interesting little entertainment. If he shall think proper to make a charge for it we will cheerfully pay him back the two dollars he now sends us. Ah, if he had come to Louisville last fall as he intended and caught us, we should have been a dangling spectacle for his eys instead of living to anticipate his becoming one of ours. But we hope he is well, and that the dinners he eats in Fort Warren lie more lightly upon his stomach than the famous one he did'nt eat here. We would kindly suggest to him that, if he has any time to spare from the reading of the Louisville *Journal* and from repenting of his sins, he might devote it to carrying on and consummating the negotiations, which at the time he occupied Bowling Green, he proposed to Mr. Guthrie for the running of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

As for Roger Hanson's message to us it shall of course of be attended to. We did promise Roger some fine whisky, and it is on hand. It is already jugged like Roger himself. And truly we can recommend it. While it is passing down his throat, he will perhaps almost forget the disagreeable sensation, that, in his moments of reflection, he no doubt feels about his neck. He begs us if the liquor is good, that he will not venture to taste it ourselves, as in that case he might lose it altogether.—Well, he seems entirely aware that there is no danger of our drinking any but "good" liquor. If his taste had been equally unexceptionable, if he hadn't burned up one half of his senses and two halves of his patriotism with mean whisky, he never would have turned rebel, never would have challenged us to mortal combat, never would have been at Fort Warren cursing the flag of his country almost within the awful shadow of Bunker Hill and its mighty shaft, never would have felt choked for the want of a drop to drink or looked forward with apprehensions of being still worse choked one of these days by a "drop too much."

We are not without hopes that one demijohn of *good* whisky, or at most two or three, will make Roger a Union man again. We don't look for him, however, to be, what he declared himself a short time before his apostacy, "a Union man without ifs or buts;" he may be a Union man without an if, but certainly not without a most ponderous butt. We don't wonder at his and Buckner's disposition to take a drink "during the prevalence of the nor'-easters," for in those winds, the glorious old flag that streams from the liberty staff of Fort Warren, points directly toward Fort Donelson.

A HOME THRUST.—John Hickman, the other day, was airing his patriotism in the House of Representatives, by assailing the loyalty of Vallandigham, when Mr. Richardson asked permission to say a word, which Hickman granted:

"Mr. Richardson then stated that there were members on this floor who had declared that they would not vote a dollar of appropriation unless the war shall be prosecuted for the purpose of emancipation and he here desired to denounce them as traitors to the government, and they ought to be put under arrest and executed as they deserved."

To this the gallant Hickman and his set made no reply, but still kept dashing away at the obnoxious member from Ohio.

From the Norristown Register.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1862.

Friend Acker:—I noticed this morning an artsele in that exceedingly rabid abolition, negro worshipping sheet, the Chester County *Times*, headed, "A Political Plot Spoiled.—The Committee on House Expenses Dissolved, &c." I would not have noticed this article had it not been for the gross falsehoods contained in said article.

First the author says, that I was indefatigable in my visits to the Auditor General's office in search of Republican corruption. I visited the office but once, and then it was for the purpose of having a correction made in the statement he furnished us. He had omitted three items amounting, to fourteen hundred dollars, which should have been charged to Mr. Rauch, the present Clerk; but he refused to make the correction, alleging that this money had been given to the Clerk and we had no right to inquire into it.

The writer also tries to make it appear that the expenses for 1857 and 1858—when Jacob Ziegler was Clerk—were double that of 1861, when Mr. Rauch, the model Abolitionist, officiated.

In order to make the truth public and to extend justice to all parties I have taken the reports of the Auditor General for the last five years, and from them I take the following statement, these reports being official document I do not suppose any one will dispute the authority, and I refer your readers to those documents as proof of my statement. In 1857 I find the expenses as follow:—

The officers elected and appointed for that year drew from the Treasury on the part of the House for the Regular Session,	$21,872 65
Contingent expenses, Reg'lr. Ss.	9,957 54
" " Extra Ss.	1,005 00
" " paid to Wm. Jack, late Clerk,	3,000 00
Amounting in all to	$35,830 19

In 1858 the expenses were as follows:

Paid to officers,	16,352 38
Contingencies,	13,380 19
Amounting to	30,183 18

In the above item is included the sun of $3,885 25, paid for curtains, drapery, &c. to Wm. H. Carryl & Brothers.

It is proper here to state that all the bills of Mr. Zeigler for contingencies were presented to the House, referred to the Committee on Accounts, examined by the Auditor General who had his warrant issued for payment, and thus settled in a legal and proper way. Since that time the House has had no control over the expenses whatever. The Clerk presents his accounts to the Auditor General who settles them.

In 1859, commenced Republican rule, and the expenses are as follows:

Officers,	$20,301 15
Contingencies, including some extras,	11,645 86
Amounting in all to	31,947 01

In 1860, the first year of Mr. Rauch's clerkship, the expenses were as follows:

Officers,	$26,483 75
Contingencies and no extras,	11,845 42
Amounts only to	38,329 17

In 1861, Mr. Rauch, Clerk, the expenses for officers were as follows:

For regular and extra sessions	$31,656 25
Contingencies, including extra sessions, but no extra expenses whatever,	10,200 00
Amounts only to	41,856 25

making a difference in favor of the Democratic session of 1857 only $6,026 06 for example;

For 1861	$41,856 25
" 1857	35,830 00
Balance in favor of Democratic rule	6,026 06

In 1857 and 1858 we had no pasters and folders, the work being done by the Door Keepers. In 1859 the Republicans, to gratify a few more political friends, appointed these officers and paid them $2,530 00

In 1860 there were eighteen of these officers, who were paid	5,065 00
In 1861 there were fifteen of these pasters, who were paid as follows these retiring:	235 00
Regular session	6,449 55
Extra session of 17 days	612 00
Amounting only to	$7,296 55
Again, in 1860 the expenses of the House under Republican rule were	$38,329 17
In 1858 the expenses of the House under Democratic rule was	30,183 18
Showing a balance in favor of Democratic rule of	8,145 99
Amount expended for curtains, drapery, &c., during the year 1858	3,885 25

As the actual difference between Democratic and Republican rule when there was but a single session each year. Upon examining the record I find our printer has very unkindly omitted all of my remarks in support of my amendment made on Friday afternoon last on the 40th section of the Approbation Bill. This compels me to explain a little further.

These *pasters* and *folder* were paid the above sums when the Act of Assembly positively says they shall receive only one dollar per day and no mileage. So much for Republican honesty generally. But I cannot conclude without showing the amount actually received by our model Republican Clerk. The law fixes the pay of the Clerk. He is to receive a salery of $700, and $3 per day and mileage making his honest pay about $1,100.

He received last year for the regular session	$1,184 60
Fifteen days extra	45 00
Indaxing journal (illegal)	125 00
E. H. Rauch for expenses incurred during recess (which I suppose meant to buy lager and pretzels)	150 00
E. H. Rauch, a similar item	150 00
Delivering Daily Record	100 00
E. H. Rauch, pay for extra session of seventeen days	461 60
Total, only	$2,216 20

for about four months' work. But he is not satisfied yet, for his friends in the appropriation Bill passed last Friday voted him for indexing Journal of Extra session, the further sum of $25 00

Also for his expenses durint recess again	100 00
making his pay for last Regular and Extra session	2,341 20

This statement I have prepared for publication for the purpose of refuting Abolition lies, and showing how they spend our money. If any of my Abolition friends want any more light, I have a little yet in reserve, which they can have whenever they apply to JOSEPH REX.

March 12, 1862.

The Tonnage Tax Bill.

HARRISBURG, March 18.

The following is a copy of the bill for the repeal of the act to Commute the Tonnage Duties, as amended and passed by the House of Representatives. It has not yet been acted upon by the Senate, having been referred to the Finance Committee on Monday afternoon:

An act to repeal the act approved seventh March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An Act for the Commutation of Tonnage Duties."

Whereas, an act was passed at the last session of the Legislature purporting to be an act for the commutation of tonnage duties, by means whereof the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and eight dollars and forty-one cents, or thereabouts, besides interest then owing to the State by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in contemplation of law in the treasury of the State, together with a large annual revenue stipulated to be paid by the said company as the price of its charter, and by way of compensation for the deterioration in value of the main line of the public works, apprehended and actually inflicted by the construction and operation of the said road, which revenue had already reached the sum of three hundred thousand dollars and upward, and would have amounted at this time to a greatly larger sum, with the prospect of indefinite increase, were wrongfully withdrawn foom the sinking fund, provided by the Constitution and laws of this State for payment of the public debt thereof, and made sacred and inviolable for that purpose, upon suggestions and considerations which were either in conflict with the Constitution or utterly illusory and worthless in themselves, amounting in effect under cover of a pretended contract as a commutation to a gratuitous donation of all the said moneys ond revenue to a private corporation, without any substantial equivalent whatever, thereby violating the plighted faith of the State, and increasing the burthens of the people at a time when the necessity of a country pre-eminently required the most rigid economy and the strictest husbandry of their resources.—Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the said recited act of Assembly of the seventh day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the said tonnage tax, or duties imposed by the act incorporating the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the supplements thereto, is hereby restored, and imposed and made payable to the Commonwealth, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as though the said repealing act had never been passed.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to proceed forthwith to sue for, recover and collect, by distress or otherwise, the arrears of the said tonnage tax, which were due and owing at the time of the passage of the said recited act, which is hereby repealed, together with such additional tax or duties as would have accrued upon the tonnage of the said company until the date of the present act, and for the proper ascertainment of the amount of the said additional tax, it shall be the duty of the said company to file forthwith in the office of the Auditor General, a statement duly authenticated by the oath of the President and Treasurer of said company, of the amount of their business so made taxable for the intervening period, and also to furnish to the Attorney General, from time to time, such other and additional statements, and such access to their books as he may judge necessary for the purpose of the said suit or other proceedings hereby authorized: Provided, however, that the moneys paid by the said company on account of the said pretended commutation over and beyond the annual instalment or instalments, payable by them on their bonds for the purchase-money of the public works, shall be credited upon the arrears of the said tax, which were due and owing at the passage of the said repealed act, and allowed in the collection of the said arrears.

Diphtheria.

We understand by this term, that condition of system in which there is an inflamation of the fauces and mucous membrane of the throat, and the formation of a membrane out of the exudate, which is thrown out as the result of the inflamation.

Cause.—This disease is caused by a specific poison which is taken into the system, as in Small Pox Measels, Scarlatina, &c, and by many writers it is regarded as a species of Scarlatina. This disease manifests itself similarly to Scarlet fever, by langor and debility, followed by a chill and fever, thirst, headache, &c.

The first symptoms may manifest by a soreness of the throat and difficulty of swallowing.

Upon examining the throat, the tonsils will present a red and inflamed appearance with more or less of a white exudation upon them, and in many cases small portions of the membeane may be discovered.

If not attended to at once, the symptoms will soon become very much aggravated and may in a short time result in death.

The question now naturally arises, What is to be done? Shall we take caustic and destroy the membrane at once? I answer, No; as that would only augment the difficulty; it would tend to produce that condition which it is our duty to relieve and should only be used as a last resort.

The indications to be fulfilled are, First: Subdue the local inflamation; Second: Eliminate the poison from the system; Third: Restore the general health.

In order to subdue the local inflamation, you must restore the general circulation to the surface and extremities, beside acting locally.

To restore the general circulation it would be necessary to give a hot bath, which should be as hot as the patient could bear, and continued for ten or fifteen minutes; rub the body and extremities well, and follow with brisk friction, after which the patient should be placed in bed and kept warm, with jugs of hot water to the feet. Mustard pastes should be applied to the calves of the legs and spine and retained there about fifteen minutes. Hot packs should be applied to the throat, by wetting towels in hot salt water and binding them on by a towel passing up over the top of the head.

The patient may drink warm tea of Saffron or Elder flowers, in order to bring the eruption out on the surface. Also use as a gargle the following: Salt, one tablespoonfull; good Cayenne pepper, ten grains; water, a half pint: or powdered Gall nuts, ten grains; Honey a half a teacupfull; Hot water, a half pint. Shake and use every hour until the active symptoms abate. If you have not the gall-nuts substitute a teaspoonfull of powdered white oak bark. Also let the patient drink cold infusion of Flax Seed or Slippery Elm, so as to act upon the kidneys.

If there should be much fever, take tincture of Aconite five or ten drops, put into a tumbler of water, and take a teaspoonfull every fifteen minutes, until the skin begins to feel moist; or one grain of Camphor every hour, until it is controled, at the same time giving some warm tea.

The food should be light but nutritious, and in a fluid form, and small quantities taken at a time, and that only when the patient desired it.

The bowels should be relieved by injections of warm water, also small doses of oil may be given.

If the active symptoms should not abate under this treatment, a well educated physician should be called in. For a more minute discription of this disease and its treatment, and also for the manner of using Concentrated Eclectic Remedies, I must refer you to the January and February numbers of the *Electic Medical Journal* of Philadelphia.

G. W. H. CALVER, M. D.

THE HARTFORD POST OFFICE.—There has been quite a war waged in Hartford against the Times newspaper. Unable to damage it in editorial controversy, its enemies undertook to do its editors an injury by removing the City Post Office from the Times building. It was conceded that the public business did not require change, but would be to some extent injured by it.—A public meeting, however, was held and resolutions passed demanding a removal, on the ground of the "disloyalty" of Mr. Burr; and Senator Dixon was induced to urge the application. Postmaster General Blair refuses to accede to the demand, for reasons which he sets forth in a letter, the material part of which we publish below:—

"Since the rebellion broke out, there has been no division of sentiment between the old parties on the question of maintaining the Union, and the Hartford Times, and leaders of the Democratic organization generally, sustain the administration as unalterably in its determination to maintain the Union as leaders of the Republican organization, while the greater portion of each party blames the other for bringing it on. Now if the question were whether I should confer political station on the editor of the Times, in preference to a sound Republican, I should unhesitatingly decide for the Republican. But when I am asked to refuse to have business transactions with Mr. Burr, and to decline to make an advantageous bagain for the Government with him, that presents a different question, and I should not feel justified in doing so unless his conduct had been such as to justify the charge of disloyalty.

I must believe not only that he has erred but that he has erred with malice prepense. This I do not believe, and am confident that a jury could not be empanelled in Hartford to convict him of this offence.—If so, they would not only convict Mr. Burr, but all his patrons, and nearly half of the people of Connecticut. Now whilst I have been as thorough as any of my predecessors in removing my political opponents from official position, I have done so without questioning their patriotism.—But a refusal to deal with one of them who offers the most commodious house at a low rent, can only be justified by the assumption that he is an enemy to the country in his heart. Such an assumption with respect to Mr. Burr is, in my judgment, wholly unwarranted by any proof before me. This being the case, I am not willing to pass such a judgment upon Mr. Burr, even if there were a general occurrence of the people of Hartford against him: but the reverse of this seems to me to be true.

But a small portion of the voters of the city have been induced to join in his condemnation by his zealous accusers, and I am therefore convinced that the verdict of the vicinage is against them. The proportion against Mr. Burr cannot be accurately stated; no list or memorial signed by citizens has been filed; but as far as I am able to judge, not one-sixth of the voters of Hartford, and certainly not half of his political opponents have manifested an opinion adverse to his loyalty. I am confirmed in my judgment by the action of Mr. Welles. He is much more familiar with the course of the Times and with the sentiments of the people with respect to it than I could be, and he declines joining you in urging the removal on the allegation that Mr. Burr is disloyal, by declining to take any part whatever in the controversy.

I regret very much that my decision will conflict with your views and those of many of our most earnest and valued friends at hartford; but it is a case which I am called on to act quasi judicially, and in which, therefore, I am not at liberty to consider anything but the evidence, and decide accordingly.

Yours respectfully,
M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
Hon. J. Dixon, U. S. Senator.