COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor. "TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH." $2 00 PER ANNUM

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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

LEVI L. TATE.

IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE

In the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by side of the Court House. "Democratic Head Quarters."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$1 00 In advance, for one copy, for six months.
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☞ ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS inserted, and JOB WORK executed, at the established prices.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. JOHNSTON,

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution, offers the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for Gleets, Strictures, Seminal weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, and all those serious and melancholy Disorders arising from the destructive habits of Youth, which destroys both body and mind. These secret and solitary practices, are more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the mariners Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes and anticipations, rendering marriage &c. impossible.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, Deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr Johnston, and be restored to perfect health.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may safely confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victim of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to consult EXCESS from not being aware of the dreadful consequence that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Without being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offsprings, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged; the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, a washing of the frame, Cough, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

☞ Office, No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, seven doors from Baltimore street, East side, up the steps. Be particular in observing the NAME and NUMBER, or you will mistake the place.

A Cure Warranted, or no Charge Made, in from One to Two Days.

NO MERCURY OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS USED.

DR. JOHNSTON

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, at London.—Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A CERTAIN DISEASE

When the misguided and ill-fated votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill timed sense of shame or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability can alone be trusted, thus delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease makes their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, thickened nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the skin bones, and in fine, blotches on the visage, face and extremities, progressing with rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth and bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes an abhorred object of commiseration till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourn from whence no traveler returns." To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.

Thus are some of the sad and lamentable effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects upon the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of the Spirits, Evil Forbodings, Aversion of Society, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health. Losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, having singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

ON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.—Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hopes have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical and Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling and Weakness or exhaustation of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Doctor Johnston.

YOUNG MEN.

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating

MARRIAGE

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to insure connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed with despair & filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another is thus blighted with our own.

OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST., *Baltimore, Md*

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

N. B. Let no false modesty prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by Letter.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last 15 years, and the numerous surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

TAKE NOTICE.

N. B.—There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his credentials and diplomas always hang in his office.

☞ TAKE NOTICE. All letters must be post paid, and contain a postage stamp for the reply, or no answer will be sent.

March17, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER,

SURGEON DENTIST

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, he is provided with the latest improved porcelain teeth, which will be inserted on gold, platina, silver and rubber base; to look as well as the natural teeth.

Mineral plate and block teeth manufactured and all operations on teeth, carefully and properly attended to

Bloomsburg, Pa., August 3, 1861.

MADISON HOUSE,

(OF JERSEYTOWN.)

THE subscriber would respectfully apprise his friends and the public generally, that he has opened

A NEW HOTEL

Under the above name, in Jerseytown, Columbia county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain the traveling community to general satisfaction. His TABLE and BAR are well supplied and will be carefully superintended. And his STABLE is ample and well stocked, in charge of careful grooms, will always be promptly attended.

☞ He invites a share of the public custom, and pledges his best efforts, to help his guests feel at home.

SAMUEL SIMPT.

Jerseytown, May 11, 1861—3m.

FRESH ARRIVAL

—OF—

NEW CLOTHING

—FOR—

FALL AND WINTER!

THE undersigned, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the Eastern cities, the largest and most select stock of

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

That has yet been opened in Bloomsburg, to which he invites the attention of his friends, and assures them that they are offered for sale at great bargains. His Stock comprises a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL,

Consisting of FASHIONABLE DRESS COATS, of every description; Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats Stocks, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

GOLD WATCHES

AND

JEWELRY,

Of every description, fine and cheap.

N. B. Remember "*Lowenberg's Cheap Emporium.*"—call and see. No charge for examining Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

Bloomsburg, September 28, 1861. (Jue 1859.)

FANCY FURS FANCY FURS

John Fareira.

718 ARCH Street, between 7th, and 8th, streets.

(*Late of 816 Market Street Philadelphia.*)

IMPORTER & MANUFACTURER OF, and DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FANCY FURS, *For Ladies Misses and Children's wear*

Having now manufactured and in store my usual large and beautiful assortment of all the various styles and qualities of Furs adopted to the coming Fall and Winter seasons. I would respectfully invite an examination of my stock and prices from those intending to purchase, as I am enabled to offer them very desirable inducements.

All my Furs have been purchased for cash, and made by experienced and competent hands, and as the present monetary troubles render it necessary that I should dispose of my goods at very small advance on cost.

I am satisfied that it will be to the interests of those how design purchasing, to give me a call.

☞ Recollect, the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia

September 7, 1861—3m.

BLOOMSBURG ACADEMY:

D. A. BECKLEY, A. B., Principal.

THE AUTUMN SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on

Wednesday, the 7th of August.

The building has underwent a thorough renovation It has been supplied with new furniture; the walls elegantly papered, and everything added that can contribute to the comfort and convenience of the Student.

The course of instruction will be thorough, as heretofore, and those designing to fit themselves to teach will receive special attention. The school itself is conducted according to the most approved model.

All the studies of our Seminaries are embraced in its course of study.

TERMS:

Primary Department	$4 00
Higher Department	$5 00

No extra charge is made for the study of Ancient or Modern Languages

Good boarding can be procured at $1 50 or $2 00 per week.

July 13, 1861—tf.

DR. SILKWORTH,

THE ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

is daily astonishing his patients by the cure of long standing diseases. HIS REMEDIES ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. He will be in this place the same days of each month as stated below, when he can be consulted for all diseases flesh is heir to. ☞ CONSULTATION FREE.

Jersey Shore, the 12 and 13th of each month.

Whitne Hotel, Lock Haven, the 14th and 15th of each month.

Bloomsburg, 30th and 1st. Danville 2d and 3d. Northumberland 4th. Milton, 6, and 7.

June 8, 1861—1m.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

THE undersigned, respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg, and the public generally, that he has established a new store, on Main Street, Bloomsburg, in Mrs. Leacock's Building, where he offers for sale, on moderate terms, a large assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY,

Of every sort, and size and description. His stock of Jewelry is complete, including every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Chains, Lockets, Breastpins, Fingerrings, etc., to the examination of which he invites the public generally.

☞ Strict attention given to repairing Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, and all work warranted.

WM. B. DRAKE.

Bloomsburg, May 4, 1861—tf.

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

THE addition to this Institution being about completed, there are comfortable accommodations now for about seventy boarders, and the Autumn Term will commence on the 14th of August.

The services of H. W. Gilbert, late Professor of Modern Languages in one of our Colleges, have been secured. Besides possessing the requisite scholastic attainments, and having had years of successful experience in teaching in this country, Prof. Gilbert in his travels has gained special attention to the Educational system in Europe, and is competent to instruct in the Latin, German, French, or Italian languages.

For terms &c. &c. particulars see the card in another column, or address the Principal.

Millville, Pa., August 3, 1861.

J. P. HUBER,

(Successor to J. S. CARVER.)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 8 North Fifth st., above Market,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also, Manufacturer and Importer of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC SEGARS.

May 12, 1860—12m.

PUMP MAKING.

THE undersigned inform the public generally that they have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the business of Pump making and repairing, in all their various departments, in Bloomsburg, where they will promptly attend to all orders in their line of business, whether in town or country.

Well and Cistern Pumps, with leaden Pipe, made in the best style of workmanship, on moderate terms, and on very short notice.

From their long experience in the business, and an earnest desire to have their work commend itself to the public they feels confident they can make it an object to those who may give them their custom and render general satisfaction.

JOHN CRUTCHLEY.
JOHN CULP.

Bloomsburg, April 13, 1861, 3m

S. MORGAN BROWN'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 63 North Second Street, Opposite Christ Church,

PHILADELPHIA

☞ Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Beds, Mattresses, Paillasses, Cushions, Hair, Husk, Cattail, and all articles in the line at the Lowest Prices.

N. B Particular attention paid to renovating New and Old Feathers.

March 2, 1861—12m.

REVERE HOUSE,

(LATE EAGLE HOTEL.)

THIRD STREET ABOVE RACE,

PHILADELPHIA.

RHOADS, & SAILOR, Proprietors.

THOMPSON V. RHOADS, formerly of the National Hotel
CHARLES SAILOR, formerly of Schuylkill Co. Pa.

March 9, 1861—12m.

Select Poetry.

To the Heroes of America.

BY JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE.

Oh, hail to the heroes whose deeds have restored
Our honor unsullied once more.
And the blaze of their valor triumphantly poured
On the field that was darkened before!
For hid from our view was fair Victory's form,
And the heavens were shrouded in wrath,
Till the sons of the battle, like stars of the storm,
Arose on the desolate path.

Then plume thy dark pinion, proud bird of the north!
And sweep from thy home in the skies,
On the wings of the whirlwind, exultingly forth,
To the plain where the enemy dies.
And joy thee, my country! thy stains are effaced,
The pride of the boaster is low,
And the deep sullied standard by cowards disgraced,
Is washed in the gore of the foe.

And thou, starry banner! look proudly again
On the chiefs who redeemed thee from shame,
Nor darken thy beam though it fall on the slain,
Who repose on the death-bed of fame;
For the halo that circles the tombs of the brave
Its lustre unfading maintains,
The sun of their being may set in the grave,
The light of their glory remains.

Correspondence.

For the Columbia Democrat.

COL. TATE,

Dear Sir:—We have met the bogus ticket and handled it rather severe. The election returns are very encouraging. They indicate the spirit of an injured and much abused Democratic party. The Market Street candidate is defeated, although large and liberal sums of money were paid *Bob* and *Jacob* for stumping the county and abusing its loyal voters. But we have elected men of sound union sentiments and firm integrity; men who will not flinch or shrink from their duty, though the vilest slander (eminating from still viler sources) were heaped upon them.—The main success of so large a majority can be attributed in a great measure, to the dishonest efforts used by the "*Columbia County Republican.*" Dr. *John* is of the opinion that the Democrats are not loyal and he frequently indulges himself in base epithets, such as "Jeff. Davis' Reserves," "Disunionists," &c. Now, sir, these are names that will arouse the patriotism and just indignation of the honest yeomanry against an *abolitionist* of the *blackest dye*, and were he to express his ill favored sentiments in the presence of some of our time-honored citizens, they might give him a physical definition of the word union. The hatred that he cherishes and has for a long time nurtured is now heaped promiscuously upon innocent persons, and what for? Are they disloyal? No! Could any sane man entertain for a moment the idea that the DEMOCRATIC PARTY are recreant to the sacred trust reposed in them by their Ancestors? No. Sir, from the formation of our Government it has been their earnest and untiring aim to support the Constitution and hold it inviolate from the many dangers which have already assailed it, and for this we are styled "*Secessionists*," and all that, but like the old adage we can consider the source. The fountain that has always sent forth impure water will send it forth still. Unlike the asp its sting is harmless.

Dr. John's greatest ambition is to misrepresent the Democracy, and by so doing, encourage the rebels, and prolong the war. Sir, are not a majority of our volunteers *democrats?* and have we not a goodly number of commanders? Sir, they represent and reciprocate the feelings of every Democrat. Unlike the selfish spirit of the Doctor, who thinks we must support every measure dictated by that party or else we are not sound on the union question. No doubt the doctor flew to his roost, the night previous to the election, with a glad heart, thinking his vigorous pen had accomplished wonders in annihilating and demoralizing the strongest union party on *terra firma.*

MAINE TOWNSHIP.

☞ On a wet, miserable, foggy London day, Charles Lamb was accosted by a beggar woman with, "Pray, sir, bestow a little charity upon a poor destitute woman who is almost perishing for lack of food. Believe me, sir, I have seen better days."

"So have I,' said Lamb, handing the poor creature a shilling, "so have I; it's a miserable day! Good-bye."

☞ In the town of T——there was a shoemake who at times officiated as preacher. He always wrote the notices himself, in order to save the expense of printing. Here is one of them:—There will be preaching in the pines this Sunday afternoon on the subject, 'All who do not believe will be damned at three o'clock.'

☞ Kindness is a language which the dumb can speak and the deaf can understand.

Miscellaneous.

Soon or Late.—An Appeal.

Among the four or five millions of grown men in the loyal States, there is possibly one in a hundred—we hope not so many—who has made gold his god, and who, therefore, will do nothing for his country, but, if interest so bid, will work treacherously against her. There is, now and then a cold, petty spirit, shut in by its own daily narrowing walls, and whose heart the slow fires of selfishness have long since shrivelled into ashes. He too, will stand aloof. There creeps, here and there, a natural coward, who, like Morrison in Rob Roy, would, under any conditions, hug the "poor boon of life"—live anywhere, live anyhow, though life was not worth living. Let them all go! The wretches are not wanted.

All others, we judge, while confident of her success, are willing, soon or late, to strain their strength to the cracking of the last sinew—to pour out all their means and surplus to the sustenance of life; and if absolutely needful, to lay down life itself as a holocaust self-sacrificed to the freedom, and happiness, and honor to their land. Yes, soon or late—"there's the rub." The great, the urgent question—the question of to day—is, shall it be soon, or shall it be late? Soon, is our fervent prayer: soon, is our heartfelt trust. The chief hindrances to quicker or stronger action appear to be three, viz:—difficulties inherent to the case; over-confidence; and an ignorance of the value of celerity in economizing labor, means and men.

None but the experienced can tell the hindrances existing, even in cities, in the way of collecting, organizing, supplying, marching even a single company. The men halt for the officers; the officers wait for the men; two or three companies linger to become a regiment; a regiment loiters to swell into a brigade; and, perhaps, all tarry for orders or supplies from the higher authorities. These hindrances are still greater in the country, and increase the farther one goes into the far interior. But we need not dwell on these delays. They are easily overcome or shortened by energy and zeal.

The masses of the people, and many others also, having seen and heard of so many troops forwarded, and of such vast preparations made and making by sea and land, naturally think the cause already safe. And so it is safe in the long run; for even another Manassas disaster, we believe would only swell the popular spirit to a higher flood; though it is hard to say how many of them it would take, causelessly incurred, to produce great discouragement—if not worse. But do men require disasters, to arouse them? Why not foreshun them by instant preparation? Besides, we are not to stand on the defensive. This is a war of attack on Rebels, to recover a revolted third of the country. To attain the objects of the war, to punish the traitors and restore the Union, we need two hundred thousand more men, and we need them soon.

It is needful, not only to hold Western Virginia, but to seize Eastern Tennessee, and succor its distressed patriots. With our hand grasping, like a vice, the mountain ridge from Maryland to Alabama, we hold tight the back-bone of rebellion—This requires at least one hundred thousand men, where there are now not fifty thousand. It seems idle to speak of how essential is the retention of Kentucky and Missouri. They and the regions around and below require fifty thousand more troops. If the people only knew of all these necessities, they would rush to the rescue now, and not bye-and-bye.

But, more than all, if they realized how much they would save in toil, means, grief and blood, by making the struggle short as well as sure, they would be prompt, both by humanity and economy, to do all they propose doing to-day, and not to morrow. They are lending their money freely to the Government, expecting it to be economized. They themselves, better than the Government, can economize their money by doing the fighting this autumn, which else would be done next winter or next spring. The Government is now expending some three-quarters of a million dollars daily. How long is that to last? The longer it lasts the heavier the cost not merely by the added days, but by the added cost per day. For each added day more men must be had, more difficulties met. The Rebels are daily gaining more arms, daily strengthening their positions. Two men mustered now will be worth four next January. Their lighter obstacles will balance the fourth. Who can doubt that five hundred thousand men now, with a suitable marine, would crush Secession by next May? Who can say what force might be required after three month's delay? The longer the war, the longer the chapter of accidents—such as the breaking of our blockade, foreign embroilments, &c., &c. Then, too, there is the stagnation of our business; much suffering with us, and all over the South appalling distress; with the long and horrid series of Rebel crimes. What we have said is scarce more than suggestive; yet we can say no more.

Friends of the Union! inheritors of all the past; almoners to all the present; custodians for all the future! Let us cut all these evils short. Let us "conquer a peace," and redeem our country soon—Let every lover of that country throw in his mite or his talent soon. If he have aught more to do for her by pen, or purse, or person; or be it only by his good words, his good wishes, or his prayers—let him do that much, or that little, soon.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dissolution of the Republican Party.

The Republican leaders, some time ago, secretly resolved to disband their organization. The members of Congress and the leading members of the Cabinet realized the impossibility of maintaining such an organization. It was incompatible with any vigorous prosecution of the war, (unless by turning it into an abolition crusade,) and its mere existence was fatal to all hopes of a reconstruction of the Union. It was resolved, therefore, to disband the organization, and abandon the name of "Republican."

The Republican members of Congress, it seems, met and resolved that as a party, the mission of the Republicans was fulfilled; and that it was time for one of those periodical changes of name and platform and organization, which that political combination has, from time to time, been compelled to undergo.

In a letter which Joshua Giddings has addressed to Ex-Governor Vance, of Ohio, he exposes what he evidently regards as a secret plot of the Republican leaders.—We quote the narrative portion of his letter.

"It is little more than four years since the organization of our Republican alliance, and less than ten months since the election of our President upon the very doctrine upon which the Union was founded.

At a moment, apparently more important than any other in our history, we are called on to turn aside from the support of the war now raging, *to form a new political party*, to abandon the Administration whom we have elected, the principles on which the Union was founded, and *unite in a new political organization.* Without avowing any cause for so extraordinary a movement, or asserting any principles or fundamental truth as the basis of this new party.

This movement is said to have originated with members of Congress, who united in a recommendation to our State Committee *to call no Republican Convention.* These members of Congress did not form the Republican organization, nor were they elected for the purpose of disbanding it.

* * * * * * *

Silence in regard to fundamental truths was then the order of the Whig and Democratic parties, and it is to be, in this party about to be formed."

After reciting the action of Congress, and particularly the resolution that "capturing and sending back fugitive slaves constitutes no part of the duty of military officers or soldiers, Mr. Giddings goes on to say:

Thus were the efforts of the Executive paralyzed, and when the friends of the Administration in Congress offered a resolution approving the action of the President it was given the go by and that body adjourned without striking a legislative blow at the cause of secession, or taking one step towards wiping out that disgrace of our Nation which has drenched our land in fraternal blood. And as they retired from Congress, *they united in recommending the nomination of the friends who betrayed them to office—the surrender of the principles on which they were elected—and that we unite in a conglomerate party with slave-catchers and those who have set our doctrines at defiance.*

They assign no reason for the extraordinary movement except the assurance that it is necessary to get up a new political party, to increase the number of [illegible] public mind (a sequence not very clear to my understanding) * * *

The effect of this movement cannot be mistaken. It is an attempt to change front in face of the enemy, an acknowledgment that we have been wrong. It is a total surrender of our prestige of political success—"It is worse than a crime, it is a political blunder." To acknowledge that the war, on our part, is not a war for justice, for liberty, for human rights, for all that man holds dear in life, would simply be to advise our people no longer to enter the military service. For intelligent laborers of the free States will only volunteer to maintain the principles on which the Union was founded, without which it were worthless; It is therefore with deep feelings that I give it as my opinion, that if we abandon the Administration, and the doctrines on which it was elected, the dissolution of the Union must inevitably follow. Indeed, I think it now too late to regain the high moral position which we held two weeks since.

The pusillanimity of Congress has lost us the sympathy of other nations, and paralyzed the confidence of our army and of the people, and if the advice now given by that body be carried out, must result in the permanent dissolution of the Union And if the rebels succeed, they will owe their triumph to the inefficiency of Congress.

It were hardly proper for me to suggest the course which I think our friends should adopt, under these circumstances, as I shall not be with them in the coming campaign, and could not participate in it if present. But were I to act, I should certainly invite those who adhere to truth, liberty, justice, as the only proper basis of governments, and parties, to stand firmly on that doctrine, and to vote for no man to any office who has not the moral and political courage to avow his honest convictions.

While we attach no other importance to the opinions of Mr. Giddings, than as he is the *avant courier* of the Republican party, we give full credit to him for the facts he vouches for. We accept, therefore, with full credit the assertion that the Republican members of Congress, before adjourning, resolved on dissolving their party and adopting a new name and platform.

We understand that they hesitated between the appellations of "the American party," (under which they might find alliances with the South,) or "the Union party," under which they might hope to rally all those friends of the Union, who are led by the promise of a name.

Under whatever name organized, however we rejoice that a new party is to succeed the Republican organization which, for the last five years, has sought to govern the Union by dividing it, and has at last succeeded beyond its expectations and to its own dismay. "It is better that the Republican party had never existed, (was the substance of Mr. Seward's remarks a few months ago at Washington,) than that its first and last triumph should be at the cost of the dissolution of the Union and of civil war."—And yet its first and *last* triumph has cost this much, and cost besides its own existence!

The Republican party was organized about five years ago. It assumed to be a National party, and proclaimed its hostility to those "twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery." The assumption of national jurisdiction over State offences, and of matters of conscience and of internal government, was the chief characteristic and [illegible] offence of the party.—And yet it [illegible] ied most of the States of the North: it would have been successful, but for the resistance of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The latter State it carried last year by a secret pledge of giving to its peculiar industry, a protective tariff of a prohibitory nature. In that contest it abandoned its polygamous 'twin;' as it is now ready to part with its negro infant, to whose nurture it pledged its maternal bosom. It has won power and patronage beyond its expectations, and it no longer cares for the means by which it achieved success.

Hypocritical and inconsistant as all this may be in the politicians who have concerted it, we rejoice, for the sake of the country, that they have resolved upon it. The Republican party has fulfilled its mission. Let it go down to darkness and night, and let those who organized it pray for the doom of oblivion also.

The snake sheds its skin, but not its nature or its venom. The name of the organization will be changed, and its course and ostensible purpose. But it will still be malignant, and crawling, and slimy, and [illegible]

Democrats who rejoice at the voluntary suicide of the party will be tempted to hasten it on and to assist in it. We can appreciate the strength of the temptation, and realize that many Democrats will, for the moment, yield to it.

But there is a higher duty for them, and an allegiance which, now in the midst of our difficulties, they should cling to more earnestly and with more devotion than ever. Amid all these ephemeral and decaying organizations, how commandingly and ennoblingly stands forth the old National Union loving and Union-supporting Democracy—the only party that ever successfully maintained war, or secured honorable peace! No patriot is ashamed of association with it. History will not trace upon its record the guilty responsibility of these disasters which now impend upon the country. It has no crime upon its soul that has to be washed out by suicide. It lives, and all good men ask that it may live to protect still the Constitution and restore again the beloved Union of the States.

Let the events, which are now sweeping before them the ephemeral factions of the day, move on. They have their appointed course. They are dissolving organizations more important than the Republican party, and shaping the destinies of communities as well as of political cliques—But they have broken, thus far, in vain against the rock of Democracy; and when the storm is over, it will uplift its head again, and upon it will descend the Ark in which survive the hopes of National resurrection and the reconstruction of our Republic.—*Albany Argus.*

A BRAVE GIRL.—A heroic exploit is told of a beautiful young woman in the village of Spicelli, in Southern Italy—The house of her uncle, a liberal priest, was invaded by some brigand ruffians.—One of the leaders was amusing himself by stabbing her uncle, who was old, when the girl rushed in, flung herself on him, and snatching in an instant the brace of revolvers he had in his belt, shot him dead. She ran through all the rooms, firing upon every brigand she found plundering the house. She shot down four of them.—Alarmed at this unexpected attack, and not knowing what to make of it, the ruffians in the other room ran out. She still pursued and succeeded before they could get a knowledge of the enemy they had to encounter, in closing the front door against them. The brigands attempted to set fire to the house. From the balcony she put out an old musket, belonging to her uncle, and from the window a tri-colored flag, cried, with all her breath, "viva Garibaldi!" The miscreants fired an ineffectual shot or two and started off. A few moments after a captain of bersaglieri, who just came up, found the exhausted girl in a faint upon the dead body of her uncle.

☞ An awkward waiter, handing a plate to a gentleman, spilled some of the gravy upon his clothes, and immediately cried out: "Take care, sir." "Why, you rascal!" exclaimed the gent'eman, who thought he had suffered about enough from the fellow's negligence, "are you going to do it again?"

☞ "That's a stupid brute of yours, John," said a Scotch minister to his parishioner, who drove his merchandise from door to door in a small cart drawn by a donkey. "I never see you, but the creature is braying." "Ah, sir," said the dealer, "ye ken the heart's warm when frens meet."

☞ "You are an Irishman," said a fellow tauntingly to his neighbor.

"Well, sir, I am no more responsible for having been born an Irishman, than you are for having been born an ass."

POLITE LITERATURE.—Among the literary notices in a western paper is one of a book entitled, "Lives of Eminent Bull Frogs, with brick bat illustrations, by Bruin."

☞ The following is an Irishman's description of making a cannon: "Take a long hole and pour brass or iron around it."

☞ Why are the seceding States like the plagues of Egypt? Because seven went out, and "they were exceeding grievous to be borne with."

☞ If the rebellion cannot be surpressed by *force*, can it be put down by *weakness?*

☞ Two [illegible] the cotton out