STREET, AND STREET, ST BIOOMSBURG

## BLOOMSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868.

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### Bloomsburg Democrat.

FUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.

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### MORNING DEW.

BY G. A. SIMCOX.

The dow-drops vanish one by one, That seem to glisten everywhere, Drawn by the kisses of the sun Into the thirsty lap of air; They vanish, and they do not die, Altheugh the thirsty road be dry.

The dew at night will fall in vain Gr broken herbage by the way : The dew will change to gentle rain, And waken far-off flowers to May ; Yet herbs and flowers in every sky, In every land, are born to die.

The pleasant thoughts of dawning youth Are parched away by toil and care, And leave the dusty road of truth, The trodden path of duty, bare; And yet our pleasant thoughts are true. Although they pass like morning dew.

They pass from us, their light is shed On broken works of weary hands; They pass from us, their sweetness fed Some nobler toil in happier lands; Yet every man beneath the sun Doth all his deeds to be undone.

Our pleasant thoughts are like the dew, One-half of heaven, one-half of earth, They seem to die, but they renew The sacrament of their sweet birth ; But fruitful plants and deeds of men-Are earth, and turn to earth again.

In thirsty fields of barren air The dew is born to fall in vain : Aur thoughts go up to heaven, and there They change to mists of golden rain, Whercof the fourfold fountain head In Paradise is always fed.

Our thoughts, they seem to come and go, Abide, indeed, in God on high, For He ordains to water so The only tree that does not die : And angels in its shadow sit ; But who is he shall cat of it? Good Words.

TO THE VOTERS OF COLUM-BIA COUNTY.

### **READ!** READ!!

HARMSBURG, March 26, 1861. Col. Levi L. TATE, Dear Sir:-Since the passage of the act "changing the name of the Sunbury and

which I think is perfectly secure, surely a second mortgage under these circumstances is much the best, men who were entircly acquainted with the whole subject, were satisfied that the States lien was worth nothing in case of a forcelosure, and that ultimately the four millions of second mortgage would be secured, It does seem to me that people who have received as much of the bounty of the commonwealth as the people living along the north Branch canal should be the last to get up an outery against a little adirect assistance given to other portions of the State, more particularly is this the case when the State does not part with anything she is in possession of, I hope you will do me the justice to give this an insertion in your paper-not because you have denounced me personally-but because you have de-nounced a measure I voted for, and which I

consider a benefit instead of a detriment to the State, I however do not claim infallibil-ity and if I have ered it is the Head and not the heart, Respectfully yours H. R. KLINE.

It will be seen by the above, that the Honorable Member from Columbia county, finding that no one of his constituents will so debase himself as to attempt a defense of such an enormous fraud, as the act giving four millions of dollars belonging to the State, to the Sunbury & Erie Rail Road Company, has entered the lists in his own behalf. He is right welcome. We give him a hearing with great satisfaction; and we only regret, that in his letter defending his course, he has entirely omitted to explain why he voted against the amendments offered on the bill repealing the tonnage tax, and for the bill, section by section as it passed the House. However, for what we have let us be duly thankful. Barring the grammar and orthography of his communication, which we publish verbatim, and of which we shall take no further notice; we

the fallacy of his positions, and the weakness of his arguments. The Honorable Member first charges, that millions of dollars were expended in building the North Branch Canal; forgetting or

not knowing that the State also built a canal up the West Branch of the Susquehanna; and that canal, belonging to the people of the State, is among those now so recklessly given away. And although the gentleman himself ignores the fact, yet the people will very well remember, that if millions of their money were expended in public improvements, they were, when completed, the property of the people; yet the Honorable Member has voted to give this property of he people to a soulless corporation, for the purpose of building a Rail Road, which shall belong, not to the people, but to irresponsible, and to a large extent, foreign stockholders. The Sunbury and Erie Com-

pany were to pay the State, for certain publie improvements, three millions five hunworth twice that sum, and to such an amount the State was cheated in the sale originally; now the small pittance that was to have been paid, is in effect given by the legislature to the Sunbury & Erie Rail Road Com-

pany. In the first instance, and before any legislation on the subject, the State was an equal owner of a mortgage for seven millions of dollars. Then if the Road had sold for two franchise in the States by their citizens. millions, the State would have got one, and so for any sum realized. Last winter an act the United States as rapid as practicable ; the sale of such lands, and not the lands was passed, authorizing the Company to issue serip, to the amount of six hundred necessities of the government, economically issue scrip, to the amount of six hundred necessities of the government, economically Andrew Johnson, (applause) in exercising thousand dollars, which was to "be prefer- administered, being honestly applied to such the power of his high office in resisting the red to the mortgage held by the Common- payment, and where the obligations of the wealth.'

fore he could realize any thing out of the career. investment." Be it so. But then if three millions of dollars would be enough, why did Mr. Kline help to give the Company nance of the government and the preservafive ? It needs explanation.

the climax, it is assorted that the lion of the State was already worthless, and therefore to victory. Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so no harm was done. This is not true. In their report to the legislature, the Company admit that the State might, in the first instance, by a sale have secured one million of beyond Mr. Kline's mathematical genius to cypher up what could now be realized. The Honorable Member arraigns the peo-

should remember that the people are honest, and that all he is the people of the North of their money, "a little indirect assistance." How use doth breed a habit in a manlast year?

elaim the right, and shall proceed to expose

rent coin of the Republic.-Columbia Dem.

#### **Platform of Principles** Adopted by the Democratic National Con-

vention, at New York, July 7, 1868. The Democratic party in National Contion of the powers of the government, and revolutionary and void. the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen; deed thousand dollars; the property was and recognizing the questions of slavery and the flag of our country to victory against a

American beopie

wealth steps in with a second mortgage have to expend three millions of dollars be- sion and tyranny which have marked its Report of the Examining Com-After the most solemn and unanimous

pledge of both houses of Congress to prov

tion of the Union under the Constitution, it As an argument, however, that shall cap has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag

far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjugated ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of dollars. After the six hundred thousand dollars was preferred, the State might still dollars was preferred, the State might still has overthrown the freedom of speech and have realized \$700,000. But having now the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizpreferred FIVE MILLIONS MORE, we think it ures and arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be The *Honorable* Member arraigns the peo-ple of the North Branch because they ery out against such wholesale plunder. He even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters with-out any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has con-Branch have made him. And he insults verted the American Capitol into a bastile; their good sense, when he calls giving away it has established a system of spies and offito the Sunbury & Erie Company \$4,000,000 cial espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to re-sort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the would Col. Kline have called such an opera-tion, "a little indirect assistance," this time with the destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitu-

tion, while the learned Chief Justice has It is publicly proclaimed and no where been subjected to the most atrocious calumdenied, that money in fabulous sums, was nies, merely because he would not prostiused to pass these bills; that the Press has been bribed to silence where it could not be the President. Its corruption and extravabought to defend, that paid agents of the gance have exceeded anything known in his-Company, travel the country with specious fory, and by its frauds and monopolies it has arguments and specio; and the burthen of nearly doubled the burden of the debt cretheir song is, that it is in the interest of the State to pass those bills. What numbskulls the people must be not to see what is so much to their advantage; and how awfully ment are rocking on their base, and should dull of comprehension our legislators must it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected be, if it is true that it took \$200,000 to open and conjuered people amid the runs of lib their eyes to the magnificence and importance of this bill to the commercial and pe-stitution; and we do declare and resolve cuniary interests of Pennsylvania. Nol not that ever since the people of the United states three of all subjection to the British we undertake to assert, that those appliances erown the privilege and trust of suffrage are not necessary to pass an honest and fair have belonged to the several States, and bill, that people can see their interests with have been granted, regulated and controlled out golden spectacles, and that you can con- exclusively by the political power of each vince men, legislators as well as others, of Congress, on any pretext whatever, to de-their true policy, by figures other than those prive any State of this right, or interfere stamped upon bank bills, or upon the cur- | with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the peo-

ple, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the sep-arate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be vention assembled, reposing its trust in the established in place of a Federal Union of intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating co-equal States; and that we regard the rejustice of the people, standing upon the construction acts (so-called) of Congress, as Constitution as the foundation and limitar such, are usurpations, and unconstitutional,

secession as having been settled for all time | most gallant and determined foe, must ever to come by the war or the voluntary action be gratefully remembered, and all the guarof the Southern States, in Constitutional antees given in their favor must be faith-

but actual occupants, at the minimum

tional rights of the States and the people

EXERCISES IN THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY

INSTITUTE. It is sincerely to be regretted that the Chairman of the Examining Committee, Hon. C. R. COBURN, could not report to you to night, the result of observation and examination of classes, at the close of this second year of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute. In his absence, I am pleased to give myself a little latitude, as long an observer of the growth of this place, and well acquainted with its struggles, for many years in the cause of education. I may be allow ed to express my surprise, as I compare the present with the past. What a contrast! The old Academy on Third Street and the Institute upon this beautiful hillside, stand fit symbols of the systems of education prevalent then and now. In dimensious, location, surroundings, interior, facilities and felicitics, the former in its dilapidated condition and dingy appearance, suggests the prison rather than the educational hall: to look back at it is like looking unto the hole of the pit from which the cause of education has been digged. The spirit of education has taken effect upon all the incidentals of a noble enterprize in your town, and the rising generation has been brought out of scenes ill suited to its development and cul-ture; upon this Hill of Science more fitting accompaniments are secured, better appli ances for culture are at hand, a force of ucators we see grouped here that promises for your people, and for surrounding communities, that for which many older towns are too patiently waiting, for which the greatest advance of our puble State may be beard to call, that her physical resources is laid this day. may be suitably matched by her mental cul- The charter for the Institute having been may be suitably matched by her mental culture and her moral elevation. "What constitutes a State?" is still the

question for our earnest consideration, and for our political ambition, to answer by redoubled energy and effort, that we may form a bulwark of educated mind and around our domestic, religious and political of the country had been by no means reainstitutions.

this town reached this commanding cleva-tion, secured so enviable a distinction for its as well as of the surrounding country, upon educational enterprize and Institute?"--- the carnest representation of men in While I would duly regard the delicacy of midst who have always had the substantial the topic, and the modesty of the one who good of the rising generation at heart, took deserves such public reference, I am yet in the matter of establishing a first-class Literduty to the subject bound not to pass his unquestioned worth and excellence without a tribute. The Committee must congratulate you upon the intellectual ardor and thorough culture of your Principal, Prof. H. Carver, whose call to this work seems to be found in his special aptitude, his creative imagination, his executive energy in apply ing resources that his inventive genius brought to his hand, his determination not to acknowledge the possibility of defeat, his the future speak. deep moral conviction of the claims of a On the second higher order of opportunities for the young, and the necessity for such in our common [ Jer, met, as we have said, in Bloomsburg. society; but, above all, his confidence in your sympathy with him in his nobly ambitious effort, your appreciation of the value of such enlarged schemes for the education of your children, and therein the better culture of society. How few would have been sustained by such confidence in your ability and disposition to come nobly to the rescue, That our soldiers and sailors, who carried when only new and enlarged demand upon your patience and your purses followed the application of his noble schemes! But the compliment, nay, let me rather call it the delicate truth plainly spoken in the car of this large assembly, takes a twofold direccf the Southern States, in Constitutional infeces given in their navor must be latter delicate truth plainly spoken in the car of Convention assembled, and never to be re-newed or reagitated, do with the return of That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the peo-peace demand: *First.* Immediate restoration of all the ple, and should be disposed of either under so has the propositions, so hearty a welcome to the educator, and constitution, and of eivil government by sold in reasonable quantities, and to none should be disposed of under the precedule of the preced ous mental and physical place ) elegant building. the provision of these am-Second. Annesty for all past political established by the government. When ple grounds, the selection of this hillside as offences, and the regulation of the elective grants of the public lands may be allowed of a very Parnassus! Let it be sounded to by persons having the matter immediately in hand, the working Trustees are bold to of a very Parnassus ! Let it be sounded to necessary for the encouragement of impor- your praise along this beautiful stream that say for those of our citizens who contribuwaters so many towns, yet far behind you in ted this money, as well as for themselves. that the complete success of the enterprize educational enterprize; whose population and wealth exceed yours, whose early history would antecedently have led us to ex-pect their preceding you in the cause of gratitude. A bell of over twenty-two huntory would antecedently have led us to exducation. But, thus indulged, I pass to dred pounds in weight, proper furniture. aggressions of Congress upon the constituthe more immediate and special duty to bear testimony to the results of this enterprize, the fruits of educational effort by the corps of teachers, in the training of so many pupils, as presented in the examination just elosed. The first test of the teachers' work must be in respect of thoroughness. It pleases appeal to every patriot, including all the the Committee thus formally to assure the public of the carefulness with which the foundation appears to have been laid in the pupils' rudimental training, the conscienti ous watchfulness by each teacher to whom have been committed the discipline and culure of the tender and susceptible mind. It appeared in the teachers' demand for exactness in the pubils' recitation, in the syste matic prosecution of the pupil into the rationale of the subject, in the analysis of principles without any neglect of the practical bearings of the science. Very creditably did the pupil bear the pressure, meet he questioner, with no little independence ead off in the analysis of the subject to the levelopment of the principle, and also show clear view of the drift of the study, as bearing upon utility as well as beauty, as not a mere abstraction but fitting for the concrete of life. It was gratifying to the Committee to observe so many evidences of ymmetry in the course, while fully appreending the tendency to give undue place to the study of mathematics as appearing in so many schools: here very many pupils presented themselves, now in one class. again in another; at one time in physical cience, next in mathematics or in languages patriotism, and benefic ancient or modern, as well as in the grammatical analysis and composition in our own native tongue. At these several trans itions, pupils acquitted themselves with no little success. The Committee regard this symmetry as one of the severest tests of a well graded curriculum, a well balanced course, resulting in a well developed mind, and promoting symmetry of character.-There appeared a pleasing harmony in the

and erect forms shall soon be seen in exchange for paleness and emaciation. can education be that disregard the Sana mens in corpore sano? In fine, whether we regard the result of training, as apparent in musical expression, in the compositions and their reading by the young ladies, or the doclamation by the young gentlemen. there was unmistakably apparent the fruit of a high toned effort by Professor Carver and his worthy Aids, and no little coincident effort by the pupils, to secure an education embracing culture, the development of our nature in its widest capabilities physical,

DEMOCRAT.

mental and spiritual. In closing, the Committee would suggest the voluntary contribution by citizens, of so much money to award prizes, as may relieve future Committees of the embarrassment attending their selection of so few out of so many, who seemed quite equally to deserve commendation. To present material awards to all who have deserved well, in these clos-ing exercises, would be to leave hardly any without a crown.

May such successes continue to swell the influence of your Institute, and may you all be preserved from undue exultation. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. COLLINS. Chairman pro. tem.

Brief Wistory of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute.

It is deemed expedient that a brief account should be given of the rise and progress of THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE the buildings of which, as well as its inter-ests, are about to be identified as a STATE NORMAL SCHOOL the corner-stone of which

obtained from the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, on the second day of May, 1866, a portion of the Trustees named in the Charter of Incorporation met in Bloomsburg, and effected a formal organi-zation. This, as will be noticed, was at a thoroughly cultivated moral susceptibility point of time when the pecuniary condition

stitutions. It may reasonably be asked, "How has stately building now before us on these grounds. Of benefits more lasting than brick and mortar, and of greater value than silver or gold, the progress in moral and intellectual culture made by the two hundred students who daily assemble in its halls, under instruction of the able faculty, must in

> On the second day of May, A. D. 1866, a portion of the Trustees named in the char-Little further than the perfecting of an or-ganization was accomplished. Resignations of some of the Trustees followed, the project languished, and soon the only charter members who remained in the Board were Leonard B. Rupert, David J. Waller and William Snyder. The grounds now used by

the Institute were, however, secured, and at a price known to be reasonable. Confidence was inspired, and on the third day of April A. D. 1867, less than nine months after, ground was broken, and within one year after the first meeting of the Trustees, the Bloomsburg Literary Institute was dedicated to the exalted uses for which it had been erected. When it was known that this in-

volved a cash expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars, in round numbers, to say nothing of a considerable amount of gratu-

#### The Locusts.

Will the Locusts Sting-and will the Sting Produce Death.

As there sems to be a great difference of opinion as to whether the Locusts will sting, and whether the sting will produce death. we clip a number of notices from our exchanges from different parts of the State, in regard to their doings. That they will sting there seems to be little room for doubt.

The seventeen year Locusts are very plentiful in some parts of the country. In this vicinity they are not so numerous, though a faw are seen occasionally, and may be heard singing in the trees at almost all hours of the day. We advise persons to be very careful in handling them, as the story that they could not sting is all 'bosh.' The papers from all around us furnish accounts of deaths or serious injuries resulting from handling these insects, and being stung by them .- Pottstown Ledger.

We have heard of but one person being stung by a Locust in this neighborhood.-This case was that of a lady who was stung on the shoulder. Nothing more than the usual accompaniments of an ordinary sting was the result.

Since the above was in type we have heard of two children being stung by these insects, but with no serious result. - York Gazette. A dispatch from Vork, Pa., says that a few days ago in York county, on the road leading from Little York to Gettysburg, seven boys, the oldest 17 years of age, members of one family, named schaffer, while out in the cornfield, were stung by locusts, and all seven died. They were all buried the same day.

This despatch looks as if it might need onfirmation.

Last week we copied from the columns of one of our city cotemporaries two accounts of persons in this county having been stung by locusts, one of whom, a Miss Gambler. residing near temple Station on the E. P. R. R. (it was reported) died from the effects of the sting, after three days of suffering; and the other-a Mrs. Ream, of this city, was saved only by the timely application of chicken flesh to the wound. Up to the time of going to press with our last issue these statements were unrefuted and we published them as items of importance, though we could scarcely credit the truthfulness of the reports. It turns out however, that both statements are without foundation.-Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

Mr. Robert Hutchison, an overseer at the Kauffman Iron works, was stung on the and by a locust, on Thursday. His hand s greatly swollen, and causes much pain." -Columbia Spy.

On Wednesday last, a son of Gerhard Reeder, painter, of this borough, was stung by a locust on the hand. It was swollen to a large size and was very painful. Young America will have to take care how they handle the insect. -- Village Record.

#### -----The Chin Fever.

This affection is usually prevalent among boys from fifteen to eig en vears old

Erie Rail Road Company and to facilitate the completion of a Railroad to Erie'' You have published several Columns of denunciations of the measure and its supporters, characterizing it as "a cheat," "a swindle" and "a fraud. But in my humble opinion you have no good reason for indunging in such Epithets nor do you show the bill to be wrong. It is much easier to call hard names than show a thing not to be Right. Now Sir I voted for this bill and if your language be true I have assisted in swindling the State. I examined the measure carefully and thoroughly and I am confident I have done no such thing, but on the contrary have done what is for the best interest of the Commonwealth, my reasons are these;

1st It is to the interest of the State to complete the Sunbury and Eric Railroad. 2d The bill for which I voted does not im-

pair the security of the commonwealth. The counties through which three fourths

of this railroad runs, never received any assistance from the State in making internal improvements, while millions on millions of the common funds of the people was layin building the upper north Branch, the Wyoming & other canals, the result was the land in the counties throug which they passed have quadrupled in value, while there has scarcely been any perceptible rise in Real Estate in Potter, McKean, Elk, Warren, Cameron and Venango Counties within the last thirty years. The comple-tion of the Sunbury & Erie Road will add twenty millions of dollars to the amount of taxable property in the State, and develope an untold amount of wealth that now lies dormant and always will be if this improvement is not made. She will derive a very large benefit in the increased value of taxable property, if she never got one cent of her mortgage on the Sunbury and Eric Road.

But this is by no means the case, next as to the security of the State now has, compared with what she had before the bill passed, Previous to the passage of this act, the commonwealth had the one half of a mortgage of seven millions of dollars on an unfinished line of Rail Road, on a Rail Road that would require several millions of dollars to furnish and equip, It was a first mortguage the companee had three millions It was a first & a half and the State three millions & a half. But before Either the State or the company could realize one cent a lien of Six-teen hupdred Thousand dollars, would first have to be paid, Is it likely if the lload was forced to a judical sale it would bring more than this sixteen Hundred Thousand Dollars, Especially as the party purchasing would be compelled to Expend at least three millions of dollars more before they could realize anything out of their investment, It s absolutely certain that it would not have brought more than this sum, consequently the State would not have realized one cent from her lien, Beside the Road might have passed into the hands of foreign capitalist who would have diverted its trade to cities beyond our borders, How is it now, The company is permited

to issu a first mortgage of five millions of of it. dollars with which it will be enabled to finish and equip the road, and then the common-

The Honorable Member, in his defense says it was " sixteen hundred thousand dollars"-a false statement-whether wilful or not we cannot say-but if not wilful, he is the only man in the legislature so ignorant as not to know the sum allowed ; and if wilful, done for the purpose of showing the 'read it again." State already so far behind as to render any claim hopelessly bad; so that his vote could not, at the very worst, lessen her chances.

But let it pass, there it stands. To that sum of sixteep hundred thousand dollars, the present legislature, aided by the cheered Honorable Member, have added FIVE MIL-LIONS, to take precedence of the State claim-and yet the gentleman has the impudence to tell us we are better off now, than when the State had a lien against fifty cents of every dollar the Road was worth. Now, if the Road were to be sold, before the State could "realize one cent from her lien," ized and lessened, the credit of the govern it must bring five millions six hundred thousand dollars, costs of sale, and the constantly accruing interest on that sum. Is it not Militia into national forces in time of peace. and a tariff for revenue upon foreign impreposterous to tell honest tax payers that, although about \$4,000,000 debt and interest, have been given away, that they are richer than when owning that amount? Does the gentleman wish to play upon our credulity or our ignorance? Perhaps he terests of the country.

had better follow the example of Eilenberger of Northampton, who got Ball of Erie to go over there and explain the matter to his constituents. Much stress is iaid upon a possible fore-

closure of the mortgage. It is hardly necessary to say that so long as the State held the first mortgage, a sale would not be had may cease. under the mortgage, if thereby the money should be lost: but now, when by the vote of the Honorable Member, the State is put nearly \$6,000,000 behind, those persons who hold the first mortgage can make money by a foreclosure, thus cheating the State out of every cent of her claim, and putting into their own pockets over \$4,000,000 of the people's money. A sale under the mortgage would not have been profitable before. now immense fortunes can be realized out

But again. Col. Kline says that if the Road had been sold, "the purchaser would | gard of right, and the unparalleled oppres- | story" will make use of the article.

Third. Payment of the public debt of tant public improvements, the proceeds of all moneys drawn from the people by taxa- themselves, should be so applied. That the President of the United States,

tion, except so much as is requisite for the overnment do not expressly state upon

their face, or the law under which they were is entitled to the gratitude of the whole issued does not provide that they shall be American people, and in behalf of the Dempaid in coin, they ought, in right and in ocratic party we tender him our thanks for justice, be paid in the lawful money of the his patriotic efforts in that regard. [Great United States.]

Fourth-Equal taxation of every species Upon this platform the Democratic party of property according to its real value, in-Conservative element, and all who desire to cluding government bonds and other public securities. Renewed cheering, and cries of support the Constitution and restore the Inion, forgetting all past differences of opia-

Figh-One currency for the government ion, to unite with us in the present great ind the people, the laborer and the officestruggle for the liberties of the people, and holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the that to all such, to whatever party they may producer and the bondholder. [Great cheering, and cries of "read it again."] The have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and breth-

CHINESE HAIR.-A correspondent writing from Paris tells the following story : "I was in a hairdresser's shop a few days ago, when a man entered who offered for sale a large lot of Chinese tails-I mean human hair tails, such as adorn the heads of the that the burden of taxation may be equalsubjects of the celestial empire. The barment and currency made good ; the repeal gain was soon struck at the low rate of two of all enactments for enrolling the State francs and a half per tail, and the vender was encouraged to bring as many more as he could precure. The hair was coarse and ports, and such equal taxation under the black, and did not seem to me fitted to add nternal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and to the attractions of any female head, so I as will, without impairing the revenue, iminquired to what use it could be put. "Use!" pose the least burden upon and best proexclaimed the hairdresser, "soye: tranquille, mote and encourage the great industrial in-I am not anxious about that. There is such

a demand for hair just now that we are too Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from happy to buy whatever we can get." I tell office, the abrogation of useless officers; the you this story, as it may furnish a useful restoration of rightful authority to, and the hint to some of your lady readers, on fashindependence of, the Excentive and Judi ion bent, but still of frugal minds. They cial departments of the government; the subordination of the military to the eivil will be glad to know that by asking for power, to the end that the usurpations of Chinese tails they may procure cheap hair Congress and the despotism of the sword for country toilets, or more especially for

sea-bathing. Eighth. Equal rights and protection for

naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad ; the assortion of American na tionality which shall command the respec of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond

their jurisdiction. [Applause.] In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disre-

fifth resolution was again read and again ren. Sicth. Economy in the administration of the government ; the reduction of the standing and navy; the abolition of the Freed men's Bureau; [Great cheering.] and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial as-sessing and collecting internal revenue, so

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delicacy of touch upon the key board.

effort of the entire corps of teachers; and, while each admirably magnified his or her study, the influence of each and all appeard in just proportion throughout the entire

AN Eastern exchange says : "A story is told of a jolly fellow who resided in Chicago four years, while on an eastern visit, was asked how he liked the water out west. "By george, Mr. ----," said he, after a mo-ment's reflection, "I never thought to try it P

THE latest invention is said to be ink made of India rubber. It has been suggested that writers inclined to "stretch a

is a source of pride. It is to be hoped that aparatus worth one thouusand dollers, and such improvements of the grounds as could be made during the limited time indicated. have been added to the requirements of the premises, since the time of dedication ; and the Institution to-day challenges comparison with any of similar character in central Pennsylvania. Its location speaks for itself, and will necessarily do so as long as pellucid streams and wholesome breezes are recogni-

zed as being among Nature's bounties. But it must now be recorded that to the inspiring energy of Prof. Henry Carver, the Contractor and Principal, the public is mainly indebted for this Institution. When the interests of others who had not the cause of education so deeply at heart, flaged, he, and the Building Committee, consisting of Leon-ard B. Rupert, Peter Billmeyer and Frederick C. Eyer, the first named being chairman, continued unswervingly to push forward the

enterprise; and the evidence of their labors we have before us. The Bloomsburg Literary Institute is now to be incorporated as a State Normal School; one of those benificent institutions which a wise legislature established for the benefit of due from our people to the State authorities for the additional educational facilities thus to be furnished, and for the presence of his Excellency Gov. Geary and Mr. Wickersham, the excellent State Superintendent of Common Schools, which, it is to be hoped, the rising generation will pay in works of mety,

> LEONARD B. RUPERT. President Board of Trustees.

HOBRIBLE FREAK OF NATURE,-We earn from a gentlemen of the utmost reliability that a woman in Bath county gave birth some time ago, to two creatures y from the hips down are well-formed children but above that point are perfect snakes, one a black and the other a rattlesnake.to entitle it to credit. The mother was gratly frightened while enciente by a black In the musical department, the perform-ers acquitted themselves admirably, showand rattle-snake fighting.-Louisville Courier.

ing a charmingly cultivated car as regarded ime, an exquisite taste in the emphasis and A READER writes that he takes no stock location of musical expression, and great in the "new woman's qub." He says the No should mention be omitted of the beautiful "old woman's club" is enough for him, and exercises in Calisthenics and music, by the frequently too much." nrimary dopartment. It was testimony to parents that their young and tender off spring would be carefully developed physiof his sermons that " about the commonest spring would be carbing developed physic cally as well as mentally, an element in edu-cation heretofore sadly disregarded, but now become a power in the school. Ruddy faces the brick so often found in his hat."

proof we have that man is made of clay

don't know what chin fever is perhaps. The first symptoms are a frequent inclination to pass the hand over the chin, sometimes over the upper lip. The sufferer has an expression as though impatiently expecting something, which delayed in coming. He will frequently gaze carefully in the looking glass, as though it was the mirror of fortune. As the trouble increases the afflicted boy may be seen to get a little case by applying strong soap-suds to his face; so anxious is he sometimes to get rid of his trouble that he has been seen to cut his throat with his father's razor. As usual, the quack medicine dealers take advantage of persons in such trouble, and advertise compounds warranted to cure the worst cases in from three to six weeks ; but these applications only aggravate the symptoms, and cause more violent manipulation of the face.

It is a relief to know that this trouble is not fatal, and disappears gradually as the beard grows, though we have known cases where some of the symptoms, especially passing the hand affectionately over the face, have remained through life. The best treatment for the patient, perhaps, is to let him alone, as an advance in such cases usually aggravates the complaint. If any, howthe youth of Pennsylvania. The glory of ever, should really wish to know what to do the Institute is not to be eclipsed, but it is with the beard when it first appears, we to be augmented. Profound gratitude is answer, let it alone until it becomes unsightly, then trim it. Too early and frequent shaving will make it troublesome in after years; if not abused by continuous cutting it will be more likely to remain soft and silky.

SINGULAR AFFAIR-A LITTLE MUTE BOY CAST UPON THE WORLD. - On Thursday night the train from New York took to Troy a little deaf and dumb boy, who was sent by the conductor to the Troy House with a note saying that the lad's father would arrive in the boat the next morning, and also directing that the hotel porter should take the boy to the boat to pick out Ther are kept in separate boxes and fed on his father, as the latter did not know where milk with a spoon. The story seems in- to find his son on arriving. The boy was cradible, but comes from such a source as kept over night and the next morning sent to the boat. The father did not arrive, and the little fellow was brought back to the hotel, where he soon grew uneasy and began to cry. Various expedients were resorted to to please him, until finally a gentleman from Troy, whose little son is also a mute, came up and took the stranger to his house, where he has since remained as "happy as An eccentric elergyman lately said in one the day is long." But the futher has not vet arrived, and the fear is expressed that the poor lad may have been deserted by his

parents. - New York Express.