COLUMBIA



DEMOCRAT.

AND BLOOMSBURG

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

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VOL. 18.-NO. 24.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

VOLUME 28

WISTARS'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY.

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CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

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Well known and much respected among the German Wil known and much respected, among the German p polation in this country, makes the following statements for the benefit of the afflicted.

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"sying used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for about fifteen years, and having realized beneficial cosults in my family, it allores not great pleasure in redallmenting it to the public assa valua de reacedy in easier of weak lungs, coles cough, &c. and a formed which I consider to be entirely inn sent and may be to be it will poster to be entirely inn sent and may be to be will poster to be entirely.

From Hon. John E. Sm th, a Distingaished Lawyers in Westmin.

ster, M.d.,
Thave en several occasions used Dr Witar's Patsan
of Wald Cherry for several code, and always with decidence for the programment had is more offer
or cas to more deserving of general methods in the polaric line above the polaric line and always with constitution of the polaric line and the polaric line and with excellent offer
by J.B. Filintt, Merchant, Hatts Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. None gramme unless signed "I DUTTS," outli

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Razens, FEED AND PROVISIONS. ether with a great sariety of notions and eteste-te numerous to meation. Butter, Eggs, Meat and produce generally taken

B. com-bur May 9, 1864. THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPE-THE CONFESSIONS AND EATEracree of in INVALID.

Fullished for the benefit, and as a caution to Young
Man and others, who suffer from Nervous Debitity.
Lemating Decay of Manonou, &c., supplying at the
same time the Masso or search case. By one who has
cured himself after underguing considerable quackery
By enclosing a jost paid addressed envelope single
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ESPY to HOTEL.

THE undersigned, having taken the Espy Hotel, sately kept by Mr. E. flowell, would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that no pains with he spaced for the satisfactory entertainment of all who may favor him with their custom. JOS D MARCHBANK.

THE WORLD TO COME.

Select Poetrn.

If all our hopes, and all our fears, Were prisoned in life's narrow bound; If travelers through this vals of tears, We saw no better world beyond ; Oh ! what could check the rising sigh ! What earthly thing could pleasure give ? Oh! who would venture then, to die-

Or who would venture then-to live ! Were life a dark and desert moor, Where mists and clouds eternal spread Their gloomy weil behind, before, And tempests thunder overhead

Where not a sunbeam breaks the gloom And not a floweret smiles beneath, Who would exist in such - in such a tomb-Who dwell in darkness and in death ! And such were life without the ray

Of our divine religion given ! "Ti . this that makes our darkness day. "Tis this that makes our earth a heaven Bright is the golden sun above. And beautiful the flowers that bloom And all is joy, and all is love.

ZYAVE OF THE COUNTRY. MEASURES OF THE WAR.

RAISING OF TROOPS.

In April, 1861, at the outbreak of hosrilities, the Army of the United States was 1862, drafts were ordered in several States ling volunteers. to fill up their quotas, and the proceeding

States to supply them, organizing them in- unfairly, to companies and regiments and appoints ing their officers, were unquestionable, as was also the power of the States to select those troops which they were to contribute, by draft or lot

But early in 1863 a new system for the raising of troops was established by act of RESPECTFULLY offers his profess ional services to the ladios and gentlemen of Bloomsharg and vicinity. Be is proposed to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH; which will be inserted on cold, plating, after and rubber lases, ample in the history of the United States. of the inserted on gold, plating, silver and rubber base of solwell as the natural both Mitter of plate and block teeth manufactured and all Passing by the State authorities and by destinate and office a few doors above the Court the clauses of the Constitution above menample in the history of the United States. direct communication with the whole arms-The subscriber, proprietor of the above named ex-tensive establishment, is now prepared to receive sive and absolute control over the whole orders for proceeding of raising troops. The validity of this enactment has been questioned, and it is one of the debatable points which belong to the history of the war. For it ratterns, procedures, and everything usually made in belong to the history of the war. For it notice is, the employment of negro troops of the black and white races with each otherwise mediates and practical workmen, war. has been argued with much of force and in the war. An act of Congress, passed or. But doubtless, the employment of most reason that the power of Congress to raise the 17th day of July, 1862, authorized blacks in the war is to be made the precise the 17th day of July, 1862, authorized blacks in the war is to be made the precise the 17th day of July, 1862, authorized blacks in the war is to be made the precise the 17th day of July, 1862, authorized blacks in the war is to be made the precise the President to receive into the service for extending to them the right of suffrage reason that the power of Congress to raise the 17th day of July, 1862, authorized | blacks in the war is to be made the pretext In the constructing interchanges of the United States for the purpose of and also social position, and to be followed, and the constructing interchanges, or performing probably, by the organization of a consideration of a forces required can be raised with perfect camp service, or any other labor, or any crable body of them into a standing army. certainty and convenience from the militia military or naval service for which they | The immediate result of this policy of of the States under the provisions of the might be found competent, persons of Af- negroism in the war has been to postpone, Constitution above cited. But, passing rican descent; and such persons should be and at last to limit the increase of compenthis point, the inquiry arises, why was the enrolled and organized under such regula- sation to our citizen soldiers. Bills pro- dent.

it, unless the suggestion made by one of its | might be in clothing." tion; that the act was the measure of a par- tually bear arms in the ranks." ty to increase its influence and power, and At the present session, on the 24th of to prevent the possibility of any participa- February, an act amendatory of the contion therein by the Governments of the scription law of 1863 was approved, the

satisfactory.

small and wholly inadequate to meet the scription is asserted, then it would follow of the military commutation fund. exigency of war which had arisen. The that the revolutionary policy of the Ad- By the army appropriation bill, ap-President called for seventy-five thousand ministration has alarmed and disgusted proved Jane 15, 1864, it was further protroops from the States to serve for a period the people, and chilled that enthusiasm vided, "that all persons of color who have of three months, and subsequently made which in the earlier days of the contest fill- been or may be mustered into the military other calls. Finally, in the latter part of cd our patriot army with brave and wil- service of the United States shall receive

for that purpose was under the State au- What is further to be mentioned in this and hospital attendance, pay and emplutherities, pursuant to State laws and some connection is the payment of bounties by ments, other than bounty, as other soldiers general regulations of the War Department the United States, by the State govern- of the regular or volunteer forces of the framed for the occasion. Thus the case ments, and by cities, counties, and other United States of like arm of the service, stood as to the raising of troops at the com- municipalities. In their payment there has from and after the first day of January, may be wrong out of the old statutes jus- must have a room in the house. He took mencement of 1803, and the troops in ser- been great want of uniformity and system. 1804; and that every person of color vice at that date consisted of the Regular The policy of the General Government has who shall hereafter be mustered into the Army of the United States as it stood at not been the same at all times, and in the service, shall receive such sums in bounty the outbreak of hestilisies, with subsequent States there has been infinite diversity, ... as the President shall order in the different alletments added, and of volunteers and Upon the whole, the system of bounties States and parts of the United States, drafted militia of the States, organized and has been costly and unequal ; the amount not exceeding one hundred dollars [each]. officered as companies and regiments by of indebtedness created by it is enormous, This cusetment is similar in terms to a State authority. Volunteering had at one and unequal sums have been paid to sol- bill which passed the Senate in March time been checked by the Administration, diers of the same grade of merit. Under last, upon the consideration of which it apon a statement by it that all the troops any system of local bounties to avoid con- was announced, that at least two hundred needed were already inservice. Soon, how scription, the wealthy parts of the country thousand colored troops would be raised, ever, the demand for men was renewed, and cojoy an advantage over others, and espeed for and raised had become enormous. terests find it to their profit in providing the cember last, would make one quarter of But for the after purposes of the Adminis- supplies of the war to retain their laborers million of troops of this description. tration it was perfectly feasible for it to at home, substituting payments of money. The measures above mentioned would call for additional troops in the manner in their stead, unless each State shall be establish the following points in the policy theretofore practiced, which involved State firmly required to furnish the substitutes of the Government, First. The employassistance and co-operation and secured to to fill up its quota from its own citizens .- ment of black troops generally, both slave the troops raised their regular organiza- But the General Government has permit- and free. Second. The equality of black tion as State militia under the laws of their ted the agents of such interests in a State troops with white as to compensation and respective States. The army bore, mainly, to go into other States and into the south. supplies; and Third, The payment to the the character of a public force contributed ern country and obtain enlistments for loyal master of a slave of a bounty of one by the States under the fifteenth and six- bounties, both of white and black treeps, hundred dollars when the slave is drafted teenth clauses of the eighth section of the to be credited upon the quota of the State into the service, or of a bounty not exceedfirst article of the Constitution, which au- of the agent. If it shall happen hereafter ing three hundred dollars, when he volunthorize Congress "To provide for calling that local payments of bounties, whether teets.

> fluential communities, it is quite possible perish. er sections.

tion were demanded.

former system involving State co-opera- tions, not inconsistent with the Constitutioning such increase were permitted to lie

quate reason for the measure appears in receive ten dollars per month and one ra- bill finally adopted for that purpose was the debates of the Congress which passed tion, three dollars of which monthly pay inadequate and made to take effect only

twenty-fourth section of which provides We believe it to be certain that this meas- for the enrollment of colored persons beure has entailed great expense upon the tween twenty and forty-five years of age; Treasury of the United States : that it has that slaves of loyal masters enrolled drawn created unnecessarily a large number of and mustered into the public service, shall Federal officers, distributed throughout the be free, and one hundred dollars for each country; and that, while it has been no more shall be paid to the master; and that in efficient than the system which required the slave States represented in Congress, State co-operation, it has been much less the loyal master of a slave who volunteers into the public service shall be paid a sum If a necessity for raising troops by con- not exceeding three hundred dollars, out

> the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medica

forth the militia to execute the laws of the by States or by municipalities within them. The practical results of this policy are, Union, suppress incurrections, and repel be assumed by the Government of the Uni- to obtain an inferior quality of troops at invasions," and "to provide for organiz- ted States, the inequalities of the system highest rate of expense; to impose upon ing, arming and disciplining the the mili- and its extravagance in many cases will the Treasury the support of an enormous tia, and for governing such part of them become a matter of concern to the whole number of undisciplined and ignorant neas may be employed in the service of the people. And it is just matter of complaint gross; to recognize the principal of buy-United States, reserving to the States re- against those who have held authority in ling negroes from their masters, whether spectively the appointment of the officers," the Federal Government, that by their pol- the public interests require it or not, and icy and want of policy on this subject the to incur the risk of breaking down in the The power of the Federal Government burden of the war has been vastly increas- the war because of the inefficiency of the to call for troops, and the power of the ed, and been distributed irregularly and forces employed in its prosecution. Besides, it is notorious that in pursuing this The pecuniary outlay and indebtedness policy, the negro women and children

that they may be recognized hereafter by There has never been extensive objec-Congress as a legitimate object of nation- tion to the employment of negroes under and ven I gets to de vront gate vat you al assumption : and it this happen, those the act of 1862 in those war employments dinks I zee? I sees dere a pig pull-dog, communities that have retained their la. for which they are fitted as laborers and and he looks mighty savage. So I dinks borers at home, and thereby secured their teamsters, and for camp service. In the I frighdens him, and I says, "Look here. prosperity during the war, will cast a part warm parts of the country, especially, they Mr. Pull-dog, stand back, I lights on dis of the burden of their exemption upon oth- could be thus usefully employed, and a reasonable number doubtless might also don't carefor dat, so I vlanks him !" Obviously what has been wanting has be employed for some sorts of service in been wisdom and foresight in those who navy. But to employ an unwieldy numtioned, it put the General Government in have controlled the public measures of the ber of them at such prodigious expense, is dog couldn't see me, and ven I get to de war, and who have resorted to one expe- most evident foily and wrong, and it will back gate vat you dinks I zee ! Vy dere I bearing population of the country, and as- dient after another without a fixed policy; be well if signal disaster does not result sumed for the General Government exclu- who have acted where they ought not, and from it. We know no reason for this ex. him again." have failed to act where action and regula. travagant, costly, and dangerous policy, except a desire of the majority in Congress But a subject which requires particular | could accomplish such object) the equality notice is, the employment of negro troops of the black and white races with each oth-

ble one substituted? No clear and ade- | scribe;" and further, that they "should | five months of the present session, and the from the first day of May, 1864. It inleading supporters in the House of Repre- Without any other law on the subject creased the pay of privates from thirteen sentatives that it was in hostility to "the prior in date to the present session of Con. to sixteen dollars per month, (without dis accursed doctrine of State rights" be ac- gress, (except an imperfect provision in an tinction of color,) and the pay of officers cepted as such reason. We must, there- act of 1862) the President in his message in somewhat similar proportion. But the fore, conclude that it was the policy of the of December 8,1863, announced, that of smallness of this increase, as well as the authors of the law to deprive the States, those who were slaves at the beginning of delay in enacting it, was occasioned by the of the appointment of the officers of the the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand extravagant measures above mentioned .troops raised, and to absorb that power in | are now in the United States military see- The Treasury, strained by the payment of to the hands of the Federal Administra- vice, about one half of which number ac- enormous sums to negroes by reason of their employment in increased numbers illy respond to the just demands made upon it in behalf of our citizen soldiers.

Besides it is instructive to observe that in this legislation by Congress, while increased pay to white troops begins on the first of May, an increase to colored troops The decision of the War Department (in appointed. accordance with the opinion of its solici. When the Yankees took possession of

be paid less than white troops, and that the would take in the house. Shortly after profligate. The market value of their la- them. bor is known to be less than that of citi- The threats made by soldiers on Sat-

ervation of the Treasury from embarrass- from being removed. vulsion; and whatever differences of opin- day,) Capt. Herry and Provost Guard rode he to my informant, 'drunk, into your ion may exist as to measures of Govern- up, and the officer called for my wife. She presence, on ship-board; you were a pas-

the whole mass of their countrymen. ment of negro troops at full rates of ex. He said it was a verbal order. She then said, never that I knew of; I never had peace is, therefore, unwise as regards the said to him : "Can it not be delayed until heard a mother's voice. You told me of prosecution of the war, and operates un. I see Gen. Hunter?" The order is per- yours at the garden gate; and to day, justly as to our citizen soldiery in service, emptory, he replied, and you have five twenty years later, I am master of one of In other words, it is dangerous, profligate, minutes to leave the house. She then ask- the finest packets in New York, and I came and unjust .- Congressional Address.

A FLANK MOVEMENT .- One of Sigel's soldiers gives the following account of a caused by the payment of local bounties, must, to a great extent, be thrown upon foraging adventure he had in Virginia :being mostly incurred by powerful and in- the Government for support or be left to "Vell you zee, I goes down to dat old fellow's blace dat has a beach orchard, vere ve vas stadhioned, to stheal some breeches, line all zummer." But the pull-dog, he

''How did you do that ?''

"Vy, I goes vay arount, so as pe pull see dat same old pull-dog! So I vlanks

"How did you do that?"

"Vy, I goes vay arount again, so as he to establish (if indeed their enactments couldn't zee me to anoder little beech orchard, and ven I gets dere vat you dinks I see? Vy dere I see dat same old pull-dog? So I vlanks him again." "How did you do that ?"

"Vy, I says to dat old pull-dog, Look here Mister Pull-dog, I vlanks you dree dimes, and every dimes I find you'de same old pull-dog. Tam your old breeches; who cares for your old beeches? My dime is our next months and de country may go Hunter alone was responsible for these to de devil for beeches ; so I goes to my atrocities.

F. S. C. tion abandoned, and a new and questions- tion and laws, as the President might pre- unacted upon in Congress for more than man talking politics to cutertain company.

RETALIATION.

Our readers have read the account of the burning of the residence of the present Governor [Bradford] of Maryland, near Baltimore, during the late rebel raid. The following letter from ex-Governor Letcher of Virginia explains why this act of apparent vandalism was committed -the two cases seems to be that the rebels shall grow weary of the existing governpermitted Mrs. Bradford, and her femal companions, to remove their clothing, piano, &c., &c., while if ex-Governor Letchand at increased rates of expense, could er is to be believed, Gen. Hunter peremptory refused all overtures of the kind :

A Letter from Ex-Governor Letcher of Virginia.

LEXINGTON, VA., July 5, 1864, * * * * Finding that the Yandates from the first of January. And a kees would take the town on Saturday, provision contained in the act of 15th of (11th.) I left home near midnight, Friday June authorizes the Attorney General of night, and went to Big Island, in Bedford, the United States to inquire whether in- where I remained to Wednesday morning ereased pay under former laws cannot be following, when hearing the Vandals had allowed to negroes employed in the public left, I returned. I had previously heard service before the beginning of the present that my house had been burned, with all year, who were free on the 19th of April, its contents. The threats made by the 1861, and if he determined in favor of Yankees against me for the last two years, tion upon neither; a treaty of peace leavsuch allowance his decision shall be car- satisfied me that they would destroy my ried into effect by orders of the War De- house when they came to Lexington; but partment. The unjority in Congress, in I always supposed they would allow the pursuing the phantom of negro equality, furniture and my familie's clothing to be land; and then you will agree that each are as improvident as they are impassioned. removed. In this, however, I was dis-

tor) as to the compensation of negroes un- the town, Dr. Paton, Medical Director for der former laws, is to be opened and sub- Hunter's army, and who hails from Marjected to review by the Attorney General, ion county, Virginia, went to my house tilying additional expenditure upon a fa- the room, supped and breakfasted, and when breakfast was nearly over, remark-It ought to be manifiest to every reas- ed in a manner half-jocular, half earnest, puable man that negroes in service should to Lizzie, that it was the last meal she increase of their pay from ten to sixteen he left, without taking leave of any of the dollars per month was unnecessary and family, nor was he again seen by any of

zens, and it is equally clear that their ser- urday evening induced my wife to fear the ise me before you quit your mother's house zens, and it is equally clear that their ser-vices are much less valuable in the army. house would be burned, and she expressed he told me the story, "I gave her the We have but to add under this head her fears in the hearing of Dr. Peton and that additional pay to our citizen soldiers Captain Towns, of N. York. Capt. Towns | Calcatta, the Mediterranean, San Frans in service is but just and reasonable, and very promptly said, that I, being a private cisco, the Cape of Good Hope-and durin service is but just and reasonable, and very promptly said, that I, being a private ought long since to have been provided — citizen and the house being private propfiled with the sparkling liquors, my mothcurrency in which they are paid, and the outrage, and proposed at once to go to side of Vermont, rose up before; and toincreased rates of price in the country af- Hunter's headquarters and ascertain. He day, at sixty, my lips are innocent of the feeting all their purchases and outlays, went, and was directed by Hunter to as- taste of liquor. have demanded the notice and considera- sure my wife that the house would not be Was not that sweet evidence of the tion of the Government. It is upon their disturbed. The sequal shows that the sole power of a single word? And yet it was exertions that reliance must be placed for object of this assurance was to quiet her but half; "for," said he, "vesterday there success in the war, and even for the pres- apprehensions, and thus prevent anything came into my county-room a young man

ed leave to move her mother's, sister's,her to ask you to see me-" !" own and her children's clothing, which was How far back that little candle throws insolently refused.

noured on the parlor floor and ignited with for the almighty power of a single word. a match. In the meantime my daughter had gathered up an armful of clothing, and was going out when he discovered her, ran forward and fired the clothing in her arms. He then poured camphene in her wardrobe bureau drawers, and ignited the clothing -taking out my clothing, which he said he intended to take to the North.

Every house on my lot was burned save a small granary over my ice-house. Not a particle of flour, meat,or anything edible was left, all having been carried off on Sat. again receive their vote.

My mother, now in her 78th year, lives on the lot adjoining my own, having with her one of her grand-children and a servant. After my property had been fired, the fiends fired her stable located about forty feet from her house, with no other view than to burn her out also. The a fast and four hundred thousand men. house caught twice, and would have been He was put in Fort Lafayette. Lincoln consumed but for the untiring efforts of Captain Towns, who made his men carry water and extinguish the flames. The Captain behaved like a gentleman toward with Lincoln ! my own and mother's family.

Generals Averill, Crook, Sullivan, and Duffee, denounced the whole proceedings as an outrage in violation of all the principles of civilized warfare, and stated that

I am truly, and in haste, your friend. Joseph Mayo, Richmond, Va.

When Lincoln and Davis Displayed a Remarkable Unanimity of Sentiment.

[Extract from the Inaugural Address of Abraham Lin-Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to The only difference in the proceedings in the people who inhabit it. Whenever they ment, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolution-ary right to dismember or overthrow it. Extract from a Speech of Jefferson Davis in the United States Senate, January 10, 1801.

If you will not have it thus; if in the pride of power, if in contempt of reason and reliance upon force, you say we shall not go, but shall remain as subjects to you, gentlemen of the North, a war is to be inaugurated, the like of which men have not seen. Sufficiently numerous on both sides, in close contest with only imaginary lines of division, and with many means of approach, each sustained by productive sections, the people of which will give freely both of money and of store, the conflicts must be multiplied indefinitely; and masses of men, sacrificed to the demon of civil war, will turnish hecatombs, such as the recent war in Italy did not offer. At the end of all this, what will you have effected ? Destruction upon both sides, subjugaing both torn and bleeding, the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan substituted for those peaceful notes of domestic hapriness that now prevail throughout the is to pursue his separate course as best he may. This is to be the end of war .-Through a long series of years you may waste your strength distress you people, and get at last to the position which you might have had at first, had justice and reason, instead of selfishness and passion, folly and crime, dictated your course.

Power of a Word.

Wendell Philips, in his lecture last winter, before the Parent Washingtonian Society, told the following story :

A mother on the green hills of Vermont, stood at her garden gate, holding by her right hand a son of sixteen years old, mad with love of the sea. "Edward," said she, "they tell me that the great temptation of the seaman's life is drink. Prom-

of forty, and asked me, 'do you know me, ? ment and the country from pecuniary con- About half-past 8 o'clock, A. M. (Sun- 'No,' said I. 'I was brought once,' said ment policy, their merits and sacrifices came to the door, when Berry informed senger; the captain kicked me aside; you demand recognition and gratitude from her that he was ordered by Hunter to fire took me into your berth, kept me there the House. She replied there must be until I had slept off the intoxication, and This gigantic scheme for the employ- some mistake, and asked for the order. then you asked mo if I had a mother.

> its beam-the mother's word on the green Immediately thereafter camphene was hill-side of Vermont! God be thanked

Lincolns late declaration that he will only end the war on the basis of the freedom of the Negro is satisfactory to the office holders and speculators of the war. but to the poor man who is robbed of his money, or dragged from his family, to be slaughtered for the negro, it stands in the light of an unmitigated crime.

We have heard life long republicans lately declare that Lincoln should never

to The President appointed his thanks-giving for our victory in the Wilderness, where,it turns out, he lost 23,000 meny and 38,000 stand of arms.

Eg" "Howard of the Times" called for calls for a fast and five hundred thousand men. Now, then, what should be done

RATHER DOUBTFUL-Whether Abraham Lincoln will comply with the suggestions about to be presented to him by the "Democratic Castle." Better turn your attention to suppressing the Rebeltion .-Then, your dependants will have less cause to blush, than for your perfidious diversiou in favor of the rebels.