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." [TERMS: $2,00 PER ANNUM.

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LEVI L. TATE.
IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

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YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

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Immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit 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. Besides being deprived of the pleasure of a healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes enfeebled; the physical and mental functions weakened, loss of procreative power, nervous irritability, Dyspepsia palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, a wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, decay and death.

OFFICE, No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET.

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

Letters must be post paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

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NO MERCURY OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS.

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Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 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 startled at sudden sounds, and hurried at times, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy 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 on the mind are much to be dreaded, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas Depression of the Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, self-distrust, love of solitude, 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 a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

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 of not sufficient force to make marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a 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 consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must bear in mind contemplating

MARRIAGE.

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjugal 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 becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill timed sense of shame or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability can alone be trusted him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones, and arises blotches on the head, 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 disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians in order to cheat the unwary, keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in this country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.
Jan 18, 1862. [March 17, 1860.

TINWARE & STOVE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his old friends and customers, that he has purchased his brothers interest in the above established, and the concern will hereafter be conducted by himself exclusively.

He has just received and offers for sale, the largest and most extensive assortment of FANCY STOVES ever introduced into this market.

His stock consists of a complete assortment of the best Cooking and parlor stoves in the market, together with Stove Fixtures of every description, Oven and Box Stoves, Radiators, Cylinder Stoves, Cast Iron Air-Tight stoves, Cannon Stoves, &c., &c. Stovepipe and Tinware constantly on hand and manufactured to order. All kinds of repairing done, as usual, on short notice.

The patronage of old friends and new customers respectfully solicited. A. M. RUTERT.

Bloomsburg, November 2d 1860.—tf.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

A TRIBUTE,

To the Memory of Mrs. J. W. Campbell, of Beach Grove.

Hushed be the voice of gladness,
Let no vain sound be heard!
For lo! we'er bowed in sadness,
Our hearts with grief are stirred.
For the loved and the living
The tender mother's gone;—
To join the angels hovering—
Around the blood-washed throne.

How lonely seems the dwelling,
How gloomy seems the hearth;
Our aching hearts are swelling—
There is no room for mirth.
Oh, how we miss her foot-steps,
Her sweet and soothing voice,
The soft mild glances of her eye,
That made us all rejoice.

Oh can we e'er forget her,
Forget her tender care,
Forget her precious precepts,
Forget her earnest prayer!
We'll think of her when morning
Sheds forth its radiant light;
We'll think of her at noon-time,
And in the deep sad night.

Forbid that we should murmur
At Death's stern decree.
But our sainted mother,
We'er lonely without thee,
May he who in his wisdom
Inflicts the chastening rod,
Give us grace to say forever,
"Not my will, but thine oh God."

S. H. JENKINS.

National Affairs.

LETTER FROM HON. H. B. WRIGHT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
Washington, April 24, 1862.

To My Constituents:

I am compelled, very much against my inclination, to address a few lines to you, in regard to my vote in opposition to the bill which recently passed Congress, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. I regret it because the acts of a representative should not make it necessary for him to appear in the public press; but as the bill passed under the pressure of the previous question, which cuts off debate, I am in a measure forced to pursue this course of informing my constituents of my reasons for voting against the bill. I might add one other motive for troubling you, and that is charges made in private letters from my district—expression of the press in and out of the State as to a violation of the pledges I made before my election. To save the trouble of separate answers, and to supply you with what I should have said, in debate, if I could have had the opportunity, I am obliged to adopt the present plan.

I voted against the bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; and it is my purpose to vote against any other bill abolishing slavery any where, without the consent of the people in the State where it exists. And in doing this, I will violate no pledge that I ever assumed, either by word or implication, in the remotest degree.

When you did me the honor to elect me to the 37th Congress, you imposed upon me the following obligations, and I am free to say that they fully and cordially met my own approbation.

They were to aid and assist, to the extent of my power, to put down the rebellion and crush out an unholy and wicked insurrection; to vote to raise armies and the necessary means to support them; to stand by the government in the crisis, then and now pending, and do all I could for its restoration.

These were the obligations imposed upon me by both the political parties of my district, and which I have faithfully and honorably discharged. But I did not then consent, and will not now, to become an abolitionist. It is the last position that I will assume, at least while I have reason and judgment left. To become an abolitionist would be to reverse the whole course of my public life; and to give the lie to those doctrines which I have publicly proclaimed for a period of thirty years.

The doctrines of Wendell Phillips and his associates are as abhorrent and monstrous as those of Jeff. Davis and his conspirators. Both the open and avowed advocates of the destruction of such a government as the world never before saw, and both deserving the same infamy. With neither of them have I any affinity, and no human being can say that I ever had.

Wendell Phillips has proclaimed within the last two months to a public audience in this city, that he had been engaged for the last nineteen years in attempting to overthrow and destroy the Union; and he received, on the utterance of this unmitigated treason, rounds of applause!—Has Jeff. Davis and his band of traitors done anything worse? Now the idea that I should follow in the wake of any such leadership ought to be preposterous with you, who have known me so many years. No, I am a Union man, and will stand by the Constitution while I have the strength to do so, and fight manfully against the fanatical schemes of abolition fanaticism north, as well as the blood-red doctrines of secession north or south!

But I come to the question whether it be true that I have falsified my pledges? Let my recorded votes speak for me, and let unprejudiced men be my judges. I have uniformily *voted* for *all* appropriations that have passed Congress, and these amount to some seven hundred millions of dollars. I *voted* for the necessary tax bills to raise these enormous sums of money. I *voted* to put in the field an army of six hundred thousand men I *voted* for all resolutions expressing the sentiments of the House as to the propriety of crushing out the accursed rebellion, punishing the leaders and restoring the government. I have upon all occasions, as I conceived, pursued a conservative course, and attempted, at all times, to avoid any interference with exciting sectional questions, regarding the agitation of them as grave, and I may say insurmountable objects to the restoration of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion. And who can entertain a doubt of the truth of the position?

It is my candid opinion that the passage of the slavery abolition bill was more disastrous than to have added fifty thousand men to the ranks of the rebels. How? it may be asked. By exemplifying, in the act, what they have uniformily charged upon us, and which we have stoutly denied, that it was a war to emancipate negroes, in place of restoring the Union: by holding out to our army an issue of emancipation when the proclamation of the executive, which called them to the field, was to suppress the rebellion and protect the persons and property of loyal men every where. If the effect of the passage of the bill is calculated to prolong the war—to weaken and demoralize the federal army and strengthen the rebel cause, then indeed I should have acted in direct opposition, not only to my pledges, but for the best interest of the country in giving it my support.

In my opinion this was not the time nor the occasion to agitate the slavery question. More momentous issues are upon our hands. We have a government to save and the homes of thirty millions of people to protect. Life or death of the great Republic should be the all absorbing question, and that *alone*, till it be solved.—Never, since the sun first dawned upon the globe, was there so solemn—so responsible a position as the one now occupied by the people of this country. No effort of which the human heart and the human frame is capable of exercising should be omitted to rescue from ruin and overthrow the United States of America. But one thought should occupy the public mind, and one impulse move the public heart—how is the government to be saved? *This*, and not negro abolition should agitate the Congress—the nation—the people. We should soothe the feelings of our loyal brethren of Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, rather than harrow them up, and drive them to deeds of madness by acts of legislation which have a tendency to create distrust for, if not the destruction of, their social customs and local laws. Their sons are fighting side by side with ours of the north on the same battle field, and many of them occupy the same grave! Amidst these terrible scenes, honor and justice, nay the common decencies of life forbid that they receive insult from that government which they are pouring out their blood to defend. It was indeed out of time and place to lug in the negro question at such a moment. Half the people of the west were in mourning over the slain at the battles of Fort Donelson and Springfield—of Pea Ridge and Pittsburg Landing, at the very time negro emancipation occupied the debates in Congress. Was the issue upon the bloody fields the safety of the nation or the freedom of the negro? If the latter were the issue, then it was all right to pass the bill, if the former, then the subject should have been scouted from the halls of Congress. At all events, expediency and a due regard for the public interests demanded a cessation of hostility against the institutions of the Border States, as they were marshalled under the national banner.—But suppose the nation in repose—the great battle of freedom won—the States re-united and the leaders of the rebellion hung or in exile, were not *the people* of the District of Columbia entitled to a voice in a matter which affected them so much? Are the seventy-five thousand people of the District to be treated as of no account? Are they dumb mutes, mere stupid things, to reflect the whims and caprices of abolition fanatics? I proposed an amendment to the bill submitting the measure to them to be decided by their votes. It fell as matter of course.

I would have gone so far as to have waived the very grave constitutional question, whether under the terms of the deeds of cession of the District, by the States of Virginia and Maryland, for the purposes of a National Capitol, slavery in it could be abolished without their consent? if the people of the District had determined to rid themselves of the unnatural and repulsive institution.

Again, I am opposed to the appropriation of money out of the national treasury to day for the freedom of slaves, either in the District or any of the States where it exists. I assume that every loyal man is in favor of maintaining the national credit. If so, to meet the interest on the immense debt already incurred, and that which must be unavoidably added to it, will give us taxation to our heart's content without putting on the additional burthen of the emancipation of slaves. Secession and abolition together have already made half the business men of the north bankrupt, and put endless exactions upon the people in the way of exercises and taxes; and assuming that the war were to end in six months, (as it may unless fanaticism should make it interminable,) twenty generations of peace and prosperity will not conceal it. It is enough in either event without the addition of millions for emancipation.

Another objection to the bill is, that the owner of slaves is compelled to accept the amount awarded by commissioners, which shall in no one case exceed three hundred dollars, and which might not be a fourth of the value of the slave. No man's property should be taken from him by compulsory process in violation of the great *magna charta* principle of our constitution, the right of trial by jury. And that the slaves shall be a competent witness as to the loyalty of his master, is a feature which strikes the mind with astonishment and alarm.

The foregoing reasons, *particularly*, induced me to cast my vote against the bill. Under the same state of facts I would do the same thing again. It is among the possibilities that I was wrong, but I have an abiding conviction that a very large majority of the people whom I represent will ratify and approve the vote. It may and will probably create a gulf between me and very many who cast their votes for me, but while they may thus differ with me, they cannot impugn my motives, or alleged that I have by word, action or implication deceived them.

At one time I entertained the opinion that the conservative Union men of all parties could have moved on in harmony, at least until the fact became manifest that we still had a national existence.—And I entertained this up to the time that Congress decided upon the abolition measure. It is very apparent now that union and harmony cannot exist. A very considerable number of conservative Republicans in Congress voted for the abolition bill with extreme reluctance.—They yielded to what they supposed were the imperative demands of party; and now an entering wedge is made by the passage of the District Bill, which will lead to more and more sectional, fanatical legislation, until all hope is ended, and parties must necessarily assume their old positions.—This indeed is a fixed fact.

It seems to me that while cannon are booming upon fields of sanguinary war, almost under the eaves of the Capitol; and while the bodies of mutilated, bleeding, dying soldiers are borne along the avenues, that the wounds of the living should be dressed, and the bodies of the dead be interred, in the absence of abolition harangues and songs of emancipation. The solemn cortege should be spared the treasonable outbursts of such demented and crazy fanatics as Wendell Phillips and his kindred followers.

The District bill is already succeeded by projects of law on the files of Congress to allow negroes to be employed in the mail service of the United States; to give them the right of suffrage in the District; to allow them to enter the jury box, and to hold office. The next step will be compulsory abolition in the States by a decree of Congress.

And is this the mode and manner of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the government? Is this the doctrine which is to nerve the arm and give courage and hope to the soldiers who are doing battle in the sacred cause of the country? Can it be possible that good can come of it? I cannot give my aid and countenance to any such wild and judicious schemes; and if such a course separates me from men who have given me their support, while I regret that they differ with me, so must it be.

I am willing to confiscate, under constitutional forms, all the property that a rebel in arms against the government may have, and whether it be oxen, or horses, or slaves, it matters not; but the property of loyal men I will go as far to protect.

I will maintain the objects which inaugurated the war. I will sustain the government in every constitutional measure to put down rebellion and punish treason; but I will not lend myself to promote abolition schemes; thereby weakening and destroying it forever. I profess to be a patriotic man, (if I am not I am mistaken in myself,) and therefore it is with me a matter of conscience. If therefore the wild doctrines of abolition are not to be made a party test, as it now seems to be, and the negro set up against the constitution, I must stand as I ever have done, by the latter. I cannot and will not consent to yield the life principle of the Republic. It is true the vote of the House was comparatively small in opposition to the bill; but I think those *thirty-nine* nays represent a principle which must survive, and the chances are that the number will be four fold increased in the 38th Congress; for between this and that period of time, the great tribunal of the sovereign people will have settled the question whether abolition or the constitution is king.

Your obedient servant,
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT.

Reports of Investigating Committees.

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1862.

The Committee to investigate the means restored to procure the passage of the act for the commutation of the tonnage tax upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, made their report to the Legislature this afternoon. The Committee in their investigations, have confined themselves to the means employed to secure the passage of the act, and have classed the testimony taken under three heads as follows: Tampering with the press; the distribution of eight thousand dollars due the State by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, among other railroad companies, and the distribution of cash by Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Fuller testified to having paid the Editor of the Allentown Democrat two thousand dollars to sustain Senator Shindel, and to publish the tonnage tax bill.—The money Mr Fuller states, was his own; but the Committee declare that this is improbable. The Editor of the Brownsville Clipper visited the room of Mr. Scott at Coverly's Hotel and Mr. Scott handed to him three or four hundred dollars to support the bill. The editor testifies to that fact himself. The Committee believe that money, to the amount of thousands of dollars, was thus expended.

It was in evidence that the section of the Commutation bill requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to assist other railroad companies in the State, was inserted for the purpose of enticing the members from the counties through which these roads passed to vote for the passage for the bill. Mr. Burns, a member of the Legislature fron Allegheny county, was induced to favor the commutation bill, by the promise of Mr. Scott that the Pittsburg and Steubedville Railrod should be completed; and Mr. Scott entered into a written agreement to take four hundred thousand dollars worth of the bonds of the Northwestern Railroad Company at par, when their value was only estimated at twenty five cents on the dollar. The Senators and Representatives residing on the line of the Northwestern Railroad consequently voted for the bill. By such means as these, eight hundred thousand dollars, which should have gone into the State Treasury, were divided among certain railroads.

The Committee next considered the direct application of money as a bribery.—The individual pointed out as the chief agent in the distribution of the funds was Thos. A. Scott. In March last the Committee addressed a note to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, desiring to know at what time Mr. Scott could visit Harrisburg without interference with his duties to the Government. Mr. Stanton replied on the 8th of March, that Mr. Scott was then at Cairo, and would be relieved on the tenth. A subpœna was then left at the house of Mr. Scott, but he did not come before the Committee, and while they are temporarily absenting in Pittsburg he passed through Harrisburg without stopping. On the 25th of March the Committee again telegraphed to Mr. Stanton to ascertain where Mr. Scott could be found. The reply was that Scott would be relieved from duty at Fortress Monroe in four days. The Sergeant-at-arms was accordingly despatched to Washington to Subpœna Mr. Scott, but was unable to find him, and the Committee believe that he purposely kept out of the way.

Mr. Kenedy Marshall, a member of the House from Allegheny county, last year, testified that at the close of the session he visited the room of Mr. Scott, at Coverly's Hotel, and was handed a package, which contained five hundred dollars. Mr. Scott remarked to Mr. Marshall that the package had been left for him, and that he did not know what it contained.—There were other packages laying about the room at the time Mr. Marshall further tistified that he had always been in favor of the repeal of the tonnage tax, and had voted for the Commutation bill without any expectation of a reward.

Mr. Marshall also testified that he had visited the room of Speaker Davis, and saw five or seven thousand dollars laying upon the bed. Mr. said that he had received the money from Scott, but subsequently denied the fact. Davis accompanied Mr. Marshall up the Allegheny river and gave him a portion of the money to carry, remarking that he was afraid to carry so much himself. The Committee had endeavored to procure the attendance of Mr. Davis, but had not succeeded up to the present time.

Thomas Osterhout was a member of the Legislature from Wyoming county, last year, and parties testified to having heard him say that he had made a good thing out of the tonnage tax bill, and that he had paid all his debts amounting to one or two thousand dollars. Osterhout was subpœned, but having been warned by a man named George H. Bardwell, was thus enabled to elude the Sergeant at arms. This Bardwell is also believed to have been instrumental in inducing the important witness named Gearhart to leave Harrisburg in the night time.

John Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was summoned to appear before the committee, but replied that bad health would not permit him to attend. A sub-Committee was appointed, and proceeded to Philadelphia to obtain the testimony of Mr. Thompson, but he refused to receive them, and a certificate from J. Pancoast, M. D., stating that Mr. Thompson could not be seen, was shown to the Committee. Seven Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were examined, but testified that they knew nothing about any bribery.

Mr. Thomas T. Frith, Treasurer of the Company, also failed to appear before the Committee, on account of sickness. He subsequently expressed a willingness to appear, but was not examined.

In summing up their report, the Committee expressed a positive conviction, from the evidence before them, that unlawful means were used to procure the passage of the Commutation bill, by Mr. Scott, who has since wilfully eluded the summons of the Committee.

After the report was presented to the House, Mr. Williams made a speech. He declared that Mr. Thompson had been seen on Chestnut street, looking as well as ever, two days after the date of the certificate of the physician, which was shown to the Committee.

IT is reported that the Parrot gun has sent newly invented shot completely thro' a target formed of twelve one-inch iron plates and a backing of twenty-four inches thickness of oak, at a distance of three hundred yards. At the same distance, another target, sloped to an angle of twenty-five degree, representing the side of the Merimac, backed by twenty-four inches of oak and covered with six one-inch iron plates, was completely perforated by every shot.

THE diffecence between the rebellion and abolition is just the difference between a bold highwayman and a midnight assassin.

AN artist is hunting for Harris, of Tennesse. He so admires his swift legs, he wishes to get a shin plaster cast of him.

"NEVER saw such stirring times," as the spoon said to the saucepan.

Miscellaneous.

Yorktown.

Before the commencement of the rebellion, Yorktown was a quiet unobstrusive little village, of between twenty and thirty houses, half of them uninhabited, with the ruins of tenements destroyed during Cornwallis's siege everywhere. The American breastworks were destroyed, while the more prominent entrenchments of the British were still comparatively perfect. The outworks which the latter were compelled to evacuate on the night of the 26th of September, 1781, lie on the western outskirts of the town, and are probably still in good preservation. They were strong positions, and their abandonment must have left the portion of the town in which they were situated in a very exposed condition; and the American officers when they took possesion of them expressed much surprise at their being voluntary given up. The most eastern of the redoubts stormed by the allied forces on the 15th of October, 1781, being near the river, has nearly been washed away; that taken by the French portion of the army may still be traced.—The capture of the redoubts rendered the destruction or surrender of the British force inevitable, and on the 17th Cornwallis solicited a truce and agreed to culpitulate The main work situated on the eastern edge of the town, were in excellent keeping in 1854, and must have been formidable when bristling with cannon and occupied by soldiers. The embankment was too broad to be perforated by cannon shot, and too steep to be scaled by an assailant.

The field where the formalities of the surrender occurred is a respectable enclosure of some hundred acres, and it was about the same in 1781. It joins the town on the south. The very spot where Gen. O'Harra is said to have delivered up his sword and apologized for the absence of Cornwallis, is now marked by two poplar trees which were planted in commemoration of the event. The field itself is nearly a plain, and is admirable adapted to the purpose of drill and parade. From the top of the hill on which the town is situated, there is an excellent view extending into Chesapeake Bay, and reaching almost to the Virginia capes.

BEAUTIFUL ANSWERS.—A pupil of the Abbe Sicord gave the following extraordinary answers:

"What is gratitude?"

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart."

"What is hope?"

"Hope is the blossom of happiness."

"What is the difference between hope and desire."

"Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit.

"What is eternity?"

"A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a time that has no end."

"What is time?"

"A line that has two ends—a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the grave."

"What is God?'

"The necessary being, the sun of eternity, the machinist of nature, the eye of justice, the match maker of the universe, the soul of the world."

"Does God reason?"

"Man reasons because he doubts; he deliberates—he decides. God is omniscient; He dever doubts—He therefore never reasons."

TIME FOR ALL THINGS.—"Mrs. B.," said a neighbor who stepped into the house of the former, just as she was in the act of seating herself at the table. "Have you heard of that dreadful accident?"

"Why no—what is it?"

"Mr. B. has fallen from his wagon and is killed."

"Is it possible? well just wait till I have finished my dinner and then you'll hear crying.

"MAMMY, where is the man going to sleep?" asked a girl of fifteen of her mother, who had just promised a traveler a night's lodging in their out-of-the-way hut. "I'll have to put him in with you and Jack and Kate and Sue and Bet, I suppose, (was the reply) and if it's too crowded, one of you must turn in with me and dad and Dick and the twins."

THERE is a deed on file in Cambridge, Mass., which describes a piece of land as bounded by "stumps and stones where Daniel Harrington licked William Smith."

AN old bachelor says that during leap year the ladies jumped at every offer of marriage; hence the term.