

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines, or more than four, constitute a square. One day... \$1.00. One week... \$6.00. One month... \$18.00. Three months... \$48.00. Six months... \$84.00. One year... \$150.00.

Patriot and Union. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, BY O. BARRETT & CO. THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for TEN CENTS PER WEEK, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Miscellaneous. PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, War Claims and Claims for Indemnity.

STEWART, STEVENS, CLARK & CO., Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, and Solicitors for all kinds of Military Claims, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JACKSON & CO'S SHOE STORE, NO. 304 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

MURINGER'S PATENT BEEF TEA, A solid, concentrated extract of BEEF AND VEGETABLES, containing all the nutritive and delicious soup.

CHARTER OAK FAMILY FLOUR! UNEXCELLED BY ANY IN THE U. STATES! AND SUPERIOR TO ANY FANCY BRANDS OFFERED IN PENNSYLVANIA!

CHOICE MISSOURI WHITE WHEAT. Delivered any place in the city free of charge.

SOLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION. A very convenient Writing Desk; also, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Portfolios, &c.

CHEESE!!—100 Boxes Prime Cheese (on consignment) for sale at less than market rate.

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles cheaply.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK at the BOMGARDNER HOTEL. Apply immediately.

CLARET WINE!!!—We are closing out a VERY SUPERIOR lot at less than cost!

PRIME POTATOES!—A LARGE LOT just received and for sale low.

MINCE MEAT!—Very superior, just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

CONDENSED MILK!—Just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

HERMETICALLY SEALED Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobster, Salmon, Oysters, Spiced Onions, for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

SMOKED HALIBUT!—A very choice article, just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FRENCH MUSTARD, ENGLISH and Domestic Pickles, (by the dozen or hundred.) Superior Salad Oil, Ketchup, Sauces and condiments of every description, for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

LAKE TROUT!!!—A small invoice of LAKESIDE Trout, Machine-trimmed, and the quality "A. N. 1." just received and for sale very low.

WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of Swords, Sabres and Bata, which he will sell very low.

SELF SEALING FRUIT JARS!!! Best and Cheapest in the market! Gall and Seal them! WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FOR RENT—Two desirable OFFICE ROOMS, second story front of Wylie's Building corner of Market Square and Market street. Apply at No. 62 Market street.

Business Cards. DR. WM. R. DE WITT, JR., OFFICE: SECOND STREET, ABOVE LOCUST, Jan20-41m.

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY, E. S. GERMAN, 27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE OHENRUE, HARRISBURG, PA.

W. M. H. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE IN SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS, SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE, (No. 2) Nearly opposite the Bachelor House, (14-17)

JOHN G. W. MARTIN, FASHIONABLE CARD WRITER, HERR'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD. This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER, NO. 18 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

DIYOTVILLE GLASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS OF CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS, WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MUSIC STORE! NO. 38 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS, MELODIONS, GUITARS, DRUMS, FIFES, FLUTES, ACCORDIONS, etc.

COAL NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS day completed an arrangement with Henry Thomas, Esq., for the sale of the entire amount of LYKENS VALLEY and SHILOH COALS, mined by him to be delivered at Millersburg, Pa.

HAMS!!!—Just received, a large supply of OVERBRED SUGAR-CURED HAMS, of a best brand in the market.

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed an association and prepared a certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of Deposit and Discount, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend the act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania."

JOHN FAHREIRA, No. 718 ARCH STREET, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA. IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FANCY FURS AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FURS.

AMERICAN Annual Cyclopaedia and Register of Important Events for the Year 1861. 1 vol. 8. no. over 750 pages. Cloth, leather \$3.50.

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.—A very superior article, (strictly pure) just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

NEW PATENT CORN SHELLER.—Cheapest and most complete ever invented. Farmers and others please call and see it at WICKOFF'S Cigar Store, Market street, 2d door below Third.

COAL NOTICE.—We would respectfully inform our customers that we have appointed Major DAVID MCCORMICK Agent for the sale of Tremont Coal. All orders sent to him will receive prompt attention at our regular prices.

SWEET CIDER!—A very superior lot just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

POTATOES.—300 BUSHELS OF A superior quality just received and for sale low, by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

DRIED PEACHES—PARED AND UNPARED—just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

SOLAR MATCHES! NO SULPHUR! NO SMELL! FIFTY GROSS of the above Superior Matches just received, and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

MINCE PIES!—Raisins, Currants, and Ham, for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL!—15,000 lbs Super Extra just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

THE Weekly "Patriot & Union," THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA!

AND THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT! FORTY-FOUR COLUMNS OF READING MATTER EACH WEEK!

AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS! WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF NOT LESS THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS!

We have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including taxes, about twenty-five per cent, and is still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly Patriot and Union at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or stop the publication, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State.

THE SAME REASONS WHICH INDUCE US TO RAISE THE PRICE OF THE WEEKLY, OPERATE IN REGARD TO THE DAILY PAPER, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be but trifling; and, while we cannot persuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation, yet, were we certain that such would be the consequence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suffer ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather, the justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever it may be.

THE PERIOD FOR WHICH MANY OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS HAVE PAID FOR THEIR PAPER BEING ON THE EVE OF EXPIRING, we take the liberty of issuing this notice, reminding them of the same, in order that they may

RENEW THEIR CLUBS. We shall also take it as an especial favor if our present subscribers will urge upon the only Democratic paper printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount of reading matter, embracing all the current news of the day, and

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES From every where, up to the moment the paper goes to press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news reports, is decidedly the

CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE! There is scarcely a village or town in the State in which a club cannot be raised if the proper exertion be made, and surely there are few places in which one or more energetic men cannot be found who are in favor of the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, who would be willing to make the effort to raise a club.

DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR! Let us hear from you. The existing war, and the approaching session of Congress and the State Legislature, are awaited with unusual interest, and every man should have the news.

TERMS. DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, Single copy for one year, in advance, \$5.00. Single copy during the session of the Legislature, 2.00. City subscribers ten cents per week. Copies supplied to agents at the rate of \$1.50 per hundred.

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION, Single copy one year, in advance, \$2.00. Ten copies to one address, \$15.00. Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this imperative. In every instance cash must accompany subscription. Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price, even at the advanced rate, is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting one dollar and fifty cents for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire them.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa. N. B.—The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the delivery of newspapers to club subscribers: (See Little, Brown & Co's edition of the Laws of 1860, page 38, chapter 181, section 1.)

"Provided, however, that where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for each, in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners."

To enable the Postmaster to comply with this regulation, it will be necessary that he be furnished with the list of names composing the club, and paid a quarter of a cent per copy in advance. The uniform courtesy of Postmasters, afforded the assurance that they will cheerfully accommodate club subscribers, and the latter should take care that the postage, which is but a trifle in each case, be paid in advance. Send on the clubs.

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.—A very superior article, (strictly pure) just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

NEW PATENT CORN SHELLER.—Cheapest and most complete ever invented. Farmers and others please call and see it at WICKOFF'S Cigar Store, Market street, 2d door below Third.

COAL NOTICE.—We would respectfully inform our customers that we have appointed Major DAVID MCCORMICK Agent for the sale of Tremont Coal. All orders sent to him will receive prompt attention at our regular prices.

SWEET CIDER!—A very superior lot just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

POTATOES.—300 BUSHELS OF A superior quality just received and for sale low, by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

DRIED PEACHES—PARED AND UNPARED—just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

SOLAR MATCHES! NO SULPHUR! NO SMELL! FIFTY GROSS of the above Superior Matches just received, and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

MINCE PIES!—Raisins, Currants, and Ham, for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL!—15,000 lbs Super Extra just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

The Patriot & Union. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1863. LETTER FROM HON. C. R. BUCKALEW.

The following is the letter of the Hon. C. R. Buckalew, to the Central Democratic Club, on the celebration of Washington's Birthday: To P. McCall, Esq., Chairman of Committee:

DEAR SIR:—In response to your friendly invitation, I have to express some views upon public-opinion, which may be submitted to your meeting on the 23d inst. And I do this very cheerfully, although I cannot know that any words of mine will deepen popular conviction upon the necessity of changing our rulers and overthrowing their present policy, or quicken popular zeal for the accomplishment of these important objects.

A conviction that the country is misgoverned, the war mismanaged, and liberty itself in peril, is growing up in the public mind, and thousands are alert, inquisitive, and critical, who go to government uncalculating and enthusiastic support, founded upon complete confidence, twelve months ago. The day of blind, headlong passion, and of confident, unquestioning trust in our rulers has passed, and the electoral duties of the citizen will now be discharged with a more intelligent comprehension than was possible in the earlier months of the war.

The sure result of this will be to perfect the political revolution in the North and West, begun by the late elections, and to exclude the Republican party, with its sectional passions, its fanaticism, its corruption, and its incapacity, permanently from power.

But can this be accomplished in time to save the country? To preserve its unity and liberty? And if these vital objects can be secured, either sooner or later, by the restoration of the Democratic party to power, upon what policy shall that party act in their attainment? These questions are timely and important enough to occupy the space and leisure now at my command. Complete control in the State government can be secured to our party in October next. Control of the Federal government can be obtained by it a year later, in the election of President, assuming that the renovation of Congress, now begun, shall go on and be consummated by that time.

The time here mentioned must elapse before power can be completely lodged in safe hands; before the work of reconstructing the Union, and thoroughly reforming the government can be performed. In the meantime, how much of calamity must we undergo? To what measures of evil must we be subjected? The public debt will be swollen enormously; a financial crash may come sweeping away private fortunes, and crippling public credit and power; and it is not impossible that in an hour of desperation our rulers may abandon the war, and place the barrier of a bad treaty, or the impertinence of a foreign mediation, in the way of reunion. Unquestionably, there are great dangers in the immediate future, and apprehension of evil is timely, and justified by the events of the past two years. But during this period of danger, of trial, of peril—this interval which separates us from the day of relief and security—what shall be the attitude of our party toward the administration and the war? This question may reasonably be asked by the thousands in this State, and by thousands in other States who are willing to aid and assist in the redemption of the country.

The question may be answered, in part, by referring to the past. The object of the war was announced in the outset by a resolution of Congress, which went out North and South, and to foreign countries, as the platform of the government in its prosecution. That resolution announced the object of the war to be, the defense and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and explicitly denied that it was waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the Southern States.

This clear and emphatic resolution was accepted and approved by the Democracy, by the Border States, and by conservative men generally, and thereupon all the magnificent resources of the country in men and money were put at the disposal of the administration, for the prosecution of the war in accordance therewith, and it has had command of those resources unopposed and almost unquestioned down to this hour.

But the time came when this ground of a coalition for the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, became, in the policy of the administration, connected with, if not subordinated to, another and different object. The tinsel rhetoric of Sumner, the distasteful utterances of Greeley, and the rabid violence of Phillips and Garrison, became of more consequence at Washington than the views of the great majority of the people and the pledged faith of the nation. A policy of emancipation was announced, involving enormous expense, doubling the difficulties of the contest, and in flat contradiction of the solemn declaration upon the object of the war, just recited. And this was done by Presidential decree—the fiat of a single man—without authority, and at the instance of men who would be among the very last selected by the American people to advise their rulers.

To this, and to all like departures from the Constitution and from good faith and sound policy, we are, and must remain, unalterably opposed. I say like departures, for the pretence of military necessity upon which emancipation has been announced, has been extended to other subjects besides the status of the negro, as the debates of the day abundantly testify. The seizure of citizens in States untroubled by revolt, and their incarceration in distant prisons, remote from witnesses who might testify in their favor, and from friends who might intercede for them, is one of the most prominent of these, and deserves all the condemnation it is receiving from the people.

The Father of his Country, the anniversary of whose birth you celebrate, had no conception of a doctrine of military necessity as a substitute for the Constitution and laws of the land; nor of those undefined, unlimited powers, now asserted to exist in the President as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the States when called into actual service, nor can we recognize them except as baseless pretensions to be put down with strong public disapprobation at the earliest possible moment.

Washington's views of military jurisdiction and conduct in a time of insurrection, were given to the army sent by him to quell the revolt in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, when he admonished them, "that every officer and soldier will constantly bear in mind that he comes to support the laws, and that it would be peculiarly unbecoming in him to be in any way the infractor of them; that the essential principles of a free government confine the province of the military when called forth on such occasions, to these two objects: first, to

combat and subdue all who may be found in arms in opposition to the national will and authority; secondly, to aid and support the civil magistrates in bringing offenders to justice.—The dispensation of this justice belongs to the civil magistrates, and let it ever be our pride and our glory to leave the sacred deposit there inviolate."

In the spirit of this admonition, and of the constitutional doctrine that "the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power," we must stand opposed to the abuse of the military power in applying it to other purposes than those appointed and regulated by law; as the seizure of private property of non-combatants not legally liable to confiscation; the seizure of herds of negroes, and their support, instruction, transportation, drill and payment, as allies; the seizure and imprisonment of northern freemen, without law and against it; the suppression of newspapers, or the closing of the mails against them; and the encroachment upon the State jurisdiction by the appointment of sundry police officials to exercise powers undefined by and unknown to the laws. What is asked is that the military power shall be applied and confined to its appropriate uses; that there shall be no invasion upon liberty by it; in short, that it shall be subjected to the domination of established laws. And we are perfectly persuaded that government will be all the stronger, all the more successful, by following this policy and sternly refusing to yield to the temptations which assail those entrusted with authority in revolutionary times. Let our rulers carefully imitate the example of Washington, who exercised military powers in the Revolution, with constant respect for the laws and the authority of the Continental Congress, untroubled as the times were, and fruitful of pretexts for departure from regular and legitimate action.

In addition to the signal advantages which will be secured to our cause by reversing the policy of the administration—by establishing other and truer doctrines than those just examined—the Democracy can take into account as one of the agencies for restoring the Union, the powerful and invaluable aid of allies in the border and Confederate States—men who have gone into revolt reluctantly, or who now stand with divided inclinations, uncertain of the position they shall assume. The issue of the war has always depended as much upon the determination and union of the Confederate States as upon the magnitude of the efforts put forth by us against them. Manifestly, therefore, our true line of policy has been to divide them; to conciliate a part of their population, and dampen the ardor of the revolutionary spirit by subjecting it to conservative opposition in the very communities where it arose. The subjugation of the South by the mere exertion of physical force against it, assuming it to be really united and in earnest, is a work of extreme difficulty, and requires an amount of wisdom and vigor which our administration has failed to exhibit. In a case of invasion upon the South, most formidable natural obstacles are to be encountered, and also the powers of the enemy, and our strength must be, or be made to be, adequate to overcome both. In short, in this case, allies in the enemy's country were necessary to certain or prompt success, and to secure them all the arts of policy and all the means of conciliation within our power, should have been exerted.

But what is the policy of our rulers? Is it not written in the history of the Crieden Compromise and of the Peace Conference Resolutions? In Congressional enactments and Presidential proclamations? No concession, no compromise, no only slight force to compel complete submission? The policy, at once incomplete and impassioned, and carried in until repeated disasters came to exhibit folly and impotency. Yes! the necessity of allies, utterly scouted in the outset, became demonstrated on the plains of Manassas and in the swamps of the Chickahominy. The course of events taught us that assistance would be useful, if not indispensable, to the great work of subduing rebellion and restoring the integrity of the Union.

Recognizing this truth, the men in power have turned their attention to the negroes—the subject race of the South—and propose to arm and employ them as allies in the war. This experiment is likely to be carried out, to be freely tested, and to produce results which, to say the least, will be instructive to future times.

In marked contrast to this desperate experiment, conservative men look for alliance and aid to the white race—our own stock and kindred—and propose to secure their co-operation in restoring the Union by a policy of conciliation, and by the example of a return by our own government to a true constitutional rule, uninfluenced by fanatical passion and regardful of all State and individual rights as established by our fathers. In their policy, the conservative element along the border and in the South is to be encouraged and developed, not repelled, spurned and insulted.

Great allowance is doubtless to be made for an administration charged with the conduct of a great war, and particularly a civil war. The difficulties to be surmounted are great, and often the course to be pursued is but a choice between evils. At such a time a generous mind will not seek occasion of offense, and can overlook small points of objection in reviewing public affairs.

But the subjects now brought into debate by the policy of government are fundamental and vital; it is impossible to be indifferent to them, Frank, full, open debate upon them, will lead to useful conclusions, and give due direction to our efforts as citizens of a broken and afflicted country.

It results from what has been said, that the administration now in power may expect from the great mass of those politically opposed to it, acquiescence in a legitimate exercise of the powers with which it is invested, whether relating to the war or to internal administration. But they will claim and exercise the right of discussing the wisdom and constitutionality of its policy, and will resist, by all lawful means, any attempt to pervert the war from its true object, or to use the war as an instrument for introducing arbitrary rule amongst us.

And they will labor to prepare the way for the complete re-union of the States, upon their accession to power; or, if (in contradiction of their fears) such re-union should previously be achieved by arms, then to confirm it and render it real, cordial and perpetual.

Let it be distinctly understood that the great mass of the Democratic party and of the conservative men of the country have never agreed, do not now agree, and have no intention of agreeing in future, to a dissolution of the American Union founded by Washington and his coadjutors, and that they will not cease their efforts for its complete restoration in its original, pristine vigor. But to accomplish this purpose, they, unlike their opponents, will use all legitimate means of restoration, and not physical force alone. This may be boldly and openly announced, everywhere, and ought to be accepted everywhere, as the only reasonable and patriotic ground upon which a party can stand that desires and intends to save the country.

The administration has deliberately cast away all means of restoration, except physical force, and has called into existence great and unnecessary obstacles to success, until, notwithstanding the immediate difference of apparent strength between the parties to the war, its issue hangs trembling in the balance. But let us not despair of the future. "Out of this terrible danger" we may yet "pluck the flower of safety." We may hope that the remaining months of Mr. Lincoln's term will be got past without committal exhaustion, and the point of time arrived at, when a vigorous and truly great party, clean-hearted, from the past, thoroughly Union, upright, just, patriotic and brave, will assume possession of the powers of government. And that this party, with a old history identified with the glories of the country binding it to sympathy and affection in every quarter, with no selfish, local or fanatical passions, to weaken or mislead it; with a generous, even-handed, impartial, time-tried creed, conformed to the Constitution, and springing naturally from its principles—this party, thus qualified to speak to the whole land, and to be heard with affection and reverence, can and will command these wild waves of human passion to be still, and, rejecting alike the fanaticism of Boston and of Charleston, will rebind these great States together, in enduring bonds of interest and sympathy!

I am, dear sir, very truly yours, C. R. BUCKALEW. BLOOMSBURG, Feb. 20, 1863.

ABOLITIONISTS CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 28th ultimo says: If the spirits of the mighty dead are permitted to revisit the scenes of earth and witness the transactions of men who profess to honor their memories, we can imagine the venerable Washington turning with profound disgust and horror from the assembly of self-styled "Republicans" which on Saturday evening last, in this city, professed to celebrate his birth and life among men. From beginning to end the entire scene was in contradiction of all that he taught, all that he practiced. Had some one arisen at the table and quoted from his Farewell Address in the hearing of the assembled politicians, they would have been astounded at the words of wisdom, or would have expelled the bold man as one who did not belong to the spirit of the occasion. The principal speech was made by a bitterly-disappointed politician of the class whom Washington profoundly abhorred. There is no occasion to speak of him or his speech. Both will be soon forgotten. But there was another speech made in this meeting which is a lasting disapprobation, or, as the reporters tell us, "loudly applauded." This extract may suffice to show its character.

"The slave aristocracy of the South may writhe, the slave Democracy of the North may howl, but whatever the event of the war, the doom of slavery is pronounced. The rebels against our government are even now treading upon a thin crust which overlies the fires of a volcano, and they know it."

"The diseased imagination of Cromwell painted in the air hounds holding daggers pointed at his heart. Southern rebels gaze in space and fancy to see hands with daggers pointed to average long years of wrong, and as they gaze their arms are paralyzed."

There has been a sedulous attempt on the part of the more wily radical politicians to conceal their desire for slave insurrections; but, *veritas*, and when men talk freely over a dinner they often let out secrets. It is not disgraceful, is it not barbarous, that men in New York could sit around a table celebrating the memory of the Virginian Washington, himself a slaveholder, and applaud a sentiment of exultation over the prospect of slave insurrections in the home of the great father of American constitutions? And this not for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, but solely for the "avenging" of slavery! Is this the spirit of Union? Is this the spirit which Washington would inculcate were he living?—Is this the way to induce peace? It is precisely this sort of wickedness which makes the radical abolition spirit which produces an entire unwillingness among sensible men to act with these people, who are only fit representatives of savage nations. The sentiment of this speaker at a Washington dinner would disgrace the Feejee Islander.

A NEW METHOD OF AMPUTATION.—Dr. Chassignac, Surgeon to the Hospital Lariboisiere, has published a letter in the medical journal on a new method of his of amputating limbs without the aid of the knife. For this purpose he uses what he calls a caustic bracelet consisting of a ring, round which are placed little crystal cups of a rectangular form. The ring is applied to the exact place where the amputation is to take place. A pledget of lint, impregnated with a solution of perchloride of iron at 35 degrees, is placed above and under the ring, and the cups are then charged with fragments of the Filix-crispa, and the operation is completed. There is a considerable difference in the behavior of a muscle separated by the knife or by the action of the caustic. In the first case it contracts, and a large interval is left between the two parts that have been divided; but under the action of the caustic the muscle does not contract, and the wound is closed. Chassignac has tried this method twice, in cases where the patients were so feeble as to render ordinary amputation extremely dangerous; in both cases the operation was successful. The bracelet in one case was applied five times for twelve hours each, before all the soft parts could be eaten away by the caustic. As soon as the bone became apparent, it was cut through by means of the chain-saw.—*Galignani*.

A young man going a journey, entrusted a hundred dollars to an old man. When he came back the old man denied having had any money deposited with him, and he was had up before the Khazee. "Where were you young man, when you delivered this money?" "Under a tree."

"Take my seal and summon that tree," said the judge. "Go, young man, and tell the tree to come hither, and the tree will obey you show it the seal."

The young man went in wonder. After he had been gone some time, the Khazee said to the old man—"He is long, do you think he has got there yet?"

"No," said the old man, "it is at some distance. He has a good horse, and he is going fast."

"How knowest thou, old man, where that tree is?" cried the Khazee.

The young man returned and said the tree would not come.

"He has been here, young man, and given his evidence. The money is thine."