

# THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, Proprietor.]

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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## STAR OF THE NORTH

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### Choice Poetry.

#### THE CHILD AND THE FLOWERS.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

Radiant with his spirit's light,  
Was the little, beautiful child;  
Sporting round a fountain bright—  
Playing through the flower's light.

Where they grew he lightly stepped,  
Cautious not a leaf to crush;  
Then, about the fountain he leaped,  
Shouting at his merry gush.

While the sparkling waters swelled,  
Laughing, as they bubbled up;  
In his little hands he held,  
Closely clasped, a tiny cup.

Now he put it forth to fill,  
Then he bore it to the flowers,  
Through his fingers there to spill  
What it held, in mimic showers.

"Open, pretty buds," said he,  
"Open to the air and sun,  
So to-morrow I may see,  
What my rain to day has done."

"Yes, you will, you will, I know,  
For the drink I give you now,  
Burst your little cups and blow  
When I'm gone and can't tell how."

"Oh, I wish I could but see  
How God's finger touches you,  
When your sides unclasp, and free  
Let your leaves and odors through."

"I would watch you all the night  
Not in darkness be afraid,  
Only once to see a light  
How a beautiful flower is made."

"Now remember, I shall come  
In the morning from my bed,  
Here to find among you some  
With your brightest colors spread!"

To his buds he hastened on  
At the dewy morning hour  
Crying, with a joyful shout,  
"God has made of each a flower!"

Precious must be the ready faith,  
Of the little children be,  
In the sight of him who saith  
"Suffer them to come to me."

Answered by the smile of Heaven  
As the infant's offering found  
Through "a cup of water given"  
Even to the thirteenth ground.

—New York Observer.

## PENN'A. LEGISLATURE.

### House of Representatives.

HARRISBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.  
EVENING SESSION.—The House re-assembled at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

#### APPOINTMENT BILL.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I ask leave to offer a resolution at this time.

This was to take up the appointment Bill, which was run through by the majority party as a perfect gerrymander, and by which means they disfranchised the democracy of the State, for the next ten years in dividing the State into Congressional districts. Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan counties were hatched on to Bradford, to be swamped by the "Egyptians," taking good care first to knock off old Democratic Northumberland. The remonstrances and appeals of the Members from Columbia, Wyoming and Northumberland, in defence of the rights of their constituents, were disregarded by the majority in the House of the House.

The final passage of the bill, The years and days were required by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Moore, and were as follows, viz:

Yea—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Barron, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Brown, (Mercer) Busby, Catham, Cochran, Dennis, Divine, Donley, (Greene) Dougherty, Freeland, Gable, Gross, Happer, Henry, Hoffer, Hoover, Hutchman, Kennedy, Lehman, McClellan, Myers, Neimair, Peters, Potteiger, Ramsey, Rhoads, Ritter, Ross, (Luz.) Ross, (Midlin) Schrock, Scott, Sellers, Shannon, Smith, (Chester) Smith, (Phil.) Strang, Wakefield, Warner, Williams, Wimley, Windle, Worley and Rowe, Speaker—84.

NAY—Messrs. Bates, Blanchard, Boileau, Brown, (North'd) Caldwell, Cessna, Cowan, Donley, (Phil.) Duffield, Elliott, Gaskill, Graham, Greenbank, Hopkins, (Philadel.) Kline, Labar, Lichtenwaller, McCulloch, McKinnin, McManus, Pershing, Quigley, Rowland, Russell, Tate, Thompson, Tracy, Tuton, Vincent, Weidner, Wilder, Wolf, and Zeigler—32.

So the bill passed finally.

#### NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAST RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.

Mr. FREELAND, (Dauphin), called up Senate bill, No. 467, entitled "A further supplement to an act concerning the New York and Middle Coalfield Railroad and coal company," approved the 11th day of April, 1859.

The first Section was read and agreed to as follows:

Sec. 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 directors of the said New York and Middle Coalfield railroad and coal company be, and are hereby authorized to sell a portion of their lands situate in the counties of Columbia and Northumberland, at public or private sale, in lieu of the whole, as authorized by the act to which this is a supplement, and shall apply the proceeds thereof, first to the payment of any existing debt, and the balance to the further development and improvement of the remaining portion of their lands or distribute the same as they may deem for the best interest of the company, subject to the vote of stockholders, as already provided for by the said act to which this is a supplement.

The second section was read as follows:

Sec. 2. That the said company shall have authority to reduce their capital stock to the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which shall be represented by sixty thousand shares, and the par price of each share shall be fixed at ten dollars; and the company be allowed the privilege of mining coal on any of their own lands.

Mr. BROWN, (North'd) moved to amend by striking out in the fourth and fifth lines the following words: "and the company be allowed the privilege of mining coal on any of their lands."

Mr. TATE, (Columbia) concurred with the gentleman from Northumberland. The interest of his constituents should be protected. He urged the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. FREELAND, (Dauphin) I hope this amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. BROWN, [Northumberland.] The House this morning, by a unanimous vote, passed a joint resolution requiring the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Delaware and Hudson canal company and the Pennsylvania coal company for the purpose of repealing their charter or annulling the contract giving them the right to mine coal. I have in my desk several petitions signed by all the operators in my county and a number of other citizens protesting against giving transportation companies the right to mine coal. The allegation is that the operations of these two companies tend to break up all private operators, from the fact that the latter are not able to get their coal to market at the same rate as those transporting companies, and thus cannot compete with those companies in the market. No transporting company should have mining privileges; and I think that this railroad company should not have the privileges asked for in this case.

Mr. RUSSEL, [Luzerne] I hope this amendment will. My own district at this time is suffering terribly from the operations of these transporting companies in mining coal. Their operations are destructive to the whole coal interest. Had it not been that our coal operators succeeded in obtaining a reduction of freight, our coal works would have been entirely stopped by the operations of these transporting companies in mining coal. Now, I hope that the House will not inflict on the county that will add to the depression which we are now suffering.

Mr. RITTER, [Snyder] I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the time has passed for the Pennsylvania Legislature to allow any foreign transportation company to mine coal in this State. We have already seen enough of the evil effects of such operations within this commonwealth. I hope the House will discountenance and defeat any attempt to allow any foreign corporation to mine coal in this State. The coal interests in this State are suffering now; and I hope they will not be made to suffer still more.

Mr. FREELAND, [Dauphin] the gentleman from Snyder, Mr. Ritter, is mistaken.—This is not a foreign company; it is a company of our own State and our own town. I hope that the gentleman will not interfere in this matter.

Mr. RITTER, [Snyder] Whether it is a foreign company or not, it is all the same. Transportation companies should not be allowed to mine coal.

Mr. FREELAND, [Dauphin.] This is not the case of a company now having a road and desiring to have the privilege of mining coal. The company now has no road, but they want the privilege of making a road for the purpose of transporting their coal.—The road is not now in existence; but it is to be put into operation provided we get this bill.

Mr. RUSSEL, of Luzerne, supported the amendment.

Mr. FREELAND. It is not intended that this company shall carry any coal whatever. The Shamokin Valley road carries the coal. This bill merely contemplates mining privileges. The gentlemen mistake the purpose of the bill.

Mr. ROWLAND. I hope that this amendment will be adopted. Only this morning the House almost unanimously showed their disposition to interfere with rights that had already been granted to certain corporations. This bill involves the granting of the same rights, and I hope that the House will not stultify itself by giving in the evening privileges to one company it has refused in the morning to another.

Mr. RUSSEL. If the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Freeland, will assure me that this road is merely a road of three or four miles to connect with another, I will withdraw my objection.

Mr. BROWN, North'd, I have been endeavoring to obtain the act of 1859, in relation to this company. I have not been able to find the act; but I have understood from two Senators that the act of 1859 gave

the company the right to build a road 20 miles in length; and those Senators stated that if they had known that this bill contained the clause giving the company the right to mine coal, they would have opposed the bill in the Senate. Both these gentlemen struck me either to have that provision stricken out or to oppose the bill. As I remarked before, I have two petitions signed by all the operators of my county, protesting against giving transportation companies the right to mine coal. I do protest therefore, against granting to this corporation the privilege of mining coal.

Mr. RUSSEL. I hope that this bill, with the amendment, will be postponed.

On the amendment of Mr. Brown, Northumberland,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Brown, of Northumberland, and Mr. Caldwell, and were as follows, viz: Yea—Messrs. Bates, Beaver, Boileau, Brown, [North'd] Caldwell, Cessna, Cowan, Donley, [Greene] Duffield, Gaskill, Graham, Greenbank, Hess, Hoover, Hopkins, [Phil.] Joseph, Kline, Lichtenwaller, McCulloch, McKinnin, McManus, Neiman, Pershing, Potteiger, Quigley, Rhoads, Ross, [Midlin] Rowland, Russell, Tate, Thompson, Tracy, Tuton, Weidner, Wilder, Wimley, Wolf and Zeigler—37.

NAY—Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Armstrong, Barron, Bigham, Blanchard, Brown, [Mercer] Catham, Cochran, Cowan, Dennis, Donley, [Philad.] Freeland, Gable, Grant, Gross, Hall, Happer, Henry, Kennedy, Lehman, McCoy, Myers, Peters, Ritter, Ross, [Luzerne] Schrock, Sellers, Shannon, Smith, [Chester] Smith, [Philad.] Strang, Vincent, Warner, Williams, Windle, Worley, and Rowe, Speaker—39.

So the amendment was negative.

The second section was then agreed to.

Mr. LABAR moved the House adjourn.

The motion was not agreed to.

The third section was read and agreed to as follows:

Sec. 3. That in case the said company shall at any time find it their advantage to sell the whole of their lands, and all their personal property they shall be at liberty to do so, which shall be determined on by such vote of the stockholders, and such sale, distribution and settlement be made as already provided by the act, to which this is a supplement.

Mr. BROWN, of Northumberland, moved to amend by inserting the following as an additional section:

That the stockholders of said company shall be privately and individually liable in their individual capacities for all debts to mechanics and laborers, to be sued for and recovered as provided in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the act incorporating the Lackawanna iron and coal company, approved April 16th, A. D. 1855.

Mr. FREELAND. I do not think the gentleman for his courtesy in offering this amendment, although I shall not oppose it. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FREELAND moved to suspend the rules in order to read the bill a third time.

Mr. HOPKINS, Philadelphia. I hope that the rules will not be suspended. The representatives from Columbia, Northumberland and Luzerne are opposed to the passage of the bill, and why, when their constituents are directly interested, should we force this bill upon them without a single amendment? I hope that the House will at least refuse to suspend the rules.

Mr. FREELAND. I hope that the rule will be suspended, and that this bill will be put on its passage.

Mr. HOPKINS, Philadelphia. I would ask the gentleman from Dauphin to explain how it is that while this bill seems to interest the representatives from Columbia and Northumberland, neither of those representatives has charge of it, and that Dauphin must take charge of their interest.

Mr. FREELAND. The whole matter originates in this town. The persons who own the lands are here. Northumberland has nothing to do with it, neither has Columbia.

Mr. BROWN, Northumberland. In reply to the gentleman from Dauphin I will say that in the Senate this bill was in charge of the Senator from Northumberland. The bill was passed in that body, as I have remarked, without it being observed that it gave the company the right to mine coal.—That being discovered, that Senator came to me last evening and requested me to have this provision stricken out. The same request was made by the Senator from Schuylkill. Both of those gentlemen have a constituency very deeply interested in the mining of coal.

Mr. TATE, Columbia. The course of this House, the last few hours, is certainly an anomaly in the history of legislation. It strikes me, as a most remarkable proceeding, that the gentleman from Dauphin should attempt to rush through this House a bill like this, so vitally affecting the interests of Northumberland and Columbia counties regardless of the people's remonstrances against the great outrages which this company doubtless intend to perpetrate upon the citizens of those districts. It strikes me that the course of the gentleman from Dauphin involves great disrespect towards the representatives from those counties that are so deeply interested in this measure.—I desire to extend to the gentleman from Dauphin all the courtesy that is due to any gentleman upon this floor. But we ask in return from him the same courtesy. The gentleman from Northumberland, Mr. Brown, offered a fair and just amendment to this bill. That amendment has been, I am sorry to say, voted down. I regret to

say that the rancorous spirit of corporations which has trampled our fair Commonwealth under foot and which this day rides rough shod over the rights of the people of Pennsylvania, has shown a disposition this evening to crush us. Thank God, we stand here in the majesty of freemen. Our voice and our votes shall be used against the efforts of these monster corporations, let them come in whatever guise they may. We shall meet them and their apologists in the spirit of men—fairly if they prefer, any way if they choose. We want none of their yankee inventions. Myself and those who act with me commend these corporations for their enterprise, so far as it is devoted to fair and legitimate ends; but they must not expect to come up into the great Democratic north, and to do with us as they please. We demand protection for the rights of our people. I hope that this House will not disregard those rights by passing this bill. I would say, with due respect to the gentleman from Dauphin, that I think on this question he has treated myself and other gentlemen interested, in a manner unbecoming a representative. We deeply feel the intended wrong and shall resist it like men. Since he has spoken here, I have seen a monster "anaconda" in this bill.

This is not the only instance in which the rights of my constituents have been endangered, during this session, by the greed of the corporation power in the Legislature. Not recently I detected the same agents at work in the attempt to rejuvinate the McCaskey Coal Company, and the Columbia Coal and Iron Company, located in my own county, by dividing the Companies, under different corporations and thereby defrauding the honest citizens of their legal rights, in evading all the former acts of legislation by which their just rights had been secured. The corporations wanted the Acts, but they wished to evade all the safe-guard and restrictions of former legislation. That was the reason why they did not apply to the Representative from Columbia. Our people will rejoice to learn that the corporations, with the aid of a foreign Representative, were defeated in their unjust machinations and I trust, Sir, they will have the satisfaction of seeing this dodge also defeated.

We live in remarkable times, and who shall set bounds to monopolies and oppression. Why sir, in Columbia county, I have learned with amazement and surprise, that even the dead bodies of our gallant soldiers who nobly fell upon the battle-field, in defence of our liberties—fighting for the Stars and Stripes, have been charged double and in some cases treble price—freight, on being returned to their friends and last resting place. Who thus extorted many from the patriotic dead! Was it the Railroad or Express companies. Let them answer to themselves, their country and their God in the great day.

Mr. STRANG. I desire to vote understandingly on this question, and in order to do so, I desire to ask the gentleman from Northumberland a question. This bill provides, simply that this company shall have the privilege of mining coal on their own lands. Now, to understand how the constituents of the gentleman from Northumberland are to be unfavorably affected by this provision.

Mr. BROWN, Northumberland. I will answer the gentleman. There are a number of my constituents who own lands adjoining the land on which it is proposed to locate this road. It is their intention, after a while, when times become better, to open mines in that country, and as a matter of course, the means of getting their coal to market will depend entirely upon this road. They will be compelled to pay whatever amount of freight the company may see proper to charge. If this company engage also in mining coal they will have such an advantage over private operators as must prove almost destructive to the latter. As I have said, I cannot see where would be the consistency of passing this bill, when we this morning passed a joint resolution calling upon the Attorney General to take measures for annulling the contract giving the Delaware and Hudson canal company the right to mine coal.

Mr. ROSS, Luzerne. The action of the House this morning was only for the purpose of authorizing the Attorney General to test the validity of the contract between the Delaware and Hudson canal company, and the Pennsylvania coal company. It involved nothing about mining at all.

Mr. BROWN, Northumberland. I have the exact words of the resolution here. It was a resolution requiring the Attorney General to institute proceedings to repeal the charter or annul the contract of the Delaware and Hudson canal company, and the Pennsylvania coal company, on account of their charter giving them the privilege of mining coal.

Mr. STRANG. Where companies thus mine coal and conflict with the interests of individuals, does it amount to anything more than the ordinary competition between owners of lands who wish to operate and to improve them?

Mr. BROWN, Northumberland. Where transporting companies are allowed the privilege of mining coal, it gives them an advantage over private operators, from the fact that they can ship their coal to market and undersell private operators, because the company may exact from these private operators a very heavy freight on their coal.

I cannot understand why gentlemen

should desire to pass this bill in spite of our protest, when it is an entirely local bill affecting my constituents, and those of the gentlemen from Columbia, Mr. Tate.

Mr. MYERS. It appears to me that the objections to this bill might be obviated, and all parties accommodated, by fixing in the bill the rate at which the railroad company shall transport the coal of other parties owning land in the same locality with the land owned by the railroad company.

Mr. BROWN, Northumberland. If the bill were amended in that manner, I would not object to it.

Mr. ROSS, Luzerne. I had not intended, Mr. Speaker, to say anything in regard to the merits of this bill. It was really surprising to hear my colleague from Luzerne, Mr. Russell, talk as he did. Why, sir, Luzerne county has been made all that it is by just such operations as are contemplated in this bill—by the owners of coal lands being allowed to make lateral railroads to transport their coal to market. I suppose that the gentleman has heard of Mauch Chunk.—What made it what it is but allowing allowing a company to mine coal and transport it down to Lehigh? What is it that has built up Hazleton, the place where my colleague resides? It would have been a perfect wilderness but for just such operations as my colleague now opposes. What made Carbondale and Scranton, but the operation of these companies that were allowed to mine coal on their own lands and transport it to market. So I might name twenty or thirty instances in our valley where companies have had the privilege of making lateral railroads to transport their coal to market. Why it is by the operation of just such companies that Luzerne county has become the fourth or fifth county in Pennsylvania, teeming with industry and wealth. The wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose. The gentleman from Columbia, Mr. Tate talks about his constituents being ruined by such measures as this. I do not know what ideas may be entertained in Columbia county, but we in Luzerne like to be ruined in this way.

Mr. TATE, Columbia. If the gentleman from Luzerne, Mr. Ross, stands here as I understand him to declare, the unconditional champion of corporations, it is evident he does not fairly represent the interest of the masses of the people of the great county of Luzerne.

Mr. CESSNA. I desire to make two suggestions. First, I would suggest to the gentleman from Dauphin Mr. Freeland, that as it is manifest that the two thirds vote necessary to suspend the rules cannot be obtained, time would be saved by withdrawing the motion for their suspension. If that be not done, then I will make another suggestion that that debate is not in order on the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. FREELAND. I withdraw the motion to suspend the rules.

And so died the "Anaconda."

#### No Tuning During Service.

The following anecdote from the New Hampshire Telegraph, is too good to be lost:

Many years ago there was in the eastern part of Massachusetts, a worthy D. D., and although he was an eminently benevolent man and a good christian, yet it must be confessed that he loved a joke much better than even the most inveterate jokers. It was before church organs was much in use so it happened that the choir of the church had recently purchased a double bass viol. Not far from the church was a large pasture, and in it a huge-own bull. One hot Sabbath in the summer he got out of the pasture, and came bellowing up the street. About the church there was plenty of untrodden and good grass and Mr. Bull stopped to try the quality; the doctor was in the midst of his sermon when—"Boo-woo-woo," went the bull.

The Dr. paused, looked up at the singing seats, and with a grave face, said: "I would thank the musicians not to tune their instruments during service, it annoys me very much."

The people stared and the minister went on.

"Boo-woo-woo," went the bull again, as he passed another green spot.

The parson paused again, and addressed the choir:

"I really wish the singers would not tune their instruments while I am preaching, as it annoys me very much."

The people tittered, for they well knew what the real state of the case was.

The minister then went on again with his discourse, but he had not proceeded far, before another "Boo-woo-woo," came from Mr. Bull.

The parson paused once more and exclaimed:

"I have twice already requested the choir not to tune their instruments during service. I now particularly request Mr. Lefever that he will not tune his double bass viol while I am preaching."

It is said that among "the prizes captured by the Federal soldiers at Fort Donelson was a rifle worth \$1,000. Its breach is inland with the finest gold. It belonged to a hotel keeper in Memphis, and was won by him a horse race."

In literature, as in morals, there are a certain taste and grace, which confer dignity on modern acquirements; and there are a negligence and grossness that disgust, even when accompanied with incontestable superiority.

#### The Bill Poster's Dream.

One of the shrewdest and most waggish comical engravings conceivable, has just been published by Ross & Tousey, of New York, under the above title. A bill poster with tattered garments, has fallen asleep by a gas lamp post at a street corner, with meerschaum pipe in hand, and paste-pail and "posters," standing by. Before him rises a shed, covered with bills of all styles, in white, red, yellow, and blue paper posted over and under each other in all shapes, and it is upon the quaint readings which their combination makes, that the wretched depends. They are, for instance, "Peoples' Candidate for Mayor—The Hippopotamus;" "Miss Cushman will take—Brandy's Pills—through by daylight;" "Henry Ward Beecher's—Grand Tight Rope Performance at the Melodeon;" "For Sing Sing direct—Fernando Wood;" "Restoration of the hair—use Spaulding's Gine;" "The American Temperance Society will try Bimberg's London Cordial Gine;" "Edward Everett will open in a few days a new-oyster saloon at the coal yard;" "Republican nomination for Mayor—Miss Lucy Stone—or any other man;" "Fashion Course—Great match between Ethar Allen and—the Fat Woman!"

A SECRET WOMAN'S TRICK.—Our readers, says the Louisville Journal, no doubt remember the statement as to General Tilden's mother calling to see him at Fort Warren with a pass from Secretary Stanton, and bitterly upbraiding him, in the presence of the officers of the fort, for his treason.—But all this it would seem, was only a rebel woman's trick. The Boston correspondent of the Chicago Times says that the old lady, the moment she found an opportunity, slipped a revolver into the hands of her rebel progeny, and that it was for the possession of that weapon that he has since been kept in close confinement. So that trick, good woman, like the son in whose behalf you practised it seems to have been one of your failures.

ARE YOUR ENEMIES.—If you want to know your faults, ask your enemies what they are and you will be told. If there is a broken place in your coat of mail, they will discover it and thrust in a spear there. They will pierce you between the joints of the harness. Perhaps some people think that one must needs be very wicked to have enemies.—No, no; there is not a good man or woman on earth, (unless they be saprophytic persons of no force of character,) who has not at least one enemy. It is no credit to a man to have it said of him "He has not an enemy in the world." Such a sentence would do very well to engrave upon the tombstone of an infant or an idiot, but it is far from being complimentary to a man.

Moore tells a story of a dog which is too good to be true. A gentleman went to bathe taking his favorite Newfoundland dog with him to mind his clothes. When he came to the edge of the water, the dog did not know him, and would not allow him to put them on. Rather a bad fix for the nude owner of the stupid dog.

Women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in any other occupation. Editors, reporters, printers and telegraph operators need no sleep at all. Lawyers can sleep as they choose, and keep out of mischief.

An Irish girl called at her post office the other day and inquired for a letter. After asking the name, the clerk proceeded to look for her letter, but not being successful in finding it, asked if the name was on the list of returned letters. "No, faith," answered she; "but I know it's there, for I put it in more than a week ago, and now I want to take it out to add something to it, sure."

The following incident of the battle of Shiloh is related by an eye witness: Two Kentucky regiments met face to face, and fought each other with terrible resolution, and it happened that one of the Federal soldiers wounded and captured his brother, and after handing him back, began firing at a man near a tree, when the captured brother called to him and said, "Don't shoot there any more—that's father."

A voter in Sierra county, California, was challenged and about to swear his vote in, when the election judge angrily cried out: "Take off your hat, haven't you got no respect for me or God Almighty?"

A gentleman who was determined to out-do the horticulturist who raised chickens from egg plants, has succeeded in producing a colt from a horse chestnut, and a calf from a cow-ard.

MAN.—Philosophers have puzzled themselves how to define man, so as to distinguish him from other animals. Burke says "man is an animal that cooks his victuals." "Then," says Johnson, "the proverb is just, which says, there is reason in roasting an egg." Adam Smith has hit the case. "Man," says he, "is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does this—no dog exchanges bones with another."

WHAT THE REBELS CAN DO.—An old saying current in European military circles, runs in this wise: The Spanish to build forts. The French to take them. The English to hold them. To render this complete the following should be added: The Confederates to evacuate them.

#### John Morgan the Rebel Scout.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York Times has the following in regard to a noted rebel chieftain. The name of this mysterious marauder is on the lips of every one, for his daring coolness and disregard of fear has become a by-word even among our own army. This Col John Morgan, for so he styles himself, is said to be a native of Lexington, Kentucky, whose father was a respectable manufacturer of jeans.—From his youth, this Morgan has won the admiration of all who knew him for his dare devil recklessness, which even now does not seem to have diminished in the least. We first heard of him when our brigade, the Eighth, was a portion of them, encamped at Pilot Knob, in Missouri in September last.

Our pickets were shot by some mysterious agency, and report stated in camp, that a tall, heavy man with flowing beard, mounted on an immense black stallion, fleet as the wind, was several times detected in the act of retreating. Shot after shot was fired after him, but he seemed to bear a charmed life. We lost sight of him until just before we left Cairo, when he appeared one night suddenly and shot two of our pickets. Again he appeared at Bacon Creek, Kentucky, and burnt the railroad bridge under McCook's nose, shot one of his pickets, and rode off before the enemy had recovered from his surprise. You remember his bold attack upon our lines on Saturday, the 8th of March, in Mitchell's Division, and again on Sunday morning, at daylight, upon McCook's camp, on the Franklin pike.

The very same Sunday, this Morgan, disguised as a countryman, and dressed in butter nut colored clothes, obtained a pass from General Mitchell, who did not know him, and had the audacity to dine at the city Hotel in company with our own officers, making good his escape with perfect nonchalance. He came very near capturing General Nelson one day last week.—The plot was discovered in time to be frustrated, but not to catch the rogue. He has since captured the railroad train running between Louisville and Nashville at Gallatin, taking thirty bridge builders prisoners, but releasing them, as he seeks higher game. He has boasted that he will catch one of our Generals as an offset to Buckner's special favorite. He has offered a reward of \$1,000 to any citizen or officer who will catch him and his steed, and, strange to say, disguised, has made these offers openly before our officers, who at the time did not know him. Such is Col Morgan, the famous rebel scout, who, though he deserves hanging, yet wins admiring opinions from enemies as well as friends for his daring.

#### Timothy Titcomb on Deacon.

Dr. Holland, of the Springfield Republican, is down upon the sour kind of deacons; he likes a whole-souled man, and thinks the log Cabin sort of religionists are a serious injury to the reputation of genuine christianity. He says, "I have seen a deacon in the pride of his deep humility. He combed his hair straight, and looked studiously after the main chance; and while he looked he employed himself in setting a good example. His dress was rigidly plain, and his wife was not indulged in the vanities of millinery and mantua making. He never joked. He did not know what a joke was, any further than to know it was a sin. He carried a Sunday face through the week. He did not mingle in the happy social parties of his neighborhood. He was a deacon. He starved his social nature because he was a deacon. He refrained from all participation in a free and generous life because he was a deacon. He made his children hate Sunday because he was a deacon. He so brought them up that they learned to consider themselves unfortunate in being the children of a deacon. They were pitied by other children because they were the children of a deacon. His wife pitied by other women because she was the wife of a deacon. He was not loved by any body. If he came into a circle where men were laughing or telling stories, they always stopped until he went out. Nobody ever grasped his hand cordially, or slapped him on the shoulder, or spoke of him as a good fellow. He seemed as dry and hard and tough as a piece of jerked beef. There was no softness of character—no juiciness—no loveliness in him.

"It is of no use for me to undertake to realize myself that God admires such a character as this."

My Chum, Dr. R., is not a little of a wag. At a social gathering, shortly after he had received his diploma, the young ladies were very anxious to put his knowledge of medicine to the test.

"Doctor," queried one of the fair, "what will cure a man that has been hanged?" "Salt is the best thing I know of," replied the tormented with great solemnity.

The best description of weakness we have ever heard is contained in the wag's request to his wife to coax that chicken to wade through that soup once more.

An eminent physician has discovered that the nightmare in nine cases out of ten is produced by owing a bill for a newspaper.

Soft soap, in some shape pleases all; and generally speaking the more lie you put into it the better.