

RATES OF ADVERTISING. For lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines more than four, constitute a square. One day, \$3.00 One week, \$15.00 One month, \$30.00 Three months, \$80.00 Six months, \$150.00 One year, \$300.00 Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, at 50 cents per line per week. For all other advertising, the rates are as above. The number of insertions must be designated on all advertisements. Marriages and deaths will be inserted at the same rate as regular advertisements.

Business Cards.

ROBERT SNODGRASS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office North Third street, third door above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

W. M. H. MILLER, R. E. FERGUSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OFFICE IN SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS, SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE, No. 29 and 30.

THOS. C. MACDOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT, Office in the Exchange, Walnut st., (Up Stairs).

DR. C. WEICHEL, SURGEON AND OCUKIST, RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET. He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of a professional in all its branches.

MILITARY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS. The undersigned have entered into an association for the collection of Military Claims and the securing of Pensions for wounded and disabled soldiers.

SILAS WARD, No. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG. STEINWAY'S PIANOS, MELODEONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, BASSOOS, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordions, STRINGS, SHEET AND BOOK MUSIC, &c., &c., PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ALBUMS, Large Pier and Mantle Mirrors, Square and Oval Frames of every description made to order.

JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR, Has just received from New York, an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he offers to his customers and the public at MODERATE PRICES.

SMITH & EWING, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, THIRD STREET, HARRISBURG. Practice in the several Courts of Dauphin county. Collections made promptly.

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor, 27 CHEBUNT ST., between Second and Front, Has just returned from the city with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND FINESTINGS, 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.

DENTISTRY. B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S., No. 119 MARKET STREET, KEY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS.

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY, E. S. GERMAN, 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHEBUNT, HARRISBURG, PA. Depot for the sale of Bibles, Testaments, Tracts, Music and Musical Instruments. Also, subscriptions taken for religious publications.

JOHN G. W. MARTIN, FASHIONABLE CARD WRITER, HERB'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA. ALL manner of VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSINESS CARDS executed in the most artistic style and most reasonable terms.

UNION HOTEL, Ridge Avenue, corner of Broad street, HARRISBURG, PA. The undersigned informs the public that he has recently renovated and refitted his well-known "Union Hotel" on Ridge avenue, near the Round House, and is prepared to accommodate citizens, strangers and travel in the best style, at moderate rates.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD. This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been recently re-fitted and re-furnished. It is pleasantly situated on North Howard street, between Franklin and Second streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Railway Depot. Every attention paid to the comfort of its guests.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER, No. 13 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG. Particular attention paid to printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Transance Policies, Checks, Bill-Heads, &c. Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards printed at very low prices and in the best style.

TAILORING. GEO. A. KLUGH, The subscriber is ready at No. 94, MARKET ST., to make MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING in any desired style, and with skill and promptness. Persons wishing cutting done can have it done at the shortest notice.

CHARLES F. VOLLMER, UPHOLSTERER, Chestnut street, four doors above Second, (Opposite Washington House). 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 the shortest notice, and at moderate terms. Having 20 years experience in the business, he feels warranted in asking a share of public patronage, confident of his ability to give satisfaction.

SKY-LIGHT GALLERY. The rooms on the corner of Market square and Market street, opposite the Jones House, occupied as a Gallery for Daguerotypes, Photographs and Amalgamotype portraits, are FOR RENT from the 5th of September next. Apply to JOHN WYETH.

Patriot and Union. VOL. 5.—NO. 302. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE Weekly "Patriot & Union," THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA! AND THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE GREAT 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, and 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, will go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State. We have answered, and shall continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every family. We satter ourselves that it has not been without some influence in producing the glorious revolution in the politics of the State achieved at the late election; and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to the principles of the party, and an anxious desire to promote its interests, with some experience and a moderate degree of ability, can be made serviceable hereafter, the Weekly Patriot and Union will not be less useful to the party or less welcome to the family circle in the future than it has been in the past. We constantly look for increased encouragement in this great enterprise, and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to lend us his aid in running our subscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the necessity of sustaining a fearless central organ, we make this appeal to them for assistance with the fullest confidence of success.

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 a ruinous loss. Under these circumstances we must throw 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 their neighbors the fact that the Patriot and Union is 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 everywhere up to the moment the paper goes to press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news market reports, in distinctly the CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE!

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TERMS. DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION. Single copy for one year, in advance, \$3.00 Single copy during the session of the Legislature, 2.00 City subscribers ten cents per copy. Copies supplied to agents at the rate of \$1.50 per hundred. WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION. Published every Thursday. Single copy one year, in advance, \$2.00 Ten copies to one address, in advance, \$15.00 Subscriptions commence on any time. PAY 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 read 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 it.

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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's (or year's) postage in advance. The uniform courtesy of Postmasters, affords the assurance that they will cheerfully accommodate club subscribers, and the latter should take care that the postage, which is but a trifle each case, be paid in advance. Send on the clubs

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LITHOGRAPHS. Formerly retailed at from \$3 to \$5, are now offered at 50 and 75 cents, and \$1 and \$1.50, published by the Ar Union, and formerly retailed by the Ar Union. Splendid Photographic Album Pictures of all distinguished men and Generals of the Army, at only 10c. For sale at 15 Market street, Harrisburg.

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The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1863. HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Testimony of a Distinguished Opponent.

The following sketch of the Democratic candidate for Governor is from the pen of David Paul Brown, Esq., the great Philadelphia lawyer. We copy from a work of his entitled *The Forum*, published in 1856. Mr. Brown is an Abolitionist of the strictest sect and therefore his testimony in behalf of the ability and great moral worth of Judge Woodward will not be doubted by the opposition to the Democracy:

We shall for the present draw no comparisons; but regulating our anticipations by our experience, there would be little hazard in saying, that in all qualifications of the judicial character, extensive legal learning, sound morality, and most urbane and agreeable manners, there have been but few judges in the State, perhaps in the country, who, at his age, have given promise of greater excellence or eminence, than the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward. Let it not be said our praise is too general in regard to the members of this court to be acceptable or valuable. This is nothing to us. If there be general merit, there should be general approval. We have no man's opinions, and ask no man to adopt ours. Truth is more desirable and more valuable and more lasting than popularity. We do not mean to say that all or any of these judges are without faults; but we leave it to others to find them out; and trust we shall never manifest that very questionable virtue, of seeking for vice or blemishes where they do not betray themselves.

Judge Woodward is now about forty-seven years of age, of an agreeable face and graceful person. He is upwards of six feet high, well proportioned, always appropriately apparelled, and ever kind, attentive, and dignified in his deportment. Calm, patient and meditative, he closely marks the progress of a cause and the course of the argument. He exhibits no feebly, rarely interrupts counsel, never jumps to conclusions, but always bides his time. In his charges at Nisi Prius, and in his opinions at banc, no man can fail to perceive the lofty legal and moral tone of his mind. In his person, as we have elsewhere said, he strongly resembles Chief Justice Gibson at his age; but there is very little resemblance in the structure of their minds. Judge Gibson's attainments were more comprehensive and diversified, but less concentrated and available; his mental grasp was stronger, but it was not so steady. Judge Gibson struck a harder blow, but did not always plant it or follow it up so judiciously. Judge Gibson's opinions are almost invariably excellent, and his reasoning is almost invariably clear. Judge Woodward never falls below his standard. Judge Woodward's industry uniformly exceeds his talents, and Judge Woodward's talents are, if possible, surpassed by his industry. Judge Gibson was, perhaps, the greater man, Judge Woodward was the safer judge.

When it is remembered that this comparison is made not between men of an equal age—for Chief Justice Gibson was more than twenty years the senior of Judge Woodward—we must in our computation, upon the one side, throw into the scale the experience which a score of years will probably produce; while on the other, we must make allowance for the infirmity and defects, which are almost invariably attendant upon a life perplexed with accumulated cares, and protracted beyond the Gospel allowance of three score years and ten. It is, indeed, much to be doubted, whether a man ever improves intellectually, after he is sixty. He may still continue to acquire knowledge, but he also gradually loses much that he had previously gained. The impressions made upon the mind of the aged, as compared with the impressions upon youth, are like the writing in sand, compared with the inscription upon the retentive rock.

In January, 1837, he became a member of the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of 1790. This Convention was in session from time to time from January, 1837, until the 22d of February, 1838. It consisted of the well known, of some of the ablest and most distinguished men of the State. And when it is remembered that Mr. Woodward was then under twenty-eight years of age, and had been admitted to practice but about seven years, the prominent and efficient position which he held in such a body was remarkable, though not surprising to those who had been familiar with his talents and his virtues. His speech upon judicial tenure, a subject which called forth all the energies and eloquence of the Convention, was far beyond what could justly have been expected from one of his years, and, indeed, placed him in the ranks of the best debaters in that body.

DUTY OF CONSERVATIVE REBELLICANS.

The *Journal of Commerce* says: It is a custom with the radical party to claim that all who are in favor of sustaining the war are in favor of their peculiar views of policy. This is a gross error and misrepresentation. It is a gross error and misrepresentation. Nevertheless, the atmosphere at Washington is that it is difficult for the President to see through it and understand clearly the mind of the people. It is on this account the duty of conservative men on the Republican side to make so earnest and vigorous just now to reach the President with a true representation of the public desire. Democrats cannot be expected to produce any impression. But we cannot fail to see that conservative Republicans have been lax in their duty in this respect heretofore, and are likely to be so now. A vast amount of the failures of the war are chargeable on the apathy and neglect of conservative Republicans, in allowing radicals to represent their party at Washington, and to have the ear of the Administration. It has been the custom among right-thinking Republicans to stand back until radicals had, by pressure, compelled the adoption of their policy, and then fall into the snare, and say, "Well we must sustain the Administration."

It is all nonsense to talk about a no-party administration. From the day it cheered off, the administration has, by a thousand acts, repudiated any reputation of no-partyism and has been a pure Republican party administration. We need not argue this point. Enough that it is impossible for men not belonging to the Republican party to produce the national policy. The responsibility of the whole course is with the party which not only elected this administration, but which has labored steadfastly, aided by the administration, to perpetuate its hold on power. One officer dismissed the army for distributing Democratic tickets in New Hampshire, whilst a host of others are sustained in stamping the State for the opposite tickets, settles definitely this characteristic of the administration. Therefore we beg conservative members of the

Republican party to exert themselves in the present emergency, make themselves heard, and show that radicalism is confined to a very small part of their large numbers.

It is not impossible, even at this late moment, for the administration to regain a large share of its lost reputation with the people, and do much toward re-uniting the North and the whole country. Let the policy of the wiser, conservative men of the Republican party be adopted, and the people will rally to it for the salvation of the Constitution. The other policy is revolutionary, and will but increase opposition, and that opposition will be stronger and stronger as the radical policy progresses.

The Past is past. We cannot undo it. Expressing the sentiments of the thinking conservative men of the country, as we know we do, and of a large, very large majority of the people of the North, we can say that with all our sorrow and regret over the errors made and wrongs done to the Constitution and the principles of liberty by this Administration, we are determined to regard Mr. Lincoln as the President of the United States till the 4th of March, 1865, and if he will adopt a policy which is within the Constitution and not revolutionary, we will ensure him the support of nine-tenths of the people in that policy. But it is as vain to attempt to bring the people to sustain any other policy as it would be to lead the drops of water up Niagara.

We believe that Mr. Lincoln can now save the Constitution and restore the Union, if he will abandon the advice of a class of men who, seeking only to hold office and preserve party power, are determined never to permit the Southern people to be again voting citizens of our Union. The war can be easily ended, and peace restored. Time alone can heal the terrible wounds, and restore perfect amity. Political associations must aid in this. Union sentiment must be encouraged in the South. The attempt to close the war by insisting on the triumph of a sectional policy in a matter outside the Constitution, would only be a failure—only prolong hatred, enmity and bloodshed.

KEEP IT IN MIND.

The following admirable article should be read and pondered by everybody. In traveling around it has lost its paternity, but we shall venture to attribute it to the *Journal of Commerce*, a paper which is always conservative, sensible and able:

"Let us not for an instant forget that the war in which we are engaged is not a war of conquest, or of subjugation, or for the extermination of people or of institutions. It is a war to enforce the power of government, to preserve the supremacy of the Constitution in all parts of the Union. The war is not punitive. It is no part of its object to punish traitors. Civil war is not the administration of justice. It is the attempt to assert the powers of the government, and the courts as part of the government to administer justice. It is a great error made by some persons, who imagine that war is designed by government for the purpose of punishment. This war has an object which ought to be kept constantly before us, and whenever designing men, politicians, or one-sided men, seek to divert it from that object, they should be met, resisted and defeated.

"It is a melancholy fact that war, sad and terrible as it is, becomes oftentimes the tool of evil-minded men to accomplish their ends. The horrors of its continuance are nothing to their view. The blood shed counts of no value in their measurement. The mourning it produces causes no impression on their sensibilities. Such men lose all consciousness of personal responsibility for the war, and only look to selfish desires to be realized. We might have any man, or any class of men, to use this war for any purpose beyond its original object? If they indeed have diverted it from that, if they have prolonged it one day, added one drop of blood to its sacrifice by their efforts to use it for other ends than its original design, then they are responsible before God and man for the blood and cost. There is no evading that responsibility.

"Some men say now that the war has commenced it must not be stopped till slaveholding is abolished. Such men are neither more nor less than murderers. The name seems severe. It is nevertheless correct. Would it have been justifiable for the Northern States to commence a war on the Southern States for the sole purpose of abolishing slavery in them? No! It would have been murder to commence such a war. By what reasoning, then, does it become less murder to divert a war commenced for other purposes to that object? How can it be any less criminal to prolong a war commenced for the assertion of government power, into a war for the suppression of slavery, which it is agreed would have been unjustifiable and sinful if begun for that purpose? If there were a possibility of peace and the restoration of the power of the government, and instead of making peace, men should say 'No, we will have no peace till we have destroyed slavery,' and should continue the war, the men thus doing would be precisely as guilty as if they had commenced a war for that purpose only.

"We are not talking about the incidental effect of war on slaves or slavery. But we speak of the proposal of some men to make abolition a condition of peace. No right exists to add one object to that for which the war began, and the blood of our brave men who should be sent into a war prolonged for such new purposes would rest with fearful stain on the men who prevented peace."

THE AMERICAN ILLIAD IN A NUTSHELL.—THOS. CARLYLE'S estimate of our present civil war is given in the following brief article in the August number of Macmillan's (London) Magazine. It is a true description of the contest as the extreme radical factionists have sought to make it:

ILIA (AMERICANA) IN NUO. Peter of the North (to Paul of the South)—"Paul, you unaccountable scoundrel, I find you hire your servants for life, not by the month or year, as I do! You are going straight to hell, you—"

PAUL—"Good words, Peter! The risk is my own; I am willing to take the risk. Hire you your servants by the month or day, and get straight to heaven; leave me to my own method."

PETER—"No! I will beat your brains out first! I won't be trying dreadfully ever since, but cannot yet manage it."

MAY, 1863. MR. COX, in his Cleveland speech, quoted the following pertinent matter from Junius:

"Let me exhort you never to suffer an invasion of your political Constitution; however minute the instances may appear to be, never pass it by without a determined, persevering resistance. One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was a fact, to-day is doctrine. Examples are said to justify the most dangerous measures, and where they do not suit exactly the defect is supplied by analogy. Be assured that the law which protects us in our civil rights grows out of the Constitution, and they fall the flourish with it."

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ANOTHER SUBSTITUTE MURDERED BY A MILITARY UPSTART.—We learn from an individual employed in the neighborhood of St. George's look, on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, the following version of the shooting of James Young, who left the city in company with a detachment of substitutes, during the week, under the command of Major Sellers:

On Friday, between nine and ten o'clock, while going through the lock, Young was seen near the engine room, when Lieutenant Parker asked him what he was doing there, and received for an answer that he came up to get some fresh air. The Lieutenant threatened that if he did not tell him how he got there he would shoot him, there being a guard at the lock.

The substitute became nervous at the presentation of the pistol, and could not answer. He pointed to the place from which he came. This was a hole cut through the bulk head. The Lieutenant shot him. At the same moment the guard exclaimed, "Shoot the s—b—," and he, it is said, also fired, the ball taking mortal effect. Young fell backward into the engine-room—he was dead.

The lock tender and one of the soldiers brought the body from the engine room and searched the pockets. There was nothing found therein beside the money that the unfortunate young man had received in pay for becoming a substitute. His body was taken to Chesapeake City, about nine miles distant, where it was thrown ashore and there left. Some of the inhabitants took charge of the remains and buried them. There was no inquest held, nor was there any officer, municipal, State or National, to take any legal notice of the affair. News of his death having been sent to Philadelphia, a few of his friends proceeded to Chesapeake City, brought the body to this city, and it was decently buried yesterday.—*Philadelphia Sunday Transcript.*

THE WAY IT WORKS.—It is a curious circumstance that the provost marshals in Massachusetts discouraged the hiring of substitutes, and used their influence with the conscripts to induce them to pay the \$300 exemption fee instead. Thus in the Springfield district there were less than a dozen substitutes procured out of over a thousand conscripts drawn. Indeed, the board in that district forced the conscripts to pay the money rather than procure substitutes, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter in the *Republican*:

"There are but very few substitutes reported in the district, not a dozen out of a whole thousand examined, and the reason is that it has been almost impossible to get the attention of the board to their examination or acceptance. At least twenty cases have come under my knowledge where men have been anxious to furnish substitutes, but when they reported with them on the day assigned, they were told that the board had no time to attend to them, and they had better pay their \$300."

It is somewhat strange that Mayor Oddyke fears that there will be too much money and too few men furnished by this city, while the administration arranges everything here so as to swell the number of substitutes and conscripts who will be compelled to go. Now why this discrimination in favor of Democratic soldiers on the one side and Republican money on the other? We are inclined to believe that Mr. Lincoln thinks the Republicans vote better than they fight, while the Democrats fight better than they vote.—*World.*

PROSPERITY OF FOOLS.—There is too much truth in the following extract: "I have always maintained that the one important phenomena presented by modern society is—the enormous prosperity of fools. Show me an individual fool, and I will show you an aggregate society which give that highly favored percentage nine chances out of ten, and grudge the tenth to the wisest man in existence. Look where you will, in every high place there sits an ass, settled beyond the reach of the greatest intellects in the world to pull him down. Here is the perfect helpless booby Frank; he has never done anything in his life to help himself, and as a necessary consequence society is in a conspiracy to carry him to the top of the tree. He has hardly had time to throw away that chain which gave him this letter comes and puts the ball at his feet the second time. My rich cousin (who is intellectually fit to be at the tail of the family, and who is, therefore, at the head of it,) has been good enough to remember my existence, and has offered his influence to serve my eldest boy. Read his letter, and then observe the sequence of events. My rich cousin is a booby who thrives on landed property; he has done something for another booby who thrives on commerce, who can do something for a fourth booby thriving at present on nothing, whose name is Frank. So the mill goes. So the cream of all human reward is sipped by fools.—*Wills & Collins.*

MR. WHITING, the Solicitor of the War Department, in one of his recent public letters, advocating radicalism in its wildest type, refers to Hannibal as a negro, styling him, besides, the "conqueror of Rome," and represents the negroes of the South, under the policy of the Administration as "springing up like dragons' teeth from the soil into which they have been crushed." When we reflect that he armed men who sprung up from the dragon's teeth sowed by Cadmus incontinently slew each other on the spot, that Hannibal, checked in his obstinate attempt to conquer Rome, was recited to Carthage only to be defeated utterly by the Roman Scipio, and that Hannibal, as every school boy can tell, was no more a negro than Cleopatra was a negro or Dido a squaw, the wit and acquirements of Mr. Whitening may be estimated with tolerable accuracy. If he is as great an ass and ignoramus in law as he is in politics and literature, we think the sooner he is solicited to resign his Solicitorship the better for the credit of the Department and of the Government. Indeed, we think his resignation in any event, and still more his peremptory dismissal, could not fail to redound to the welfare and honor of the public service in all its branches. He is one of the vilest and most shameless radicals of the time.—*Louisville Journal.*

EXCLUSION OF DEMOCRATIC PAPERS FROM THE ARMY.—A lady who has just returned from Memphis says that she has seen but one Democratic paper in the last three months. They seem to be carefully excluded from the army. The soldier is not to be trusted to read both sides and make up his mind on the questions at issue. He must believe all the Abolition lies about Copperheadism, for he never is permitted to see a contradiction of them. Our informant says a gentleman was reading a Democratic paper on the passage up the river, when a government official of some sort snatched it from him and threw it into the river.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

An insatiable lover must have been Catullus, a Roman poet, who was asked by Lesbia how many of her kisses would satisfy him, and replied, "As many as there are sands in the deserts, or stars in the heavens."