THE JOLIET SIGNAL.

Published every Tuesday, on Jefferson Street Joliet Will County, Illinois

C. & C. ZARLEY

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription

One year, in advance, - - $3 00
paid within the year, - - 3 25
not paid within the year, - - 3 50

Subscriptions for a period less than a year, will be received on terms proportioned to the above named rates

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers

☞ Letters must be pre-paid to insure attention.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

BY C. & C. ZARLEY. JOLIET, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 13, 1864. VOL. 22 NO. 27.

Joliet Signal Rates of Advertising

One Square, (10 lines or less one insertion	$1 0
Each subsequent insertion	25
One column, twelve mont	[illegible]
One " six "	70
Half " twelve "	40
" " six "	25
One Square, one year,	5
A card of 10 lines or less, one year,	1

JOB PRINTING

Job Printing of every description will be neatly expeditiously executed to order on the most reasonable terms.

An assortment of blanks kept constantly on hand.

☞ All orders for Advertising or Job Work must be accompanied by cash, unless some person known to the subscribers becomes responsible for the same. ☜

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUCTIONEER.

R. H. MAPPS, announces to the public that he has taken out license, and offers his services as auctioneer, and will attend sales for that purpose in this City and County, if required. Charges moderate. Orders promptly attended to. Postoffice address, Joliet. 22-1y

D. H. FINNEY, Attorney at Law. Office in Bush's Block opposite National Hotel, Joliet, Illinois Particular attention given to the procuring of Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty Money and all war claims.

DR. E. HARWOOD, will hereafter give his undivided attention to the practice of his profession. OFFICE on Jefferson st., over Cagwin's Crockery store. Residence opposite the Baptist Church.

G. S. THOMAS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon offers his professional services to the citizens of Joliet and vicinity. Office No. 77 Jefferson st., over St. Blackman's Drug Store, opposite the Court House, Residence on Jefferson st. corner of Eastern Avenue, (ttf) Joliet, Illinois.

W. W. STEVENS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and General Land and Collecting agent. Collections promptly remitted. Office in Hawley's new Block, Joliet, Ill.

RANDALL & FULLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW Joliet, Illinois. n17t

McROBERTS & GOODSPEED, Attorney and Counsellors at Law, Joliet, Illinois. Office in Stone's Block.
A. McROBERTS. P. GOODSPEED.

PARKS & GOODHUE, Attorneys, Counselors, Joliet, Will County, Illinois. Office, North side of the public square, Jefferson St.
O. D. A. PARKS. H. D. GOODHUE.

ELISHA C. FELLOWS, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor and Counselor in Chancery, will regularly attend the Courts in the counties of Will, Du. Page, Kendall, McHenry, Grundyand Iroquois. Office over E. M. Bray's Drugg Store, Jefferson-st., Joliet, Ill.

JAMES FLETCHER, Attorney at Law. Middleport Iroquois county, Illinois.

S. A. WASHINGTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care, in this and the neighboring counties. Middleport, Iroquois county, Illinois,

H. SNAPP, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Joliet, Will County, Illinois.

JACOB A. WHITEMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery Middleport, Iroquois county, Illinois.

J. H. REECE, German Eclectic Doctor and Oculist Office on Bluff-st., West side, where he may be found at all times ready and willing to wait upon the sick and afflicted. He would just say to those that are afflicted with Diseases of the Eye, that he devotes the attention of each day to that branch of his profession.

DR. A. B. MEAD, has removed his Office over E. M. Bray's Drug Store, on Jefferson st., where persons disposed to employ him can always find him when not professionally absent.

DR. A. L. McARTHER, Physician and Surgeon offers his professional services to the citizens of Joliet and vicinity. Office in the Omnibus Block, directly over Mr. Woodruff's Drug store. Residence Ottawa st.

W. J. HEATH, Police Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace, Office on corner of Jefferson & Chicago Streets, Joliet, Ill.
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collecting, paying taxes, conveyancing, and all other business pertaining to his office.

DR. E. FENTON BURSON, Minooka, Grundy Co Illinois. (june 26

J. CORBIN M. D. Plainfield, Will County Illinois.

E. I. DUBOIS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, ILL.
LIBERAL advance made to Farmers, who prefer to ship their grain to their friends in Chicago, or St. Louis. n22-1y

A. COMSTOCK,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND DEPUTY COUNTY SURVEYOR. Maps and Plats drawn to order. Office in the Court House. dec16-n27

MRS. HARRIET KILLMER, Female Physician, offers her professional services to her own sex, in Obstetrics, and the diseases incident to women and children. She will also attend professional calls generally Residence on East Joliet

DENTISTRY.

Drs. ALLEN & SALTER, permanently located in Joliet, is prepared to perform all operations in the profession, in the latest and most approved style. Artificial Jobs from a single Tooth to a full sett, inserted on the Atmospheric principle.
Teeth Extracted without pain.
OFFICE on Jefferson St., in Hawley's New Building

J. MORRISY,
AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES AND AMERICAN Express Companies, will forward Freight and Valuables to all points of the country. Notes, Drafts and Bills collected, and proceeds returned promptly. Joliet, July 13, 1864 n-tf

W. G. THOMPSON,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
WILL furnish Plans and Specifications, and take contracts for, or superintend the erection of Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Dwellings.
Shop and Office on Chicago Street, near C. A. & St. L. R. R. Depot. n35-tf

Joliet Marble Works,
CHARLES E. MUNGER, Manufacturer and dealer in every variety of
MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, FURNITURE, &C., &C.
Near the Rock Island Depot, Joliet, Illinois. Orders from abroad respectfully solicited

DENTISTRY.
Dr. F. B. CROCHRANE
WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Joliet and vicinity, that after an absence of some years, has returned to Joliet for the purpose of making it his future home, and adopts this method to inform his friends and the public, that he has take the rooms formerly occupied by Carpenter & Pierce,
OVER BROWN'S DRUG STORE,
where he will be pleased to see all who may need FIRST CLASS DENTAL OPERATIONS.
Those who may employ him may be assured that all operations will be performed in a neat, trusty and faithful manner
Nov. 26, 1861. n24 tf

JOLIET CITY BANK.
F. L. CAGWIN, BANKER,
JOLIET, ILLINOIS.
☞ Office Opposite the Post Office ☜
RECEIVES Deposites, buys Gold and Silver, and Uncurrent Money, Buys and Sells Domestic and
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
and sells PASSAGE TICKETS from Europe and the Continent by Steamer and the famous
BLACK STAR LINE,
Makes collections in parts of the United States, Canadas and Europe.
☞ Negotiates loans on Real Estate, and for the sale and purchase of the same.
Joliet, March 24, 1863. n41-tf

SHOW RESPECT TO THE DEAD.
CITY MARBLE FACTORY.
LENNON & REES, Manufacturers in every variety of
Marble Monuments, Head Stones, &c.
Jefferson Street, north of County Jail,
JOLIET, ILLINOIS.
All work warranted to give entire satisfaction, and prices to suit the times. Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention. (n2-1y)

PAINTING AND PAPERING.
THE citizens of Joliet and vicinity are respectively informed, that we the subscribers continue the Painting business in all its branches.
SHOP ON JOLIET ST. (opposite the Joliet House.)
DORR & SCHOTT.
Joliet, Sept. 20, 1859 n14t

JOLIET BOOKBINDERY.
THE undersigned will bind all kinds of Books, in any desired style.
Jobs will be neatly executed and warranted.
Prices moderate.
WM. STAEHLE, Bookbinder.
Bluff Street, (one door north of the Gas Works,)
Feb 17, 1863. Joliet, Illinois

20 BBLS MICHIGAN FLOUR (Buchanan Mills) White Wheat, at less than the Market price.
AT 45 BLUFF ST

$5,00 Reward.
STRAYED from the subscriber's farm in March last, a large red and white spotted cow, with a white face, large horns, and is seven years old.
Also, a large grey brindle cow, strayed in May last. The above reward will be paid for either by the subscriber,
B. U. SHARPE.
Joliet, July 21, n6-tf

BEAN and SHORTS by the 100 or ton, at Mill Prices, at
CASWELL'S.

THE PRESENT.

BY MRS. R. B. EDSON.

O, seek not, with daily endeavor,
Some grief in the future to find;
The mountains so grim in the distance
Are mole-hills, when once they are climbed.

Search not the dead past, with complaining
At the follies and failures you see;
Save as beacon-lights warning of breakers,
Its errors are nothing to thee.

Brush not the soft dew of contentment
From thy heart, with the wing of despair;
One-half of the ills that affright you,
Are mirages floating in air.

Seek not sorrow half way—let thy striving
Be to meet with a resolute hand
Whatever of duty, or danger,
The needs of the present demand.

And since sorrows come not singly, be hopeful,
Though sometimes they darken thy way;
Have faith, and with cheerful contentment,
Bear bravely the ills of to-day.

ONE KIND OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

John Perkins and Silas Tower were walking in company. It was morning, and they were on their way to business.—Perkins was a young man—perhaps eight and twenty, and Tower approaching the middle age.

'Ah,' said Perkins, in a tone of fretfulness, 'here comes Matthew Baldwin.'

The person thus alluded to was at that moment crossing the street, and as he reached the sidewalk he stopped in front of our friends. He was a rough-clad, brown-faced man, with a frank, open countenance, and he earned his bread by hard work from day to day.

'Good morning sir,' said Matthew Baldwin.

'Mr. Perkins,' pursued the laboring man with a show of nervousness in his manner, 'could you make it convenient to let me have a little money this morning?'

'I declare, Matthew, you hit me in a most unfortunate time,' replied John Perkins, laughing. His laugh was a business laugh.

'I am sorry, sir,' said the laboring man. 'The bill is only eight dollars, and I need the money very much. If you could contrive to spare me a part of it—'

'No, no; hold on a few days, Matthew, and you shall have the whole of it. I've not got it now. If I don't see you when I have it, I'll send it in to you.'

Matthew Baldwin turned away with a reluctant step, and the two friends pursued their way.

'Poor Matthew is disappointed,' remarked Tower.

'Yes, I suppose so,' responded Perkins.

'I had half a mind to offer to lend you the money.'

'Oh, I have the money, but it makes no difference,' replied Perkins.

'But, John, you would not keep the poor man out of his money if you could raise it for him?'

'I don't like to pay myself short,' was Perkins' reply.

Silas Tower believed he knew his friend's fault and he determined to speak his mind freely.

'I think,' he said in a careful, considerate way, 'that you could have paid Matthew Baldwin eight dollars if you had wished. Am I right?'

'If I had wished to pay away all the money I had with me or could get, I suppose I could. But I don't like to do that.'

'Why not?'

'Why not?' repeated Perkins, with elevated eyebrows. 'Why, because I like to have a little money by me.'

'For what?'

'For what?' was the echo. 'Why, there might be a thousand things for which I might need money.'

'And for what can you need money more than to pay an honest debt to a hard working, needy man? Now, John, you must pardon me if I speak plainly.'

'Go ahead,' cried Perkins, with a light laugh.

'Then here it is,' continued Tower—'And what greater emergency can arise than the coming of such an application as Baldwin made to you? When a friend wants to borrow money of me, I am apt to consider my own convenience first; but when a man comes to me for money I owe him, I pay it if I have it in my possession. In the first place the money is really and truly his, and I only have it in keeping for him. Matthew Baldwin is a poor man, working hard to support himself and family; and when you hired him you knew he needed the pay for his work from day to day—or, at least from week to week.—When he had done his work you owed him eight dollars, and if you had eight dollars in your pocket the sum was his, not yours; and when he asked you for it, and you told him you could not pay it, you were acting out what I should call one kind of embezzlement.'

John Perkins laughed.

'And,' pursued Towers, taking no notice of the interruption, 'there is another reason why you should have paid him the money, even though it took your last penny. You should have done it for your own good. While a man is in debt he cannot afford to waste money; he needs to save if he carries money just for the sake of spending it. Now mark me John, and say if I do not tell the truth. If you had made it the fixed rule of your life to pay all of your debts as soon as they become due, you would never be spending money which was not yours. This determination put into practice, would free you from all embarrassment, and lead you into the confidence of your fellows. In short, the man who never gets into debt, or, who, if debt must come, holds the liquidating of that debt as of the chiefest necessity, will be sure to prosper; and, in the end, he will not be likely to be called upon to pay away his last dollar. And now, my dear fellow, if you want my advice I can give it to you.'

'Go ahead.'

'Do you go back and pay Matthew Baldwin what you owe him. Go now, before you go to your work. If it takes the last dollar go and do it. Or, if you have but the eight dollars, go and tell him so and ask him to divide with you.'

'I guess I must think of it awhile,' said Perkins, with another laugh.

'At all events,' added Tower, 'you will allow me to speak with you again on the subject.'

At this juncture two friends separated, Tower going to his store, while Perkins pursued his way to the machine shop where he earned two dollars and a half a day. This was Monday morning.

On Tuesday morning John Perkins saw Matthew Baldwin in the street, and he avoided him—shrank down a narrow by way, so as not to meet his poor creditor.

On Wednesday morning John Perkins saw Matthew Baldwin again, but he was not forced to dodge out of the way, for this time the poor laboring man was standing in front of a physician's office.

On Thursday morning, as John Perkins was going to his shop, he saw him in the street ahead of him, Matthew Baldwin and Silas Tower engaged in conversation. Directly Baldwin crossed the street and went away, while Tower waited for Perkins to come up. The two friends shook hands and passed the compliments of the morning.

'Poor Baldwin is in trouble,' said Tower as they walked on.

'Ah, how so?' asked Perkins.

'His wife is sick—has been sick over a week; and two of his children are down with diptheria. One of them, the Doctor thinks, will die. Poor fellow, I pity him. With the nurses to hire and the medicines to buy, and provisions of all kinds so high, he finds it so hard to get along. I sent him five dollars this morning; or rather paid him in advance for some work he has promised to do for me.'

John Perkins seemed to be a little nervous.

'By the way,' inquired Tower, after they had walked on a little while in silence, 'have you paid Baldwin that eight dollars yet?'

'No, I haven't,' replied John, reluctantly.

'Have you money enough with you to pay it?'

'No.'

'How much have you?'

'Not over three or four dollars.'

'Now, John,' said Tower, with sudden earnestness, 'I am going to ask you a question, and you can answer me or not, as you please. What have you done with the money that you had on Monday morning?'

At first John Perkins could not tell what he had done with it; but finally he made out to account for it There were two theatre tickets at fifty cents each. One oyster supper for himself and friend—a dollar. A horse and wagon for a moonlight ride—two dollars. And then he owned to numerous glasses of soda and beer. In all he accounted for six dollars or thereabouts.

'I declare,' said Tower, shaking his head, and speaking with solemn seriousness, 'I would not like to borrow money of Matthew Baldwin for such purposes.'

'How?' uttered John. 'Borrow—of Matthew Baldwin?'

'Oh! you need not try to hide the truth, John. You know what I mean.'

At this point the friends separated; and as John Perkins walked towards his shop the words of Silas Tower rang in his ears. Did he know what his friend meant?—Aye—that he did, and when he reached his place of work he reflected long and seriously.

'I declare, he muttered, as he rolled up his sleeves and arranged his tools. 'I think Tower is right. I could have paid Baldwin last Monday morning if I had only thought so. I wish I had.'

He set his lathe and fixed a bar of iron for turning. 'If I had paid him,' he continued, as he watched the bits of iron drop from the revolving bar, 'I should be at this moment better off than I am. Of course I should not have borrowed money to go to the theatre with, nor to pay for horses with. By the powers! Silas told the truth. That money honestly belonged to Matthew Baldwin.'

And so, through the day, John Perkins talked with himself on the subjects thus brought before him, and before night he resolved to turn over a new leaf.

On Friday morning John Perkins saw a man carrying a little coffin into Matthew Baldwin's house. The sight caused him to reflect more deeply than he had done the day before. That little coffin with its tale of woe, led him into sympathy with the sufferers; and the thought that his failure in duty might have added to the sufferings of the lowly household, smote him to the heart.

Saturday evening Perkins knocked at Baldwin's door. The poor man answered the summons. He was bowed with grief and his eyes were red with weeping.

'Pardon me for calling at this time,' said Perkins in a subdued tone; 'but I thought you might need the money I owed you.'

'Indeed, sir, I do need it, and I thank you for your kindness in remembering me.' The man's face brightened as he received the money, and expressed his thanks again

'In the time to come,' said John Perkins, 'I may have considerable work for you to do, and I promise that you shall never again have occasion to ask me twice for what is due!' And he kept his word.

People who are acquainted with John Perkins, and who saw him often fancied that he walked more stately and proudly than he used to walk; and the impression with some was, that he had met with a goodly stroke of fortune. The grocer, and the baker, and the butcher, were among those who imagined that a large sum of money had fallen to him.

Six months had passed away. John Perkins and Silas Tower were walking together as we have seen them before.

'My dear Silas,' said John, in continuation of a conversation just begun, 'I owe it all to you; to you I am indebted for my emancipation from one of the meanest and most galling states of servitude that ever laid its yoke upon the neck of man. Six months ago I was hampered with petty debts, and was growing more and more inclined to shirk the payment of them; but it is so no more. I now regard a debt as a thing to be shunned, but if I incur a debt, I pay it as soon as I can. If I had an enemy and was malevolent enough to wish him ill, I can think of no greater evil to call down as a curse upon him than a state of perplexing, harassing debt.

Seventeen Items.

Do everything in its proper time.

Keep everything in its proper place.

Always mend clothes before washing them.

Alum or vinegar will set colors of red, green and yellow

Sal soda will bleach, one spoonful will do for a kettle of clothes.

Save your suds for garden and plants, or to harden yards when sandy.

Wash your tea-trays with cold suds, polish with a little flour, and rub with a dry cloth.

Frozen potatoes make more starch than fresh ones. They make nice cake.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

A bit of glue dissolved in skim milk and water will restore rusty old crape.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soap suds and not rinsed.

If your flat irons are rough, rub them with fine salt.

If you are buying a carpet for durability, choose small figures.

A bit of soap rubbed on the door hinges will prevent their creaking.

Scotch snuff put in the holes where crickets come out will destroy them.

Wood ashes and salt, wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove and prevent the smoke from escaping.

Green should be the prevailing color of bed-hangings and window drapery.

'What can a man do,' asked a green 'when a Sheriff is seen coming with a writ in his hand?'

'Apply the remedy,' said the other, very gruffly.

'Apply the remedy! Pary, what kind of a remedy?'

'Heeling remedy, you goose—run like a quarter-horse.'

Words are oftener the substitute of thought than its vehicle.

Napoleon's Last Year.

About a year before his death, a sudden change took place in the daily habits of Napoleon. His better angel had whispered into his ear, and had carried solace and contentment to his heart. He no longer secluded himself from the world. He went among his fellows as a man should mix with them, and as an emperor might.—There is work going on in the garden—The gardeners are very busy, especially the Chinese—an industrious race. Napoleon takes his place among them. He uses the spade with the rest, and the children of Count Bertrand are playing about him while he digs. Fowls trespass on the grounds, and make free with his favorite flower-beds.

The imperial gardener sends for his gun and shoots the trespasser dead, and then proceeds with his work—superintending the raising of sod walls in this place, the formation of reservoirs in another. Visitors of the old time come across him while he labors, and he traces out on the ground of his little garden, plans for defensive operations, to the edification of his officers and attendants, who group about him as he explains his ideas.

Day after day, for a brief but happy interval, the gardening continues. Every man in the house has a spade in his hands, and Napoleon is very busy putting in the seeds. He breakfasts in his garden, sends messages to the orderly officers for carts, shovels and spades, and when the orderly officer looks in late in the evening, he finds the great man still busy with his innocent and healthy occupation; and to be sure he will be in good time next morning, for the said officer writes to the governor, in his daily report of the 9th of May, 1820:

'General Bonaparte has got a large bell which he rings, and immediately upon this signal all the servants turn out to work in the garden.'

In less than a year after this sentence was written, Napoleon died. Where he was buried, and where he now lies, the world knows. Had he maintained, during the whole of his six years' banishment, the dignified and simple bearing which he assumed for a few weeks in his little garden Mr Forsyth's book would not have been necessary, and there would have been a sanctity in our recollections of the last days of the still immortal Napoleon.

D. N. S.

A meeting of Do-Nothing Society was held in this place on last week.

Sam Lazybones took the chair.

The Secretary made his report—that at the last meeting nothing had been done, according to the constituting of the society.

Jim Vacuum offered to make a motion, but did not move from his seat. He observed that it was a popular prejudice that it was the duty of man to work. The present order has been formed for the encouragement of Idleness. A new member was waiting to be initiated.

The President said—'let him come in.'

The candidate was brought in on a four post bedstead. After giving the password the President administered the oath of eternal laziness, and desired the candidate for admission into the order to repeat it after him.

The candidate waited till the President had finished, and then said 'Ditto.'

The vice president then asked the candidate whether he would take a drink?

The candidate nodded and opened his lips.

'The Secretary will now read you the rules of the society,' said the president.

The candidate shut his eyes and fell asleep in an instant.

'He'll do!' said the president approvingly.

'Yes,' said the vice president, 'he'll do—nothing.'

The member's name was enrolled, and he was roused to pay the subscription.

He did nothing of the kind.

Nothing else took place.

Nothing more was said.

Nothing more was done.

We know nothing more of the proceedings.

Adjourned.

An Abstracted Gent.

'Old Bumblebee' was the cognomen of Mr. T——, of Newburyport. He gained the title from having caught a bumblebee one day, as he was shingling his barn, and in attempting to destroy the insect with his hatchet, cut off the ends of his thumb and fore finger, letting the insect go unharmed. Other mishaps happened to the old codger on the same barn. In one of his abstractions, he shingled over his spare hatchet; and, cutting a small aperture in the building to let a little daylight in, this man actually set in a wooden pane, as being economical and not likely to be broken! Uncle T——, in one of his oblivious freaks, nailed his left arm so firmly between two boards of a fence he was putting up that he had to call for help to get extricated from his imprisonment. He once put a button on the gate instead of the post. But the rarest freak of all was when he ran through the streets with his hands about three feet asunder, held before him, begging the passers-by not to disturb him, as he had got the measure of a doorway with him.

A thin old man with a rag bag in his hand was picking up some small pieces of whalebone which lay on the street. The deposit was of such singular nature that we asked the quaint gatherer how he supposed they came there.

'Don't know,' he replied in a squeaking voice; 'but I'spect some unfortunate female was wrecked hereabout somewhere.

All nobility in its beginnings was some body's natural superiority.

If you wish to preserve your secret, wrap it in frankness.

If this world is a free show, what's the price of admittance? Sin, sorrow, a small trifle of sunshine, and a good deal of shadow.

A lazy boy spells Andrew Jackson thus—&ru Jaxn.

Wisdom is the abstract of the past, while beauty is the promise of the future.

The suspected wife is the most miserable being in the word, except the suspected husband.

They who think there is no vacuum in nature forget a coquette's heart and a beau's skull.

Many persons of considerable importance don't seem to understand that it is self-importance.

Charities should be diffused. Grain will not grow if piled in a heap; it should be scattered.

Every townsman, every villager thinks his own place the most scandalized one in the universe.

No man is born without vices; and the best man is the one who is encumbered with the least.

Money is like the air we breathe; if we have it not, we die.

A Remarkable Prophecy.

Not long ago was found at Toledo, in Spain in a monastery, a papes containing the following prophecy:

'In the far west, beyond the ocean, will rise a nation, which will be great in power, and wealth; and Satan in one of his walks to and fro in the earth, will observe this nation, and determine to destroy their happiness; and he will there send two monsters, one to the North, and the other to the South, and he will feed them on strawberries, and they will eat them, and many of the people with them; and after they have eaten, they will feel a great thirst, not to be quenched with anything else but blood. They will, therefore cause the brother to slay the brother, the father to slay the son and the son the father; and they will drink the blood of the slain, and it will bring lamentation and wailing throughout the land; and when the time is fulfilled there will rise a strong man in the North, who will take the monsters and bind them and will draw them into the sea where it is the deepest, and peace and happiness will again prevail throughout, and the people will praise the Lord.'

It is said that monks in said monastery maintain that this prophecy was written before the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; that Ferdinand and Isabella were in the main induced by it to fit out the ship for Columbus; and that the first part of it is fulfilled in America, and that the other part soon will come to pass.

Philosophy of Eating.

The young eat for three reasons. 1st To grow. 2d. To keep warm. 3d. To repair waste. Adults eat for the last two purposes; hence all food contains one or two elements, and some kinds both, called nitrogen and carbon. The nitrogen makes flesh, sometimes called muscle, and is the same as lean meat. Carbon makes the same fat, and is that which keeps us warm. Sugar, starch, arrow-root, oil, butter, suet, and lard have no nitrogen: there is nothing in them to make flesh out of all the nutriment they afford is carbon, the material for warmth. Infants and young children would soon die, would get so chilly as to freeze, as it were, unless they had something sweet in their food; hence nature has implanted an unappeasable taste for sweet things. The thing the new-born infant needs first and always is warmth. Butter, oils, and starches abound also in the heat producing elements, but they require strong powers of and to the old; hence as we grow old we like fat meat, oil and butter more. It is in obedience to these laws that Almighty beneficence and wisdom has imparted a relish for oils and fat meats in winter whose extra heat is needed.

Esquimaux Islanders, whose country is always covered with ice and snow, consider butter and lard, and tallow candles, and the rankest oils the greatest luxuries conceivable.

All know how buckwheat cakes are relished in winter; but as spring comes on we begin to lose our appetite for them—The cakes themselves contain fifty-four per cent of the fat or heat producing element, and they are made more palatable by spreading butter on them, and adding to this molasses, each being almost entirely (ninety-six per cent) heat producing.

But out door workers eat meat and bread the year round, and never weary of it, because twenty two per cent of them are flesh forming, giving so much strength and power to work.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A Marrying Man.

A good joke is told of a bigamist out west. After having married half a dozen wives, he was complained of and lodged in prison. He soon managed, however, to break jail, and was again at large; but he being met by a man who was desirous of obtaining the reward offered for his arrest, he invited the bigamist to accompany him home, and he went for an officer. On his return with the constable, what was the poor fellow's chagrin to find that the Lothario and actually absconded with his wife.

A "Puff" for Laughter.

No man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether irreclaimably bad. How much lies in laughter, the cipher wherewith we decipher the whole man! Some men wear an everlasting barren simper; in the smile of others lies a cold glitter as of ice. The fewest are able to laugh what may be called laughing; but only sniff and giggle from the throat upwards, or, at best, produce some whiffling, husky cachination, as if they were laughing through wool; of none such comes good. The man who cannot laugh is not only fit for treason, stratagems and spoils, but his life is already a treason and a stratagem.

Some weeks ago a worthy family in Detroit, received additions to their household circle in the shape of twins, both boys. A day or two since the youngsters were baptized, and received the respective names—George Henry and James William. In order to tell one from the other, both being dressed precisely alike, a blue ribbon was tied around the arm of the former, but a stuped servent girl, after the fond parents had returned home, removed the mark, and now they are unable to tell 'which from which.'

Immortality.

A little girl in this city, who had learned that human beings have souls, but that animals have not, recently lost her pet squirrel. She mourned his death bitterly, and when her mother suggested that she ought not to grieve so much at the loss of an animal, she said pathetically:

'I shouldn't care, mother, if Benny went anywhere—he just died and didn't go *anywhere.*' The answer was a touching evidence of the consolation derived from the the Christian's belief in the immortality of the soul.

How do Democrats Feel.

The question is often asked us how democrats feel over the result of the late canvass. The favorite statesman of Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas, was once asked the same question—"How do you feel?"

"I feel," said the great statesman "like one who had tried to do his duty to his country under the most adverse circumstances."

That is just how democrats feel now.—They have "tried to do their duty to their country under the most adverse circumstances."

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—A census was taken in Chicago for Schools purposes, on the 1st of October, with the following result:

Total population 169.356. The valuation of real estate for 1864 was 37,140.023, that of personal property was $14,564,769, making a total valuation of $48,832,782.

☞ John A. Logan announces himself a candidate for United States Senator.—He wants more pay for his "dirty work."

'Molly,' said Joe Kelly's ghost to his wife, 'I'm in purgatory at this present time.'

'And what sort of a place is it?' says she.

'Faix,' says he, 'tis a sort of half way house between you and heaven; and I stand it mighty aisy after leaving you.'

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory.

MEXICO.

Mexico continues to be the theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

At the request of the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a losing of the inter oceanic transit route have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened, with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exagerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It would be doing injustice to an important South American state not to acknowledge the directness, frankness, and cordiality with which the United States of Colombia have entered into intimate relations with this government. A claims convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

The new liberal constitution of Venequela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has been opened in a cordial and friendly spirit.—The long deferred Avis island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged.

Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain.

Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argettine republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador, and Hayti. During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of these republics, and, on the other hand, their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonian in 1821 has been paid in full by the government of Chili.

SAN DOMINGO.

Civil war continues in the Spanish port of San Domingo, apparently without a prospect of an early close.

LIBERIA.

Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States. I solicit your authority to furnish the republic a gunboat at a moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by installments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that state against the native African race, and to Liberian bands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor towards the colony from all civilized nations.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by way of Bebring's straits and Arctic Russia, which was sanctioned by congress at its last session, has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good will and support, as well of this government as of those of Great Britain and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of the South American states of their high appreciation of the enterprise, and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines to that worldencircling communication.

I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed, with full expectation of its early accomplishment. Thus it is hoped that, with the return of domestic peace, the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage her former high career of commerce and civilization.

EGYPT.

Our very popular and estimable representative in Eygpt died in April last year. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the government of the Pacha resulted in a suspension of intercourse.—This was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor to the consulate. Our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary powers, are entirely satisfactory.

CAINA.

The rebellion which has so long been in progress in China has at last been suppressed, with the co-operating good offices of this government and of the other foreign commercial states. The judicial consular establishment has become very difficult and and onerous, and it will need legislative regulation to adapt it to the extension of our commerce, and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the government and people of that vast empire. China seems to be accepting with hearty good will the conventional laws which regulate commerce and social intercourse among the western nations.

JAPAN.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan and the anomalous form of its government, the action of that empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconstant and capricious. Nevertheless, good progress has been effected by the western powers, moving with enlightened concert. Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed or put in course of settlement, and the Inland sea has been reopened to commerce. There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan towards the United States.

OPENING OF THE PORTS OF NORFOLK, FERNANDIA, AND PENSACOLA.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will not consider whether it is not more safe or profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United States, to resort to these and other open ports, than it is to pursue through many hazards and at vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed.

EXCLUSION OF SLAVE TRADERS FROM ASYLUM.

For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the executive, under the laws of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further strengthened by it, I recommend that prvision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring domicil and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

NAVAL BELLIGERENCY OF THE REBELS.

It is possible that, if it were a new and open question, the maritime powers, with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute, as they are, and always have been, equally of ships and of ports and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign wars. Nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned and their governments.

HUDSON'S BAY AND PUGET'S SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES.

Commissioners have been appointed, under the treaty with Great Britain, on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Paget's Sound Agricultural companies in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

REBEL OPERATIONS ON THE CANADIAN BORDER.

In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that, after the expiration of six months—the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britian—the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of exports, which were temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of the 5th of June, 1864. I desire, however, to be understood, while making this statement, that the colonial authorities are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards the United States, but on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the imperial government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

IMMIGRATION.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of immigration has, as far as possible, been put in operation. It seems to need amendment, which will enable the officers of the government to prevent the practice of fands against the immigrants while on their way to and arrival in our ports, so as to secure them here a fair choice of avocations and place of settlement.

A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European states, and ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the immigrants effective national protection. I regard our immigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its waste of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that steam in its present fullness, and to that end the government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs, nor designs, to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in this country.

THE FINANCES.

The financial affairs of the government have been successfully administered duing the last year. The measures of the last session of congress have beneficially effected the revenue although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effects of the several acts of congress imposing increased taxation.

The receipts during the year from all sources, upon the basis of warrants signed by the secretary of the treasury, including loans and the balance in the treasury on the 1st day of July, 1863, were $1,394,-796,007 62; and the aggregate disbursements, upon the same basis, were $1,288,-058,101 89,—leaving a balance in the treasury, as shown by warrants, of $96,739,-905 73. Deduct from these the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the treasury were: Receipts $884,076-646, 77; disbursements $865,324,087 06,—which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of $18,842 558 71. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $102,314 152 99; from lands, $588,233 29; from direct taxes, $47 564 896; from internal revenue, $109,741,134 10; and for loans applied to actual expenditures, including