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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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."

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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 pleaded to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

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Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

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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 indulgences. 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 these falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offsprings, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged; 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.

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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 alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

MARRIAGE.

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, Timity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health. Loosing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, having 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 if not cured renders 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 before contemplating

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conubial 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 befriend 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 arms, 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 state themselves to be regularly educated Physicians incapable of Curing they 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 gilding disappointment.

Dr. Johnson 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 of 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 friend and customers, that he has purchased his brothers interest in the above establishment, 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, Cylindar 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. RUPERT.

Bloomsburg, Nov. since 24 1860.—tf.

Select Poetry.

Soldier's Coming Home.

They are coming home, coming home,
Bro her and lover, father and son,
Friend and foe—they are coming home
To rest, for their work is done.

They come from hospital, picket and field,
From iron boat and frowning fort,
In silent companies, slowly wheeled
In the rythm of a solemn thought.

This was a father of women and men,
Grey-haired, but hale, and strong of limb:
The bayonet flashed, and flashed again,
And the old man's eyes grew dim!

Here was a form of manly grace:
The bomb shell groaning through the air,
Drenched with his blood a pictured face,
And a curl of silken hair.

This was a bright-eyed, venturesome boy:
Back from the perilous picket-ground
They bore him, waked from his dream of joy
To a gastly, fatal wound.

And thus for three days lingering,
He talked in wandering, rapid speech,
Of mother, and home, and the cooling spring,
His lips could almost reach.

They are coming home, but not as they went,
With the flying flag and stirring band,
With the tender word, and message sent
From the distant waving hand.

Up the steps and into the door,
With hidden face our loved ones come:
We may cry their name out o'er and o'er,
But their pallid lips are dumb.

O friends untimely snatched from hence,
May we find, beyond heaven's lowering dome,
Some blissful future recompense
For this sorrowful coming home!

Harvest Hymn.

If W. D Gallagher had never written any thing else, the following hymn would have entitled him to the title of poet and sent his name far down the stream of time:

GREAT God!—our heart-felt thanks to Thee!
We feel Thy presence everywhere!
And pray that we may ever be
Thou objects of Thy guardian care,

We sow'd by Thee our work was seen,
And blessed; and instantly went forth
Thy mandate; and the living green
Soon smiled the fair and fruitful earth.

We toiled!—and thou didst note our toil;
And gav'st the sunshine and the rain,
Till ripen'd on the teeming soil
The fragrant grass and golden grain.

And now we reap! and oh! our God!
From this, the unbounded floor
We send our song of Thanks abroad,
And pray Thee, bless our hoarded store!

SPEECH OF Hon. W. A. Richardson, OF ILLINOIS,

In the House of Representatives, July 7th, 1862.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.

Mr. RICHARDSON. A short time ago, some fifteen gentlemen issued an address over their own signatures through the public press to the people of the United States. That address has provoked a great deal of controversy and has been assailed with great violence. It has disturbed the peace of mind of many gentlemen upon this floor, caused them sleepless nights. They have fretted away their hours here in assaults upon it. Their assertions in opposition to that address do not rise to the dignity of reason, but descend to the contemptible resort of those who cannot reply to an argument, and, therefore, are driven to ribaldry and abuse.

In this case, members in opposition to the doctrines contained in that address have singled out some one whose name is attached to it; find fault with some opinion which he does or does not entertain, or some pretended speech of his, swear he is the author; that all of his speech which was never made or these opinions that were never entertained are covertly and secretly in that address, and that the public should be guarded against it, because of these supposed things.

That address is nothing more or less than a compilation of the opinions and views of some of the most eminent men that have adorned this country. For the arrangement of these views, I am responsible.

In the anxiety of the "shoddy" politicians to assail that address, one other objection to it is that it does not denounce the rebellion and abuse the rebels. Each thought and sentence of that document is for the preservation of the Constitution, for the maintainance of law, for constitutional liberty. If the Constitution is preserved and the law maintained the rebellion wil be put down, for it is in violation of both, and destructive of each.

If the rebellion could be put down by denunciation, the abolitionists and those who are engaged in plundering the Treasury in and out of Congress, would have accomplished the work long ago. They have exhausted the vocabulary of invective and exhausted the subject, but by these means have won no victories nor accomplished any beneficial results. They have done no more towards succes, but as much I grant, as the Chinese do towards victories when in war they beat gongs to scare and make faces to terrify their adversaries. The plunderer of the public Treasury is the loudest in words to denounce rebellion and the boldest in professions of loyalty.—It is cheap and safe service, and in every country he is ready to perform it.

The walls of Jerico were overthrown by blowing off ram's horns, but history furnishes no other instance of warfare carried successfully on by such means. Certain it is, this rebellion cannot be put down by denunciation. It cannot be bellowed down. It must be put down by armies, with the sword, by the bayonet, by battles and by siege. Skill in the officers, endurance, courage, drill, discipline among the men, are necessary to its overthrow. All the men, all the money that was asked for, and more, have been freely given to the President. He has had millions of men from whom to select commanders. He has the power to make and unmake generals. If the rebellion has not been crushed sooner the misfortune is not chargable to the failure of the democratic address to denounce the rebellion and the rebels.

But, sir, another objection is made of a very singular character. A gentleman from Massachusetts objects to any restoration of the Democratic party to power because he says it would bring back the Buchanan men into place, and they have been condemned by a strong and correct public opinion. (I quote from memory, and not the words of the gentleman, but the substance and meaning.) I propose to look a little in this matter. Elsewhere it has been said that this address was a Buchanan movement. During the canvass of 1860, the supporters of Lincoln and Breckinridge were very complimentary, if not cordial to each other. The Lincoln man said, "I am a Republican, and consequently I am opposed to both wings of the Democracy; but the true Democratic ground is that slavery has the right to go everywhere, if the Constitution protects it anywhere. You Douglas men are wrong in calling yourselves Democrats at all, for you do not pretend to defend slavery; and to be a Democrat is to be in favor of slavery." The Breckinridge man would say "there are but two parties, the Democratic and Republican; the Administration and those opposed to it. If we ever quit the Democratic party, we go into the Republican; we oppose all such doctrines as those advocated by Mr. Douglas." And if the speaker hapened to live a little south of Mason and Dixon's line, he would go into a glorification of the beauties and glories of slavery, and denounce Douglas as a worse abolitionist than Hale, or Sumner, or Giddings. Thus things stood at the election of 1860. We were routed at every point; Mr. Lincoln was triumphantly and constitutionally elected. The camp followers of Buchanan, of course, looked out for themselves. They were not Democrats from conviction. They are the "place men," waiters on Providence. The great body of the Breckinridge party North never intended to be betrayed into hostility to the Democratic organization. But, sir, it is strange to hear this objection come from any Republican, that Buchanan men should never again be called to office. Who is the present Secrtary of War, and what has been his political associations and antecedents? Fresh from Buchanan's Cabinet, he has been called into that of Mr. Lincoln, next to the President, the most important position now in this country. With energy, and doubtless some ability, he sets himself rapidly to work to scatter our armies under different commanders, so that a massed corps of rebels under Jackson of twenty five or thirty thousand men defeats three divisions of our army under as many generals, holds in check sixty thousand men, and then aids in defeating a fourth division at Richmond.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I would inquire what four armies have been whipped?

Mr. RICHARDSON, Fremont, Banks, Shields, and I fear McClellan's army had the worst of the fight before Richmond.—The Secretary introduces the Austrian war tactics which Napoleon exploded long ago, and made their failure so plain that every school boy had learned it. These four divisions of our army were and are so scattered that no two of them can co-operate together, and when the great battle at Richmond took place, three divisions which should have aided to win it were inactive and not in a situation to aid in any particular. The future may reveal the wisdom of this strategy, at present it is not perceptible. The rebel commander could not have arranged more advantageously for himself, and more disadvantageously for us, these divisions of the army than was done. Another of Buchanan's Cabinet, and one of the best, too, General Dix, has a division of the army entrusted to his management. One of the most servile of Buchanan's followers, and one of the most ardent of the supporters of Breckinridge, General Butler has had intrusted to him another division of the army. He has gained more notoriety by his order at New Orleans than he has won fame by his sword. This general cast his vote forty nine times at Charleston to make Jefferson Davis a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and by his course there did more than any one else—Caleb Cushing always excepted—to induce the southern leaders to take the first step in rebellion by leaving that convention. General Shields, but recently in command of a division in Virginia, was another of Breckinridge's supporters. The Breckinridge central committee during the contest of 1860, has an important command in the army in South Carolina. During that political contest, Judge Douglas satisfied that he had no chance for success, and that Mr. Lincoln would be elected took the stump for a single purpose; that purpose was to produce accord and unanimity among the people everywhere, that the person elected according to the Constitution should be inaugurated and administer the Government.—His canvass during 1860 had this purpose and none other. For the utterance of these sentiments, Mr. Chairman, Stevens characterized Judge Douglas as a "Mountebank."

Two provisional Governors have been appointed. One of them, Gov. Johnshn, was a warm, decided, unbending Breckinridge supporter; and for his election traversed the State of Tennessee. The Administration does not indorse the sentiment that Breckinridge men may not and should not be called to place and power. During tht last campaign, in the State of New Yok, Daniel S. Dickenson was nominated and elected attorney general by the Republican party. He was one of the genuine Buchanan and Breckinridge men. It is true he never held office by appointment from Buchanan, but that was not his (Dickinson's) fault. He was, in days gone by, a great worshiper of those now in rebellion. He has expressed regret that he was not born in Virginia; and if you can call to a place so responsible as that of attotney general of New York, such a man, I think it does not become you to speak or write about Buchanan and Breckinridge men here or elsewhere being called to power. Youwould not hesitate a moment to call Buchanan himself to any position in this country, if thereby you could advance your own selfish ends and purposes.

I have not alluded to these appointments to civil and military offices, and to the election of an attorney general in New York for the purpose of finding fault. I have no complaint to make; none whatever; and if I had, it would be unavailing and useless, I do not complain and shall not. I call attention to these appointments to relieve the address from an unjust imputation sought to be cast upon it. Sir, it is said the address meets with but little public favor; that it is not popular.—About that we will see hereafter. It is what I concieved, as did each one who signed it, to be right and proper; that it asserts correct principles to guide our course It is the path of duty and I shall endeavor to walk it, though I have to trudge it alone.

Popular favor generally comes to correct conclusions, sooner or later. On its march it often consigns the hero of to day to exile to morrow. In passion it sometimes condemns to the block or scaffold the guilty and the innocent. Reparation for the wrong done to innocent is made in the page of faithful history.

One other ground of objection is urged: that the address is guilty of the treasonable act of calling attention to the necesity of economy in public expenditures. It is true this is more by insinuation than by direct charges. It is intimated or insinuated, here and elsewhere, that no man is loyal who complains of peculation or extravagance in the expenditure of public money.

I had supposed that the reports of the committee of this House, of the Senate, of the commission appointed by the President, composed as it was of men eminent for ability, integrity, and patriotism, was intended to surpress peculations upon the Tresury, and that all men were doing a public sevric who aided in bringing the public mind to condemn such practices. From the course of debate here, and from the tenor of newspaper articles from the press in your interest, it seems that doubts are entertained of the loyalty of men who expose and denounce larcenies from or frauds upon the public Treasury. My young and eloquent friend from Indiana has been suspected, because he had the audacity to charge that thefts had been committed upon the Treasury, and that our expenditures were enormous each day. Neither Democratic address nor the speech of Mr. Voorhees charges one half of what is alleged by the Holt commission, the Van Wyck committee, by Republican members upon this floor, and in the Senate. Both here and in the Senate it has been said by Republican members and Republican Senators that we were in more danger from those who were plundering the Treasury than from the rebels in arms.

Believing that it was wrong to plunder the public money in this hour of my country's need, and that economy was necessary, I have said so, and still adhere to that opinion.

I am grieved to think that all this ado on the part of Republicans about prodigality and to prevent fraud was a mere sham to deceive the public. I confess I do not comprehend how we can embarrass the Administration by exposing and denouncing fraud and peculation upon the Treasury, by bringing the Government back to rigid economy, I had supposed, until recently, that this was the proper way to aid the Administration, to help them put down the rebellion and preserve the Government. I am mistaken if you do not find this the true and indispensable policy to control your actions in future.

There is one single other point to which I wish to allude, and I will then take my seat. It is said, both here and elsewhere, that no member is loyal who did not support the tax bill as it passed this House.—I am ready to defend that vote here or elsewhere; I feel no uneasiness upon that point. To day I might content myself in defense by saying that, if the statements as to our indebtedness and expenditure as made by the Secretary of the Treasury, by the gentlemen [Mr. Dawes and Mr. McPherson] are true, we do not need the vast amount that will be raised under this bill. If the Secretary of the Treasury has not made a truthful statement in this regard, he should not have control of the amount, vast as it will be, which you propose to raise.

But, sir, there existed reasons that were satisfactory to my mind for the vote given that I shall hereafter elaborate and only briefly allude to now. The amendments made by the Senate in some respects greatly improved the bill, in others made it more objectionable. The principle upon which the bill is based is erroneous and wrong. By your tariff as now arranged, and your tax bill as it passed this House, the support of the Government falls mainly and heavily upon the laborer and the producer, not upon capital, which is capable to pay and should be made to pay.—Under the operation of the tariff as it now exists, the poor laborer, with a dozen persons in his family, pays into the Treasury, indirectly it is true, more than the richest man in New England. Under the tax bill as it passed this House, and against which I cast my vote, some persons in my district will pay three times as much into the Treasury as the man worth his many millions in the city of New York. Wealth, in great emergencies like this, should pay the taxes; individuals fight the battles.

Mr. HOLMAN I ask my friend from Illinois to allow me to make this single suggestion: the tendency of his remarks would seem to array parties against each other upon the tax bill. I trust he will not forget a majority of the Democratic party in this House voted for the tax bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I am giving the reasons why I voted against it, not assailing any Democrat or Republican who voted for the bill.

The burdens of the tax bill fall most heavily upon the section from which I come, and unequally upon persons residing there. The tax bill, as it passed this House, levied a tax on each hog slaughtered of ten cents; head of cattle, fifty cents; sheep, five cents, unless killed for domestic use. The census does not show the number killed, but the value. In 1860, in Illinois alone, the value of animals slaughtered was over fifteen millions. In the six New England States together the value was less than fifteen millions and one half. The entire tax upon this head would come from the Northwest and none from the East. Under the bill as it passed this House, the tax upon policies falls heavily upon us. Upon transfers of real estate, as that changes hands frequently in new settled countries—and in old settled communities the changes are but seldom—the burden again is with us. I might occupy the House in citing similar cases; one other is deemed sufficient at this time Under the bill, as it passed this House, you levied a duty of fifteen cents upon each gallon of whiskey manufactured without regard to its value when manufactured.—In Illinois, we raise of corn nearly six times as many bushels as you raise in all New England together, and nearly three times as much as the 6 New England States together with New York; in the six Northwestern States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, about six times as much. A part of this is manufactured into whiskey, and it finds a market at home and abroad; it is a cheap article, selling usually at from twelve to twenty cents per gallon. By the bill as it passed the House, no drawback was allowed for that sent abroad. The tax as fixed by this House destroyed the manufacture in the Northwest, and would have driven into Canada every manufacturer from that section.

Sir, in the six northwestern States that I have already named, with a population of over five million people, we have no member upon the Committee of Ways and Means, while New England, with a population of a little over three million, has two members; New York, with a population of less than four million people has two members on that Committee. The Committee of Ways and Means originate and report the tax and tariff bills, and I venture the assertion that where any tax is assessed upon an article manufactured in New England, a duty equal to the tax is placed in the tariff bill, so that the price may be increased to the consumer and thus the New England manufacturer be safe. I will add, sir, one thing more: all of New England's interests are particularly guarded; when tax is to be laid upon things in which they are particularly interested it is lightly touched. For instance, you levy a duty of three per cent. upon the dividends, &c., and by your tax every hundred dollars worth of tallow candles pays to the Government $4,50 tax, while one hundred dollars worth of diamonds pay only three dollars. Upon lager beer, as the bill passed the House, there was a tax of a dollar per barrel; upon piano fortes, four dollars apiece. A barrel of beer is worth about four dollars. The tax was twenty-five cent on the dollar; on the piano forte one per cent. on the dollar, upon the average. As the law now exists, there is no duty upon pianos and fifty cents upon the dollar's worth of lager. I might run this parallel through. It is not important I should do so now. It is said we can remedy whatever of wrong there is in this bill at the next session of Congress Indeed this is the prompt and ready reply when any measure is urged or passed to which objection is made. If wisdom in legislation is exercised, if just and necessary acts are, and unjust and unequal ones are made just, and equal, we must look to some future Congress. For one, I have no hope from the present Congress, who have done so much mischief to the country, to civilization, and to mankind.

I hope, I trust, I believe there is public virtue and intelligence enough among the people to repair in some degree the errors and follies this Congress has committed. If there is not, the future of our country is dark and gloomy enough.

☞ A soldier writing from the Burnside Division, near Newbern, North Carolina, gives a graphic discription of picket duty in the swamp of that region:

"The boys are heartily disgusted with this kind of picket duty, for the swamps are full of all manner of crawling and creeping things, such as rattlesnakes, moccasins, scorpions, centipedes, chamelions, frogs of every discription, spiders, woodticks, bugs, and now and then a big bear: but worst of all are the thunder storms that prevail in this region. Nothing like them is seen or heard in old Connecticut; and you can imagine it is not the pleasantest to stand still all night on picket in a North Carolina swamp, the rain pouring down as if Long Island Sound was taken up above us and turned bottom side up, and the lightning dancing above your legs, till you find you are in the center of an inland lake when the sun dawns upon the scene. But there is nothing which our brave boys are not willing to do for their country and that, too, without a murmur.

☞ What a poor world this would be without women and newspapers! How would the news get about?

The Heroic Pennsylvania Reserves.

The conduct of our gallant Pennsylvania Reserves, in the recent battles before Richmond, is commended by all. They were engaged in four of the hard fought and sanguinary contests, and conducted themselves like veterans on all occasions. Not a man flinched even when the enemy presented a front of three to one. The best troops ever commanded by Napoleon or Wellington never exhibited more coolness and bravery in battle than the Pennsylvania Reserves exhibited before the infamous traitors who confronted them before the rebel capitol. All honor then to our heroes; they have covered themselves with glory. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus speaks of the Reserves:

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps fought on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, on each and all of the leading fights, and their losses are terrible.—In all cases they behaved like good and gallant soldiers, and the Commonwealth they represent has nothing in common with them of which she may not be proud.—The Reserves did not lose more than one hundred and fifty men in the engagement of Thursday, at Mechanicsville; but after the fight of Friday, they reported the almost incredible loss of twenty two hundred men. The subsequent encounter must have raised their loss to four thousand, and in this is contained three Generals, including General Meade, several Colonels, Major Captains, &c., representing every part of Pennsylvania. Among the rumors afloat on the field of battle when we left on Tuesday, was one that Gen. McCall has been killed. We understood, from what seemed to be reliable quarters, that General Meade and Gen. Reynolds were missing.

The two grand batteries of General Smith's Division, that have figured in a half-score engagements, were never more deservedly prominent than during the late crisis. Not only in the two fights before Smith's Division on Friday and Saturday, but at White Oak Swamp, they covered themselves with glory.—Capt. Mott loved his pieces as so many children' and their loss at White Oak, on Monday, made him almost wild. He rigged up temporary wheels from quartermasters' wagons and fired to the last. The First and Fifth Reguler Calvary made a dashing but not very circumspect charge at Gains' Hill. The first had but two companies; the Fifth had about six hundred men. They charged up the hill and galloped around a couple of divisions of Rebels, firing their revolvers in their faces. The rebels waited with fixed bayonets. Returning, these regiments came pell mell over one of our own batteries. The Fifth next morning reported but one officer.

Colonel Gallager, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, was killed in Friday's fight. Lieutenant Colonel Porter and Major Snodgrass, of the same regiment, were missings and prisoners.—The Bucktails report about one hundred and twenty-five men left. Four of their companies were with Kane in the Shenandoah valley, and six with McClellan. A whole company was taken in the fight of Thursday. Major Stone commanded during the late battle. The Sixth Regiment of Reserves were doing picket duty at Tunstall's station, and it is believed they all escaped harm up to Saturday, but subsequently they might have suffered seriously. Gen. Seymour, who commanded the brigade formerly commanded by a General of Drainsville fame, had two horses killed under him. The Reserves made several desperate dashes with the bayonet. Their ammunition gave out at six o'clock on Friday, up to which time they had discharged one hundred rounds, fifty in cartridge box and fifty in haversack.

☞ Napoleon was one day searching for a book in the library, and at last discovered it on a shelf somewhat above his reach. Marshal Moncey, one of the tallest men in the army, stepped forward, saysig, "Pesmit me, sire; I am higher than your majerty." You are longer, marshal," said the emperor, wite a frown,

'Where do you hail from?' queried a Yankee from a traveller.

'Where do you rain from?' was the response.

'Don't rain at all!' said the astonished Jonathan.

'Neithea do I hril, so mind your own business!'

☞ Our lads took ex-President Tyler's son prisoner near Harrison's Landing last week. He was upon the silver-mounted saddle which Gen. Scou took from Santa Anna and presented to the late ex-President.