Patriot & Union

VOL. 5.—NO. 210. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONSUMPTIVES.—The ... restored to health in a few ... dy, after having suffered seve... affection, and that dread dis... ions to make known to his fellow ... ure ... will send a copy of the pre... with the directions for ... ch they will find a ... Bronchitis, &c. ... ing the Pre... informa... hopes ... tha ... m ... Adm. ... sent with ... for which the patronage of the public is so-

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JOSEPH B. STEWART,
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OSCAR A. STEVENS,
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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1862.

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jy31-dly

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Where they intend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of

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all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices.

Their stock will consist, in part, of *Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes*, latest styles; *Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters*, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the Shoe business.

CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. *Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country.*

The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article that will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and durability. [jan9] JACKSON & CO.

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AND SUPERIOR TO ANY

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april7-d&wtf.

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mar20-d12t-wtf Cambria county, Pa.

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my28

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SECOND STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT and MARKET SQUARE,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Having formed a connection with parties in Washington City, who are reliable business men, any business connected with any of the Departments will meet with immediate and careful attention. m6-y

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RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.
He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of profession in all its branches.
A LONG AND VERY SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL EXPERIENCE justifies him in promising full and ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease Chronic or any other nature. m18-d&wly

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Is prepared to furnish to order, in the very best style of workmanship, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Window Curtains, Lounges, and all other articles of Furniture in his line, on short notice and moderate terms. Having experience in the business, he feels warranted in asking a share of public patronage, confident of his ability to give satisfaction. jan17-dtf

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Agency for Howe's Sewing Machines.
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MERCHANT TAILOR!
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SEASONABLE GOODS,
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Has just returned from the city with an assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Which will be sold at moderate prices and made up to order; and, also, an assortment of READY MADE Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
nov21-1yd

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EBY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS.
jan8-tf

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TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY,
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HARRISBURG, PA.
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MANUFACTURE
CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS,
WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND *PRESERVE BOTTLES*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS,
MELODEONS, GUITARS,
VIOLINS, BANJO STRINGS,
Of every description.
DRUMS, FIFES, FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, etc. at the lowest CITY PRICES, at
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3,000 BUSHELS York State Potatoes, of different kinds,
1,400 Bushels York State Apples,
A choice lot of York State Butter.
Also, a superior lot of Catawba Grapes, and 50 bushels Shellbarks, just received and for sale low by
H. W. SIBLE & CO.,
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HAMS, DRIED BEEF, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, TONGUES, &c., for sale low, by WM. DOCK, JR., & Co.

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PIANOS carefully packed or removed by S. WARD,
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The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1863.

For the Patriot and Union.

CAUSES OF THE BAD CONDUCT AND INCAPACITY OF NEW ENGLAND GENERALS.

Mr. EDITOR:—I will now discuss the causes of the incompetency and bad conduct of New England Generals, displayed, as I have shown, not only during the rebellion, but through our whole military history.

I will first dispose of the attribute called courage or bravery—call it as you choose. All the American people, in the general, are brave, and possess the primary qualifications of a military people—that is, can ride, shoot and swim; and, of course, the New England people are included. Whilst this is admitted, there is no portion of our population so deficient in the great qualities to make distinguished military men as they are; and this is very obvious when you come to reflect that their character does not harmonize with those exalted feelings which go to make up martial sentiment—high spirit, lofty aspirations and a self-sacrificing nature—so far from this, the leading traits of New England character stand in direct antagonism to them, being a selfish people, sordid and mercenary to a proverb, and imbued with an undying spirit of acquisitiveness—all degrading characteristics, and hostile in sentiment to the martial spirit.

The character of these people is likewise deformed by animosity and vindictiveness—counterparts of magnanimity and forbearance, and they never have or can respond to the high soldiership which can act as if "toil were pastime, danger pleasure, death nothing, glory everything." To them such sentiments would appear Quixotic.

They are not an eloquent people—I mean possessing that true eloquence that comes from the heart, and not what is acquired by scholastic training or logical acumen. This has been most abundantly shown again and again.

Their educational system is the most vicious imaginable for elevating the mind and character; and, in fact, is debasing, as it fosters the very traits which deform their character and develop them.

They are almost entirely deficient in native genius, and are forced, from their poverty in this respect, to substitute for it the lower qualities of cultivated talent and ability; and, in fine, the very highest type of a New Englander is mediocrity to the genius that has been displayed in other portions of our common country. I could give an hundred examples to illustrate and prove this, if necessary, if not familiar to all.

You will see, Mr. Editer, by this short portrait of the race, why it is that no great or eminent soldier has sprung from such a community. One there was, it is true—Gen. Nathaniel Green, one of the most illustrious heroes and commanders of the Revolution; but when I tell you he was a Quaker, and the descendant of a family of Quakers, persecuted by these very Puritans, the whole secret is developed; and to this day he is not fully estimated by them. Nor does this apply to soldiers only, but to the other great walks of public life; and so manifest is this, that these people show a great reluctance to estimate greatness in others; and it has always been necessary to extort its admission from them; and how could you expect it otherwise, when they have actually, for all the great virtues, substituted lower qualities in their place as standards of excellence, and misnamed them, and making them rules of practice? I will recite a few. With them egotism stands in the place of greatnes, success of justice, cunning of wisdom, cupidity of enterprise, sedition of liberty, cant of piety, and clamishness in the place of patriotism.

With such characteristics, joined to the deepest fanaticism, which has characterized them from their early origin, it is not at all wonderful that these people have been the great disturbing element in our nation's history, in destroying the peace and tranquility of the people of the United States, and weakening and destroying the *entente cordiale* between the several States. No one can pretend to deny this. Our whole history shows it.

I now, Mr. Editor, come to the application of these causes, and close, and it is the most alarming of all.

These people, with their cunning leaders, have a paramount influence at Washington, in directing the policy of the government in suppressing the rebellion (of which they were the primary fomenters) and restoring the Union, and they have already used it to base and ignoble purposes, and marred its success, as I have already shown, by their incapacity and bad conduct. The only hope I see for the future is, in discarding them from influencing public affairs—for, whilst their influence is paramount, I cannot see how our present Union is to be restored, or even a reconstruction of it effected.

The President has twice admitted that he "is embarrassed by their influence." Well, then, discard them—change the course of the government to its true and legitimate policy, the restoration of the Constitution and Union in strict conformity to the Inaugural oath, and secure the support of the whole people; for it appears manifest that emancipation proclamations will no more do that, at the South, than the establishment of Abolition Union Leagues will do it at the North—that confiscation acts will no more win back the alienated Union people of the South, than Presidential jokes will allay the anguish of the patriotic people of the North—or that arming insurgent slaves at the South will no more restore the Union, than shackling the press or suspending the *habeas corpus* will do so at the North.

The President has said another thing, in hearing of the writer, viz: "What we really want is military success." True, most true. Then recall these incompetent Abolition Generals, and employ officers that have the confidence of the army and the people. Why, Mr. Editor, I as firmly believe it as I now state it—that 30,000 of the hardy mountaineers of Western Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, Western North Carolina and Northern Alabama, brought under the United States standard, and led by such Generals as M'Clellan, Rosecrans, Heintzelman, M'Call, and others I could name, would be of more service to restore the Union (familiar as they are with arms) than 300,000 fanatical New Englanders, led by all the Abolition Generals whose names are to be found in the U. S. Army Register.

I will now close these communications, and if I should, with your leave, Mr. Editor, pursue this theme, (particularly instructive at this particular crisis)—having already shown that New England has degraded the *military* character of the American people—I will go on to show that New England has also degraded the commercial character, the religious character, the political character and the philanthropic character of the American people, and to a great extent corrupted their language—relying upon nothing but historical facts in doing so.

PUBLICOLA.

NOTE.—For the next week or two we intend devoting a large portion of our columns to literary and miscellaneous matter, and, consequently, shall not have space for any matter of a different character, as the inside columns of the daily afford barely room enough for editorial and news.—EDS. PATRIOT AND UNION.

LETTER FROM HON. EDMUND BURKE.

To the Editor of the National Eagle:

In your issue of the 16th inst., I noticed a communication dated at "Hilton Head, S. C., April 1, 1863," signed "G. H. W.," purporting to have been written by a soldier, in which I find the following sentences:

"I would like to come North and stop one week. I would appoint a Copperhead funeral *every day*, and would *see* that *a corpse was ready*." * * * "I would as soon shoot a Copperhead as I would a snake by that name."

From the language of the Republican press and orators I understand a "Copperhead" to be a Democrat. It is a blackguard term, but I do not quarrel with the Republican presses and orators for using it, they being the best judges of what is becoming and respectable for them in the matter of manners. Such being the meaning of the term, the soldier, therefore, who wrote the letter published in your paper, avows his determination to shoot and murder his fellow-citizens because they believe in the Democratic faith, and support the principles and policy of the Democratic party.

You publish the letter without word or comment, or dissent from the atrocious and murderous sentiments which it expresses. You thus, unwittingly, I hope, contribute the influence of your paper to stir up to deeds of violence, outrage and blood, the latent, undisciplined passions of society which, when once let loose, like famishing wolves, know no restraint or moderation.

Are we, Democrats, many of us your neighbors and subscribers to your paper, to infer that you approve of such sentiments? We desire, and are entitled to, a distinct answer to this question.

Have you reflected upon the probable consequences of the utterance of such inflammatory and vile sentiments as are contained in the letter of the soldier above referred to, and are too common in the columns of the Republican press, and in the mouths of Republican orators?

If they were to prevail would *you* be entirely safe? If Democrats, or "Copperheads"—as we are called, in derision, by a party who carry upon their shoulders the awful and appalling sin of being the primary authors of the present civil war and the destruction of the Union—are to be shot down and murdered in cold blood, do you think that the public peace would be long maintained in the North, and that you, Republicans, would escape all danger?

"Lay no such flattering unction to your soul." The beginning of such business is the beginning of civil war and anarchy here in the North. The first Democrat shot down will be the signal for the slaughter of a Republican, and the horrible work once begun, where would it end? And what would be the fate of the Republicans between the fire of the rebels on one side, and the outraged and incensed Democrats on the other? I will answer no further than to say, that the Democracy would not be the greatest sufferers in the end, and would not be annihilated.

As to the soldier who wrote the letter above alluded to, if he be a soldier, and has thus disgraced his patriotic calling, all I have to say, is, that he has uttered sentiments worthy only of a vile and execrable murderer. Let him come on, and dare attempt to execute his atrocious threats. He would not make many corpses before he would be one himself. Both he, and you, and all Republicans, should understand, that it is the firm spirit and resolute purpose of the Democracy to defend themselves, their property and their rights, to any extremity which the occasion may demand.

We do not enter into any defense of our patriotism and loyalty in comparison with the patriotism and loyalty of Republicans. We have always been true to our country and to the Union. We have been neither the originators nor fermenters of a sectional party, which has resulted in the destruction of the Union and in civil war. We have opposed the causes and the men that have brought these calamitous results upon the country. And we have rallied with as much zeal as the Republicans to the support of the existing administration in its constitutional measures to repair the huge mischiefs which the Republican party has been instrumental in bringing about; at the same time being resolved to hold that party responsible at the bar of God and the People for their agency in this terrible business of destroying our country; and from which responsibility we do not intend they shall escape, by any threats or menaces of violence to ourselves. And finally, the Democracy are resolved to maintain their rights at all hazards, let them be assailed from whatever source they may. And in view of the bloody menaces which appear in Republican newspapers and fall from the lips of Republican orators, I say to my Democratic friends—*Be ready for any emergency.*

I therefore submit to your cool and calm judgment, whether it is best, or prudent, for Republican presses, orators or soldiers, to indulge in any more threats to murder Democrats, or to commit outrages upon them, because they claim and will enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizens. I can hardly think the leaders of the Republican party really desire to inaugurate murder, revolution and anarchy at their own doors. But I may be mistaken. Their infatuation in this dark period of our country's peril and suffering is astonishing, and nobody can foresee to what folly, crime and calamity it may lead.

The very fact that you have published, without dissent and censure, such a letter as that which has called forth this communication, is one of the gloomy presages of impending evil which overshadows our now sufficiently afflicted country.

If the administration and the Republican soldiers would display half as much resolution and energy in conquering the rebels as they manifest in their endeavors to put down the Democratic party, they might win some victories which would be creditable to themselves and the country. But the conquest and subjugation of the Democratic party they will find to be an utter impossibility, whether they attempt to accomplish the result by contumely, threats or arms. It is high time they comprehended this fact, and acted accordingly.

As I am never ashamed, nor afraid, to avow publicly what I write for the public press, I sign my name, *in propria persona.*

With much personal respect and esteem, &c.

EDMUND BURKE.

NEWPORT, N. H., April 18, 1863.

CONSCRIPTION REGULATIONS TO BE STRICTLY OBSERVED.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, (Abolition.)

The provost marshals have nearly all been selected, and Colonel Fry, the Provost Marshal General, has prepared and issued the "regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General," as approved by the President who orders "that they be strictly observed." There are one hundred and thirty-one separate regulations with twenty from the general regulations of the army, and full directions for filling up the thirty-nine printed forms of blank returns, &c.

NO DEMOCRATS TO FILL THE OFFICES.

Each provost marshal has jurisdiction over a Congressional district. He may appoint two deputies, or more, if necessary, at salaries of not more than $100 per month each; four special officers for detecting and arresting spies or deserters, at from $40 to $65 per month each, depending on their usefulness; enrolling officers, at not exceeding $3 per diem for the time actually employed; and special guards for deserters, at not more than $1 per diem, besides their actual expenses. All these appointments are to be made subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General here, who will unquestionably be guided by the Representative in Congress from the district, if a Republican—if not, by prominent (Republican) politicians.

Odious as the mildest form of a conscription must be, it appears that "the powers that be" are to test to the utmost the endurance and patience of the people, by using their blood and agony to support and perpetuate a partisan administration. Behold what a political engine this money of the people is to pay for. Besides a provost marshal, with the pay of a captain of cavalry, and two assistants, there is to be

2 Deputies, at $100 per month	$200
4 Spies, at $65 per month	260
10 (est.) Enrolling Officers, at $3 per diem	900
50 (est.) Guards, at $1 per diem, and expenses	3000
66	4360

Here are over thirteen thousand officers receiving nearly one million of dollars per month (estimating 200 districts) out of the public treasury, wrung from the hard earnings of the people by taxes. Nor is the indignity and injustice to stop here. The sum of $300 is to be extorted from every invalid under pain of being stripped naked, and exhibited like a beast before four or five men. No American will be found so lost to decency as to submit to this indignity. We advise the powers that be not to try the patience of the people to that humiliating extent.

THE BLUNDERS OF THE WAR

The time-honored saying that "experience makes fools wise," does not seem to apply to the administration at Washington. It is notorious that most of the disasters to the Union arms in Virginia, have been attributable to the interference of blundering officials at Washington who, while sitting in their easy quarters at the Capital, have undertaken to control movements in the field, and to order the advance or retreat of armies according as their own confidence or alarm prevailed. It was thus that M'Clellan's movements were hampered and crippled, and thus that M'Dowell was prevented from forming a union with his chief, and kept for months inactive and useless. On the very day the great victory at Antietam was won, when the Confederate forces were checked and driven back in the flush and pride of victory, during the progress of the battle the Federal Commander received three several dispatches from his terrified "superiors" informing him that the enemy he was then engaging had escaped, that Washington was in danger, and ordering him peremptorily to fall back by forced marches to the rescue of the Capital.

And now we learn that the repulse and disasters at Charleston are due to a similar interference. The Chaplain of the 115th regiment of N. Y. S. Volunteers, writing over his own name from Hilton Head, in defence of Gen. Hunter, whose action in the Charleston affair has been censured, tells the following story:

"Soon after the attack on Fort Sumpter had commenced, *and when promising favorable results*, a dispatch arrived from Washington *ordering a delay in the attack on Charleston, and* ... Charleston had not ... rival of the order, a coun... was held. Some of them were ... continuing the attack, but Admiral ... decided in the negative. He reasone... If I should continue the attack contra... ders, and should succeed, the go... might sustain me. *If I should make* ... *and lose the Monitors, I should lose my* ... ing? As soon as it was known at Wa... that the attack on Charleston had already ... menced, and that it would go out to the ... try as a failure, *another order came for* ... *mediate renewal of the attack.*"

What a sad budget of foolish and ... blunders will the history of this war pr... to future generations!—*Albany Argus.*

published with ... heavily ... all saved. ... our rear, ... our front, ... our forces ... in an ... position.

FROM NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.

Our Norfolk correspondent, "S. K. ... under date of May 2, writes quite an inter... ing letter, from which we take the follow... extracts:

"We are still waiting for a decisive res... of the contest which has so long been going on ... at Suffolk, where two large armies arrayed ... against each other in close proximity have ... been skirmishing, sometimes lightly and sometimes severely, for the past twenty days.—There has been some loss on both sides—but it does not amount to thousands, and is therefore lightly thought of. The outside pickets are close enough to each other to converse, and we are expecting stirring news from day to day. Our army ought, I think, to be in a condition to advance—they are certainly strong enough in men and material. Gen. Dix is on the move nearly all the time, keeping a very watchful eye over the movements of the enemy. There was some difficulty the other day at Suffolk between the army and navy, but it has been amicably settled. They move along harmoniously now, and will, therefore, probably accomplish more than they have heretofore in that vicinity.

"There has been a shipment of contrabands from this place to Suffolk to work on the intrenchments there. About one hundred and twenty-five were called for, but when they were gathered together to be sent off, I tell you they were a sick set of fellows, variously afflicted with rheumatism, headache, fever, and all other diseases to which frail humanity is subject. These contrabands, for whose emancipation the Abolitionists are willing to sacrifice the Union, are generally very worthless fellows. They will not work without being driven to it, and then one white Pennsylvania laborer is worth five of the best of them. To the government they are not worth their victuals and clothes. Here the negroes go where they please without a pass, except to Fortress Monroe, which is more than white people can do, and they have, besides, another advantage—they ride at half price. As far as I have been able to judge from actual observation the negroes who come to us are even more worthless than your Harrisburg darkies—from which you can make an estimate of their value.

"Norfolk has become quite a point of shipment for government goods. There is a constant business stir on the streets. The Norfolk and Suffolk railroad is used now extensively to carry supplies, &c., to our large arm... at the latter point, and is well managed by ... Wentz, the superintendent, and his assistant, Mr. M'Allen.

"Our regiment will be held here for ... guard service. Four companies have been in the city for some time, and the others will soon be stationed in and around it. Two companies occupy Fort Norfolk, which is just below the city. The regiment is composed of fine material, most of the men being farmers or mechanics. General Veille remarked in a speech which he made to us, the other day, that the men comprising this regiment had conducted themselves better than any others he had ever under his command, and this was the thirty-seventh regiment he had commanded since the commencement of the war. A high compliment, wasn't it?

"The weather is very warm here. Old Summer seems to come right down on us at once. If the heat increases, in proportion, a few weeks longer, we shall have a hot time of it before our time expires.

"The gunboat Juniata has left for Havana, where she goes as the flagship of Com. Wilkes. There was not much use for her here in the estimation of the Navy Department, I presume, as it would be almost impossible for the rebs to take this place by land, and they have, at present, no navy worth speaking of.

"While I am writing a report comes in from Suffolk that the ball has been opened in earnest there, and that two rebel regiments have been cut to pieces. I give the rumor as I receive it, without note or comment, hoping it may be true. This I know, it has been the intention of our army, for a week past, to advance. What delayed it I do not know. I see the administration still lingers with its 'feeler,' as we call the draft down here."

THE SPOTTED FEVER.—Dr. James Morrison, of Manayunk, (Philadelphia,) in a communication to a Philadelphia paper, makes the following statements in reference to the disease called "spotted fever," which has recently appeared in that and some other neighborhoods:

"The disease is essentially a malignant form of typhus fever, and in common parlance is familiarly styled spotted fever, from the spots which appear upon the surface of the skin. In bad cases the rash puts on a blueish appearance; while in those which terminate favorably the rash has a florid hue. In some cases death occurred in a few hours—no amount of stimulation seeming to have any effect in producing reaction. In fatal cases the intensity of the poison is so great as to destroy at once the vitality of the blood, and death rapidly occurs as a consequence.

"Dr Bacot speaks of this fever having prevailed in Spain during the Peninsula war. During the epidemic cholera in England, patients attacked with typhus were brought to the London hospitals; after only a few hours' illness their bodies became cold and covered with spots, their faces bloated and almost purple, and their eyes red. Ther died in a short time—at farthest in a few days.

"Fortunately for this place, this disease has not assumed an epidemic form; for as yet we have not had more than twenty cases in all. Nor is it confined to Manayunk and the Falls; it has made its appearance on the Wissahickon, as well as in Lower Merion, on the opposite bank of the Schuylkill. At this present writing I believe there is not a single case of the disease in town."

SOLDIER WIT.—A soldier dying of a lung disease in one of the Washington hospitals, had a blister applied between his shoulders by the surgeon. The poor fellow looked waggishly at the doctor, and grimly asked "if a man had to have a stamp put upon him before he could be allowed to die?"

"THAT'S SO!"—The Logan *Gazette* says: "The Republican party is distinguished for mobbery, robbery, jobbery and snobbery."