VOLUME 16.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

NUMBER 28.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

WM. H. JACOBY, Office on Main St., 3d Square below Market. From Andrew Jonhson's Speech Feb 5, '61 TERMS :- Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in advance. If not paid till the end of the year, Three Dollars will be charged. No subscriptions taken for a !period less than six months ; no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid unless at

the option of the editor. RATES OF ADVERTISING One square, eight lines, one time, \$1 00 Every subsequent insertion, One square, three months, 4 50

EGO AND ECHO. A PHANTASY.

BT JOHN G. SAXE.

I asked of Echo, tother day, (Whose words are few and often funny)
What, to a novice she could say Of courtship love, and matrimoney ! Quoth Echo, plainly, "Matter-'o Money !

Whom should I marry ?-should it be A dashing damsel, gay and pert-A pattern of inconstancy; Or selfish mercenary flirt? Quoth Echo, charply, "Nary flir! !"

What if-aweary of the strife That long has lured the dear deceiver-She promised to amend her life, And sin no more; can I believe her? Quoth Echo, with decision, "Leave her !

On me should venture to bestow it. Pray, should I act the wiser part To take the treasure, or lorego it? Quoth Echo, very promptly, ' Go it !" But what it, seemingly afraid To bind her fate in Hymen's fetter,

But if some maiden with a heart,

She vow she means to die a maid, In answer to my loving letter? Quoth Echo, rather coolly, "Let her !" What if, in spite of her disdain, I find my heart entwined about With Cupid's dear delicious chain,

So closely that I can't get out,

Quoth Echo, laughingly, "Get ou! !" But if some maid with beauty blest, As pure and fair as Heaven can make her. Will share my labor and my rest. Till envious Death shall overtake her?

Quoth Echo, sotto voce, "Take her

HON, ANDREW JOHN-ON, President of the United States, is in the fifty sixth year of his age. His family resides at present in Nashville. Tennessee and consists of his wife and four children, two sons and two daughters. His son Robert is twenty years of age. His two daughters, with their families, also reside in Nashville, baving been driven from their homes in East Tennessee. One of Mr Johnson's sons, Charles, a surgeon in the army, was thrown from his horse in the year 1863, and killed, and Colonel Stover a sen-in-law, 'commanding the 4th regiment of Ternessee inlantry, was killed in the battle of Nashville while gallantly leading his command, on the 18th of December, 1864. Judge Patterson, who is also a son in-law of the President, lives in Nasaville. Mrs. Johnson has been in very delicate health for some time past, and it is probable Mrs. Colonel Stover will preside over the Presidential household, - Exchange.

THE DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER of Internal Revenue has made the following decision Losses by fire may be deducted from income, where they occur in connection with a business from which income is derived .-If a building which is rented is destroyed or injured by fire, the amount expended in rebuilding may be deducted from the amount received as rent; but when the building is occupied by the owner only so much can be deducted as does not exceed the average expended in repairs on such building for the preceding five years. Where losses are deducted as in casses above given, insurance moneys received must be returned as income.

A CLOCK MADE BY SOLDIERS .- There is clock at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon made by the soldiers who have just returned from the Southern prisons. The mainspring is made from the blade of a sabre which once belonged to Stonewall Jackson. The hands are made of a toasting fork. taken from the kitchen of Vice President Stephens. The wheels are made from the mountings of carriages that belong to the Confederates. The pillars holding the frame together are made of ram-rods. Nearly all the parts are taken from some article or other picked up in the Southern Confederacy .- [Phila. Ledger.

TEARING DOWN BILLS .- We notice that Bills, Posters, &c., that are put up, are frequently torn down almost as soon as the paste, used in pasting them up, dries. Persons that are so unmannerly and lawless in their practices, should bear in mind that a full extent of the law.

THE BLUES "- Cheerfulgess and occu- sult would be the same. Who else is for palion are closely allied. Idle men are breaking up this Government? I refer to very rarely happy. How should they be ? some bad men in the North. There is a The brain and muscles were made for ac- set of men who are called Abolitionists. tion, and neither can be healthy without vig- | and they want to break up the Government. cross exercise. Into the hazy brain crawls They are disunionists; they are nullifiers. spider-like fracies, filling it with cobwebs that shut out the light and make it a fit reference to the institutions of the South, abede for "loathed melanchely." Invite and bad men and bad tempered men of the the atout bendmaiden, brisk and busy South say provoking and insulting things in Thought, into the intellectual chambers, return ; and se goes on war of crimination and she will seen brush away forever such and recrimination in reference to the two unwholesome tenants.

Andrew Johnson's Public Record.

OPPOSED TO WAR UPON THE SOUTH.

Referring to a charge of Senator Lane,

that Mr. Johnson was in favor of a war on the South, Mr. Johnson said :

"I march down ppon South Carolina ! Did I propose any such thing ? No. War is not the natural element of my mind and, as I stated in that speech, my thoughts were turned on peace, and not on war. want no strife. I want no war. In the language of a denomination that is very pumerous in the country I may say, I hate war and love peace I belong to the peace party I thought, when I was making that speech. that I was holding out the olive branch of peace. I wanted to give quiet and recon ciliation to a distracted and excited connery That was the object I had in view. War, repeat, is not the natural element of my mind. I would rather wear upon my garments the tinge of the shop and the dust of the field, as badges of the pursuit of peace, than the gaudy epaulel upon my shoulder, or a sword dangling by my side, with its glittering scabbard, the insignia of strife, of war, of blood, of carnage; sometimes of honorable sad glorious war. But, Sir. would rather see the people of the United States at war with every other power upon the habitable globe, than be at war with each other. If blood must be shed, let i not be shed by the people of these States, the one contending against the other."

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT HAS NO SIGHT TO COKECE A STATE.

* * * I do not believe the Federal Government has the power to coerce a State : for by the eleventh amendment of the Constitution of the United States it is expressly provided that you cannot even put one of the States of this Confederacy before one of the courts of the country as a party. As a State, the Federal Government has no power to coerce it : it is agreed in common with the other States, and this Government has the right to pass laws, and to enforce those laws upon individuals within the limits of each State. While the one proposition is clear, the other s equally so. This Government can by he Constitution of the country and by the laws enacted in conformity with the Constitution, operate upon individuals, and has the right and the power, not to coerce a State, but to enforce and execute the law upon individuals within the limits of a

I know that the term, "to cherce a State," is used in an ad coptondum manner. It is a sovereignty that is to be crushed! How is a State in the Union? What is her connection with it? All the connection she has with the other States is that which is agreed upon in the connection between the States. I do not know whether you may consider it in the Union or out of the Union, or whether you simply consider it a connection or a disconection with the other States ; but to the extent that a State nullifies or sets aside any law or any provision of the Constitution, to that extent it has diesolved its connection and no more. I think the States that passed their personal liberty bills, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, coming in conflict with the fogitive slave law, to that extent have dissolved their connection, and to that extent the Union." it is revolution. But because some of the free States have passed laws violative of the Constitution; because they have to some extent, dissolved their connection with this Government, does that justily us of the South in fellowing that bad example ?. Because they have personal liberty bills, and have, to that extent, violated the compact which is reciprocal, shall we turn around, on the other hand, and violate the Constitution by coercing them to a compliance with it? Will we do so?

Then I come back to the starting point ; let us stand in the Union and upon the Constitution, and if anybody is to leave this Union, or violate its guarantees, it shall be those who have taken the initiative, and passed their personal liberty bills. I am in the Union, and intend to stay in it. I intend to hold on to the Union, and the guarantees under which this Union has grown; and I do not intend to be driven from it, nor out of it, by their unconstitu-

SIONISTS ARE NULLIFIERS.

"But, Mr. President, recurring to what I said vesterday, there are two parties in this country that want to break up the Govform on one of these tearing-down-bill of that they want to break up the Governfenders, and have him "put through" to the ment for the purpose of affecting slavery; the country. yet I charge that the breaking up of the

Bad men North say prevoking things in

and insulted, and then they are denuncia-The Abolitionists, and those who entertain their sentiments, abuse men of the South, and men of the South abuse them in return They do not fight each other; but they both become offended and enraged. One is dissatisfied with the other; one is insulted by the other; and then, to seek revenge, to gratify themselves, they both agree to make war upon the Union that never offended or injured either. Is this right? What has this Union done? Why should these contending parties make war upon it because they have insulted and aggrieved each other? This glorious Union, that was spo ken into existence by the fathers of the country, must be made war upon to gratify these animosities. Shall we because we have said bitter things of each other which have been offensive, turn open the Govern ment, and seek its destruction, and entail Il the disastrous consequences upon commerce, upon agriculture, upon the industrial pursits of the country, that must result from the breaking up of a great Gavernment like this? What is to be gained out the Union that we cannot get in it? Anything? I have been zealously contending for-and intend to continue to contend for every right, even to the ninth part of a hair, that I feel the State which I have the honor to represent is entitled to. I do not intend to demand anythind but that which is right; and I will remark, in this connection, that there is a spirit in the country which, if it does not exist to a very great extent in this Hall, does exist in the great mass of the people North and South, to do what is right; and if the question could be aken away from politicians; if it could be taken away from the Congress of the United States, and referred to the great mass of the intelligent voting population of the United States, they would settle it without the slighest difficulty, and bid defiance to secessionists and disunionists." [Applause in the galleries.]

HOW HE PROPOSED TO FIGHT THE BATTLE OF

great battle for our rights. They reported

with our sister Southern States, and freely admit that there is good cause for dissausfaction and complaint on their part, on account of the recent election of sectional caudidates to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; yet we, as a portion of the people of a slaveholding community, are not for seceding or break ing up the Union of these States until every ed in trying to obtain, on the part of the non-slaveholding States, a compliance with ne spirit and letter of the Constitution and il its guarantees; and when this shall be done, and the States now in open rebelin refusing to execute the fugitive slave law, shall persist in their present unconstitutional course, and the Federal Government shall fail or refuse to execute the laws in good faith it (the Government) will not have accomplished the great design of its creation, and therefore, in fact, be a practi cal dissolution, and all the States, as parties,

FUSE HER RIGHTS.

"I believe that, to a certain extent, dissolution is going to take place. I say to tho North, you ought to come up in the spirit which characterize and control the North on this question; faith that will approach what the South demands. It will be no sacrifice on your part. It is no suppliancy on ours, but simply a demand of right -What concession is there in doing right? Then, come forward. We have it in our power-yes, this Congress here to-night has it in its power to save this Union, even after South Carolina has gone out. Will they not do it? You can do it. Who is willing to take the dreadful alternative without making an honorable effort to save this Government? This Congress has it in its power to-day to arrest this thing, at least for a season, until there is time to consider about it, until we can act discreetly and prudently, and, I believe, arrest it alto-

ernment. Who are they? The nullifiers hest of my constituents demands me to de- African race. The Constitution gives it proper of the South, the secessionists or sert my pest; and instead of laying hold of that interpretation. And his own acis, and disuniecist-for I use them all as synony. the columns of this fabric and pulting it those of his associates, when they were we we will, and come together and save

Government would have that effect; the re- casion, Mr. President, I have done it in view of a duty that I felt I owed to my that I owed to myself. Without regard to consequences, I have taken the position have; and when the tog comes, when Greek shall meet Greek, and our rights are refused after all honorable means have been exhausted, then it is that I will perish in the last breach ; yes in the language of the patriot Emmet, I will dispute every even infuriated seceding Southern men the feelings of the slaveholders and nongrass; and the last intrenchment of freedom

greatest Government on earth.

"I thank the Senate for their kind atten-

NEGROES NOT INCLUDED IN THE DECLARATION

From Johnson's Speech of Dec. 12, 1859.] "In the discussion on Thursday last, the senator from Illinois attempted to lay down he doctrine of the Republican party and to ive his construction of that doctrine .- | fairs; you see the condition of the country; In doing so he called our attention to their you see along the line of battle the various platform, which, he says is a mere reiteraion of the Declaration of Independence (at least, that is his idea), as it was formed by our fathers. To make myself intelligigible and distinctly understood, I will read who, in their hearts, desire the preservation hat portion of the platform which he quot-

" Resolved, That, with our republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth hat all men are endowed with the inalienable right of life, liberry, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and iterior design of our Federal Government try? As conservative men, as patriots, as is to grant these rights to all persons under its excellent jurisdiction."

deductions from this part of the platform,

they were embracing the doctrines laid down by Mr. Jefferson, and showing that he really meant to include persons of color n the Declaration, and that such was the inderstanding of our revolutionary fathers. I know that sometimes it has been said, and changes have been rong on it, that Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of Democracy and of would be preerved." liberty, laid down the doctrine that all men were created equal, that they had certain inalienable rights, that among these were life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness Now, it seems to me, that a party, an intelligent party that understands all the docrines and principles of our Government, in his does great injustice to that instrument and to the framers of the Constitution of the United States. When we take the Decwith the circumstances under which it was written, is there a man throughout the "In fighting this battle, I shall do it upon length and breadth of this broad Republic the basis laid down by a portion of my who believes for one instant that Mr. Jefferown State, in a large and very intelligent son, when he penned it, had the segre popmeeting. A committee of the most intelli- plation in his mind? Notwithstanding, he gent men in the country reported, in the says that 'all men are created equal, and shape of resolutions, to this meeting the that they are by their Creator endowed with basis upon which I intend to fight this certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' is there an intelligent man through-"Resolved, That we deeply sympathize out the whole country, is there a Senator, when he has stripped himself of all party preindice, who will come forward and say that he believes that Mr. Jefferson, when he penned that paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, intended it to embrace the African population? Is there a gentleman in the Senate who believes any such fair and honorable means has been exhaust. I thing; is there any one who will stake his reputation on the assertion that that is the correct interpretation of the Declaration of Independence? There is not a man of respeciable intelligence who will hazard his reputation upon such an assertion. Why then indulge in this ad captandum discussion? Why try to delude and deceive the great mass of the people by intimating that Mr. Jefferson meant Africans or the African race? How were we stuated when Mr. Jefferson penned the Declaration of Indebe released from the compact which forms pendence? Did he not own slaves? Did not most of the persons in the Congress WHAT TENNESSEE WILL DO IF THE NORTH RE- | which adopted the Declaration own slaves, and, after the Declaration was adopted, by way of giving a correct interpretation to it what do we find incorporated in the Constitution of the United States? Were negroes then considered the persons who were embraced in the Declaration of Inde pendence? Were they not considered as property ? In fixing the representation, IF SLAVERY IS ABOLISHED THE NON SLAVEHOLD. slaves were regarded as property, and only three-fifths of them were to be counted clearly recognizing that they were one o the forms of property, and not persons intended to be embraced in the Declaration of

Independence, as contended by some. I stitution of the United States, by way of and the Goths? Shall we shrink from our and were considered equal to the white avail the Senator much."

SENATOR WADE OF OHIO.

comprehended principle, down to the present time, have always stood battleing for the same great principles that I contend for now! My people know me; they have hearing of anybody on that point, that is tried me; and your little invendoes and what I did say; and I repeat new, that the your little indirections will not scare them, idea of there being any difference between

peculiar to each. They become enraged the Constitution; and in preserving the Abolitionism are uniting all their energies conclusively. When there was agitation in Constitution of the United States."

IF THE QUESTION COULD BE GOT TO THE PEO-PLE THEY WOULD SETTLE IT.

"In conclusion, Mr. President, I make an appeal to the conservative men of all parties. You see the positire of rublic afpoints of conflict; you see the struggle which the Union men have to maintain in many of the States. You ought to know and feel what is necessary to sustain those of this Union of States. Will you sit with stoic indifference, and see those who are willing to stand by the constitution and up hold the pillars of the Government driven away by the raging surges that are now sweeping over some portions of the counmen who desire the preservation of this great, this good, this unpralleled Govern-"As the discussion progressed, drawing ment, I ask you to save the country, or let the proposition be submitted to the people. that the hearts of the people may respond to them. I have an abiding confidence in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the integri could be got before them, they would settle the question, and the Union of these States

[Applause in the galleries.]

THE ABOLITIONIST DISUNIONISTS. "In most that I shall say on this occasion, shall differ very essentially from my Southern friends. The difference will consist, as I think, from what I have heard and what I see published in the various periodicals of the day, in the mode and manner by which this great end is to be accomplish-Some of our Southern friends think that secession is the mode by which these ends can be accomplished; that if the Union cannot be preserved in its spirit, by secession they will get those rights secured and perpetuated that they have failed to obtain within the Union. I am apposed to seces sion. I believe it is no remedy for the evils complained of. Instead of acting ith that division of Southern friends who take ground for secession, I shall take other grounds while I try to accomplish the same

ot outside, but inside of the Union, and pon the battlements of the Constitution itself. I am unwilling, of my own volition. to walk outside of the Union which has been the result of a Constitution made by the patriots of the revolution. They formed the Constitution, and this Union that is so much spoken of, and which all of us are so desirous to preserve, grows out of the Constitution; and, I repeat, I am' not willing to walk out of the Union growing out of the Constitution, that was formed by the patriots, and I may sav, the soldiers of the Keyolution. So far as I am concerned, and believe I may speak of some degree of confidence for the people of my State, we joined to fight that battle inside and not outside of the Union, it must be those who violate

it. We do not intend to go out. It is our Constitution: it is our Union, growing out of the Constitution; and we do not intend to be driven from it nor out of the Union. Those who have violated the Constitution either in the passage of what are denominated personal liberty bills, or by their refusal to excute the fugitive slave law-they having violate the instrument that binds us together -must go out and not we."

ERS WILL UNITE IN SUBJUGATING THE

"I have said, in speaking lon that subject, that in 1856 I had seen a spirit and a teelnever seen before, which convinced me clearly and conclusively what the Abolition pressed to its final ultimatum. I say that giving a clear construction to the Declara- if the day ever does come when the effort tion of Independence? It was provided is made to emancipate the slaves, to abolthat fugitives from labor should be restored ish slavery, and turn them loose on the to the States from which they escaped, up- country, the non-slaveholders of the South on demand being made. Does that look will be the first men to unite with the slaveas if this description of persons were em- holders to reduce them to subjugation again. "Shall we give all this up to the Vandals braced in the Declaration of Independence, and if one would be more ready to do at than the other, it would be the non-slaveduty, and desert the Government as a race? It is evident to my mind, and it holder. I have said that; and that if their sinking ship, or shall we stand by it? 1, most be so to every body else, that Mr resistance to subjugation were obstinate and for one, will stand here until the high be- Jefferson meant the white race, and not the stubborn, the non-slaveholder would unite with the slaveholder, and all this Abolition philanthrophy, all this Abolition sympathy when pressed to its pltimatum, would re statute of this State punishes with an un- mous terms. There is a portion of them down, though I may not be much of a framing the Declaration of Independence, sult in the extirpation of the negro race. spairing hand, offenders of this character; who, per se, desire the disruption of the prop, I will stand with my shoulder support- owning slaves, and afterwards passing laws This is what I said. It is what I felt, and and it would be but teaching a salutary les. Government for purposes of their own ag- ing the edifice as long as human effort can and making wills which provided for their what I know to be the you know how many pancakes you've eatson if some law-abiding citizen, would in- grandizement. I do not charge upon them do it. Then, cannot we agree? We can, regular descent as property, confirm it. feeling of the non-slaveholders in the slave en?" "No." "Well, you've eaten fourholding States to-day. Press this question to its ultimatum, and the non-slaveholder "In saving what I have said on this oc. MR. JOHNSON DISCLAIMS BEING AN ALLY OF will unite, heart and hand, in subjugating "I am charged with being 'an ally' of extirpating the negro race; and that is where things." "Dear me, you don't say so," constituents, that I owed to my children, the Senator from Ohio! I, who, from my this question will end, notwithstanding all earliest infancy, or from the time I first the sympathy and all the philanthropy that may be evinced if the agitation be carried out successfully to its consumation.

> "If I said anything in the presence or inch of ground; I will burn every blade of dare to intimate that I am an ally of Mr. slaveholders of the South on this question, a little while that portion of the edifice will

> Constitution we shall save the Union; and to break this glorious Union. I am ally! Tennessee, in 1856, I saw that the nontory of each other; and what is the result? | in saving the Union, we save this, the Thank God, I am not in alliance with Gid- slaveholder was the readiest man to raise up dings, with Philips, with Garrison, and the and reduce the negro to subjugation; and long list of those who are engaged in the would join the master in extirpating, it work of destruction, and in violating the necessary, this race from existance, rather than see them liberated and turned loose upon the country. Everything I said on this subject was to meet the fallacious and absurd idea that the non-slaveholder of the South would unite with the negroes against their masters."

Eighteen. At eighteen the' true narrative of life yet to be commenced. Before that time we sit listening to a tale, a marvelous fietion; almost always unreal. Before that time the world is heroic; its inhabitants half divine; its scepes are dream scenes; darker woods, and stranger hills; brighter skies, more dangerous waters; sweeter flowers, more tempting fruit; wider plains, drearier deserts, sunnier fields than are found in nature, overspread our enchanted globe. What a moon we gaze on before that time! How the trembling of our hearts at her aspect bears witness to its unutterable beauty ! As to our sun it is burning heaven, the world of gods,

confines of illusive, void dreams, elf-land lies behind us, the shores of reality rise in ty of the great mass of the people; and I front. These shores are yet distant they feel in my own heart that, if this subject look so blue, soft and gentle, we long to reach them. In sunshine we see a green- friendships, which will last sometimes a ness beneath the azure, as of spring meadows, we catch glimpses of silver lines, and imagine the roll of living waters. Could we but reach this land, we think to hunger and thirst no more, where as many a wilderness, and often the flood of death, or they shall sever survive, and they shall die. some stream of sorrow as cold and almost as black as death, is to be crossed ere true industrious, sensible wives and mothersbliss can be tasted. Every joy that life generally a great deal too good for the indigives must be earned ere it is secured; and viduals who own them. Thank goodness. how hardly earned those only know who | they will always wear pretty dresses whenhave wrestled for great prizes. The heart's ever they can get them ; it is natural, and blood must gem with red beads the brow of the combatant, before the wreath of vic- ferent hues. Those croakers who want

At that time-eighteen, drawing near the

Hope, when she smile on us, and promises the sky always a dull lead color, would happiness to morrow, is implicitly believ- burn up the tresh green grass, would whithed; Love, when it comes wandering like er the leaves on the trees, and extinguish a lost angel to our poor, is at once admited, the brilliant tints of the flowers. welcomed, embraced; his quiver is not seen; if his arrows penetrate, they wound like a thrill of new life; there are no fears | the absense of whatever is coarse or revoltof poison, none of the barb which no leech-ling, forms one of her chief attractions "I think that this battle ought to be fought es hand can extract; that perilous passion. an agony ever in some of its phases, with white robed angels? It is only some time many, an agony throughout is believed after they are married that they associate to be an unqualified good; in short, at them with shilling calico and peeling potaeighteen, the school of Experience is to be toes. Then let the girls enjoy their illusions entered, and her humbling, crusing, grind- and delusions as long as they can. They ing, but yet puritying and invigorating les- will wake soon enough to life and its realisons, are yet to be learned. - Char. Bronte.

> educated man ought to know three things : First, where he is, that is to say, what sort to them what it expects of them. of a world he has got into; how large it is; what kind of creatures live in it, and how : what it is made of, and what may be made workmen were engaged in building a large f it. Secondly, where he is going, that is to say, what chances or reports there are of high. The master builder was very particof any other world; besides this; what seems plar charging the masons to lay every brick to be the nature of that other world. Thirdly, with the greasest care, especially in the first what he had best do under the circum courses, or rows, which had to bear the stances, that is to say, what kind of faculty | weight of all the rest of the building. Howhe possesses; what are the present state ever, one of the workmen did not mind and wants of mankind; what are the rea- what had been told him. In laying a cordiest means in his power of attaining hap- ner, he very carlessly left one of the bricks piness and diffusing it. The man who a little crooked, out of line; or, as the maknows these things, and who has his will sons call it, "not plumb." "Well," you so subdued in the learning of them that he | may say, "it was only one single brick in is ready to do what he knows he ought, is a great pile of them. What difference does an educated man; and the man who knows it make if that was not exactly straight i" them not is uneducated, though he could You will see directly. The work west on: talk all the tongwes of Babel.

THE grain crops of the country never looked more promising on the first week of May, than upon that which is just passing. The winter owing to the almost constant presence of snow and a uniform temperature, has been extremely favorable to. winter grain. The fruit prospect is also very encouraging from the same cause; and we have no severe frosts to nip the buds while in bloom, an abundant crop of apples and pears and cherries may be looked for.

Fire. -On Wednesday of last week, the roof of the dwelling house occupied by Mrs. Yeomans, caught fire from some cause unknown. The fire bells were rung but as all the bells in town were ringing at the time. in joy over the surrender of Lee, the alarm was scarcely known beyond the immediate vicinity. Fortunately it was subdued before much damage was done .- Danville Intelli- of that character. One bad habit, one brick

"John," said a stingy old hunk to his hired man, as he was taking dinner, "do

"MADAME." said a gentleman to his wife. the African, and if resistance be made, in the me tell you, facts are very stubbern for those who love him. To overestimate quoth the lady, "what a fact you must be !"

Poor Brigham Young is a widower. One of his wives died on the 22d of last month. She was the handsomest of all Brigham's wives except six.

THE small amount of work necessary to complete fully the capitol dome at Washington is being vigorously executed; and in Wade. The Senator charges me with be- is a mistaken one, a false one, as the dem- present the appearence of the original de- THE best and cheapest county

Let Girls be Girls.

There are so many people who, in some way or other, are always regretting and complaining that girls are not premature old women. They would have them full of wisdom and experience as Solomon or Prince Metternich; they would have them drilled into the hardest work of the house and farm, until they have lost life and vivacity, and are unfit for anvihing but the commonest routine of domestic life. In the first morning sunlight of existance the gravity of gray hairs is expected, and the silent profundity of an old big-eved owl. They must have the power of reflection that belongs to an antiquated cow, and the faculty of doing twenty things at once, known only to the mother of fourteen children. They must have an ardent admiration for science and philosophy; they must like drab highnecked dresses, and wear their hair combed straight behind without ornament. They must like calf-skin shoes and dyed stockings, and glory in hard, brown hands and a sun-burnt complexion. They must look with uncompromising hostility on all nice young men, and never flirt the least bit in the world. They must read Locke, Bacon, Sir lease Newton, and study the peculiarities of spiders and beetles for recreation until they look themselves like the fossile remains of the Brittish Museum.

It is no use-girls will be girls as long as the world lasts; they will commit a thonsand follies; they will get up undying day, sometimes a week, sometimes a month, sometimes a year. They will have several attacks of the affections, just as children have the whooping cough and measles, during which time they imagine But they don't; they live to become quite. young girls to dress in brown and drab At eighteen we are not aware of this .- | would extinguish the sunlight, would have

It is a women's duty to be as attractive as possible; and gentleness, delicacy, and man. Are not the ideas of man soft-handed ties. Let them flit and flotter out their brief hour of butterfly existence, which has its EDUCATION DEFINED .- Ruskin says: An own charm and even use, both in contemplation and retrospect. Time will discover

> ONE BRICK WRONG -Not long ago some brick tower, which was to be caried up very Nobody noticed that there was one brick wrong. But as each knew course of brick was kept in a line with those already laid. the tower was not put up exactly straight, and the higher they built it the more insecure it became. One day when the tower had been carried up about fifty feet a tremendous crash was heard. The building had fallen to the ground, burying the workmen in the rains. All the previous work was lost, and the materials were wasted; and worse than this-valuable lives were sacrificed-and all because one brick had been laid wrong at the start. The workman who carelessly laid that brick wrong, little thought what a dangerous thing he was doing, and what terrible harm would result from his neglect.

My dear young friend, you are now building op your character. In the habits you now form you are laying the foundation laid wrong now, may ruin your character by and by. Remember what you are doing and see that every brick is kept straight .-

THREE IMPOSSIBILITIES .-- An eminent ter has truly said, "To overestimate the greatness of redeeming love. To overestimate the joys which God bath prepared the obligation under which we are laid to consecrate our time, our talents, our fortunes, and all that we have and are, to the promotion of God's glory and the happis ness of our fellow men. With such a consecration, no man has ever avowed, or ever can say, on a dying bed, that if he had his life to live over again, he would serve his Maker less zealously, and do less for his country and his kind.