Evening Telegraph.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1863. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE TELEGRAPH.

IS PUBLISHED

MORNING AND EVENING,

By GEORGE BERGNER.

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SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

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WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The TELEGRAPH is also published weekly and furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates:

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As an advertising medium the TELEGRAPH has no equal, its large circulation, among business men and families, in city and country, placing it beyond competition.

Miscellaneous.

JONES HOUSE,
CORNER OF
MARKET ST AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
JOSEPH F. McCLELLAN, PROPRIETOR.
(RECENTLY CONDUCTED BY WELLS COVERLY.)

This is a First Class Hotel, and located in the central part of the city. It is kept in the best manner, and its patrons will find every accommodation to be met with in the best houses in the country. se30-dtf

B. T. BABBITT'S
Concentrated Condensed or Pulverized
SOFT SOAP.

THREE gallons of handsome white SOFT SOAP made in five minutes. No grease required.

DIRECTIONS.—Dissolve one pound of B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Condensed or Pulverized *Soft Soap* in one gallon of boiling water, then add two gallons of warm water. When cool you will have three gallons of *Handsome White Soft Soap.*

Ten pounds will make one barrel of soft soap.

The soap thus made is an excellent wash for trees, shrubs and plants of all kinds.

Just received and for sale by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.,
my27] Market st., opposite the Court House.

VISITING,
WEDDING,
IMITATION, AND
AT HOME CARDS.

BY a special arrangement with one of the best engravers in the country, cards of any description will be executed in the highest style of art, conformable with the latest fashion, and supplied promptly, at lower prices than are charged by the stationers in New York or Philadelphia. For samples and prices call at
mch9tf BERGNER'S BOOKSTORE.

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt-bordered; and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN FIXTURES and TASSELS at very low prices. Call at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.
ap6

HERMETICALLY SEALED.

PEACHES, TOMATOES,
PINE APPLE, SALMON,
OYSTERS, SPICED OYSTERS,
LOBSTER, SARDINES,

For sale by WM. DOCK, Jr. & CO.

BIBLES AND HYMN BOOKS!

A LARGE and splendid stock of Pocket and Family Bibles.

Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, German Reformed, and other Hymn Books, just received at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

COAL OIL, a further reduction in Coal Oil, superior article of non-explosive Coal Oil, for sale very low, by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
mr14 Cor. Front and Market Sts.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—chastely bound and clasped—for sale at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
j9 18 Market Street.

ACATHEAS,
Different colored double varieties; White Fringe, Purple Fringe, or Mist Tree, and other shrubbery, at Keystone Nursery. J. MISH.

DEEDS, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, Bonds and Justices' Blanks for sale at
my2 THEO. F. SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

WALL PAPER, BORDERS, &c., &c., sold at last year's prices, without any advance.
ap6 SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

Medical.

DR. JOHNSON
BALTIMORE
LOCK HOSPITAL.

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedies in the world for

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

RELIEF IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS.
NO MERCURY OR NOXIOUS DRUGS.
A Cure Warranted, or No Charge, in from One to Two Days.

Weakness of the Back, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin. Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens 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 ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily 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 indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to 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.

OFFICE, No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

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

Letters must be paid and contain stamps.

The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

DR. JOHNSON,

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 troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

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, 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.

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 his country, the darling 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 contemplating

MARRIAGE,

Reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial 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.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an illtimed sense of shame or the dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, filch his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his galling disappointment, or, by the use of the deadly poison, Mercury, hasten the constitutional symptoms of this terrible disease, such as affections of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, etc. progressing with frightful rapidity till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to that undiscovered country from whence no traveller returns.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the *Sun, Clipper*, 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 guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

OFFICE, No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK ST.

The Telegraph.

From our Morning Edition.

THE SITUATION.

The news from Vicksburg was highly encouraging last night, and we feel confident that it is doomed to fall shortly. Gen. Banks sends us equally encouraging news from Port Hudson. Both rebel strongholds will be in our possession shortly.

In our immediate vicinity the news is less encouraging. The rebels are at this time (ten o'clock A. M.) in the vicinity of Shippensburg in force, stealing everything that can be of any possible value to them. Large wagon trains accompany them, and all the wagons and horses, together with the harness that can be found, are taken from our citizens. We have reliable information that the whole of General Ewell's corps, estimated at thirty thousand men of all arms, have crossed the Potomac at various points from Antietam up to Williamsport, and are now encamped in Booneboro' Valley, in the vicinity of the old Antietam battle ground. The report is said to come from scouts who witnessed the crossing from different positions. A few days will probably show whether the rest of Lee's army is to follow and the Maryland campaign of last year be fought over again. Our troops yesterday held Frederick, and the trains ran as usual to and from that city. The telegraph was also working to Harper's Ferry, and no attack has yet been made on that point. The forces at Harper's Ferry now, in effect, form the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac, and add that much to its numerical strength.

Dispatches from General Kelley state that the rebel forces under Imboden, who lately visited Cumberland, are at Great Cacapon, and that he was about moving against them.

Great excitement also prevailed at Pittsburg, as it was reported the rebels were at Uniontown only twenty miles distant. Business was suspended, and the citizens turned out to defend the city.

Definite information of the whereabouts of Lee's main army had been received at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. Reconnoissances and scouts have revealed the fact that it is on the western slope of the Blue Ridge, between Snicker's Gap and Winchester. Lee's whole infantry force is there, including the corps of A. P. Hill.

As we go to press we have a dispatch from Gettysburg, stating that every thing is quiet, and that the rebels have withdrawn from the vicinity. The citizens of Adams county deserve great credit for the courage displayed in the present emergency. Whilst the marauders were scouring South Mountain in search of plunder the farmers turned out to drive them off, and whilst a party were about stealing horses from some farmer he fired at them when they were about entering the barn, killing one of their number on the spot. This was so unexpected that the balance of them left without their comrade. They have not been seen since in the vicinity.

LATER—10.30. P. M.—The operator remained at Newville until four P. M., when through scouts, who had been sent to the pike three miles distant, he learned that he was almost surrounded, the rebels being on both sides of the railroad.

He packed up his instrument quickly and come to Greason's Station on a hand car. This point is six miles from Carlisle. Upon his arrival here, he at once, by means of mounted men, put himself in communication with Capt. Boyd, who commands the scouting troop, and who was retreating as rapidly as the enemy advanced. Through this means it was discovered that the rebel advance had halted at a place called Palmtown, eight miles west of Carlisle.

Captain Boyd has a strong guard in front of the rebels, and will give early information of their advance. This is the state of affairs up to 10.40 P. M.

Brigadier-General Knipe has been ordered to make a stand at Carlisle, and has accordingly taken a position on the south side of the town. He has been reinforced, and will make a stubborn resistance to any advance which may be attempted by the rebels.

It has been determined to postpone the meeting of the State Convention until August 5th, in consequence of many delegates being in the service, &c., &c.

Gen. Couch has thrown a strong column of men in the neighborhood of Gettysburg on the enemy's right flank. This in connection with certain movements by army of Potomac in the rear of rebels, will make it a dangerous experiment for them to attempt to hold the line of the Susquehanna.

A rebel operator put himself this evening into communication with the office at Pittsburg. He was very abusive and damned them all. Said he was near Cove Mountain and that his name was Scaufan; that they were bound to have Milroy's boys to-morrow or next day. Said there were lots of horses and that they were busily engaged stealing them. He said it was Jenkin's force that is now at McConnellsburg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG.

The Siege Progressing Favorably.

AFFAIRS AT PORT HUDSON

Our Forces Within 100 Yards of the Rebel Works

GEN. BANKS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

General Paine Severely Wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Gen. Grant has telegraphed to Headquarters here as follows:

NEAR VICKSBURG, June 18,
via CAIRO, June 23.

Everything progresses well here.

Johnson's forces are at Yazoo City, Benton, Brownsville and Clinton.

Deserters come out daily; all report their rations short.

We scarcely ever lose a man now—the health and condition of the troops are most excellent.

Dispatches have been received by the war department from General Banks to the effect that, on the 14th inst., having established his batteries within three hundred and fifty yards of the rebel works at Port Hudson, after a vigorous cannonading he summoned General Gardner to surrender. On his refusal, an assault was made, and our forces gained positions within from five hundred to one hundred yards of the enemy's works, which they held.

General Paine was severely wounded. Gen. Banks expressed himself confident of success.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday, contains the following:

JACKSON, MISS., June 18.—The enemy's cavalry [illegible] at Brownsville, [illegible] depot, yesterday, but [illegible] and retreated across the Big Black again.

Scarcely a day passes without an accident on the Meridian road, which being the principal means of transportation of supplies has retarded Gen. Jonston's movement. The firing is continuous at Vicksburg.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, June 19.—A special dispatch to the *Mississippian*, dated Bomela, the 18th, says that a heavy force of Yankee cavalry is marching upon Zeackona, between that point and Grenada. The Yankee cavalry are rigging rafts to cross the Tallahatchie, with the intention of destroying the road below Pomela and cutting off Johnston's supplies.

Another force is crossing the Cold Water near Senatobia. They come from Memphis.

Gen. Johnston has issued orders granting a full pardon to all deserters in this Department who will rejoin their commands immediately.

There is no news from Vicksburg or Port Hudson.

FROM HAVANA.

Engagement Between the U. S. Steamer Vanderbilt and the Pirate Alabama.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The steamer Eagle, from Havana, on the 20th, arrived at this port.

Rumors had reached Havana, which are said to have been brought by the British mail steamer from St. Thomas to Porto Rico, that the pirate Alabama was in Santa Cruz, and that the Vanderbilt got up steam and went to attack her.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Santa Cruz, but nothing definite was known as to the progress of the fight.

The English mail steamer Trent from St. Thomas, is due at Havana on the 21st, when the facts would be ascertained.

The Spanish Government has granted permission to tear down the halls of Havana.

The heat at Havana was very great, but there was no appearance of yellow fever.

The steamer Alice Vivan had arrived from Mobile with cotton.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.

The United States gunboat James Adger, and the sloop-of-war Tuscarora arrived in Hampton Roads last evening. The former sailed again this afternoon.

The steamer Convoy arrived this morning from Newbern, North Carolina, but brings no news from that department.

The 5th Massachusetts regiment arrived here to-day from Newbern, North Carolina, their time having expired, but they have to-day volunteered their services to Gen. Dix, and enter at once under his command.

The contrabands are being removed from Suffolk and vicinity to Norfolk in large numbers and placed in charge of Dr. Droun, of Norfolk.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Bombardment With Hot Shot.

CINCINNATI, June 24.

The *Gazette's* correspondent near Vicksburg, under date of the 18th, says: "It is intended to open with hot shot upon the city on the 20th."

THE REBELS IN MARYLAND.

Lee Crossing His Whole Army.

ADVANCE ON FREDERICK.

Junction of Hooker with Maryland Heights.

Prospect of Another Antietam.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

There is now no longer any doubt that Gen. Lee purposes a renewal of his attempt of last year to capture Washington by the Maryland route, and that more sanguinary battles will be fought on the soil of Maryland. His advance in the Cumberland Valley is merely for forage and supplies, and he is believed to have no purpose or thought of penetrating as far as Harrisburg. The risk of such a movement would be too great to venture upon, and its results, even if successful, would not advance the rebel cause. Besides, such a movement would enable Hooker to get in his rear, and the result could not but be disastrous.

THE REBELS ADVANCING ON FREDERICK.

Our latest intelligence from Western Maryland this morning, is to the effect that at daylight a portion of General Ewell's forces, consisting of artillery, infantry and cavalry, were advancing in the direction of Frederick. The head of his columns were reported as on this side of South Mountain, about four miles west of Middletown, and about twelve miles from Frederick.

Our troops in Frederick consist only of cavalry, which will of course be compelled to fall back if the enemy approaches in force. We have no intelligence as to the movements of Gen. Hooker, though it is believed that he will to-day have a large force in Frederick county arrayed between the enemy and Washington and Baltimore. The position of the contending forces will then be precisely that of last year, when Gen. M'Clellan assumed command and advanced on Lee and Jackson, with the exception that our army, instead of being compelled to cross at Washington, now occupies the whole Virginia shore up to Harper's Ferry, and will cross at the same fords that Lee entered Maryland by last year.

The garrison at Maryland Heights, instead of being isolated, now forms the right wing of Gen. Hooker's army, and we learn has been placed under his command, being virtually a strongly posted reinforcement to his army. The movement of Lee towards Frederick this morning, is probably to intercept the junction of the Army of the Potomac with Harper's Ferry, and cut them off from direct communication. We learn, however, that a train of cars left this morning for Harper's Ferry, which would indicate that this contingency has been provided for by Gen. Hooker, and that the junction has already been made.

The Contempt in which the Rebels Hold Peace Sneaks.

We take the following remarkable article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, of June 12, in which the whole tribe of Peace Sneaks, who are endeavoring to embarrass the Government, and thus give aid and comfort to the rebels are brought under the old-time slave driver's lash:

TWO YEARS HENCE.

In two years, as many persons hope, we may possibly have peace—that is, always provided we continue to repulse and defeat the invading enemy. The Yankee "Democracy" is certainly rousing itself, and preparing for a new struggle (at the ballot box) in the *great cause of the "spoils,"* or, as they call it, the cause of Constitutional liberty. Those Democrats are evidently beginning to *raise a Peace platform for their next Presidential election*; and if they have the good luck to be helped on and sustained by more and more serious disasters of the Yankee army in the field, there is no doubt that the present devourers of the said spoils at Washington may soon be so discredited and decried that our enemy's country would be ripe for such peaceful ballot box revolution.

It is sincerely to be hoped that those earnest champions of constitutional freedom will be helped on and sustained in the manner they require—namely, by continued and severe reverses in the field; and it is the first and most urgent duty of our countrymen so to help and sustain that Democratic party. It is nothing to us which of their factions may devour their "spoils;" just as little does it signify to us whether they recover or do not recover that constitutional liberty which they so wantonly threw away in the mad pursuit of Southern conquest and plunder. *But it is of the utmost importance to us to aid in stimulating disaffection among Yankees against their own Government, and in demoralizing and disintegrating society in that God-abandoned country.* We can do this only in one way—namely, by thrashing their armies and carrying the war to their own firesides. Then, indeed, conscientious constitutional principles will hold sway; peace platforms will look attractive; arbitrary arrests will become odious and *habeas corpus* be quoted at a premium. This is the only way we can help them. *In this sense, and to this extent, those Democrats are truly our allies, and we shall endeavor to do our duty by them.*

But they evidently look for other and further help at our hands, and of quite a different sort. No doubt they are pleased for the present, with the efficient aid which the confederate army is affording them. Chancellorsville was a God-send to them, and the tremendous repulse at Port Hudson is quite a plank in their platform. Yet they understand very well that no matter how soundly their armies may be happily beaten; no matter how completely Lincoln's present war policy may be condemned by its results, yet all this will not be enough to enable the *unterrified Democracy to clutch the spoils*—or, as they phrase it, to restore the Constitution of their fathers. This, of itself, would never give them a Peace Democrat President and Cabinet; it would only result in another Abolition administration, with a new Secretary of War, and a new Commander-in-Chief, and a slightly different programme for "crushing the rebellion." Those Black Republicans are in power; after long waiting, pinning, intriguing in the cold shade of the opposition; and they have now the numerical preponderance so decidedly that they both can and will hold on to the office with a clutch like death. The Democrats can do absolutely nothing without "the South," as they persist in terming these Confederate States; and they cannot bring themselves to *admit the thought that we would refuse to unite with them (as we did we used to do) in a grand Universal Presidential campaign, for a Democratic President, with a Peace platform, and the "Constitution as it is."* In fact, this whole two years' war, and the two years' more war which has yet to be gone through, is itself, in their eyes, only a Presidential campaign, only somewhat more vivacious than ordinary.

This explains the Vallandigham Peace Meetings in New York and New Jersey; and the "manly declarations" of Mr. Horatio Seymour and other patriots. "Do not let us forget," says Fernando Wood, writing to the Philadelphia meeting, "that those who perpetrate such outrages as the arrest and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham, do so as necessary war measures. Let us, therefore, strike at the *cause*, and declare *for peace and against the war.*"

This would sound very well if the said "declaring for peace" could have any effect whatever in bringing about peace. If a man falling from a tower could arrest his fall by declaring against it, then the declarations of Democrats against the war might be of some avail. As it is, they resemble that emphatic pronouncement of Mr. Washington Hunt: "Let it be proclaimed *upon the housetops*, that no citizen of New York shall be arrested without process of law." There is no use in bawling from the housetops what everybody knows to be nonsense. Or this resolution of the New Jersey meeting:

Resolved, That in the illegal seizure and banishment of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, the laws of our country have been outraged, the name of the United States disgraced, and the rights of every citizen menaced, and that it is now the duty of a law respecting people to *demand* of the Administration that it at once and forever desist from such *deeds of despotism and crime.* [Enthusiasm.]

Demand, quoth! The starling that Mr. Sterne saw in the cage, said only "I can't get out." It would have been more "manly" to scream, "I demand to get out—I proclaim on the house tops that I *will* get out."

Another of the New Jersey resolutions throws an instructive light upon this whole movement, and its objects:

Resolved, That we renew our declarations of attachment to the Union, pledging to its friends, *wherever found*, our unwavering support, and to its enemies, in whatever guise, our undying hostility, and that, God willing, we will stand by the Constitution and laws of our country, and under their sacred shield will maintain and defend our liberty and rights, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." [Great cheering.]

This phrase, "wherever found," implies that there are friends of the Union in this Confederacy, and the resolution obviously pledges to them the support of the New Jersey Democracy—not surely without an equivalent return.

To the same meeting Gen. Fitz John Porter writes a letter, declaring, of course, for the Constitution and resistance to despotism, and ending thus:

"The contest of arms, however, will not be required; the certain and peaceful remedy will be found in the ballot box. Let us all possess our souls in patience. The remedy is ours."

Gen. Fitz John Porter knows well that the remedy is *not* theirs, unless "the South" consent to throw its votes into that same ballot box; and it is for this, and this only, that the Democratic hook is baited with "Peace." But in a speech of Senator Wall, of New Jersey, before a Democratic Club, of Philadelphia, (which we find printed in *The Sentinel*,) is a passage more fully expounding the Democratic plan than any other we have seen. He says:

"Subjugation or annihilation being alike impossible, I am in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities, for an armistice—that 'mid the lull of the strife, the heat of passion shall have time to cool, and the calm, majestic voice of reason can be heard. In the midst of such a calm I am for endeavoring to learn from those in arms against us what their demands may be, and inviting their co-operation in the name of a common Christianity, in the name of a common humanity, to some plan of reconciliation or reconstruction by which the sections may unite upon a more stable basis—a plan in which the questions upon which we have differed so long may be harmoniously adjusted; and each section, by virtue of the greatness developed in this war, may profit by the experience. If it shall be found that sectional opinions and prejudices are too obstinate, and the exasperations of this war have burnt too deep to settle it upon the basis of reconciliation or reconstruction, then I know that separation and reconstruction are inevitable."

Here is the whole plan: an armistice, and then "inviting our co-operation." During that armistice they hope that the "calm, majestic voice of reason" and a "common Christianity" might do something considerable. The game, as they calculate, would then be on the board, with stakes so tempting! Mr. Wall would endeavor "to learn from us what our demands are."

Anything in reason he would be prepared to grant us; but if we replied, our demands are, that you bring away your troops from every inch of our soil, that you leave the Border States free to decide on their own destiny, that you evacuate all our forts and towns which you now hold, and make us rid of you and the whole breed of you forever, then Mr. Wall would exclaim, What! do you call that the calm, majestic voice of reason? Is that your common Christianity? He would say, *when I spoke of the calm majestic, &c., I meant the spoils;* when I said common Christianity, *I meant money.* Let us talk rationally—how much common Christianity will you take?

In vain is a net spread in the sight of any bird. We are aware of them; and we will watch them well, and the friends of the Union, "wheresoever found." *Our views go a little further than theirs—we hope to so disorganize and disintegrate society in their country that they will rush into armed revolution and anarchy. We spit upon their ballot box.* We care not what they "demand" in resolutions, nor what helpless trash they proclaim on the housetops. We do not believe in their power to attain so much as an armistice for two years to come. If an armistice, indeed, were offered, and the invading troops were withdrawn, of course we should not object to it, and good use could be made of it.

But, mark well, *ye armistice mongers!* During that suspension of hostilities all negotiations must be between Government and Government. Our lines should be more strictly guarded than ever. No negotiations or fraternization of parties by public meetings or private conferences; *no bargaining with the calm voice of reason; no secret pocketing of Wall's "Common Christianity."*

But armistice there will be none, and we are glad of it. Our sovereign independence is already won and paid for with treasures of brave blood. *It shall not be sold by peddlers, to be built into a Yankee platform.*

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