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 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 19.—NO. 47. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866. VOLUME 29.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED as a REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place where a Cure can be obtained.

Dr. Johnson has discovered the most Certain, Speedy, and only Effectual Remedy in the World for Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head Throat, Nose, or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from Solitary Habits of Youth—secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

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 ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. 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 excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of 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.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the 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, 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, Pains 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 spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c. are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a 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 our country, the pride 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 connubial 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 and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Office, 7 South Frederick Street,

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

☞ No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms.

The Doctor's Diploma hangs in his office.

Endorsement of the Press.

The many thousands cured at this establishment within the last twenty years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of The Sun and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guaranty to the afflicted.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

April 22, 1865.—1y

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. FORSYTH & CO.

39 and 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 and 44 Nassau Street), offer for sale the following magnificent List of

Watches, Chains, Jewelry, &c.

☞ EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR! ☜

And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold & Silver Watches, from	$15 00 to $150 00 each.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches,	35 00 each.
500 Ladies' & Gents' Silver watches,	15 00 each.
5,000 Vest, Neck & Guard Chains,	$5 00 to 15 00 each.
6,000 Gold Band Bracelets,	5 00 to 10 00 each.
6,000 Plain Chased, Wedding rings	2 50 to 5 00 each.
5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings,	3 00 to 6 00 each.
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry,	5 00 to 15 00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders,	4 00 to 5 00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils,	4 00 to 6 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys, Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table spoons, &c. from $5 to $50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates, $1; eleven, $2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, $3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pencil and Pen, $10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, $20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, $50. Certificate money enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address,

W. FORSYTH & CO.,
39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

Nov. 4, '65—3m. $10 S. M. P. Agts.

Lot For Sale.

AN eligible building lot, with an excellent BARN thereon erected, centrally located in Bloomsburg, is offered for sale. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 16, 1864.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. Cor. Tenth and Chestnut Streets. PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Business or Commercial College in the country.

The only one in the city possessing a Legislative Charter, and the only one in the United States authorized to confer Degrees of Merit. Diplomas awarded to graduates in the Commercial Course under its corporate seal by authority of law.

Conducted by gentlemen of liberal education and extensive experience in business, and affording unequalled advantages for the thorough theoretical and practical education of young men for the various duties and employments of business life.

THEORY AND PRACTICE COMBINED by a system of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING original and pre-eminently practical, giving the student in the shortest time a complete insight into the science of accounts, arranged and published by the proprietor of this Institution exclusively for his own use, saving one-half the ordinary labor of the student and giving him a complete knowledge of the practice of the best accountants.

THE COMMERCIAL COURSE EMBRACES

Bookkeeping Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Lectures on Business Affairs, Commercial Customs, Forms, and Actual Business Practice.

SPECIAL BRANCHES

Algebra and the higher Mathematics, Phonography, Ornamental Penmanship, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, Engineering Surveying, Navigation and Telegraphing

TELEGRAPHING.

The arrangements for Telegraphing are far more advance of anything of the kind ever offered to the public. A regular Telegraph Line is connected with the Institution with twenty branch offices in various parts of the city, where public business is transacted, and in which the students of this Institution are permitted to practice. No regular office practice can be had in any other school of instruction in the country, without which no one can obtain a position as a practical operator. Young men are cautioned against the deceptive representations of those who, without any such facilities, pretend to teach Telegraphing.

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This Institution is now enjoying the largest patronage ever bestowed upon any Commercial school in the State. Over five hundred students were in attendance the first year, and over seven hundred during the past year. The best class of students may invariably be found here, and all its associations are first class.

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This Institution is located in the most central part of the city, and its accommodations for extent, elegance and convenience, are unsurpassed. All the rooms have been fitted up in the very best style with BUSINESS OFFICES OR COUNTING HOUSES, TELEGRAPH OFFICE, STATIONARY STORE, AND A REGULAR BANK OF DEPOSIT AND ISSUE, supplied with finely engraved lithographic notes used as a circulating medium in the Department of Actual Business.

TO YOUNG MEN

who desire the very best facilities for a

Practical Education for Business,

we guarantee a course of instruction no where else equalled, while the reputation and standing of the Institution among business men make its endorsement the best passport to success and advancement. All contemplating entering any Commercial College, are invited to send for an ILLUSTRATED

CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE

containing complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of the course of instruction terms, &c.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.

C. SEARCH
Special Teacher and Supt. of Office Business.

Nov. 4, 1865—18m.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

5 CHANCES FOR $1.

JEWELRY AT LOW PRICES!

100,000 Watches, Chains, Lockets, Rings, Bracelets, Sets of Jewelry, Gold Pens, &c. &c.

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches	each $70 to $125
500 Silver Watches	each $20 to 35
10,000 Gold Pens and Silver Case	each 5 to 8
10,000 Setts Ladies' Jewelry (assorted)	each 3 10

And a large assortment of Jewelry of every description for ladies' and gents' wear, varying in value from $1 to $25 each. The method of disposing of these goods at One Dollar each as follows:

CERTIFICATES naming an ARTICLE and its price are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES and well mixed, one of which will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of Price. One Certificate 25 cents. Five for $1. There are no BLANKS. You must get the VALUE of your money. Circulars with particulars Free. Address,

A. J. HARPER & CO.
229 Broadway New York.

Nov. 11, 1865—3mo.

EMPLOYMENT FOR

Returned Soldiers and All Others.

AGENTS WANTED.

Great Sale of Jewelry and Silverware,

The Arrandale Great Gift Distribution.

Our Agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we still need more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for a certificate and you will see what your are entitled to; or $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty, or send a 3 cent stamp for our terms to Agents which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time!

ARRANDALE & CO.,
No. 167 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 4, 1865—$14 3m H. S. S.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 148 North Second St., cor. of Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware constantly on hand.

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

January 4, 1865.—1y.

Exchange Hotel,

Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Penn'a

THE undersigned, having purchased the the above property and propose to refit and make it a first-class hotel.

No pains will be spared in any of its departments to render satisfaction to all guests.

The table and the bar will always be supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling for horses, and attentive ostlers. Also, Livery attached.

The exchange is eligibly situated on the Public Square, and has therefore peculiar advantages to persons attending court or doing business in the public offices. Charges moderate.

N. B.—Whenever you come to town, please call.

H. SHIMER & CO., Prop'rs.

December 2, 1865—1y

Flaxseed Wanted.

CASH will be paid for any quantity of FLAXSEED at RUNYON'S STORE,

Bloomsburg, Sept. 16, 1865.

Select Poetry.

The Maiden's Prayer.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

She rose from her delicious sleep,
And put away her soft brown hair,
And in a tone as low and deep
As love's first whisper, breathed a prayer:
Her snow-white hands together pressed,
Her blue eyes sheltered in the lid,
The folded linnen on her breast
Just swelling with the charms it hid.

And from her long and flowing dress,
Escaped a bare and snowy foot,
Whose step upon the earth did press,
Like a sweet snow flake, soft and mute;
And then from slumbers soft and warm,
Like a young spirit fresh from Heaven,
She bowed, that young and matchless form,
And humbly prayed to be forgiven.

Oh, God! if souls as pure as these
Need daily mercy from thy throne—
If she upon her bended knees,
Our holiest and purest one—
She with a face so clear and bright,
We deem her some stray child of light:—
If she, with those soft eyes and tears,
Day after day in her young years
Must kneel, and pray for grace from Thee,
How hardly, if she wins not Heaven,
Will our wild errors be forgiven!

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, Delivered in the 39th Congress.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, called up the resolution heretofore submitted by him, viz:

Resolved, That the message of the President of the United States, delivered at the opening of the present Congress, is regarded by this body as an able judicious and patriotic State paper.

Resolved, That the principles therein advocated for the restoration of the Union are the safest and most practicable that can now be applied to our disordered domestic affairs.

Resolved, That no State or number of States confederated together can in any manner sunder their connection with the Federal Union, except by a total subversion of our present system of Government, and that the President in enunciating this doctrine in his late message has but given expression to the sentiments of all those who deny the right or power of a State to secede.

Resolved, That the President is entitled to the thanks of Congress and the country for the faithful, wise and successful efforts to restore civil government, law and order to the States whose citizens were lately in insurrection against the Federal authority, and we hereby pledge ourselves to aid, assist and uphold him in the policy which he has adopted to give harmony, peace and union to the country.

Mr. Voorhees said that in introducing these resolutions he did not intend to step in between the majority and the flesh pots. He had no eye on the public crib on which they had fed and fattened so long; nor upon unfathomable contracts, or anything that was theirs. Those of the minority had lived without such assistance to their patriotism, and would not bend the knee that thrift might follow fawning. For his own part, in the future, as in the past, he would pursue the course which he thought was right, irrespective of rewards or the perils of reproach.

What where the issues declared by the President? Were they new, strange and sinster that they should be received with indignation and alarm; they had been assailed by the veteran of the Republican party, Mr. Stevens, as if every word was filled with contagion and death; that gentleman had deliberately declared that the Southern States were destroyed by the rebellion, and remain destroyed to the present day. And now the House were asked to ravel to pieces all that the President had done and begin to reknit them.

He himself should stand by the President's position as a cure against the blind empiricism which first pronounces the patient dead and then gives the medicine.—He was in no sense the President's partisan. He did not support him for election. He decided the issue which would be made if he obtained power, but since the day he took the oath of office he beheld in him the magistrate not the private citizen. He (Mr. Voorhees) never maintained that the Southern States had the right to secede.

Many of the men of that section, while maintaining the same view, held that they possessed the right of revolution. To say that the Southern States are dead, is to assert that the war to restore the Union is an utter failure. In every aspect was the theory of the majority fraught with death and disgrace to the government. With this he contrasted the course of the President, who, when the temple of Janus was closed, extended the hand of friendship to the Southern States, to meet the demands of the people.

He did not, as others, view the conduct of the President as an usurpation of power. He found the Southern States without law, and in the performance of his duty, he used the best means to restore them to power. He hailed the appointment of Sharkey, Perry, Johnson and Parsons as Provisional Governors, as bright promises of good administration, and as a harbinger of peace to the Southern people, and prosperity to the whole country. Such men as Butler has been disappointed in the fat, juicy pickings, and the hungry sharks in the Southern waters had been deprived of their prey.

Mr. Voorhees, in combating the doctrine that the States are out of the Union, said that more than a hundred instances, in letters, proclamations and speeches, the late Executive always recognized as *de jure* the Southern States. If these States then are in the Union, what power could close these doors against them? How could this House refuse to receive their representatives? Peace and submission to the laws are the only guaranties that can be demanded of a conquered people.

The course pursued by the Southern States in adopting the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was wise and in furtherance of these questions guaranties. The refusal to admit the Southern representatives arose from a sense of power, and not of the right of justice. Had not Congress made a record it could not ignore? Had it not officially assumed a position it could not overthrow during the war?—Were not Louisiana members admitted to seats by the very men who now keep them out? Was Tennessee destroyed? Her name was called more than half the period of the war, and representatives answered from both ends of the Capitol.

Could it then be asserted that Tennessee was a portion of a foreign government, and the President himself a naturalized foreigner? Frederick the Great said, "If wanted to ruin my government I would make it over to the philosophers, for philosophers contradict themselves," and of this they had abundant evidence. Those, too, who claimed to be representatives from Virginia were admitted during the war, but were not excluded.

Mr. Deming asked the gentlemen to inform the House whether he thought the right of representation must commence at Antietam or Gettysburg?

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, said he would answer by repeating a sentence he had already uttered namely, that peace and obedience are the only guaranties for the future which any government can require, and when peace reigns he held that the people cannot be governed without representation. The present is more peaceful than the past and yet Congress ignores its record of the last four years as if it were blotted out. Besides what he had mentioned, he said the principles that the Union was unbroken was declared in all the party platforms.

The time to wich Mr. Voorhees was restricted by the rules having expired, on motion of Mr. Smith,

The House unanimously granted an extension.

Mr. Voorhees, in continuation of his speech, endorsed the views of the President on the tariff question. Taxes must be imposed equally, All history shows that class legislation has destroyed the public liberty. The President having sprung from the loins of the people, they will hail him as their friend, for he has not lost his love and care for the dignity of labor.

On the leading measures of restoration an interesting chaper has been written.—He submitted it to another test on which had been assented by those who claim to be the only friends of the Administration. They were engaged in making it appear that the President has done nothing. The gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) pronounced it impracticable and untenable, while an arrogant Senator (Sumner) pronounced the whole thing a fraud.

Members, too, had crowded into the presence of the President saying his plan does not promise to give success, and, therefore, must be recognized as a failure. And then the majority ask him to set it one side, and not open his lips, while they smash to pieces his pillar, and knock to the earth his almost complete structure.—It is their mission to destroy not to build up, and to strew the broken fragments under the peaceful policy of the President. We can celebrate victories not less renowned than war.

State after State is constantly assisted by the President to return, to take their places, and they are welcomed, too, by the President. Let Congress imitate his example, and inaugurate the new year as a season of universal joy. May the two sections meet as friends, and the future of the American Union will be hailed with the love and praise of all its citizens.

The above are some of the points which were elaborated on by the honorable gentleman, who, after taking his seat, was warmly congratulated by his friends.

Mr. Binnham, of Ohio, expressed his surprise at the speech of the gentleman from Indiana, When the rebellion was rife the President had no support from the gentleman and his friends. He had not forgotten that the gentleman was accustomed in his place to join in the cry—"you cannot sustain the government by arms." When the war was rocking both hemispheres, and when the land was filled with lamentation and death the gentleman was with the party among the conspirators at Chicago who in convention declared that the war for the Union was a failture. He would have remained silent but for the fact that the gentleman would indoctriate this House and the country with the same fell spirit which inaugurated rebellion. The gentleman's argument could not be mistaken. It was carefully prepared and considered. The gentlemans position was the same as assumed firs and last by every man who entered into the conspiracy and if maintained must lead to the destruction of the Constitution.

It is simply once a State always a State with all the rights of a State with full and equal representation and local legislation. Wherein did this differ from what was maintained at the commencement of the great struggle which happily had ended so well and no thanks to the gentleman or his party but thanks only to God and the grand heroic armies of the Union who stood as a wall of fire in defence of the country.

Disguise it as he may, it was the position assumed here at the other end of the Capitol by the conspirators who struck at the our flag and liberties. The position was that the people of the United Sates under their Constitution had not the lawful right to coerce seceded States.—This embraced all the gentleman's argument. You could coerce neither by arms or by law. That they might make war on the Union, seize the forts and custom houses and arms and munitions, and hunt to death true Union men. That was the position then as now he asserted to-day, and challenged contradiction, that when they became a nationality by the more perfect Union which sprung out of the adoption of the Constitution, declared themselves armed with all the power necessary to maintain their nationality, and their supremacy of the law against all clamors, whether from seceding States or the conspirators or their allies beyond the waters for Great Britian and France were *particeps crimini.*

He aserted the right by virtue of the Constitution to excercise all power to surpress internal insurrection and foreign invasion.

Mr. Voorhees Mr. Bingham yielding the floor said he expected to be scolded for what he had declared. The American Union being one of States, once framed he did not know of any power in the State or Federal Government to destroy the States. It that signified once a State always a State, the gentleman was right. If hard epithets applied to him they also applied to the President for the President declared the true theory was that all pretended acts of secession were from the beginning null and void; that the States attempting to secede had their vitally impaired but not extinguished and their functions were suspended not destroyed; but the gentleman said all the States that passed ordinances of secession were dead. who killed these States? Who dealt the blow? Did Jefferson Davis kill them, or the eleven Confederate States? Where is the destroying angel? He held there was no element of destruction in them; as in the begining so now, they are living States in the American Union. He repeated he had asserted the position of the President. and every assault upon him was an assault upon the President.

Mr. Bingham resumed. The gentleman from Indiana had notified the House and country that the President held that once a State always a State but the President had asserted no such thing nor did the President assume that the rebel States, having surrendered to the victorious Union army are entitled to representation without let or hindrance. Would the gentleman undertake to say by the merest platitude that five thousand men in South Carolina chance to be represented in convention for the purpose of coming back into the Union the residue of unrepenting rebels have a right to be represented as a State?

Mr. Voorhees replied the easiest and most absurd argument was to suppose an absurd thing. General Grant did not find such a state of affairs and he was willing to take his word. When five thousand men were found represented in convention it would be time to consider that question.

Mr. Bingham, resumidg said the gentleman from Indiana stood behind the shadow of a mighty name. He was not certain that General Grant touched the borders of South Carolina.

The gentleman said that he was satisfied with the testimony of General Grant but he could not be thus satisfied because Ganeral Grant has not given such testimony. He was not willing to concede that those who gave aid to the rebellion should be entrusted with the interests in the keeping of the republic. The only safety to the Union is in the hands of its friends.

The purpose is simply to take security for the future but not ask indemnity for the past. The gentleman himself voted for what he wanted—security for the future—by casting his vote in favor of the constitutional amendment prohibiting the assumption of the rebel debt. If they could demand that one security for the future could they not taka in more for the benefit of all sections.

It did not appear to the gentleman when he read from the Presidents message that the President reproduced from the author of the Declaration of American Independence the truth that the true intent of government is "equal and exact justice to all men." This constitutes the watchword of the Presicents message.

But of this the gentleman was oblivious when he made his first speech. In the first Congress of the Confederation a motion was made to limit citizenship to white freemem. Four-fifths of all the people were there represented, and in 1778 the Deputies rejected it with scorn and excluded it from the fundamental law and therefore it never found a place in the Constitution and laws of the United States Having one measure of necessity we may require another and the purpose of the Constitution is equal to exact justice. He thanks the President for uttering this watchword of the purer and better days of the republic. It aplies equally to the white and black man. The time was unsafe for a citizen of Massachusetts or other Northern States to be found in the streets of Charleston or Richmond because in spite of and in violation of the Constitution of the United States all the guarantees of that instument were disregarded. It was time we take security for the future so that no more attempts may be made to dismember the republic. He repelled in scorn the assertion that he co-operated with any party which imposed unequal or unjust burdens on any State of the republic. He undertook to say that the President would co-operate in introducing into the Constitution that which will perfect it so that we may reap the great end for which the Constitution was ordained, and "to make a more perfect Union, justice," ah now written in the front of the Constitution. Well might the President say, "equal and exact justice to all men."

He replied every intimation that the representatives here have manifested the slightest disposition to interfere with the just prerogitives of the President or to make up a conflict with him.

If the day ever comes when he will find no supporter except among those who in 1864, were buried so deep that the hand of ressurrection can never find them, then God help the Presinent and save him from his friends. [Applause.]

Mr. Stevens asked that the resolution be refered to the committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Bingham assented to this.

Mr. Voorhees—I should like to see the question met.

Mr. Bingham—I demand the previous question.

Mr. Voorhees—that's flying in the face of the enemy. If the question shall be decided in the affiritive would carry my resolution?

The speaker replied that it would.

The demand for the previous question was seconded and under its operation, the resolution was refered to the Committee on Reconstruction. Yeas, 107; nays 32.

Mr. *Tree* if you are about to *leave*, I shall detain your *trunk*, exclaimed an incensed lady to her lodger, who was slightly in arrears. What for? asked Mr. T. indignantly. For *board*, replied the widow.

"MOTHER, listen to the wind making music for the leaves to dance by," said a four year old poet.

Agricultural.

COMPOST FOR CORN.

"In time of peace prepare for war," was Gen. Jackson's national policy. The same principle applies with equal force to farm operations. The winter season is the proper time to make arrangements for the next summer's crops; hence we lay the following article from an old paper before our readers at this time. Every neat farmer is sure to clean up his barnyard at the beginning of winter, and that is a proper time to prepare compost for the next crop, the writer says:

"There is no crop which so well rewards the farmer for good culture as that of corn, and I have found on increase of ten fifteen, even twenty bushels to the acre; by the application of a little compost in the hills in the time of planting. A compost which has always answered the purpose well on my land, which is limestone, I make by mixing together a quantity of short barn-yard mature and, when I have it, manure from the hog stable and chicken house; to this I add about the fifth part of wood ashes, leached or unleached, and about one half the quantity each of plaster and lime, and a few quarts of salt. When short manure is scarce, I substitute, in part, rich loam. I deposit a tablespoonful of this mixture in the hill at the time of planting the corn, and cover it together with the seed. As soon as the corn appears above ground, or even before, I apply the same compost, or a mixture of ashes and plaster, at the rate of about a half tablespoonful to each hill, and I am confident it improves my corn crop very much, and increases the yield nearly one-third, and this on clover or timothy sod, as well as on stuble land. I would not venture to plant corn without applying this compost, if I expected a large crop. It not only improves the corn in its growth, but also protects it from the cut-worm. I have observed in some seasons my neighbors' corn greatly injured by this worm, when all my corn escaped without loss of single stalk from this cause. This I give as my experience in corn culture. Try it.

AN OLD FARMER.

THE FARMER AND THE FARM.—The farmer in his daily avocation has as much to think of, and to call forth the exercise of every mental faculty, as it is to be found necessary in almost any other business, and far more than the common trades and professions of life.

Take him the general arrangement of his business as a planner, designer or contiver. In this department he has to exercise much forethought and discretion. The arrangement of his business must be well contrived, and clear and distinct throughout, comprising in one view the past, the present, and the future.

The management of the past month will require his present careful attention, and it will require it through the future. This he must provide for, and he must plan and lay out his work accordingly, or his business will soon be crowded and in confusion.

None of his crop nor any of his grass-fed animals are independent of his care; all must be dilligently cared for and looked after. The crop when planted will require subsequent culture. The stock in the field or yard will require constant attention, change of feeding in the pasture, and of keeping in the yard.

These, and matters like these, reduire his unceasing and dilligent attention, or his business, like the business of other people who do not bring a sufficient store of knowledge, fact and judgment to guide will soon be altogether irretrievable confusion, bringing ruin and discredit upon himself and sorrow and distress to his family and friends.

LIGHT IN STABLES.—It is a great mistake to construct stables without light. It is unnecessary both for health and comfort. Repeated experiments show that disease is more frequent in dark than in well lighted apartments. One who was long at the head of the medical staff in the Russian army says that the cases of disease on the dark side of an extensive barrack, were uniformly, for many years in the proportion of three to one, to those on the side exposed to the strong and uniform light. Humbolt has also remarked that the residents of South America, who wore light clothing, thus allowing a free light to the skin, enjoying immunity from various diseases, which prevail extensively among the inhabitants of dark rooms and under-ground locations. Light, therefore is a condition of vitality and in view of preserving the sight of a horse it is necessary that we have the free access to the sun's rays while he is the inhabitant of the stable.