COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR. "TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH." TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 19.—NO. 52. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866. VOLUME 29.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED as a REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place where a Cure can be obtained.

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

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRAIGE.

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

He who places himself under the care of Dr J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

immediately Cured and full vigor restored.

This distressing affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understand the subject will pretend to say that the power of procreation is not sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The System becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened, Loss of Procreative power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many from blood with ringing in the head and ears when asleep great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden rushes, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society, or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and, if not cured, renders marriage impossible and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of our country, the prize of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplation

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Office, 7 South Frederick Street,

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

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

The Doctor's Diplome hangs in his office.

Endorsement of the Press.

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

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

April 22, 1865.—1y

READING RAIL ROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

NOVEMBER 27, 1865.

Great Trunk Line From The North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 7 55 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 45 and 9.00 P. M., arriving at New York at 3.40 and 10.00 A. M. and 3 40 and 10.35 P. M. connecting with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; Sleeping Cars accompanying the 3.00 and 9.05 A. M. Trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7 55 A. M. and 1 45 and 9 00 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all Way Stations; the 9.00 P. M. Train making no close connections for Pottsville and Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Scuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road, leave Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M.

Returning: Leave New-York at 9.00 A. M. (12 noon) and 5.00 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8 00 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 30 A. M. and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 9 03 and 11 45 A. M. and 1 15 P. M. Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road, at 6 45 A. M.

Reading Accommodation Train: Leaves Reading at 6 30 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Rail Road Trains leave Reading at 6 30 A. M. and 6 15 P. M. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays: Leave New York at 6.00 P. M. Philadelphia 3 15 P. M. Pottsville 8.00 A. M. Tamaqua 8 40 A. M. Harrisburg 9 05 A. M. and Reading at 1.00 A. M. for Harrisburg, and 10 52 A. M. for New-York.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced Rates. Baggage checked through; 80 pounds allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Reading, Pa. Nov. 27, 1865.

S. H. DE WOLF,

DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing

No 202 North Second st.,

One door above Race St.

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Clothing made to order at the shortest notice.

May 27, 1865.—6m

STATEMENT

of the Finances of the County of Columbia,

From the 1st day of Jan. A. D., 1865 to the 1st day of January A. D., 1866.

The Auditors elected to settle and adjust the public accounts of Columbia county, respectfully beg leave to report that they have examined the same from the first day of Jan. A. D., 1865, to the first day of Jan. A. D. 1866, and respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court Common Pleas of said county the following statement and report agreeably to the 221 sec. of the "Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the fourth day of April, A. D., 1834."

DANIEL McHENRY, Treasurer of Columbia county, in account with said county

1865. Dr.

Jan. To amount outstanding for 1865 &c.		$6664 76
To balance in hands of Treasurer as per last Auditor report	$563 29	
To bal. on ten day assessment 1864		22 65
May To cash of Jesse Coleman Proth'y jury fees and fines	21 60	
do To cash of Jacob Hoffler, land redeemed	3 06	
1864 To cash of Joseph Giger, land redeemed	4 50	
May To cash of Wm Lamon, land redeemed	1 43	
June, To cash of John Krauslanl redeemed	5 75	
do 1865 To amount of county tax assessed for 1865		11133 08
Sep. To cash of Jer Jacoby for Briarcreek twp, keeping C Suit	150 00	
do To cash of Samuel Ketchner, for Briarcreek tp keeping C Suit	103 60	
do To cash of J Freeze, shingles	29 00	
do To ten days assessments, &c		18 87
do To cash of Michael Brobst, land redeemed	13 80	
Dec To cash of J Rogers, plank	1 00	
do To cash of Jesse Coleman, jury fees and fines	43 00	
do To cash of J G Freeze, shingles	10 10	
Paid assessors for spring military assessments 1865	112 40	
To cash of military fund viz: J S Sanders notice of appeals	2 00	
W H Jacoby notices	5 00	
P John blank book	5 00	
Paid assessors for assessment of Dog tax 1865	159 35	
To cash of sundry persons redemption money	48 22	
To cash received for sundry taxes	2 36	
		1910 63
		19759 94

CR

By amount outstanding for 1865 and previous years		5147 24
" Exonerations allowed collectors		318 33
" Commission allowed collectors		304 05
" amount orders redeemed		12392 47
" Treasurer's commission on $12412 60 at 1 per cent		457 99
" amount paid state Treasurer tax on outstanding bonds		8 25
Balance in hands of Treasurer		2 61
		$19759 94

DANIEL McHENRY, Treasurer of Columbia county in account with tax on Dogs

DR.

To amount outstanding and uncollected for 1864 and previous years		784 65
" amount due said fund as per auditors report Jan 4, 1864	2 00	
" amount assessed for 1865	1276 50	
		2058 65

CR.

By amount outstanding and uncollected		916 00
" Exonerations allowed collectors		47 50
" commission allowed do		42 60
" amount of sheep damage orders redeemed		937 25
Paid assessors for assessing dog tax for 1865		153 85
Treasurer's commission on $921 25 at 5 percent		46 06
		2058 65

EXPENDITURES

AUDITOR'S AND CLERKS.

Amt paid auditors and clerk	48 00	
W Wirt and the Prothonotary and Register account	15 00	
		63 00

ASSESSORS PAY.

Amount paid assessors for spring assessments		609 63

BRIDGE & ROAD VIEWS

Amount paid sundry persons		173 01

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

David Savage balance on bridge contract in Pine township '64	122 00	
W A Rockenstein bridge in Sugarloaf	700 00	
David Savage bridge in Benton	1100 00	
		1922 00

BRIDGE REPAIRS

Amt paid sundry persons for repairs		1232 72

BLANK BOOKS

Amt paid for blank books for Prothonotary & Registers office		53 40

Constables' Returns

Amount paid the several constables during the year		153 25

Court Crier

Amount paid Moses Coffman		50 00

Cleaning Court House

Amount paid sundry persons		24 00

County Buildings

Amount paid for repairs at Court House and Jail during the year		771 01

Commissioners & Clerk

Amount paid R C Fruit Clerk	600 00	
" " John McHenry Commissioner	176 61	
" " J Vanderslice "	228 61	
" " Allen Mann "	156 61	
" " John F Fowler "	18 00	
		1100 83

Commissioner's Attorney

Amount paid W Wirt Attorney		72 00

Commonwealth costs

Amount paid sundry persons		322 32

District Attorney

Amount paid E H Little		60 00

Election Expenses

Amount paid for spring election	421 20	
" " General "	377 50	
		798 70

Wild cat & Fox Scalps

Amount paid sundry persons		55 20

Fuel

Coal & Wood for Court House & Jail		166 60

Incidental Expenses.

Amt paid for stationary for court		70 55

Insurance.

Paid Lycoming Insurance Co		19 32

Inquests.

Amt paid Joseph Lilly, Esq. inquest on body of W Reeser	10 88	
do John Donk Esq on body of R Hill	12 58	
do H L Freas M D examination of body of M Charles at inquest	10 50	
do J R Evans M D examination of body of W Reeser at inquest	13 00	
		47 96

Principal and Interest on Loan.

Amt paid Francis Evans interest for 1864 on bond against County	60 00	
do paid Francis Evans bond	1000 00	
do Francis Evans interest	35 00	
do paid Frank Barton, county	25 00	
		1120 00

Jurors' Wages and Mileage.

Amt paid Jurors at the several courts		1976 07

Medical Services.

Amt paid J R Evans M D attendance on prisoners	6 00	
do F C Harrison	2 00	
		8 00

Militia.

Amt paid J S Sanders for publishing notice of appeals	2 00	
do W H Jacoby for printing notices	5 00	
do P John blank book	5 00	
		12 00

Printing.

Amt paid W H Jacoby	201 00	
do J S Sanders	125 00	
do L L Tate	108 50	
		434 50

Penitentiary.

Amt paid E S Penitentiary for support of convicts	306 25	
do paid Pa State Lunatic Hospital for support of C Suit	76 20	
		382 45

Prothonotary,

Paid Jesse Coleman Prothonotary		189 53

Postage,

Amt paid D A Beckley P M		1 53

Road Damages.

Samuel Rimby	Madison	14 00
D Faust	Bloom	25 00
Hugh Thompson	Briarcreek	30 00
Anthony Weitzel	Hemlock	20 00
Samuel Brugler	do	63 00
Stephen McHenry "widow"	Jackson	125 00
Samuel Trump	Orange	50 00
		327 00

Recorder.

Amt paid J G Freeze, recording Treasurers bonds & stamps		13 50

Revenue Stamps.

Amt paid P John for stamps		24 00

Sheriff.

Amt paid S Snyder for boarding prisoners		363 04
do conveying J Coursan & M Handling to E Penitentiary		90 50
do conveying Thos Stood to E Penitentiary		70 00
		523 54

Surveyor.

Amt paid Solomon Neyhard surveying unseated land		35 00

Sheep Damage.

Amt paid sundry persons, to wit:		
Bloom township	22 00	
Benton do	6 00	
Beaver do	20 00	
Briarcreek do	36 00	
Centre do	120 75	
Pine ngcreek do	45 00	
Jackson do	98 00	
Locust do	18 00	
Madison do	16 50	
Mifflin do	18 00	
Maine do	31 00	
Mt Pleasant do	31 00	
Orange do	38 00	
Sugarloaf do	11 00	
Scott do	99 00	
		610 25

Tip Staves.

Am't paid at the several courts		72 50

Taxes Refunded.

Amt of road, school and poor tax refunded to the several townships		343 07
Whole am't of orders issued for the year 1865		$13243 55
Deduct am't of sheep damages orders for the same year	610 25	
do taxes refunded to townships	343 07	
do borrowed money and interest on same	1120 00	
do Militia expenses	12 00	
		$2085 32
Actual expenditures for the year 1865		$11158 23

We the undersigned Auditors of Columbia County, being duly elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners, do certify that we met at the office of the Commissioners in Bloomsburg, and carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the same from the first day of January, A. D., 1865, to the first day of January, A. D. 1866, and find them correct as set forth in the foregoing statement, and that we find a balance due Columbia County of Two Hundred and Eighty Four Dollars and sixty-one cents, ($284 61) from Daniel McHenry, Treasurer of said County. Given under our hands, this third day of January, 1866.

DANIEL SNYDER, } County
L. B. RUPERT, } Auditors.

Attest—DANIEL LEE, Clerk.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Columbia County, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the accounts of said county for the year A. D. 1865. Witness our hands, January third A. D. 1866.

THOS. J. VANDERSLICE, } Commissioners of
ALLEN MANN, } Columbia county.

Attest—R. C. FRUIT, Clerk.

Finances of Columbia County.

Balance due from collectors	$5347 24	
Deduct exonerations and commissions	1200 00	
		$4147 24
Bal due Co from Treasurer		284 61
		$4431 85
Deduct orders unredeemed for 1864 and previous years	$40 65	
Deduct orders unredeemed for 1864	60 83	
Deduct balance due D Savage on bridge contract in Benton	754 00	
Deduct balance due W A Kile, bridge contract in Sugarloaf	680 50	$1553 96
Balance in favor of county		$2877 89

Statement of Dog Tax.

Bal due from collectors	$819 00	
Deduct exonerations and commissions	150 00	
		$669 00
Deduct orders unredeemed for 1864 and previous years	$115 50	
Orders unredeemed for 1865	113 00	$228 50
Balance in favor of said fund		$440 50

Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Jan. 3 1866. Feb. 3 '66.—6w.

VALUABLE

Steam Flouring Mill FOR SALE!

THE LAGE FIVE STORY Stone MILL, known as MOTT'S, in the borough of Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, is offered for sale. It is situated in the heart of the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal fields, and certainly possesses advantages as regards locality, water and railroad communication, that no other Mill possesses. It has a water communication from its very door to Baltimore, Md., on the one side, and Buffalo, N. Y., on the other, while communication is had by Railroad with all parts of the country. A bridge spanning the Susquehanna brings grain, &c. &c., of Wyoming valley right by its doors.

The decease of Jas Mott, Esq., its proprietor, is the cause of this valuable property being thrown upon the market. Mr. Mott, as is well known, was a practical miller, and after the destruction of his old Mill by fire, conceived the idea of erecting a MODEL MILL, and from his ample means, built the present structure. It is furnished with an excellent engine, four run of stones, and modern machinery of the very best kind. Its massive foundations rests upon a solid rock and rises five stories high from the canal. The grinding floor is in the middle story. It is the most solid structure in the country and was always viewed with honest pride, and justly too, as an enduring monument of the owners industry and perseverance.

The storage capacity of this mill is enormous, and flour, grain &c. are loaded and unloaded from canal boats by improved elevators. There is machinery to convey grain to any part of the mill required. A home market affords a ready sale for all the bran, shorts and mill stuff manufactured at good prices.

There is a lot, dwelling house and barn, suitable for the miller, and a store and lot adjoining the mill property, which will be sold with it if desired.

If not sold before the 20th of March next, it will be offered for rent.

Every practical business man who investigates the desirableness of the location, and the permanence of its structure, must be fully convinced that this is a most favorable opportunity to make a sure and profitable investment, and affords a rare chance to accumulate a fortune.

The terms (if desired) might be, one quarter down with the usual yearly payments, with interest of the whole sum of deferred payments annually.

Further particulars can be learned by addressing either of the subscribers

D. K. MORSS,
Moss Side, Carbondale, Pa.
E. D. STURDEVANT,
Kingston, Pa.
Executors.

February 17, 1866—3w.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bounties, Back-pay, Pensions, &c., collected.

Special attention paid to matters arising under the Internal Revenue Laws.

☞ OFFICE First door below the Court House,

BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

Jan. 20, 1866

INVENTORS' OFFICES

D'EFINEUIL & EVANS.

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

No 435 Walnut St. Phil'a

PATENTS solicited.—Consultations on Engineering Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skillfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need of personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed for circular with reference.

Feb. 10, 1866.—1y.—J. Webster.

Select Poetry.

The Bribed Legislator.

The man who is unfaithful to a trust,
However small, is vitally unjust;
And he who is unjust in little things
Would be a villain in the courts of kings;
Present a bribe and down his virtue falls
In courts, in camps, or legislative halls!
The bribed apostate! Blot his hateful name
From each and every scroll of honest fame!
Let no man trust him—none forbear to shed
Contempt and deep dishonor on his head!
Let Scorn her finger point with bitter gibes,
And say, behold the consequence of bribes!
Let guileless children, as he passes by,
Shrink from his touch and shudder at his eye!
Let lovely women loathe him with disgust,
And spurn him as a reptile in the dust!
And whilest he lives, let infamy alone
Claim this Bribed Legislator as her own
Until he dies and sinks into the grave,
To poison worms that feast upon the knave!
There 'midst the storms let hideous Furies foul
Hold nightly revels and in concert howl!
Let hissing serpents make that spot their home,
And be the watchful guardians of his tomb!
And when he goes to hell let Satan stare,
And ask him "who the devil sent him there?"
And feel the insult, deep, severe and keen,
To see a fiend pre eminently mean
'Mid better devils rudely ushered in,
A foul, appalling prodigy of sin;
And in Hell's hottest furnace crammed,
Let him be damned—superlatively damned!
And why not damned for such transcendant crimes?
Yes, damned eternally ten thousand times.

—COSWAY.

A Letter to Fenians on Fenianism.

To the Editor of the *World*:—It is a duty I owe to my fellow-Irishmen to state my views frankly and fearlessly regarding the Fenian organization and movement now existing in this country and Ireland. In connection with this portion of my letter, I propose to examine the strength and resources of the British Empire. Every Irishman can then judge for himself. Have the Fenian leaders impartially weighed over in their minds the tremendous power of Great Britain? If they have, have they placed the facts before the Irish people?

The subjects of England's Queen amount to about two hundred and twenty millions of souls. It is calculated that one in six is capable of bearing arms. If this calculation be correct, it gives her upwards of thirty-six millions of able-bodied men. She uses one portion of her subjects to keep another or other portions in subjection, and she uses one race to conquer another—none more so than the Irish.—She holds all the keys that command the sea and ocean thoroughfares. In the Mediterranean she owns the strongly fortified Island of Malta, as well as the Rock of Gibraltar, that commands the entrance into the same sea. She possesses Auen, one hundred miles east of the Strait of Babel Mandel, or Gate of Tears, and thus controls the Red Sea; and, per consequence, the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. From Hindoo Cush to Cape Comorin, and from the mouths of the Indus to those of the Ganges, she holds upwards of one hundred millions of the dark races in subjection, with about thirty thousand white Celts and Saxons. To the west of the Punjaub her sway is omnipotent in Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and she controls the destinies of Farther India; indeed, Burmah and Siam may be considered as outposts of her empire. Sailing from the Gulf of Manaar and Palks Channel, with the beautiful Island of Ceylon on the south, which is also hers, in a northeasterly direction, we arrive at the English province of Arracan. Shaping the ship's course southerly, we pass by the British territory, Tennaserin, and arrive at Malacca Straits. On the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula she owns Malacca colony. Still farther she owns the strongely fortified Isle of Singapore, which commands the straits of that name, and therefore the entrance into the Chinese Sea. She owns the Isle of Hong Kong, at the mouth of the Hong Kong river, and can at any moment blockade Canton city. She has her grasp upon China, and before she is done she will absorb it, as she has done India. It is with her a mere matter of time. She reasons not for the hour, but for the future aggrandizement of her empire. The island continent of Australia is hers, so are New Guinea and Van Dieman's Land; she has established her authority in the great isle of Borneo. She owns the Isle of Ascension, and waters her ships at St. Helena. The Mauritius, west of Madagascar, is hers. From the Cape of Good Hope sail along the western coast almost to the river Senegal, and we find her colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Fernando Po; indeed, for a thousand miles along this coast the natives dread her power. Along the eastern cost the English influence is paramount. She owns British Guiana, on the North Pacific—a country two-and-a-half times as large as Ireland. She owns the Falkland Isles, about three hundred miles from Cape Horn. Honduras furnishes her her ornamental woods. Finally, she owns the Bahama Islands and Jamaica. Such is a brief sketch of the extent of the foreign dominions of Great Britain. Let us look at her strength from another standpoint. She spends three hundred millions of dollars a year to pay her army, her navy, her civil service, and the interest of her national debt. Her navy consists of five hundred ships of war; her army is, at least, half-a-million of all arms.

I desire of the Fenian leaders to inquire who are the men who thus govern so large a part of the globe. Are they Saxons? no; are they Celts? no; are they of the Semitic race? no; or Haymaritic? no.—They are the descendants of those terrible Vikings who led the people, or rather pirates of the north of Europe, and who have ravaged its fairest countries in the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries of our era. In the early part of the tenth century, Rollo, one of these fierce marauders, obtained a settlement upon the northwest coast of France, where he located his Norman freebooting followers. He established his dukedom on a firm basis, and gave to the ceded province the name of Normandy. By intermarriage for half-a-dozen generations among their Celtic neighbors, they lost their northern language, and acquired that of the "*Lingua Franca*." Rollo's descendant, Duke William, laid claim to the throne of England; he collected an army of sixty thousand adventurers, from Normandy, Brittany, and the neighboring French provinces; with those he landed in England A. D. one thousand and sixty-six, and at the battle of Hastings utterly annihilated the Saxons at a single blow—a blow from which they have never recovered, and probably never will. I smile when I hear people say that it was not conquest. It was the most crushing destruction of a people that ever occurred. The lands were parcelled out among William's followers, and three-fourths of the lands of the United Kingdom are to-day held by their descendants. In 1172, aided by Irish treachery, they conquered Ireland. I know that some enthusiastic Irishmen will deny this; but is it not a fact that ever since they have held this grasp on the Island? Strongbow, their leader, a Norman, with a handful of followers accomplished this. In the early part of the eleventh century Edward I conquered Wales; six centuries later Scotland became practically a part of England under James I. There is in reality no English, Irish, Scotch, or Welsh people. I grant that there are artisans and peasants who are permitted by their Norman lords to work and to eke out a miserable existence. This Norman race is brave, wise for its own interests, crafty, cruel, and avaricious. Look at the wars of the Roses and see this cruelty, bravery, and avarice. Poictiers, Cressy, and Agincourt attest this bravery in former times, and Waterloo, which decided the modern Cæsar's fate, was won by Wellington, a lineal descendant of a Norman Chief. They, as a race, have never shown the white feather upon any battlefield of the world. In the United Kingdom they have established "an *imperium in imperio*," and with remarkable wisdom they have made the Saxon thralls of England believe that it is they who govern the world. I have so far exhibited, in a short space, the gradual increase and present power of this Norman aristocracy; but there is one point I have forgotten—it is this:—Under Henry VIII they assisted him to rob the Catholic Church of all its possessions. So much for their avarice.

What force have the Fenians to compete with this power? Any attempt made to invade Ireland is utterly hopeless. The cost is completely surrounded with armed ships, so that a fast-flying pigeon could not obtain ingress to the land without being discovered. The friends of the Government in Ireland are sufficiently able to put down any and every attempt at *insurrection*. The population is about six millions of inhabitants. It may be fairly assumed that one and a half millions are Protestants; not less than fourteen hundred thousand of these will be on the side of British rule; every squireen Catholic and Protestant, the bulk of the clergy of every denomination, every titled and untitled aristocrat, every policeman and armed soldier, will be on the side of the Government. Now mark, here are the educated, intelligent, and armed half the Irish people arrayed upon the side of what they call law and order. They will fight their own countrymen and put them down, because they have to fight the undisciplined, unarmed half. Moreover, the gold of the Government can, does, and will buy spies, informers, and traitors, and there is no difficulty to find judges, barristers, and mixed juries to convict the poor, deluded fellows who may be foolish and rash enough to come under the lash of the law.

I know it is hoped that Louis Napoleon may assist the Irish to obtain their independence. No man in his sane mind can suppose such a thing probable. Louis Napoleon is a mere satrap of England; he must do her behests. He carried her policeman's staff in London in 1848, to suppress an abortive Chartist outbreak. He is too anxious to establish his dynasty to aid revolution in any quarter. He has been a beggar, a wanderer, an outcast, too long to imperil his throne by coming to logger-heads with England. He knows that she would let loose the red republicans of Europe upon him, and topple his throne over in less than a month, and send him forth again to beg his bread. Hope for the Irish from such a quarter is hopeless. I may be told that she could not do this. I state in reply that she hunted a far greater man than he, and left him to pine to death upon a small isle in the South Atlantic. Let my countrymen look into all these matters with care, and then draw their conclusions.

I am pained to advert to the brawls, denunciations, and counter-denunciations of the Fenian factions which have occurred in our midst during the last few months.—Are these leaders sincere? Does it not appear as if it were a struggle for power, as the power brings grist to the mill? Why is it that the Messrs. Roberts and O'Mahony Congress and the Senate cannot agree? If we are to believe each of the other faction, they must be wrong. The myth, Stephens, is an enigmatical character. How was it that he was enabled to open nine locks, and thus escape from jail? Did gold do it? There are people who say that Stevens is in the employ of the British Government. I am not disposed to say so, and shall wait events to develop this transaction. Where are the appointed places of rendezvous for the Fenian army? Not surely in the United States, because our Government cannot, will not, and ought not to permit it. Indeed, this Fenianism promises to beget Nativism, which God avert.

I now proceed to ascertain the numbers of men and amount of money requisite to make a probable invasion of Ireland. It will be readily admitted that no likely successful rising could take place without the assistance of at least a hundred thousand armed invaders; to convey these across the ocean from some standpoint it will take one hundred transports, and at least there ought to be twenty armed steamers to protect them in their transit, because if any leader rash enough were to arm a privateer, to prey upon British commerce, his vessel would be captured, and he and his crew would be strung up to the yard arm as pirates. I suppose the Fenian leaders have the men; but have they the money or credit to cloth, equip, and pay the hundred thousand men for one year? I prove below the cost of such an army. Patriotism is very fine, but it will not buy a gun, clothe a back, or fill a belly. It takes money, ready money, or sound credit, to do this. Probable cost is appended in a note.

I need hardly state, Fenianism is composed of sincere enthusiasts, who are ready to peril life, limb, and property to emancipate Ireland; of knaves, who look solely to the amount of money that can be made of the last class, who are the dupes who give their means to aid this forlorn hope.

I can point out a method by which the power of England can be humbled and Ireland separated from England, and her independence established at no distant day. Let those who are now making sacrifices for Fenianism save their money and send for their relatives to come here and settle; let them become good American citizens; let them teach their children and children's children to look upon England as the oppressor of their race; let them aid in a complete reunion upon equal rights for the South, and heal up its bleeding wounds. Do not permit (so far as you can prevent,) that the South is to be *governed* as England governs Ireland, as Russia governs Poland, and as Austria governs Hungary. This appears to me to be the only feasible hope for Ireland. Whenever the time shall arrive, and arrive it will, that America shall be again united, and that she and England will go to war, then, and then only, will there be hope for Irish independence.

I have now concluded the serious part of my letter. I have shown the folly, if not the criminality, of abstracting money from the poor Irish, and hope most fervently that it will be discontinued. One word in conclusion upon the ludicrous figure we cut before the civilized world. The whole thing is a farce. We Irish have become a laughing-stock to the American people. They know that the whole thing is a tempest in a teapot. It is high time that this abortion should come to an end, and that the Irish in this country should abandon their wild-goose notions of immediate independence, and pay attention to their legitimate business.

I am, fellow-countrymen, yours truly,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1866.

NOTE.—One hundred thousand armed men at $500 per year, to arm, clothe, and equip, feed and pay each, including artillery and cavalry, will cost at least $50,000,000; transports and war vessels, $20,000,000 more. Baron Munchausen's schemes or the wildest dreams in the Arabian Nights fall far short of such Utopian imaginings.

PUCK'S NEW VOCABULARY.—The old "ladder to learning" style of book is now sadly out of date and is more apt to mislead children of the present day than to instruct them. Puck has at infinite pains prepared a new vocabulary for children, which he has no doubt the board of Education will order to be used in all the Public Schools.

Q. What is a waterfall?

A. A lot of curls made out of the tails of dead Chinaman, and worn by ladies on the back of their heads.

Q. What is complexion?

A. Red and white stuff, which is sold in small pots at a dollar a pot.

Q. What is a bust.

A. A ten cent cigar, a glass of lager, and going to a pretty waiter-girl saloon in the evening.

Q. What is amusement?

A. Tying two cats together by the tails; cutting a girl's doll open and letting the sawdust out; or anything else that makes you feel good.

Q. What is a patriot?

A. A fellow who loves his country, and want to get as much out of it as possible.

☞ The following is the conclusion of an epitaph on a tombstone in East Tennessee.

"She lived a life of virtue, and died of the cholera morbus caused by eating green fruit in full hope of a blessed mortality, at the early age of 24 years, 7 months and 16 days. Reader go thou and do likewise.

We used to eat green fruit in the hope of a blessed mortality and it always gave us a demoralization of the stomach therefore we beg to be excused from the "likewise."

PAUPERS.—We have now four millions of pauperes to support, all made by Abolition fanaticism. It costs 500,000 White lives to make them, and now we will be compelled to support them at the expense of the public. Such is Abolitionism.

☞ The largest fly-wheel in the world has just been cast at the Fort Pitt Works, in Pittsburgh. The melted iron was conducted from the furnace across one of the streets of the city, a distance of one hundred and sixty-three feet, and weighed forty-two tons.

☞ A passenger swearing terribly in the cars on the Boston and Providence railroad was approached by a young minister with more zeal than discretion, who said to him abruptly:

"My dear sir, do you know where you are going? You are going straight to hell!"

"Just my d—d luck," replied the man looking the minister in the face with an alarmed air, and suddenly fumbling for his check, "I bought a ticket for Providence."

RAGGED URCHIN.—Please give dad a short pipe.

Barman.—Can't do it. Don't know him.

Ragged Urchin.—Why, he gets drunk here every Saturday night.

Barman.—Oh! does he my little dear! Then here's a nice long one, with a bit of wax at the end.

JUDGE KING of Franklin county who, in the contested election case of Rowe vs. Stenger, decided "that the Penalty of forfeiture of citizenship could not be inflicted without due process of law and deserters can be disfranchised only upon