

# THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, Publisher.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

[Two Dollars per Annum.]

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BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY JUNE 22, 1864.

NUMBER 35.

## A FORTUNE FOR ALL! EITHER MEN OR WOMEN!

NO HUMBING, but an ENTIRELY NEW thing. Only three months in this country. No slap-trap operation to gull the public, but a genuine money-making thing! Read the Circular of instruction once only, and you will understand it perfectly. A Lady has just written to me that she is making as high as TWENTY DOLLARS some DAYS! giving instructions in this art. Thousands of Soldiers are making money rapidly at it. It is a thing that takes better than anything ever offered. You can make money with it home or abroad—on steam boats or railroad cars, and in the country or city. You will be pleased in pursuing it, not only because it will yield a handsome income, but also in consequence of the general admiration which it elicits. It is pretty much all profit. A mere trifle is necessary to start with.

There is scarcely one person out of thousands who ever pays any attention to advertisements of this kind, thinking they are humbugs. Consequently those who do send for instructions will have a broad field to make money in. There is a class of persons in this world who would think because they have been humbugged out of a dollar or so, that everything that is advertised is a humbug. Consequently they try no more. The person who succeeds is the one that keeps on trying until he hits something that pays him.

This art cost me one thousand dollars and I expect to make money out of it—and all who purchase the art of me will do the same. One Dollar sent to me will insure the prompt return of a card of instructions in the art. The money will be refunded to those not satisfied.

Address WALTER T. TINSLEY, No. 1 Park Place, New York. Oct. 21, 1863—Sm.

**BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS**—Warranted to cure all cases. Can be relied on! Never fails to cure! Do not mistake! Ask speedily in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—most of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve 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, Nephritis, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urthral and Vaginal Discharges, the Whites, Nightly and Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or loss of Power, nervous Debility, &c., all of which strike principally from Sexual Excesses or self-abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and a vacillates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, Gonorrhoea, Gleet and Strictures, and in Disorders 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 50¢.

They will be sent by mail, secretly sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by J. BRYAN, M. D., No. 76 Cedar Street, 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 envelopes:

**THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND**—Dr. W. B. 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. Nov. 25, 1863—ly.

**IMPORTANT TO LADIES**—Dr. Harvey's Female Pills have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from spinal affections, prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the uterine organs. The pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they set like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, so matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 pills. Price \$1. Dr. Harvey's Treatise on diseases of Females, pregnancy, miscarriage, barrenness, sterility, Reproduction, and abuses of Nature, and emphatically the ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

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We find the following in one of our city papers, copied from a Charleston paper:

### THE SOUTHERN GIRLS.

Air—Bonnie Blue Flieg.

Oh, yes, I am a Southern girl,  
I glory in the name,  
And boast it with far greater pride  
Than glistening wealth or fame.  
I envy not the Northern girl,  
Her robe of beauty rare,  
Though diamonds grace her sunny neck  
And pearls bedeck her hair.  
Hurray, hurray for the Sunny South so dear,  
Three cheers for the homespun dress that  
Southern ladies wear.

The homespun dress is plain I know—  
My hat's palmeto, too—  
But then it shows what Southern girls  
For Southern rights will do.  
We've sent the bravest of our land  
To battle with the foe,  
And we would lend a helping hand—  
We love the South, you know,  
Chorus.

Now Northern goods are out of date,  
And since "Old Abe's" blockade,  
We Southern girls will be content  
With goods that's Southern made.  
We scorn to wear a bit of lace,  
A bit of Northern silk;  
But make our homespun dresses up,  
And wear them with much grace.  
Chorus.

The Southern land's a glorious land,  
And here's a glorious cause;  
Then here's three cheers for Sot'n rights  
And for the Southern boys.  
We have sent our sweethearts to the war,  
But, dear girl, never mind,  
Your soldier-love will not forget  
The girls he left behind.

Hurray, hurray for the Sunny South so dear,  
Three cheers for the sword and plume that  
Southern soldiers wear.  
A soldier lad is the lad for me—  
A brave heart I adore—  
And when the Sunny South is free,  
And fighting is no more,  
I will choose one then—a lover brave—  
From out that glorious band;  
The soldier lad I love the best  
Shall have my heart and hand.  
Chorus.

And now, young men, a word to you:  
If you would win the fair,  
Go to the field where honor calls,  
And win your lady there.  
Remember that our brightest smiles  
Are for the true and brave,  
And that our hearts all for the one  
Who fills a soldier's grave.  
Chorus. L. H. V.

The Republicans tried to expel Mr. Long from the House for saying that he preferred the acknowledgment of the independence of the South to the extermination of the people. This was his whole offence. Yet in the debate upon this proposition, an Abolition member, Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, said:  
"I would rather say a thousand times, let the Country be divided—the South go free—rather than to see the country once more under Democratic misrule."  
This is patriotism, but Mr. Long's remark was treason, according to Abolition logic! The shameful hypocrisy and partisan motive of this whole movement, are well illustrated by this.

But another little fact is equally significant in this direction. The whole Republican force in the House united in declaring Mr Long's speech to be treasonable and well designed to afford aid and comfort to the enemy. Yet the leading men among them subscribe for thousands of copies of this "treasonable speech," for circulation among their constituents! If it was treason to utter the speech, was it not treason to calculate it? Yet this was done by the very men who spoke loudest and were most active in support of the movement to expel Mr Long!

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**—Col. J. G. Freese keeps constantly on hand and for sale, at the Recorder's office in Bloomsburg, "The Constitution of the United States," and of the "State of Pennsylvania," in various styles, at prices to suit; also, sundry other democratic books, documents, and speeches; together with legal, note and cap paper, pens, ink and envelopes of all sizes and styles, as well as theological, poetical, Historical and miscellaneous books, cheap.

Wendell Phillips, in one of his recent speeches, made the assertion that "the whole debt of the country—national, State, county and town obligations—would, if the war closed the next day, amount to half the property of the nation."

A new balmorale shoe factory at Hartford is so arranged that a shoe goes through thirteen different hands, and comes out complete in ten minutes.

## Jefferson Davis' Peace Envoys.

When the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, applied for a personal interview with Mr. Lincoln, and was courteously and arrogantly denied admission within our lines, upon a point of etiquette, we expressed sorrow and surprise that the Administration should have thus dismissed an opportunity to open a path of negotiation that might have led to an honorable peace. The Administration journals, at the time, insisted that Mr. Stephens' mission was entirely disapproved of with any purpose of a diplomatic nature, and that it referred exclusively to a military question. We advanced arguments to prove the contrary, and exposed the absurdity of the proposition that a statesman, of such superior abilities as Mr. Stephens, and one of such high official grade in the Confederacy, should have been dispatched upon an errand less important than the discussion of the radical points of difference between the sections. We publish to-day a recent correspondence between Jefferson Davis and Governor Vance, of North Carolina, that proves that we were correct in our estimate of Mr. Stephens' mission; and that further proves how obstinate and systematic have been this Administration in closing all the avenues through which the influence of reconciliation might enter. When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifice of life that has occurred since that time, and of the new obstacles to compromise that have been engendered, it is impossible for the patriot and the humane man to repress his indignation at the heartless treachery of those officials who, for their own purposes, could thus coldly shut the door in the face of a messenger of peace.

Mr. Davis says: "We have made three distinct efforts to communicate with the authorities at Washington, and have been invariably unsuccessful." In regard to Mr. Stephens' mission, he says: "The third time, a few months ago, a gentleman was sent whose position, character and reputation were such as to insure his position, if the enemy were not determined to receive no proposition whatever from the Government. Vice President Stephens made a patriotic tender of his services in the hope of being able to promote the cause of humanity, and although little belief was entertained of his success, I cheerfully yielded to his suggestion, that this experiment should be tried. The enemy refused to let him pass through their lines or to hold any conference with them. He was stopped before he even reached Fortress Monroe on his way to Washington."

We should not have referred so pointedly in this correspondence, had not the Black Republican press, at the time of Mr. Stephens' rejection, sought to deceive the public and to exculpate Mr. Lincoln by repeated assertions that the proposed interview had nothing whatever to do with peace negotiations. But we wish the people to appreciate the extent to which the arts of deception have been practised, to blind the public as to the real state of affairs. It would not have suited Mr. Lincoln's purpose to have had the war terminated at that time, because, in the first place, the Abolition plot had not ripened, and, in the second place, his arrangements for retaining the Presidency were not matured. He, therefore, sent a discourteous and foolish answer of rejection to Mr. Stephens' request for an interview, knowing that such a course would so effectually disgust the Southern people as to render any future advances on their part improbable. At the same time he instructed his organs to mislead the Northern people by asserting that Mr. Stephens' mission was of no political importance, having reference exclusively to an exchange of prisoners. But, in the course of time, the truth starts from its hiding place, and confronts the falsifier. We were sure, then, that Mr. Stephens came upon an errand of mercy, of humanity and patriotism to appeal to the rulers of the North for negotiation with a view to the peaceable settlement of differences. His mission was one of peace and for that reason was thwarted by Mr. Lincoln. In that, as in all other things, the Administration pursued a policy tending to exasperate the Southern people and to prolong the war. To have held a conference with Alexander H. Stephens, upon whatever subject would have disgraced no Government and wronged no cause; for whatever his political creed may be, he is a statesman, a gentleman, and an honorable, conscientious and right-hearted man. That we all know, and as such, he is the peer of the best in Washington. When he asked admission at the threshold of our Council Chambers, we must have known that no dishonorable motive brought him there; and when our Chief Magistrate turned his back upon him he likewise turned away from a hope that was offering to heal the wounds of our poor country. In dictating the brief lines that denied the interview, he dictated the death warrants of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen whom Mr. Stephens would have spared, but whom Abraham Lincoln doomed to the slaughter—pens, that in their blood might be written the realization of his schemes.—N. Y. Daily News.

Several women in Lemberg, Poland, have been flogged by the military authorities for insulting sentinels. Bad and disgraceful as that is for Austria, it is not quite as infamous as the treatment of women in New Orleans by General Butler, whose famous general order respecting them transcended all the annals of brutality.

That the Republican party is, in the main, responsible for this cruel and desolating war, there can be no reasonable doubt. It will be a part of history. The impartial historian, at a future day, when the din of battle will no more be heard, and strife, envy, partisan prejudice, are forgotten, will enlarge upon the causes and set the matter to rest forever. It is now upwards of three years since this civil war was commenced. The fairest portion of our beloved land has been made desolate, and a debt created that will reduce to poverty and want the present and coming generation. Brother against brother, father against son, son against father, relative against relative, have met on the battle field and moistened the earth with their blood; and where are we now? Are we any nearer towards a restored Union and fraternal feeling than we were when the first gun was fired? Let the unprejudiced reader answer. But how are we to procure peace and restore the Union but by war, say the Republicans. This is the only mode left us—if you know of another mode pray tell me, he will add. Well, we will tell you of another mode, and a sure and better one at that. By war you can never restore a fraternal Union, and a Union without fraternal feeling would not be worth a rush. By a spirit of compromise and concession, on both sides, this Union can be restored to all its former pristine purity, and by no other mode under the sun. But suppose the North would hold out the olive branch of peace to the South, would they not spurn it at, as the Republican again. We think not. At any rate, it would be worth a trial. That there was a large and influential Union element in the South at the breaking out of this rebellion is well known to the reading community. We say influential, because their greatest Statesmen expressed themselves as most devotedly attached to the Union of these States—some of whom are now and have been ever since the war began, prominent officers in the new Confederacy. Immediately after the elevation of this sectional President the principal efforts made to avoid a disruption came from prominent men of the South. The celebrated but infelicitous effort made by the "Peace Convention" of which ex-President Tyler was made Chairman, was started by Southern men. Crittenden's Resolutions, which would have settled all in a few minutes in peace, had the Republicans not voted against them to a nearly every prominent Southern man then in Congress was ready to accept them as a final settlement of all our difficulties. Most reluctantly the leading statesmen of the South entered upon this dreadful war. In order to bare us out in what we say, we shall publish a few extracts from public speeches made by the very leading statesmen of the South, some of whom are now at the helm of their Government, and no doubt would yet have the same reverence for the Union could it be restored upon a solid and safe foundation.

We shall commence with Jefferson Davis, now at the head of the Southern Confederacy. The Republican or war man, no matter what he may call himself, will agree that his influence is great and would have much weight with the people. In the United States Senate then a Senator from the State of Mississippi, June 27, 1860, in a speech on the Compromise bill, Jefferson Davis said:  
"If I have a superstition, sir, which governs my mind and holds it captive, it is a superstitious reverence for the Union. If one can inherit a sentiment, I may be said to have inherited this from my revolutionary father. And if education can develop a sentiment in the heart and mind of man, surely mine has been such as would most develop feelings of attachment for the Union. But, sir, I have an allegiance to the State which I represent here. I have an allegiance to those who have entrusted their interests to me, which every consideration of faith and duty, which every feeling of honor, tells me is above all other political considerations. I trust I shall never find my allegiance there and here in conflict. God forbid that the day should ever come when to be true to my constituents is to be hostile to the Union."

## Can Peace and a Restored Union be Procured by Compromise.

It is only necessary to carry it out in the spirit in which it was formed. Our fathers made a Union of friendly States.—Now hostility has been substituted for fraternity. I call on all men who have hearts, and who love the Union, to look the danger in the face. \* \* \* Our people are prepared to do justice. \* \* \* This Union is dear to me as a Union of fraternal States. It would lose its value if the Union had to be held together by armed physical force.—Hostility, not fraternity, would then exist in the hearts of the people."  
And again, in the same place, January 11th, he said:—  
"Long have I offered propositions for equality in the Union. Not a single Republican has voted for them. I do not regard a constitutional government a failure. Regarding the settlement of difficulties, the President himself says he has no power—he has thrown it upon you—he has told you the responsibility is upon you. If you decide right, the angel of peace will spread her wings."  
After the Republicans had refused any compromise, after they had voted down all the propositions that were made during that memorable session of Congress, after the Southern States had seceded from the Union, and after he had been elected as their President, Mr. Davis, in his first message to the Confederate Congress, said:—  
"We have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peacefully to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us with firm resolve to appeal to arms and invoke the blessing of Providence on a just cause."

This is what the President of the Southern Confederacy said on various occasions. In this war a secessionist from choice or from necessity; and were an opportunity afforded to return to the Union, with their rights protected, don't you think he would not embrace it?  
Now, we will introduce Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the Confederacy. His Union feelings are so well known that much of his public acts and speeches need not be quoted. At Augusta, Georgia, July 10, 1861, after his return from the Senate of the United States to his home he said:—  
"We appealed to them, (the North.) We believed it was best for all the States, as Washington presided over the Convention that made the Confederation, that all the States should remain in the Union, faithfully performing each for itself the obligations of the Constitution."

Gov. Moore, of Ala., in his message to the Legislature on Nov. 7th, of the same year, said:—  
"I am no secessionist *per se*, and would like to contemplate our future glory as a nation, could I have the assurance that the Union, upon the basis of the Constitution, would be as durable as the hills and valleys embraced within the vast Territorial limits of its jurisdiction. This cannot be the case, however, unless every section of the country accords to every other section the full measure of its Constitutional rights."

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, in his letter to J. S. Breckenridge, Nov. 19th, of the same year, said:—  
"If the North will respect and uphold the rights of the States, the Union will be perpetual."

In this hour of danger it is the duty of patriots in all sections of our country to cultivate a kind, generous and conciliatory spirit one towards another."  
Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, said in December, of the same year:—  
"I am for the Union as long as it can be maintained consistently with the compromises of the Constitution; I am for redressing the wrongs of the South in the Union by peaceful remedies. And until such remedies are exhausted by fair trial let our war cry be—'The Union and the rights of all under it, in undivided fortune and glory.'"

Mr. Sidell, a U. S. Senator from Louisiana on taking leave of that body, after Louisiana had seceded from the Union, made the following remarks. This is the same man who represents the Confederacy in France as Minister to that country:—  
"They hope and wish for peace, but the decision of the question rests with the Free States. He had no doubt if the issue was fairly presented to the people of the States, they might have a peaceful separation, with the possibility and probability of a complete or partial reconstruction."  
Howell Cobb, on leaving Congress, after Alabama had seceded, thus addressed his fellow members:—  
"When he returned home should he not tell his people there is yet hope? He repeated he had permitted himself to believe that something could be done that the States of the Confederacy might remain together. On the 4th of February, the Southern Convention will meet at Montgomery to form a provisional government. He trusted before that time the whole country would once more be in possession of peace and happiness. He appealed to his Northern friends to make efforts to save the country; and now, gentlemen, one and all, Republicans you have the power of setting this matter before the sun shall set. Will you not do it? Will you let your President enter into power governing the whole of the States,

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"I do not consider the election of Mr. Lincoln a just cause for secession. The Southern States can obtain guarantees which will secure their rights in the Union, I advise them to stand by it."  
The Hon. J. B. Floyd, now a Southern General, in a letter published about the same time, said:—  
"For one, I am not for secession as long as any honorable effort can be made to preserve the Union as a constitutional basis."

I believe that the great material interests of the country demand a reconciliation of the sections and the preservation of the Union. The main study of all should be to prevent any collision between the sections, and most especially the shedding of the first drop of blood. If we can but succeed in averting these calamities, the great practical business interests of the country may, perchance, sooner or later bring about a reconstruction of the Union and a restoration of harmony between the sections."

Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, thus speaks of the sentiments of the people of his State to preserve the Union:—  
"If I am not mistaken in the sentiment of Tennessee, our people require an honest effort to be made to save the Union by demanding additional guarantees, and it is only when this effort shall have failed, that they propose to resort to secession."

We will close our extracts of leading Southern men by that of Hon. R. Toombs, of Georgia. Mr. T. is one of the most influential men in the South. In referring to the demands for guarantees, he said:—  
"Such demands were only for an equality in the Union. He himself was willing to DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION WITH THE HALTER AROUND HIS NECK."

Now we would ask in the spirit of brotherly love, in the name of everything that is sacred, would it not be worthy of a trial to resort to peaceable remedies? That the Union feeling of the South has considerably abated since this terrible war, there is little doubt; yet the fire of patriotism, the love for this once great Union, cannot be yet altogether obliterated. It is there yet; it only wants an impetus to revive in all its grandeur and power. We have tried war. The war party had all and everything to itself to bring it to a favorable issue, if it can be done by war. But what is the sad reality? Reader, will you not tell you here.

We do not wish to recite the dreadful calamities that have befallen this lately happy country. And is it over now? Do you see the least bright spot in the distant political horizon? No; all is gloom—every patriot's heart is despondent.  
But we are again asked; how can we resort to reconciliation and concession. Is the party in power, from the President down to the footman, not opposed to any such thing? They are. The President, the heads of the Departments, his constitutional advisers, the majority of both Houses of Congress, every Governor in the Northern States, with a few honorable exceptions, are all opposed to an amicable settlement. War, war—draft, draft is their cry. We must change the aspect of affairs in all these places before we can make even a start in this so desirable an undertaking. And this must be done in a legal and constitutional manner, viz: by the ballot box. We must change our National and State administrations. We must put into office such men as will favor a reconstruction of our Union as it was. For this end let us begin with the head of the nation—the President. Let us try.

In order to show that we cannot do anything towards reconciliation and reconstruction, so long as the present party holds all the power, we will, in some future issue, publish some extracts from speeches of prominent Northern statesmen and others; some of whom are now at the head of our Government, and some holding high positions in the army, &c.

It appears that Henry Ward Beecher and other Republican friends of the nice young man, Joseph Howard, are urging upon Gen. Dix the propriety of releasing Howard, on the ground that he was led into the forgery of the proclamation by others.

A special election takes place in Pennsylvania on the first Tuesday in August next to decide whether the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State, permitting soldiers to vote, shall or shall not be adopted.

[From the Boston Courier] McClellan's Plans Sustained.

A balance struck of the gains and losses consequent upon the attempt to reach the neighborhood of Richmond by a different route from that judged to be the proper one by McClellan, tells seriously against the mode of approach adopted. The sole gain is in fact, that the identical line of operations near that city, held by McClellan, two years ago, near the middle of May, has been at length reached by Grant. Twenty-six days have been spent in accomplishing this object. They have been days of terrible conflict and of fearful and exhausting struggle with natural obstructions even when no enemy stood in the way. In the successive bloody battles which have ensued, the fortune of war has been pretty equally divided. When our army had attacked the rebels, it has been repulsed, when the rebels have attacked our army, they have been repulsed. Without reference to various brilliant detached operations, on both sides, it is obvious that no substantial advantage, by mere fighting, has been gained by either. That is, no victory has been won, such as to affect the constitution and integrity of the several armies. Grant finding the enemy's lines in his front too strong to assault, without danger of too heavy loss, has gradually executed the movement by his flank, which has placed him in his present position. Lee, perceiving his plan, has left behind him the fortifications which his adversary declined to assault, and has moved down in unbroken strength in advance of his adversary, keeping his own force always between our army and the city which it was its object to besiege and capture.

In these various manœuvres we know that our own loss has been severe beyond precedent. Without question, the loss upon the other side has been heavy, also though inadequate means exist to estimate it. But there is no reason to imagine that it is in any degree comparable to our own, for the reason that the rebels have fought under cover or behind entrenchments, as much as possible. It seems evident, also that while Grant at first pursued the policy of endeavoring to break his way by overpowering strength thus presenting large compact bodies of men to the sweeping rebel fire, Lee has sought every means of husbanding his forces, exposing it no more than the nature of the case required. In a word, after a long series of desperate and murderous encounters, which have distinguished this eventful campaign, Grant finds himself where McClellan was, at the first establishment of his headquarters on the Pamunkey river, and at the beginning of the still more serious war before him.

The question of flanking or not flanking, which has recently been agitated with such vivacity, resolves itself into this—that Gen. Grant, who, beyond all possibility of dispute, crossed the Rapidan with the intention of proceeding to Richmond by the shortest direct line of march, found it impossible to do so, by reason of the resistance offered him. He has consequently changed his plan, recrossing the North Anna river, over which he had pushed his columns, and by a circuitous route, in order to accomplish his object, has now taken position on the Pamunkey. His recent march has not been without, but Lee, we presume, is on the Chickahominy awaiting him. The rugged nature of the country where the latter may be posied is at least as favorable for defence as either of the points where he has heretofore made a stand, and on a line in such proximity to the Confederate capital we may be sure that every inch of ground will be disputed.

We do not pretend to estimate the losses of our troops in the series of engagements during the last twenty-seven days. They have been variously stated at from 40,000 to nearly twice that number. It is enough that they have been enormous; and seeing that nothing has been gained by attempting the route in question, but the same position which might have been so much more readily secured, at comparatively slight loss, by reaching that position through another mode of access, those who have insisted upon a course involving such fearful sacrifices should, not escape their accountability to the country. Besides, of what service now might be to Gen. Grant the 40,000, if no more, of the brave men who are either disabled or lie sleeping forever in the Wilderness and upon other theatres of the late desperate and terrible conflicts?

A COMPLETE SURPRISE.—A short time since the colored waiters at the Weddell waited on the proprietors in a body and stated that unless a colored steward was engaged they would leave the establishment. Messrs. Kirkwood replied they would see what could be done. Thursday morning all the waiters were summoned to the dining room, where they were amazed at finding a full force of white waiters.—The discomfited "colored help" were requested to proceed to the office, draw their pay and "vamoose" as speedily as convenient. That "strike" hit the strikers' throats selves badly.—Cleveland Herald.

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