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 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 18.—NO. 25. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864. VOLUME 28.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
Miller's Store.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

purchased at Philadelphia, at the lowest figure, and which they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
of choicest styles and latest fashion.
DRY GOODS, AND GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
CEDAR WARE, HOLLOW WARE
IRON, NAILS, BOOTS & SHOES
HATS & CAPS, &c., &c., &c.,

In short everything usually kept in country Stores to which he invite the public generally.

The Highest price paid for country produce.

S. H. MILLER.

Bloomsburg, May 28, 1864.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE people of the county of Columbia are respectfully informed that the undersigned has for sale, at the

RECORDER'S OFFICE,

IN BLOOMSBURG, THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

STATIONERY

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MORE FRESH GOODS.
Just received at Erasmus' New Store.

Molasses,
Sugars,
Teas
Coffee,
Rice,
Spices,

HATS AND CAPS.

Fish
Salt,
Tobacco,
Segars,
Candles,
Brooms,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,

Together with a great variety of notions and articles too numerous to mention.

Call, Buyers, Call, and produce generally taken in exchange for goods.

A. S. ERASMUS.

Bloomsburg, May 7, 1864.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPE RIENCE of an INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a caution to Young Men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the Means of self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
June 4, 1864—1y. Brooklyn, Kings co. N. Y.

National Foundry.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the above named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for

All Kinds of Machinery,

as Collieries, Blast Furnaces, Stationary Engines, Mills THRESHING MACHINES, &C., &C.

He is also prepared to make stoves, all sizes and patterns, plowtrings, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen, warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for castings.

☞ This establishment is located near the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILBMEYER.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 12, 1863.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.—WARRANTED IN ALL CASES—Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Act speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upwards of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system. Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

Bell's Specific Pills are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinuance, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., all of which arises principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases as Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN, M. D.
No. 76 Cedar St., New York.

Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and loss of power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 12, 1863—1y.

WESTERN HOTEL,

Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 Courtlandt Street,
NEAR BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

This old established and favorite resort of the Business Community has been recently refitted, and is complete in everything that can minister to the comforts of its patrons. Ladies and families are specially and carefully provided for.

It is centrally located in the business part of the city, and is contiguous to the principal lines of steamboats, cars, omnibusses ferries, &c.

In consequence of the pressure caused by the Rebellion, prices have been reduced to

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Day.

The table is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in the country.

Ample accommodations are offered for upward of 400 guests.

☞ Do not believe runners, hackmen, and others who may say "the Western Hotel is full."

D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER.
Feb. 15, 1862.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE undersigned would announce, that he has on hand at his Hat and Cap Emporium, on Main St., Bloomsburg, an assortment of different kind of leather, such as fine calf skins, morocco, (red and black) and linings all of which he will sell cheaper than can be had elsewhere in this market. Call and examine them for yourselves.

JOHN K. GIRTON.

Bloomsburg, May 24, 1864.

Select Poetry.

THEY TELL ME I'LL FORGET.

They tell me I'll forget thee when
'Mid other scenes I stray,
That thoughts of thee will vanish as
The dew at break of day.
But ah! do not heed their words—
I know it cannot be,
That one enshrined within this heart
Can be forget by me.

They tell me I soon will forget
Thy kind and gentle smile
That did so many weary days
And hours to me beguile;
Ah, no! I never shall forget,
I know it cannot be;
That one enshrined within my heart
Can be forgot by me.

They tell me I'll forget the hours
Of mirth and joyous glee,
The many pleasures unalloyed
That I have shared with thee,
But ah! they need not tell me this,
I know my heart the best;
I'll not forget till in the tomb
They lay me down to rest.

They tell me I'll forget thy songs,
Thy kind and loving words!
Thy tones that always in my breast
Some deep emotion stirred.
It cannot be! it cannot be;
Thy smiles I love them yet;
And while I live, oh! I would not
Even if I could forget.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR

"Our Constitution---guard it ever!
Our glorious Union---held it dear!
Our Starry Flag---forsake it never!
The proud Caucassian---our only peer!

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, Aug. 20, 1864

Address of the Workingmens' United Political Association of the City and County of New York, to the Workingmen of the United States.

At a mass meeting of the Working men of New York city, held at Stuyvesant Institute on the 23d of February last, it was resolved that the President of the Workingmens' United Political Association be authorized to appoint a Committee to draft an address to the Workingmen of the United States upon their rights and duties in the present condition of the country, and to issue the same whenever in their judgment it should be deemed advisable. The unsettled condition of political affairs consequent upon the doubtful result of military operations, has induced the Committee having charge of this subject to postpone addressing their fellow-workingmen until we might have arrived at a stage of the campaign at which something like a positive opinion could be expressed. Such time having now arrived, the Committee, as ordered at said meeting, has issued its address, from which we take a few extracts.

The address commences by looking back four years, when this country was in profound peace, and enjoying unexampled prosperity. Not a spy or informer, not a Federal tax-gatherer or a provost marshal had ever been heard among us. The deadly feud at of brother against brother in civil war we had red of in histories, but the horrible picture had been put aside as an impossible occurrance in this 'favored land.' Alas! how full of vanity are short-sighted mortals!

Yes, the working classes have felt it as none others, for full a million of them have perished by the bullet, by sickness, or are now hobbling down life's weary road, a burden to themselves and an expense to the public. Why has all this misery been brought upon us? Who are the guilty parties?

Stripped of all collateral issues, the real, naked question is thus summed up in the address: The Abolition idea involved a demand for the political equality of all men, of whatever race or color. The Chicago platform construed the Declaration of Independence to mean that negroes were equally included with white men in its terms, and that the Constitution of the United States embraced them within the ranks of citizenship. The party that adopted this idea as its fundamental basis, had other and minor principles, which deluded many with the notion that it only desired to restrict negro servitude to certain localities, but its real meaning was the absolute equality of all races and colors in our government, such as Mexico, Central America and other humble-down mongrellisms have adopted. Hence we see that, despite the "conservative" element in the present party in power, it has constantly and invariably drifted to the practical realization of these monstrous doctrines.—In proof of this witness the arming of the negroes—of placing them upon an equality with white soldiers in pay and pensions—and of its reception of a negro embassador from the burlesque government of Hayti, and of its constant efforts to force the negro upon the laboring classes in their work, as their social equal. It is thus evident that, under the present party, the equality of whites and negroes as citizens, in the same government, will be carried out.—Was this the government that our fathers formed? Did they intend to equalize whites with negroes? If they did, then the Abolition-Republican party is true to the Constitution. If they did not, then they are traitors to it. This is plain talk, but there is no other horn to the dilemma

* * * *

By this party, and upon a platform which contained the fundamental idea of Abolitionism, the equality of all men, meaning negroes as well as whites, Abraham Lincoln was elected. The South, of course, objected to a President elected as their enemy, the enemy of the domestic and social existence as a people. They had no objection to the Union—for the Union had been mainly formed by Southern men—but they did object to its perversion—to its overthrow—to its being undermined by Abolitionism, and hence they demand that this party, coming into power with all the curses towards the Union on record against them, would give some guarantee that they would preserve the Union!

Quotations from speeches and pens of the most prominent men of the South going to show that they were most ardently attached to the Union, might be indefinitely multiplied. Upon the refusal of Mr. Lincoln and his party to stand by the Union, the Southern States confederated together for mutual protection, and thereupon the very men who had refused to give guarantees to preserve the Union, raised the cry of a "war for the Union." A more delusive and wicked one has never heretofore stained a country with blood. Alas! thousands of true and noble spirits, in the first flush of generous patriotism, did not see through the cunning of politicians, and now fill untimely graves. Our own class, fellow-workmen, have been food for the remorseless fanatics to feed to the god of their insatiate idolatry. Had it not been for the Abolitionists, there would have been no war. They first disturbed our happy country. They would not have the Union of 1776 that our fathers formed. They mean it shall be overthrown, and the working classes reduced to a level with negroes, upon which they hope to rebuild the despotisms of the Old World. Who is the war to benefit? What has it accomplished?

We answer: It has consigned to untimely death five hundred thousand human beings, the great majority of whom were working men, arrayed brother against brother; pitted the father against the son in mortal combat, deluged the land with blood, whitened the fields of the South with the bones of the slain; brought grief and sadness to nearly every fireside; opened up broad avenues of speculation and plunder of the public finances; deranged the currency of the country; created an unnecessary public debt; taxes upon generations; taken from the industrial classes over two millions of men; shield the rich from the clutches of repeated 'drafts,' by the payment of petty sums to the Government; compelled the toiling classes to enlist, for the plain reason that their actual necessities required it for the immediate support of their families; given us shinplasters, green paper, and petty postage stamps, for the common currency of the country; created an uncertain standard of value; used the people's money without legal authority, in useless attempts at bettering the condition of the negro, at the expense of the white race; taken him from his ackdowledged *status* in the scale of being, which is that of servitude, inaugurated schemes to thwart the plans of the Almighty to co mingling the races; allowed defaulting and defrauding contractors, paymasters, public officers and even private individuals, to swindle the people out of millions of dollars, dared to send them on foreign missions as a reward for their rascality; ignored long and well established laws of Congress; disregarded the Constitution under the plea of "military necessity;" taken the edicts of the President as the laws of the land; indemnified him and his subordinates from suits at law, for damages on account of outrages on the rights of citizens; arrested good and true men without legal authority; dragged them from their homes, friends and families, sent them beyond the limits of the State in which they resided, incarcerated them in government bastiles, denounced them as traitors, banished them; trampled down the great bulwarks of civil liberty, the freedom of speech and the press; abolished the writ of *habeas corpus*, a right which no other enlightened government under heaven would seek to abridge; set aside our system of trial by jury; substituted arbitrary power for the laws of the land; declared military control where the civil tribunals were in the faithful discharges of their legitimate duties; created unnecessary departments in the general government; organized new States from mere fragments of the original; admisted members from these so-called States to seats, as members of Congress; appointed military governors in peaceable districts; sent its spies and informers through the principal cities and towns to listen and report the murmurings of the people touching the manner in which the Administration is conducting affairs of the country; regarded opposition to the administration as opposition to the Constitution and government, than which there can be nothing more false; inaugurated a system by which one-tenth of the citizens of a State, instead of a majority, may form a State Government and therefore be regarded a State of the Union; prohibited the circulation of newspapers in the United States mail because they critized and opposed the acts of the Administration; actually suspended their publication, placed a censorship over the press and telegraph, circulated falsehoods instead of truth, multiplied to an indefinite extent, the number of subordinate officials, simply to appease the repeated appeals of mere political demagogues and wire-pullers, disregarded the reserved rights of the States, invoked a spirit of mobocracy which has developed itself in the principal cities in the destruction of life and property, diverted capital from its legitimate channel, blighted the hopes of the industrial masses, destroyed immense amounts of public and private proerty, injured our agricultuaal interest, embarrassed the mechanic arts, retarded the progress of science and civilization, imposed on industry burdens too grievous to be borne, enriched the few at the expense of the many, made the rich richer and the poor poorer, compelled the latter to resort to so called "strikes," from time to time, to enable them to properly provide for themselves and families the common comforts of life; practically disregarded the rights of the working population; filled our poor houses with paupers; overflowed our hospitals with disabled and diseased soldiers; drowed our streets with life-long cripples; inflamed all the baser passions of the human heart; established "National Banks" in every nook and corner of the land, a system of finance universally repudiated by the people; officered them with men, many of whom are well known inveterate demagogues, tricksters and shoddyites; invited foreign nations to interfere in the domestic affairs of this continent; allowed military officials to interupt our system of election by ballot; intermeddled with the religious institutions of the country; attempted to disgrace really honorable members of Congress for daring to express their honest sentiments in regard to the war and its results; scoffed at every proposition submitted to Congress for an honorable settlement; declined to restore the Union unless the Southern States will abandon slavery; thus making the will of the one man, and not the Constitution, the law of the land. In a word, having murdered a half million of men, and filled the country with widows and orphans, it now refuses to make peace or restore the Union until white men and negroes are reduced to a common level—until our heretofore proud white Republic shall become a disgusting mass of mongrels and hybrids; until, indeed, we adopt and practice amalgamation! Such, fellow workingmen, is the present attitude of this monstrous party—enemy of liberty, Democracy and republican government. * *

We do not want the freed negroes overrunning the North as paupers for us to support or as low priced laborers, crowding white men out of work. Besides, we want the negro in the South raising cotton, sugar, rice, coffee, and of her tropical productions. These articles are now becoming so high as to be within the reach only of the rich. If the negro is everywhere freed, the laboring men of the North is reduced to the vassalage of the middle ages. We become the serfs of northern capitalists, and instead of being able to reduce the number of hours of labor, as we now hope to do, we shall be doomed to an increase of toil. Already men have been arrested for engaging in "strikes," and a law was proposed at the last Legislature of this state to punish men for securing an increase of wages. Let these remorseless Abolition capitalist get full power, and woe to the rights of workingmen. Already they are taxed beyond their ability to pay, while the bloated government creditor draws fifteen per cent., interest and pays no taxes!

For seventy years out of the eighty-four of our national existence we had no debt. The workingman of that glorious period was buoyed up with hope, and his noble efforts to achieve an independence were rewarded with success.

In those days officials did not trample upon the people. The people of that period were not subjects. The government did not insult the people with a worthless currency, nor seek to fetter the country with a monstrous debt increased through that very worthlessnces. These were then means in the workingman's pocket to educate his children and support his family respectably. He not only had the comforts of life, but many of the luxuries and the road to competence was ever open to him if he choose to make the effort to walk therein. That was of the past. What of the present? A debt of $4,000,000,000 for the laboring, the working portion of the people to produce the interest for, and if the principal could ever be paid, the bone, and sinew, and muscle of the honest working man alone would have to pay it. When this war is over the working men of the country must raise $400,000,000 per year to support the peace establishment and the interest on the great debt.

If the miserable currency of the hour is all we are to have to work with, the cost of living will fall heavily upon the workingman, for his dollar will scarcely be worth five cents. Shoddy cares nothing for the worthlessness of the greenbacks. His pile, which he robbed and cheated to obtain, has been invested in bonds of the government, interest in gold. The poor working class, the great toiling millions, the mighty mass of men, once freemen, who in times past made this country what it was, have, by the despotism of the hour and the power of capital as represented by the big debt, been transformed into slaves whose task is to toil early and late that shoody may be paid that interest in specie. Government has taken care of capital, by taxing labor. Every breath the workingman draws is heavy with taxation. Workingmen, we have it in our power to stop the debt where it is, by stopping the war, which, if it is prolonged another four years, will reduce our children to beggars, through the taxation that will be heaped upon them. We belong to a class 6,000,000 in number, who have been the capital creators of this country. Already our ranks have been depleted by the heartless Molochs at Washington, and two millions of our brethern have fed the army, and half been crippled for life, slaughtered in battle, or diseased and demoralized. But our trials are not over, another half million are now called for, and the great debt of 4,000,000,000 will go still higher and taxes mount with it. The poor man must go to the war. The rich man can pay a substitute.

Workingmen! our destiny is in our own hands. If we are true to ourselves, we can avert that calamity which another four years reign of the present party in power would bring upon us. Will we do it at the ballot box?

CONCLUSION.

The present campaign has proved what every sensible man long since predicted; the impossibility of conquering the South. Never had there been such extensive preparations; never more marked failures.—We have an opportunity now, however, of getting rid of war and all its horrible concommitants, and of instituting a policy that shall heal up the wounds it has inflicted, and once more cultivating that fraternal and friendly feeling which is, and can be the only basis of the Union. To do this, we must not only have a change of officials, but a change of policy. We want a platform and candidate at Chicago that shall embody the principles of *the Union*, not the present compound of force and fraud. We want the State Rights platform of Jefferson and the Dred Scott Decision, that is a White Man's Government, and a candidate upon it who shall not belie the sentiments they contain.—With these, we can and will hurl the present party out of power. Fellow workingmen, we have the ability to do it. It only remains for us to make our influence felt. But be not deceived by the agents and tools of the party in power, who are wolves, going about seeking whom they may devour. The abolition capitalists have hired agents, who are daily and hourly trying to deceive the working classes. They pretend to be their friends, but they are their deadly enemies. Under pretence of devotion to humanity, they claim to be the friends of labor, and that the war is for the benefit of the working classes against an oligarchy. There never was a more brazen falsehood. Let us say to Chicago, Do your duty, and we will do ours. Give us Peace, not War, as the motto of the Democracy. Give us a White Man's country, not a Negro Equality, Despotism, and coming as the 'winds come when forests are rended,' we will place a candidate upon such a platform, in the seat that Abraham Lincoln disgraces.

Very cordially yours,
McDONOUGH BUCKLIN Chairman.

E. G. STONE,
PATRICK J. HART,
GEO. STEDMAN,
J. C. RADGER
DIVINE H. COLES,
J. A. BONSALL,
T. F. BOURK,
MOSES PLATT,
GEO. W. GODBY,
HENRY THOMPSON,
EDWARD KENE,
} Committee on Address.

E. W. SPAULDING, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4th, 1864.

☞ Mr. Vallandigham is to speak in Lancaster on the 17th of September. The promise to be at Lancaster was made before his "exile," and will now be re deemed.

WOMEN and wagons have long tongues.

CREATION OF BOGUS STATES

The steps taken towards establishing a system of false and unjust representation in the Government of the United States, should be now carefully considered.

In the first place, let us consider what has taken place in regard to the State of Virginia. In 1860, Virginia had a population, (including slaves,) of 1,596,318; Pennsylvania a population of 2,906,215; New York a population of 3,880,635.—While the two States last named adhered faithfully to the Government of the United States, and have since borne on its behalf, their proper share of the burdens of the war, Virginia revolted, and two thirds of her population was thrown into the scale of the enemy. What result followed as to the representation of that State in the Congress of the Union? The comparatively small part of the State which adhered to the Union was recognized as constituting, for political purposes, the State of Virginia; an improvised Legislature of this adhering fragment of the State, elected two Senators, who were admitted into the Senate of the United States, and Representatives from the same territory were admitted into the Federal House of Representatives. The liberal principles of construction upon which this was done, may stand justified by the peculiar circumstances of the case. But there was a further proceeding for which no warrant, power or pretence of necessity can be shown. A part of the adhering Virginia territory was permitted to form itself into a new State, was admitted into the Union under the name of West Virginia, (although the Constitution of the United States declares that no State shall be divided for the formation of a new one without the express assent of the Legislature thereof) and Senators therefrom were admitted into the United States Senate. A very small part of the old State, not included within the boundaries of the new one, remained within our military lines, to be, as well as the new State, represented by two members in the Senate. Thus, under Republican manipulation, one third of the ancient State of Virginia has four votes in the Senate of the United States, and may neutralize the votes of both New York and Pennsylvania in that body. The "Ancient Dominion," with a population a little exceeding one half that of Pennsylvania, is represented by four Senators in the Congress of the United States, and by two in the Confederate Congress at Richmond! Pennsylvania, with her three millions of people, remains true to the Union, and retains her former vote in the Senate; Virginia turns traitor, sends two thirds of her population under the Confederate flag, and forthwith has her representation doubled in the Senate of the United States, and that, too, in defiance of a constitutional provision forbidding it, and avoided only upon a strained construction or implication totally at variance with the plain fact. Against plain truth of the case, and without necessity, it was assumed that the Legislature of a fragment of the State represented the whole for the purpose of assenting to its division and the erection therefrom of a new member of the Federal Union.

We pass from this case to speak of matter more recent. A State government has been set up in Louisiana, under the supervision of a major general of the United States Army, which although it holds the allegiance of but part of the population, we suppose is to have the former representation of that State in Congress; and in Tennessee and Arkansas there have been proceedings of a similar description. The indications are clear and full, that in cases and in others of similar character which may follow them, the President of the United States, through his officers of the army in command in the States to be represented, dictates and will dictate and control the whole proceeding for renewed representation, and upon principles most unequal, unjust and odious.

A recent attempt to set up one of these bogus States in Florida, under a presidential agent, must be fresh in the recollection of the country, as must also be the military disaster by which that attempt was rendered abortive.

But why refer to particular cases? Why reason upon events that have happened, or upon probabilities which present themselves before us? The President of the United States has, himself, in his message at the opening of the present session of Congress, and his proclamation appended thereto, announced his programme for the reconstruction and consequent representation of the States which may be rescued in whole or in part from the Confederates during the existing war.

The Proclamation extends a pardon of all persons in the rebellious States, (except certain Confederate officers, &c.,) upon condition that they shall take, subscribe, and keep a prescribed oath, one provision of which is, that they will abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. And it further proclaims, "a number of persons not less than one tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of 1860, having taken and kept the aforesaid oath, &c., shall re-establish a State Government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such State shall be recognized as the true government of the State."

This presidential paper must be regarded as the most remarkable one ever issued by an American Executive. The one tenth part of a population are to exercise the powers of the whole, and, if Congress concur, are to be represented in the Government of the United States and in our electoral colleges for the choice of President, as if they were the whole! And this one tenth is to be made up of men who will solemnly swear that they will obey and keep all the President's proclamations upon a particular subject, issued during the present war; not proclamations which he may have issued already, but future ones also. A more abject oath was never framed in the history of the whole earth. Was a religious obligation ever before required of citizen or subject, in any age or country, to obey and keep the future and unknown edicts of the Executive will? And if usurped authority can accomplish its object, a handful of men in a State, degraded by such an oath, are to wield representative votes in the Government of the United States, and enter electoral colleges to extend the power of the master to whom their fealty is sworn.

Congressional Address.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT—Mr. John Seymour's recent report contains many thrilling incidents. We extract the following which transpired on the battle field of Gettysburg:

A rebel prisoner asked a clean shirt for his comrade whose fresh, but blood stained bandages, told of a recent amputation just above the knee.

One of the Sanitary Commission gave the shirt, but said the boy must first be washed. "Who will do that?" "Oh, any of those women yonder." A kind looking woman from Philadelphia was asked if she was willing to wash a rebel prisoner. "Certainly," was the prompt reply. "I have a son in the Union army and I would like to to have somebody to wash him.

With towel and water in a tin basin she cheerfully walked through the mud to the tent. Careful not to desturb the amputated leg, she gently removed the old shirt and began to wash him; but the tenderness of a mother's heart was at work, and she began to cry over him saying that she imagined she was washing her own son:—This was more than he could bear. He too, began to weep, and ask God to bless her kindness to him. The scene was too much for the bystanders, and they left the northern mother and southern son to their sacred grief, wishing that tears could blot out the sin of this unnatural war.

A WONDERFUL CANNON.—A traveller, who was telling very strange stories of the remarkable things which he had met with while he was abroad, said there were cannon so large in Egypt, that once being a calash, drawn by four horses, and a sudden shower of rain falling, he drove into one of them for shelter, calash and all.—"Oh!" said a gentlemen, who was listening to it, "I can vouch the truth of that myself, for I remember I was at the very same time at the other end of it in a post chaise, and upon your coming in at the mouth, I drove out at the touch hole."

EXTERMINATION.—As the Abolitionists generally are advocates of extermination, we would suggest to them three operations by which the matter can be thoroughly and effectually done. First, shoot the men; secondly, starve the women; and thirdly eat all the children! This would be extermination in full, cutting off all prospect of an aftergrowth. This is a matter of sufficient importance to be discussed by the Union League, and we commend it to their humane and christian consideration.

☞ Some poor dunce, who only reads papers in the interest of the nigger, was blowing the other night, in town, that he was opposed to compromise, or settlement if it required the butchering of every man to keep up the war. He also undertook to talk of corruption in Buchanans administration—probably never having heard that this administration, on the statement of one of his own partizans, had stolen more money during the first year than the whole yearly expenses of Buchanans administration. Such fools are to be pitied.