The Democratic Watchman.

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The Muse.

For the Watchman.]

APPEARANCES DECEIVE.

By J. P. M.

Oh! trust not the face as a type,
Of the spirit that dwelleth within,
For beauty is often the veil,
Of wickedness, folly, and sin.

The moon, with its calm mellow light,
Looks peacefully down from the sky,
Yet we know it is rugged and torn,
That its beauty but pleases the eye.

Fair snow-drifts may rise on the brink,
Of a pit with destruction below,
So faces with smiles may deceive,
While the heart deepest hate may bestow

The traveler dying from thirst,
While crossing the deserts wild waste,
Sees before him a silvery stream,
And longs for its waters to taste.

It fades from his view like a dream,
He sees but the wide burning plain;
The mirage that taunts him is gone,
He looks for its beauty in vain.

So travelers treading life's track,
By beauty and smiles led astray,
Seek in vain for the goodness they saw,
Ere time wore the *beauty* away

Then let not the face be a guide,
To point to a heart that is kind,
For hearts can teach faces to smile,
While cruelty dwells in the mind.

Let *actions* be ever our guide,
To tell of the goodness of soul,
For death snatches beauty away,
The grave's narrow realm is its goal.

Then trust not the face as a type,
Of the spirit that dwelleth within,
For beauty is often the veil,
Of wickedness, folly and sin.

HOWARD, PA., May 2d 1863.

Go! Winter, go!

Thy frozen locks and tresses white,
And locks that kindled not delight,
And breath that chills the younger heart's glow,
And frowns that make the tear-drop start,
No bliss, no pleasure can impart;
Go! Winter, go!

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,
HARRISBURG, April 30, 1863.

DEAR "WATCHMAN:"—In compliance with the recommendation of President Lincoln, to-day is universally observed in this city, as a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer." This is eminently just and proper; for if ever there was a time in our history when the nation needed the prayers of the people, that time is now. With evil counsels everywhere prevailing and our country standing on the very verge of destruction, we have nowhere to look but unto the God of hosts, whose all-powerful arm can alone save us from the fearful consequences of our own folly and the blind ambition and wilful criminality of our rulers. Business of every description is suspended here to-day, and the large crowds that have attended divine service in the various churches in the city, are sufficient evidence of the fact that the people feel, and feel deeply, the magnitude of the terrible danger now impending over the country. God grant that the sincere prayers of the *people*—the *masses*—offered up to-day all over the land, may be of some avail; and that, in answer to these humble supplications, He will graciously condescend to lift upon us once more the light of His countenance, and restore to these bleeding and distracted States that peace and prosperity which once they had, but which now seems to have flown forever.

Harrisburg, although a handsome city, has but few places of public interest. Of these, the State Capitol and the Lunatic Asylum are the principal. The former I have a full view of from my chamber window. It is a handsome brick structure, looking very well, but there is nothing grand or imposing about it. It stands on "Capitol Hill" and is surrounded by grounds, well laid out, on every side, which are planted full of trees, and which make it a most attractive and pleasant place of resort in summer time. It is just the place for lovers to stray on a moonlight evening, and I have no doubt that many a tale of love and devotion has been poured into the ears of willing maidens beneath the shadows of those handsome trees.

The Lunatic Asylum is situated on a most beautiful site, about a mile and a half or two miles from town. Unlike the Capitol, it is grand, extensive and imposing. On the day after his arrival, in company with Mr. Forney, your correspondent paid it a visit. We were very politely shown through the entire building by Dr. Curwin, the Superintendent, whose fame is as world-wide as his success in the treatment of lunacy, is eminent. The Doctor is a most excellent manager and everything is in perfect order, not a speck or spot of dirt or dust being anywhere visible. It is a wonder to me how such an immense building can be kept so scrupulously neat and clean, but, in the hands of Dr. Curwin, everything appertaining to this magnificent institution, goes on like clock work. The Doctor is very much of a gentleman, and I really feel under obligations to him for his courtesy and kindness. Among the poor unfortunates who are confined here is the celebrated Charles Fenno Hoffman, the "crazy poet," whom I had the pleasure of seeing. As you are familiar with the writings of this gifted man, it is unnecessary for me to say anything more about him, other than that he is here and as "crazy as a loon." I believe that it is the generally received opinion that he lost his reason through the too free indulgence of his passion for the intoxicating bowl—that accursed vice which annually destroys so many of our best and most gifted men, who might have adorned the bar, the bench or the pulpit.

The Criminal Court of Dauphin county is in session here this week, Judge Pearson, presiding. Judging from the list of causes presented for trial, scoundrelism is abundant in this county. A large number of female "hookers" were present as witnesses and it was really painful to see the unblushing effrontery with which these abandoned creatures answered the immodest questions propounded to them by the brazen-faced lawyers conducting the causes.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Pearson took occasion to ventilate his views of the duty which the citizen owes to the Government under the recent tax and conscript acts. Your correspondent may do the Judge injustice, but in his opinion the "charge" was more of a political disquisition upon party politics, than an impartial charge to the Grand Jury of the county, upon subjects which came under his legitimate notice. The Judge professed to have no party feelings in the matter, and I do not aver that he had; nevertheless he traveled a long way out of his appropriate course, in order, I presume, to give the K. G. C's a dig under the fifth rib, while saying nothing whatever of those organizations styling themselves "Union Leagues." It was very evident that the Judge was a strong Republican.

Our worthy Governor, is I believe in Bellefonte, attending Court this week. At least, so the *Telegraph* announces in one of its issues. By the way, ain't you sorry "handsome Andy" won't be on the track this fall? Colonel Brown, of your place will be, I know, for I have frequently heard him say that he "intended to stump the State against him from Meadville to Erie."

But my letter is already too lengthy, and must not trespass further upon your time or space. But before I close I must inform you that I am stopping at the "Pennsylvania House," where you will find me, should you come to Harrisburg before I leave. Mr. Vaughn, the proprietor of the "Pennsylvania," keeps a most excellent House in one of the most respectable and refined portions of the city. He is, withal, a good democrat, and I want you to send our Democratic friends here to stop when they come to town. The hotel is situated on the same street with the "Buehler House," and is a first class establishment. How long I shall remain here, I am not at present able to say, but should I remain for any considerable time, you may here frome me again.

In the meantime, I remain, as ever,

Yours truly,
PUMP SUMPKINS, ESQ.

THE AMERICAN WAR AND SLAVERY.

We are no advocates of slavery; and just so far as we are penetrated with the spirit of Christainity, we are the friend of the weak, the simple, the poor, the ignorant and the oppressed; but we have not been accustomed to look upon the inhabitants of the Northern States as the friend of the black race. There is harmony and peace between the slave and his master; there is a mutual interchange of good offices between the black man and the white in Alabama and Mississippi—we see nothing of the sort in Massachusetts or New York. The negro is loathed by the Yankee; he is the object of sympathy, of protection, in the South. Let any man visit the negro quarters in Philadelphia, let him travel through New England, and witness the social degredation of the black race; let him examine the statute books of the free States, and see how every avenue to advancement is denied to the black man of the North; how he is compelled, by public sentiment, to be the mere hewer of wood and drawer of water for his white brother, how he is simply the barber and the boot black of the North; and then let him ask himself what such mere nominal freedom is worth? No negro dare put up in a New York Hotel, nor can he ride in an omnibus with Northern men; he has his seperate gallery in the theatre, and he must provide himself with churches in every Northern city. New negro religions are added to the other animosities in America, lest by any means the white and black should be found kneeling at one altar (as they are found at the South) or lest a seeming countenance to the idea of the common brotherhood of the human race should be given by a community of religious rites.

We are deceived by names when we prefer the freedom of the Northern black to the slavery of his brother in the South. The friend of humanity will find more to revolt him in one day's experience of negro debasement in the North, than in months spent on the plantations or in the large cities of the Southern States. The hatred loathing of the negro, which is universal in the Northern States is unknown south of Mason and Dixon's line; and the hope of the negro race on this Continent lies in the more perfect appreciation of its characters and capabilities of the Southerners, and in the real genuine sympathy for it, and the use of mutual good offices and long and intimate association which binds together the Southern blacks to their masters.

But with what force can it be contended that love of liberty for the blacks animates that party in this contest, which, to gain its ends, has deliberately renounced every guarantee of liberty, and delivered itself up, bound hand and foot, to a despotism such as the world has not thus far seen?

Personal liberty, in any sense of the word, is a peculiarly Christian idea. It has its birth in the idea of the value of the individual man, of the estimation of the human soul. To the Pagan, the man was nothing; the Empire, the State, was all in all. It is for this Pagan idea, destructive of all true liberty, that the North is fighting, if it is fighting for any idea at all; it is against this idea, and for State rights, the rights of minorities, the rights of individuals, and the eternal principles of true liberty, that the South is engaged in a death-struggle.

The use of the words "loyal" and "treason" in the United (?) States show that this is so. Who is now the "loyal" man? He that would maintain the Constitution and Laws of his country?—he that is opposed to the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of his fellow citizen, without form of law? he that would not interfere with slavery in the Southern States, because it is a matter of local municipal law with which the general Government has naught to do?—he that protests against the suspension of the *habeas corpus*—the military suspension of the Courts—the forcible dispersion of legislative assemblies by the hands of pretorians—the disarming of the citizen—the destruction of the State militia system—the forcible levying of an army by the Federal Government without the intervention of the State authorities—the placing of the purse and the sword in the same hand—the violation of every constitutional right of States, of Corporations, and of individuals? Not at all. He is "loyal" and he alone, who is willing to sacrifice these things—the Constitution, the laws of his country and every guarantee for individual liberty, who is willing to sacrifice these things to the genius of the Empire, to the consolidation, the advancement, the glory of the despotism which is to take place, which has already taken the place of the old Constitutional Union.

"The "traitor" at the North is not the man who is false to the principle of liberty, on which everything that is worthy of honor in the institutions of America is based; it is not the man who upholds the fundamental Constitution of the particular State of which he is a citizen, it is not the man, even, who is false to the Constitution of the United States, and the Compromises of the Great Charter by which the Confederacy was formed. But it is the man, who being true to all these things, refuses to yield to the madness of the hour and will not acknowledge that the present Federal administration, and Mr. Lincoln its head, are the supreme absolute rulers of the American people; amenable to no tribunal, bound by no law, despots more absolute than the Emperor of Russia, or the Sultan of the Turks—supreme governors, whose absolute uncontrolled dominion has no parallel in civilization, and whose counterpart only is to be found in the despot of some savage tribe.

The tyrant's plea of necessity is, at this moment, accepted perforce in the United States as the complete justification of the most flagrant violations, not only of the principles of that common law which the Americans inherited from their ancestors, and have heretofore at least professed to prize; but of that written Constitution which was once fondly supposed to be the supreme law of the land.

And will it be for a moment pretended that those who have thus placed the control of the purse, and the power of the sword in the hands of one man; who have prostrated themselves before the Dictator of their choice, and, to gratify their love of dominion, their lust for gold, or their hatred for the South, have surrendered every personal right, every guarantee for liberty which their forefathers moved heaven and earth to establish and maintain; that those who have in two years, without a struggle, almost a murmur, seen wrested from them those principal and primary rights which, however debased and destroyed in most other countries, have ever been considered, in a peculiar and emphatical manner, the rights of the people of England and their descendants; will it be said that this people, that has deliberately sacrificed the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right of private property—so that, at this moment, there is not one person in Mr. Lincoln's domains who has any redress should he seize his person or his property; so that as Mr. Seward wrote to Lord John Russell, he can touch a bell at his right hand and imprison a man in Maine, at his left hand, and imprison another in Maryland, and no power under heaven, save that of the President of the United States can set him free!—shall it be pretended that *they* are the friends of liberty and the rights of man?—That they have sacrificed the liberty of themselves and their children, to secure those priceless blessings for the negroes, in States for whose domestic institutions they are in no way responsible! That they have given up the liberty of speech and of the press—the right of petition—the right of *habeas corpus*—the right to bear arms, and organize as a militia under the State laws—the freedom of their legislative assemblies—the rights of their States, the very fundamental Constitution of their country, for the purpose of securing to negroes those rights that they prized not for themselves?—*Montreal True Witness.*

THE VOICE OF OLD BERKS.

One of the largest meetings ever held in Old Berks, came off in Reading, on the 21st. It is represented by those present as being an immense gathering of the honest yeomanry. Hon. S. E. Ancona presided on the occasion. A committee consisting of one from each township, borough and ward in the city and county, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is among the inalienable rights of a free people to assemble either in public or in private, openly or secretely, as they may choose, subject only to the constitution and laws of the land; *And whereas*, An attempt has recently been made by the present authorities of the United States, in violation of those rights, by arresting peaceable citizens of the county of Berks, carrying them beyond the jurisdiction of their own courts on charges and pretences founded on mere rumor, and without the slightest foundation in fact, therefore,

Resolved, By the Democracy of Berks county, in mass meeting assembled, that, while we obey the constitution and laws of our country, and make no forcible resistance to the execution of any process administered by the Government within the limits of its legitimate functions, we will not submit to nor tolerate the slightest encroachments upon our rights and privileges; such attempt will meet with our resistance at all hazards and regardless of all consequences.

Resolved, That secret societies, political or otherwise, are not in themselves in violation of the Constitution and laws, and that whenever a free people see proper to organize themselves, in secret or in public, they have a right to protection, and if the Government, for political purposes, fails to render that protection, we pledge ourselves to furnish it to the full extent of our power.

Resolved, That whenever such societies are organized upon principles at variance with the Coustitution and laws in their letter or spirit, or whenever the tendency or organization infringes upon the constitutional rights of a citizen on account of the place of his birth, his religion, or any other guaranteed right, we regard such societies as illegal, subversive of law and order, and deserving the condemnation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That while the Democracy of Berks recognize and sustain the rights of our people, under such restrictions, so to organize, as a mere question of right appertaining to freemen, and deem it of the highest importance that eternal vigilance at all times should be exercised to guard against the slightest encroachments upon any rights we do not deem secret political organizations either desirable or expedient, as long as open organization can be maintained without danger from armed intervention or of bodily harm. Unless such danger exists, the tendency will almost invariably be dangerous to the rights of others, by falling into the hands of bad men. Public liberty as well as private rights, may be undermined before the public is aware of the danger. These evils under the control of good and true men may be avoided; but secret societies of a political character are favorites with all that class of men who dread the light for fear of exposure.

Resolved, That if secret political societies have recently been organized among us, it is to be presumed they are for no other purpose than the protection of their rights against unconstitutional laws. Until the contrary is proven the character of our people warrant this belief; but as such objects can better be secured by the open organization of our whole people, in strict accordance with law, and without furnishing pretexts for armed intervention by a military power, we earnestly recommend all such to abandon the *secret* feature, and join us in open organization in every ward, township and borough of our country. Such a movement will give us strength and power at home, inspire confidence, and wield moral influence abroad.

Resolved, That we are equally hostile to Abolitionists North and Secessionists South. We regard both alike as tending to the same result; one is the openly advocate of a separate Confederacy; the other the advocate of principles which must inevitably end there.

Resolved, That we regard the emancipation proclamation, the conscription law and the confiscation acts as clearly unconstitutional; but while we pledge our united efforts to test them in all legal modes within our reach, we will not infringe upon or violate any law, whatever may be our present opinions, until it is pronounced by the proper judicial authorities to be null and void. It is better to bear many grievancies of a temporary character, than to plunge our country into anarchy, ending in military despotism, and destroying all our hopes for the future.

Resolved. That we recommend open organization in every township, ward and borough of our country, in order to sustain the Constitution, the Union and the laws, and at the same time to resist every encroachment upon our own personal rights and freedom, guaranteed by that instrument and laws.

Resolved, That we are inflexably and unalterably devoted to the Constitution and the Union with such additional guarantee as may protect the rights of minorities from all future aggression. We do not approve of this war as at present conducted. We never did approve it in itself, but accepted it in preference to disunion, anarchy and despotism, under pledges that it should be conducted solely with a view to the restoration of the Union. These pledges have been broken, and we are free from any obligations except those of obedience to the law.

Resolved, That we will patiently await the progress of events, until power passes from the hands of the present Administration under the forms of law. We will continue to urge upon Congress and upon the States the repeal of all unconstitutional acts, and the calling of a National Convention to amend the Constitution. If these fail, our hopes centre in the sovereign rights of the State of Pennsylvania, and in order that she may be prepared to exercise those rights, we urge upon our fellow-citizens the neccesity of organization, and the selection and election of our ablest and best men, for Governor and legislators and in the mean time, we have terms of peace tu offer to any quarter except upon the basis of re-union.

THE RESERVED RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

Did it ever occur to the Jacobins, who would trample on the rights reserved, by the Constitution, to the States, that it is precisely to these reserved States, rights that they own their liberty, their safety, and the very dower which they momentairly enjoy? If the Democratic party had not respected these rights, where would have been the Republican party six or ten years ago? Did the Democrats in 1843 and 1856 not hold power in the three co-ordinate branches of the Government? Were not the House, the Senate, and the President Democratic, and could they not, if they had been disposed to ignore State rights, have denounced the Abolitionists and Republicans as dangerous men, threatening the peace of the country and the permanency of our institutions?—Could they not have employed the militia or the military to set aside the Personal Liberty bills, which were clearly a violation of the constitution? What would have become of the liberty of speech, of the press, and of the anti-slavery vagitators themselves if the Democrats had been governed by the principles now set up as properly controlling the actions of public men? Why, the Republican party would have ceased to exist, the Fugitive Slave law would have been executed in every State of the Union, and the men who opposed its execution, would have been punished as they deserved to be.

But the Democratic party attempted no such thing as the subjugation of the States. It knew that the States were the true guardians of the life, liberty, and property of the citizens, and that the Federal Government derives its strenght and power only from the hearty co-operation of the State Governments. The Democratic party, in the exercise of power, gave the States the benefit of the doubt, and the Southern members and Senator themselves, though feeling aggrieved by the action of the North, preferred to ignore the insult to their institutions rather than demand anything that could interfere with State sovereignty. The Republicans then sought refuge behind the sovereignty of the States, and they found it. Look at their actions now! See how they boast that "the Constitution is no more,"—that the odious State rights are no longer a means of stopping their mad career, and that henceforth we will have a magnificent Central Despotism, with the provences, (formerly States) revolving around a common centre.

Do these Jacobines believe they will always be able to hold power, and that the people will always patiently bear with their tagaries? What would become of them, if the Democrats, in 1865, were to apply the same principles, which these fanatics are now advocating, to the States which will then be in rebellion against the constitution and the "Government?"

The Principles of "public safety" may require the suppression of the New York *Independent*, the New York *Tribune*, the New York *Evening Post*, the Chicago *Tribune*, a number of our contemporaries of Philadelphia who now represent all the "virtue, patriotism and self denial" of the State of Pennsylvania, and nearly the whole press of New England. The editors and proprietors of these papers may be very dangerous men—conspirators against the public weal and against the weal of the country.—and for that reason they must be secured and sent to Forts Lafayette, Warren, and McHenry. The country may still be at war, and the new Democratic President may find himself under the military necessity of having some of those gentlemen arrested and tried by military commission.

The Jacobin Leaguers too, may come in for a share of public notice. The secret organization and their "unconditional loyalty to a party, and the representative of that party" may be looked upon as incompatible with the safety of the States, and they may be put on trial for conspiracy.

We do not say that the Democrats would follow in the footsteps of the Jacobins, nor that a Democratic President could ever be induced to imitate the example of Mr. Lincoln. The Democrats, when in power, will try to restore the Constitution in all its purity to its orginal vigor; but we have stated what they would have the *power* to do under the Constitution and the law, as the Jacobines understood them. We ask these brawlers and boasters, these men who are ready to hang and quarter everybody, who does not think as they do, to reflect on these things. The French have a proverb which say:—"Never say to the fountain I will dot drink of your water," for you may be thirsty. Do not say to State Rights, "we shall never want you again," you may be glad, at some future day to seek shelter under their wings!—*Phila. Age.*

"Traitors."

It is quite common for Republican presses and "Union League" Abolitionists to speak of and denounce Democrats and all friends of *the white man's government*, as "traitors." Even pulpit demagogues, influenced more by the spirit from below than that from above, sometimes so debase themselves as to indulge in this miserable slang. Judging from the frequency with which the opprobrious epithet "traitor," is applied now a days, traitors must be alarmingly on the increase among us. We hear of them everywhere; in the army and navy, at the bar and on the bench, in Congress and on the stump, they meet us at every turn, they swarm the public thoroughfares, they hold forth at public meetings, and, worse than all, they gather in force around the ballot boxes. Yes, "traitors" are waxing numerous, and "treason" is becoming general, and under these circumstences it seems natural that we should feel desirous to know what constitutes treason and who are traitors.

Is it treason to love the country better than the Administration, and to hold that the Constitution is above the Executive? Is it treason to prefer laws to decrees, and judges to provost marshals?—Is it treason to believe the authorities fallible in judgment and treasonable in conduct? Is it treason to desire peace for the sake of union, and union for the love of peace? Is it treason to prefer white men to negroes? Is criticising the Government, treason, or censuring Congress, treason, or refusing credence to a lying telegram, treason?

Is he a traitor who thinks for himself, and says what he thinks—who refuses to manufacture his opinions to order, or to sell his principles to advantage? Is he a traitor who, fearing the consequence of this or that Government action, boldly warns or wisely counsels? Is that man a traitor who, rashly prudent, risks his worldly prospects rather than barter away the constitutional rights and proud prerogatives of a freeman? Is he a traitor who refuses to believe blood-letting a universal panacea for national ills, or coercion the most effective cement for a broken Union? Or are those traitors who, lolling at their ease by their own snug firesides hound on poor men to the battle-field, denounce all that speak of peace as traitors, yet shrink from "villainous saltpetre" as carefully as ever did creditor from his duns? Great is the almighty dollar! They who possess three hundred dollars may have peace, yet still be loyal—they who do not possess three hundred dollars must fight or be dubbed traitors. Traitors, forsooth! Traitors in their teeth! The peace men are the conservatives of the country, and the only loyalists, for they are loyal to the Constitution and true to the principles that underlie our republican form of government. Their minds are not narrowed to a *section* nor their principles wilted to an *ism*. In them, under God, is the only hope of the Republic; with them are the mighty masses: with them the solid sense of the people.

What matter it that such men are called traitors; Names cannot change things—You cannot make white black by calling it so; and you cannot convert light into darkness, nor patriots into traitors, by such a simple process. If it is treason to love the country better than its Chief Magistrate—treason to wish for a Union of feeling rather than a Union of force, then, "make the most of it." If it is treason to love our fellow citizens of the South, and to prefer rather to reason than to fight with them, then, "make the most of it." And let it never be forgotten that those men who bandy about the charge of treason so recklessly, do it not with the bayonet over their shoulder, but with pen in hand.

In this community, in every community throughout the North, nine out of every ten of the men who indulge in the use of the epithet "traitors" towards Democrats and other conservative citizens, are men who are base cowards at heart, and although ever crying "push on the war," can never be induced to shoulder their musket and risk their lives on the battle-field. They have faith in the $300 exemption, and hope to have the poor men of the country forced, by conscription, to do the fighting. Such are the Republican "Union League" leaders, here and elsewhere; and the people so understand them.—*Ex.*

☞ Subscribe for the *Watchman*.

YANKEE VANDALISM.

Jacksonville and Pensacola, Florida, have been wantonly burned to the ground. The torch was applied by the Yankees: none others. Higgisson was colonel of a Regiment which landed at the first named town. He is a Boston freedom shrieking clergyman, and has been noted heretofore on account of his John Brown sympathies. The military forces now in the Gulf States are from New England, and the officers seem not to restrain the work of malicious devastation and mercenary plunder. These scenes reveal the true character of Abolitionism.—A prominent Republican, averred, some time since, that his party would first settle the Slavery question; and after that the Native American question. We extract the following account of Jacksonville from the editorial columns of the *Inquirer* of Philadelphia, of the 9th inst:

"Jacksonville, a small but very beautiful town on the east coast of Florida, has met with the same fate which changed Hampton and Pensacola from pleasant places of abode and resort to uninhabitable wastes. In less than three weeks from its occupation by our forces, and when every preparation necessary had been made to insure safety and continued possession if attacked, the order for its abandonment was received, and our troops again embarked upon the transports. The departure, however, was marked by a disgraceful act of vandalism only equalled by that perpetrated at Pensacola on the other side of the Peninsula. On 27th the Catholic church and parsonage were fired by some of the soldiers, and in a short time were burned to the ground, the sacred edifice having previously been sacked of everything it contained of value. The next day incendiary torches were applied to it, and in a few hours the black smoke curled heavenward from all sections of the town. The efforts of the vandals were completely successful, scarcely a public or private building being left to denote the site where Jacksonville once stood in all its beauty and attractiveness. With what disgust, then, must these acts by our own soldiers be received by their fellow countrymen. The Union armies were organized for a noble and holy purpose—not to murder or plunder helpless non-combatants, or to sack and destroy their homes—and the individual clothed in the uniform of the United States soldier who brings disgrace upon his comrades and their common cause, by thus transgressing the mandates of justice and christianity, should have speedily meted to him such punishment as will serve as a warning in all future time. The country will anxiously await the intelligence that the incendiaries of Jacksonville and Pensacola have received their just reward.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Monday—The Government continues happy—"nobody hurt"—has 'Old Dan Tucker' sung for evening service—tells anecdotes and goes to bed merry.

Tuesday—Government feels uncommon mirthful—last night went to the theatre, forgot the play—believe it was "Comedy of Errors."

Wednesday—Government feels very good—intends shortly to take a tour through the loyal States, visit his kingdom, hold communion with his subjects, and circulate and slash round generally. Government's Secretary of the Treasury, and a select corps of the Provost Marshals, will scatter "greenbacks," like rose leaves in the path of the Government. Certain Provost Marshals and their Deputies have been practicing in Connecticut, so as to circulate greenbacks with approved Government Grace.

Thursday—The Government is particularly happy, Bagged Jeff. Davis' carpet-bag. Mrs. Government bags Mrs. Jeff's unmentionables. Government in high glee.

Friday—Called on Government early in the morning to inquire about Jeff's carpet-bag—Government out of temper—Jeff's boots won't fit—Governments heels too long—skinned heels—d—d the boots!—Inquired how the other things fitted Mrs. Government. Government looked unusually serious—thought inquiring a dangerous innovation—doubted it constitutionality—determined to submit question to Pap Bates Pettifogger General to Government. If the case of Mrs. Government presented unusual difficulties, Van Buren and Brady would be sent for immediately.

Saturday—Government has a religious turn to-day. Dlosses faith in Dale Owen, Judge Edmond, and spirit rappers in general—hopes he isn't past praying for—issues proclamation asks every body to pray for him. Let us pray.—*Court Journal.*

☞ "Did you see the Masses at our meeting?" said an abolition politican to a democrat. "Yes; all but the Mi," was the democrats reply.

☞ It is a Chinese maxim that "for every man who does not work, and every woman who is idle, somebody must suffer cold or hunger."

Pay-triotism is the way that a majority of the men who employ of the government should write the word.

☞ Peter Sharp says his wife is equal to four "fulls',—beauti-ful, youth-ful, arm-ful, and aw-ful when cross.

☞ It is ascertained that Detective Sherman, of Washington, was not hung by the rebels, as reported.