

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, April 1, 1863.

S. M. Pettengiil & Co .-- No. 37 PARK Row. NEW YORK, & 6 STATE ST. BOSTON, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest Rates.

We have received Raymes by the nied by the name of the author, will receive the so-called, poetry sent us, even though we know the writers names, but must deon a separate slip of paper, to avoid mistakes

A slight illness has prevented us from giving the usual attention to the corrections of proof-sheets, and to editorial matter in this issue.

We are again, obliged to say that no very important changes has taken p'ace in army affairs-vicksburg and Port Henderson are under s'ege, but as yet, with indecisive results. While a vigorous prosecution of the war is promised from day to day-a vigorous prosecution seems to be protracted.

Manufacturing Sentiment in the Army.

The partizans of the Administration are endeavoring to create the belief that the army is entirely satisfied with the conduct of the war thus far, and views with disfavor all who are bold and honest enough to express any dissatisfaction with it. In the last two food or three weeks the papers have been filled with resolutions which are represented as having been passed by the soldiers and expressive of their real sentiments. We know better. We know that those resolutions were prepared by the commissioned officers of regiments and brigades, and that the rank and file were required to accept them under pain of being marked as fit subjects for the displeasure of their superiors and the governrepudiate. But it is the design of the Administration and its tools to manufacture a ficticious public support, and this mean imthey do not entertain, is one of the tricks resorted to for effecting the end. "Oh! shame where is thy blush?"

Democratic Doctrine.

As the Abolition papers are now busily engaged in quoting garbled extracts from the writings of Thomas Jefferson to prove that he, although a large slaveholder himself, was opposed to slavery, perhaps they will not object to give their readers a sight of the following principles enunciated by that great Democratic statesman in his Inaugural Address as President, on the 4th of March 1801 :

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever sect or persuasion, religious or political.

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti republican

"The supremacy of the civil over the miltary authority.

" Economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

"Freedom of religion; FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, and FREEDOM OF PERSON under the protection of the HABEAS COR-PUS, and TRIAL BY JURY impartially se-

lected. Democratic Victories in Pennsylvania. The municipal and township elections held throughout this State, on Friday last, resulted most satisfactorily to the Democratic party. In almost every place that we have yet heard from, where a straight political contest was made the Democracy have been victorious. In Harrisburgh, Reading, Allentown, Norristown, Bethlehem, and many other places that have been carried against us for years past, the blacksnakes were forced to succomb on Friday. Truly the day is not far distant when the friends of law and order-the opponents of mob rule -will control the destines of our State again. God grant that the day may speedi-

aids . whis

with Beller

-larger tear

ly arrive.

ALL FOOL'S DAY .- To-day, 1st April, is a regular "April-fool" to every body. Having had, as the phraze goes, six weeks good sleighing in the month of March, we were getting a little tired of the monotony of winter, and expected, at least, when April came. to be able to see a patch of blue sky and of green earth, but the sky is overcast with dark ominous storm-clouds, and old mother earth is wrapped in a winding sheet of snow. No little birds twitter their morning rongs ing \$10 into the pocket of the Provost Maramong the leafless branches; no violets peep modestly from the grassy meadows. Winter still lingers, defiantly, in the lap of the Some days there are a hundred a day, so gentle daughter Spring.

The Union Leagues Budding.

We copy the following from the Philadel-

phia Inquirer of the 23d. inst.: A NATIONAL GUARD .- A project is on foot to form in this city one or more regiments, to be entitled "National Guards." The members of the organization, will not be required to serve more than six months in active duty, and they will be held ready to respond to the call of the State or municipal authorities to sustain the laws. The organization will probably spread throughout the State, and possibly throughout all the loyal States, to act as a kind of reserve in case of emergency. Efforts will be made to procure an allowance of pay for the men from the time they are enrolled, even although they are not engaged in active duty, and it is be lieved that membership in a regiment thus formed will relieve the minute man from the chances of conscription. These considerations, together with the shortness of the time for which the citizen soldier will enroll himself, will doubtless render the movement exceedingly popular. The establishment of such organizations as that set affoat in this city will tend, not only to aid in quelling the Rebellion, but also to prevent fresh outbreaks among the evil-disposed.

Does the foregoing mean that the "Union Leagues" throughout this State and other yard; of late, the writers of which, should States are about to form themselves into miknow that any communication not accompa- litary organizations, under the name of "National Guards" to do "home duty ready to but little attention. We do not ask the respond to the call of the State or municipal name, for publicatious, but as a guaranty of authorities to sustain the laws," but to be by good faith. We do not engage to publish all reason thereof, exempt from liability to serve in the Army of the United States under the conscription act? This National Guard is cline doing so, in some cases, for the sake of not organized to do National service, not to the writers, themselves. The name, if not be subject to the call of the President, and intended for publication, should be written not to be required to do active duty more than six months, yet they are to be paid from the time of enrollment, and will be exempt from the draft under the conscription act .-They are to act as a KIND of reserve, in case of emergency." What kind of emergency?

We are no alarmists, we have ever counselled obedience to every lawful and constitutional action of the Administration and its officers. But while we consider this to be our duty, we want these abolitionists to understand, that the laws and the constitution allow of no privileged classes in this nation, and when they attempt to get up illegal and irresponsible military organizations the plain object of which is, to overawe and intimidate their Democratic opponents, they are straining the point a little too far. The old adage is, "the last straw broke the camel's back," and our opponents may find when it is toolate, that they have lighted up a flame compared with which that of Lexington pales beneath its glare. So let them be warned in time not to trifle with the rights and liberties of the people .- Danville Intelligencer.

Peace Proposition.

The following correspondence of Hon. Fernando Wood, with the editors of the N. Y Evening Post, is suggestive of something hidden beneath the surface which if fully ventilated, might open the eyes of the peoment. The soldiers are really allowed no ple to prove the criminality of the "powers freedom of opinion whatever in the matter, that be" at Washington, in rejecting a mode which might have brought tion to declarations which, in their secret tion. Mr. Wood, boldly states that "prohearts and minds, they utterly despise and positions for an armistice or peace" had been submitted to the President, on the 12th of September last, which had they been accepted would have terminated the war on a satposition on the soldiers of sentiments which isfactory basis to both sections by the 1st of April; and he further states, that he is only prevented from giving publicity to them by request of one of the principal officers of the government." This is pointed. Who is this "principal officer?" What evil influences have prevented the administration from settling this war on a "basis satisfactory to North and South ?" Was it the abolition faction with their fanatical crotchets or was it the army of contractors, Provost Marshals, epauletted cotton speculators, Treasury plunderers &c. &c., who are fattering off the misfortunes of the nation. Mr Wood should expose this "principle officer" by all means.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

At a meeting held at Stamford, Connecti cut, on Tuesday evening last, I said "that propositions for an armistice or peace had been submitted to the President on the 12th of December last, which, had they been accepted, would have terminated this war by the 1st of April, upon a basis satisfactory to the people North and South."

In referring to this statement, you ask: "Who made these 'propositions for an armistice or peace,' the adoption of which Mr. Wood pretends to believe would have set. tled the matter by All-Fools' day? Were they made by Davis and his fellow rebels? If so, how does Mr. Wood know anything about them? Has he been in secret correspondence with the enemy? Or were they made by some of the anti-war men here ?-If so, who authorized them? And what are the terms of the propositions from which Mr. Wood hopes so much? If they are honorable to the nation, if they are such as patriotic Americans ought to favor, why not

make them public at once ?" To which I say, in reply, that the statement referred to was made by me deliberately, with a full and personal knowledge of the facts, and that I am constrained from the publicity of them only by the request of one of the principal officers of the Government. When this interdiction shall be withdrawn, I will cheerfully gratify your curiosity.

Very respectfully, &c., FERNANDO WOOD.

New-York, March 11, 1863.

A soldier's letter from Baton Rouge, in Bank's command, makes the following queer statement :- "The Southerns who live outside of our picket line have to pay \$10 for a 'pass' to come into the city. So you see by payshal, the rebs can send a man into our camp and learn all they want to for that figure .you can see it is a 'money making bosiness.'" Butternuts.

[Found in the Office of the Clermont Sun.] The Conscript Law has a curious effect. The Administration is coercing the geople of the North to coerce the people of the South,

The Constitution of the United States fecognizes and legalizes slavery. The Administration is endeavoring to make an army of the Negroes, to enforce and defend, as they say, that Constitution. Thus they compel the Negroes to fight for that which makes them slaves!

Indications prove that Thomas H. Seymour will very likely be elected Governor of Connecticut. We hope by the 4th of April next to be able to SEE MORE light and truth in that dark and superstitious land.

YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE .- If a mannowa days assumes to be obstreperous and to oppose the draft, the Provost Marshall walks up to him, with the air of a man stiff with authority, or a highway man confident of throttling his victim, pistol in hand, demands: Your money or your life!

Some Abolition rowdies endeavored to demolish MEDARY's Crisis the other night. If about our Nation's crisis there would have been perhaps no MEDARY'S Crisis.

If the Conscript Law goes into effect, in man, whether willing or not, will be transformed into a soldier, liable at any moment. to be ordered from his family and business at an hours notice, take a gun and knapsack and what do you thing about it?

"If Democrats do their duty, the spring Black Republicans."-Logan Gazette.

If Democrats do their duty at the Spring election, law, order and christianity will spring up all over the land. If Democrats dc their duty at the, abolitionism, corruption and infidelity will fall into the depths of ob-

Under the Conscript Law, all preachers and christians are liable to be drafted. What a draft upon their consciences there will be! Men, whose calling is to preach peace on earth and good will to all men, to be forced into a war between brothers and friends!

The Abolition papers and speakers have a great deal to say about the "K. G. C's." They seem to be enamored with those initials. But who wonders, when their meaning might be so significant as that of the Knaves of the Government Contracts?

The Abolition papers talk and bluster prodigiously about a "war for the union." What kind of a union? Are your in favor of the Union as it was, with slavery in the Southern States and all the of those States nnder the Constitution guaranteed and proteeted ?

The Wright Screnade.

That eminent convert to abolitionism, Hon. Hendrick B. Wright was serenaded last evening at the Continental, at the expense of his new friends. The playing of the band, which was generously hired by the Union League pedestrians, until about as many were gathered together to hear Mr. Wright's speech as an ordinary dog fight would have collected .-Mr. Wright spread his Union wings, and soared aloft in the atmosphere of patriotism somewhat higher than Dan Dougherty's favorite bird ever ventured -- but how or when he came down we cannot say. The last we saw of Hendrick he was out of sight!

That other Wright. (he of Indiana.) was present, and also made a speech-both these gentlemen claim to be Democrats. They are employed by their new allies to go about and secure abolition recruits from the Democratic rands, by declaring themselves Democrats. But this dodge will not answer.

These apostates cannot carry any Demo crats with them into the ranks of the Abolitionist. They will never be able to repay their new friends for the expenses incident to their entertainment with suppers and serename. But the country will be pleased to learn that the Abolitionist for once have Wright on their side.- Elening Journal.

Appointment of Provost Marshal General. Washington, March 18 .- The following General Order has been issued :-

War Department. Adjutant-General's Office. Washington, March 17, 1863 .-General Orders, No. 67 .- It is hereby order-

First. That Colonel James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States Army, be and he is hereby detailed as Provost Marshal-General of the United States. in pursuance of section 5 of the act approved March 3d, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.' He is accordingly authorized and required to performed all the duties of Provost Marshal-General set forth in the said act, and such other duties as may properly pertain to his office. All communications relative to the business of Provost Marshals, and the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be addressed to him.

Second. That all appointments which have been heretofore made of Provost Marshals are hereby revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

JUDGE KETCHAM .- Hon. W. W. KETCH-AM, who ran as the abolition candidate for State Senator, in Luzerne county, and was defeated last fall, has been appointed by the President an Associate Justice of the United States Court in Nebraska Territory. The President seems to be particularly anxious a thread-bare coat, passed by our office with to reward all those whom the people have a little coffin under his arm- His little boy repudiated vide Wilmot, Grow, Ketcham &c.

THE FREBOM OF THE PRESS !- Within a short time four newspaper offices located respectively in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio, have been destroyed by niggerhead mobs. The atrocities of the French Revolution recoiled with terrible effect upon the heads of hose who initiated them; and so it will be, before long, with these infamous mobs. Violence always begets violence.

Letter From Hon. Wm. Hopkins.

The following letter from Hon. Wm. Hopkins containing his withdrawal from the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination before the convention in June will be read with in- ry for alledged treasonable publications .terest by his friends, and its sentiments approved by every sincere lover of our Com-

Mr. Hopkins having made up his mind not to go into the contest, presents his views as able nominee for the party; and in his modest and explicit declination gives utterance to self in language such as the following, the that they cannot fail to commend themselves | be as good as his word: to the public:

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1863.

To the Editors of the Patriot & Union GENTLEMEN :- Having received many assurances, from different parts of the State, that I would be supported for the nomination for Governor, at the approaching Con- traitor. vention, and having made up my mind not to go into the contest, I deem it due to those who have thus voluntarily indicated their preference, to place before them, and the pubthese Abolition rowdies had not brought some of the reasons which have influenced me in coming to this decision. I have always risks incurred by a journalist who ventures, regarded the position of Governor as one that ought to be sought after, and acting upthe course of a few weeks, every able-bodied on this idea, I have nover, personally, solicited a vote in my life, notwithstanding my name has been used in that connection on former occasions. This having been my rule of action heretofore, I see no inducement for march to battle, or-to his grave. Reader, departing from it now. Indeed, if there ever was a time when the selection of a candidate should be left to the voluntary judgment of election will prove a fall election for the the people, wholly uninfluenced by the importunities of aspirants, that time is the present. If we look abroad over our bleeding country, the patriot is horrified at the dark, impenetrable cloud which overshadows our political horizon. All human forecast is baffled in attempting to solve the problem of our future, either as a State or Nation. We are in the midst of a crisis, such as the world has seldom ever seen. The whole fabric of our government seems to be tottering to its very base, and none but He who holds in His hands the destinies of the nations, and of men can tell what is to be our fate. The responsibilities that will devolve on the next Governor of Pennsylvania will be appalling beyond precedent. That there should, at such a auspices, the country has attained a degree scramble for the nomination, is most amazing. of power and prosperity unsurpassed in the To my own mind it is clear that those who really comprehend the magnitude of the difficulties which environ us. should be the last and the Constitution; and treason to the one, to seek the position. Here, perhaps I ought is treasan to the other. If a man does not to stop. But when I contemplate the vast feel it to be his highest duty (next to his interests at stake, I feel restrained to venture God) to maintain and defend both the Union a suggestion or two in regard to the qualities and the Constitution, he is unfaithful to that which, I think, our candidate should possess. party, and comprehends neither its history, This, I trust, I may be allowed to do, not being one myself. Among these I will mention that, in my opinion, the candidate sho'd who have no stomach for Abolitionism, and be a man of experience, mature judgment, who feel like identifying themselves with a and unquestioned administrative abilities .- sound national, and truly loyal association, He should be a man of the most indomitable we say come with us, and unite your political courage and firmness such as would enable nfluence and fortunes with that party which, im to interpose a manly resistance to all infractions of the Constitution, and encroachments upon the sovereignnty of the State. and rights and liberties of her citizens. He should be a man of unfaltering fidelity to the Constitution of the United States and the Union, as they were founded by Washington. He should be not only untrammeled by corporate power, but entirely beyond such influences. Upon this point too much care cannot be taken, for it must be apparent to all, that this influence has already made fearful strides towards undermining the liberties of the people. When it is remembered that would correspond much better with the rewithin the past five years, some twenty millions of dollars have been taken from the Treasury for the benefit of two corporations and that too by the notorious use of corrupt means, the question may well be asked, "Is there not imminent peril to be apprehended from this quarter in future ?" But above all the candidate should be a man of incorruptible integrity, whose private character is in vul. erable and whose public record in the past will be a sufficient guarantee that his

> standard bearer we would go before the people with a certainty of success. In conclusion, I desire to tender to all who have deemed me worthy of so exalted a position, my prefound gratitude, with the assurance that I shall cherish with fondest recollection, these indications of confidence and regard as long as I shall live.

future will bring no reproach upon our glo-

rious old Commonwealth. With such a

I am, very respectfully and truly, Your friend WM. HOPKINS.

BOYS WANTED.

Announcements similar to the above are not unfrequently seen in the columns of the daily newspapers, on bulletins, and in the windows of shop keepers.
Of course boys are wanted ho doubts

it? None but the most superficial thinker, we are sure, could entertain such a thought, for a moment. In a few brief years the boys who are now living will be wanted to proclaim the gospel-will he on the judge's bench in the gubernatorial and presidential chairs the earth.

Boys are wanted now! They are wanted to fill our public, private and Sabbath-schools: to store the intellect and the heart with the useful and the pure; to take the initiatory steps to becoming good and useful citizens. Boys are wanted in Heaven. Since we be-

gan this article, a sorrow-stricken father, in has been wanted in heaven. Others may

Yes, boys, you are wanted, not only on earth, but in heaven. Are you ready?

Ir is a notable fact that all the Abolitionists who are loudest in their laudations of the money enough to purchase exemption.

Philadelphia Evening Journal'

Our readers will remember that Mr. Boil- plish the most satisfactory results, with the eau, the praprietor of this paper, was some- army under his command, when "the auspitime ago arrested and taken to Fort McHen-The munner in which Mr. Boileau procured ment of this war, is the interference of news. his release so incensed his patrons that he paper Generals, and the usual pack of noise was forced to sell out.

The paper is now in charge of C. N. Pine, who avows himself the writer of the article to the character and qualifications of a suit- for which Mr. Boileau was arrested. We crime against the Administration; and for know him well, and when he declares himopinions at once so disinterested and proper public may just count upon it that he will

If it be treason for a public journalist to insist upon a strict observance of the fundamental and supreme law of the land by men in office, and to condemn all officials who the fate of those who have preceded him? violate that and their oaths to observe it, then the undersigned desires to be deemed a

That such conduct constitutes treason, according to the decision of the administration and its friends, he is well aware, and he enters into the business of editing and publishing this paper with the full knowledge of the in times like these, to demand for the people what is right, to condemn what is wrong, and to publish political truth. But he intends to do all this, and is willing to take the consequences. CHARLES. N. PINE.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1863.

The "League with Hell."

Twenty years ago Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the editor of the Boston Liberator, submitted the following resolution to an Abolition meet- ism, a heart in the work which is bell ing in Faneuill Hall, Boston:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, which ought to be immediately annulled.

To-day Lincoln and his supporters indorse it, and are using the civil and military power of the country to carry it out. So far as their own acts go, they have already "annull ed" it, and they are now endeavoring to coerce the people into an approval of, or acqui escence in their course.'

The best Loyal League that ever was, is the Democratic party. Under its history of the world. To be loyal to the Democratic party, is to be loyal to the Union its principles, nor its teachings.

To those men of the late Republican party the eaidence of whose loyalty is inscribed upon every page of our country's hsitory.

NEW NAME .- No more forever are our political opponents to know themselves as the Republican party. They have now baptised themselves as Loyal Union Leaguers. and we may soon expect to hear them swear that they were never Republicans !- no not one of them. A further change would be still more appropriate. Instead of using the word "Loyal," let them write it "Royal." This gal aspect of public affairs about Whashing-

A CINCINNATI paper says under the Congressional stamp act, it cost the executors of the late Nicholas Longworth four hundred and thirty dollars to purchase a stamp to put

Communication.

LETTER FROM THE 132d.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA. March 11th, 1863.

Nothing of importance has transpired within our lines since my last, with the exception of the Rebel Cavalry raid the particulars of which you have, doubtless, read in the newspapers. The promptitude with which it was met, and its object defeated, made the affair altogether insignificant; but it had the good effect of redoubling the vigilance along our picket lines, and a surprise, or a successful raid, on the part of the enemy, is now considered a matter of impos-

Quite a pleasant little episode relieved the usual monotony of our camp, on Monday evening, two weeks ago. The officers of the Regiment complimented Col. Albright with a beautiful sword, at a cost of \$250, as a token of their esteem for him, as a soldier in the halls of learning; in short, to fill and a man, The occasion created quite a litthe places now occupied by the millions of the furo, and many kindly and patriotic sentiments were interchanged during the evening. The compliment was well deserved.

Every perceptible change has taken place in the tone and discipline of the "Army of the Potomac," since "Old Joe Hooker" assumed its command. . After the battle of Fredericksburg, the morale of the army was very perceptibly impaired; and, from one cause or another, it was first becoming demoralized. Everything is changed now-the most rigid discipline is enforced-all the loose gramme to an abrupt and sp soon be called. God desires all, and invites ends are gathered up, and I do not think tion. Gen. Hooker, and are that the army was ever in better condition erals in the army, besides or spirits than now. The love for McClellan of Colonels, Majors, Captallan is still extant and universal, but HOOKER is and soldiers were present paring the way to a popularity quite as un- daddled" for their variou bounded, if Political Generals and public cla- quick," when the alarm conscription act are either over age or have mor will but leave him to work out his own occasion you have had in ends, in his own way, there is no doubt

whatever in my mind, but that he will accom. cious moment arrives. But the curse which has pursued the army, from the commence. politicians, yelping at their heels, with the movements of the army and the business of officering the same. Personal popularity is General to possess the love and confidence of his soldiers is to render them liable to the imputation of being less loyal to the Government than they are to their General

Should Hooker fulfill the expectations of the army, (and there is every reason to think that he will,) can we hope that he will escape For the sake of the Union, for the sake of the country, for the sake of the government for the sake of the army, I hope he may. It is not in reason to expect an army to

fight well under a General in whom it has no confidence, and who it does not esteen for some good qualities, however patriotical devoted it may be to the cause in which it is engaged; and yet the super-patriotic Tri bune has urged McCLELLAN's popularity with the soldiers, as one of the reasons why he was unfit to be continued in command-in. cause, says the sages of that sheet, " when w army becomes more loyal to its General than it is to its Government, it is high time the he was replaced." In principle this is a right, but the inference, when applied to Mo CLELLAN, or this army, is too contemptibles bear discussion. If the army lacks patriot them, there must be some reason for it h yond the influence which McCLELLAN, OF an other General ever exerted over it.

If I have ever had an honest motive-if heart has ever had one patriotic throl was when I entered the service of my c try. Disregarding party ties-disregard the teachings of half a life-time passed in political arena-I came into the army so and purely for the purpose of helpin fight down this wicked rebellion. I beli then, and I yet believe that that was me the only mode in which the difficulty then or can ever be honorably adjust never thought it in the nature of thing the complications which have since grawould be thrown into the question. placed among the issues involved in the test; but "times are sadly out of jint," what is to-day, may be something el

To my mind, before the issue of the

dent's preliminary to the emancipation

lamation, there was only one way in patriotic and union loving citizens gard their duty to the country; and, there is but one way now. We my port the government-under protest you please-but it must be sup But at the same time, I believe that of those who administer the gover s much open to criticism now as were. Nav more: that it is the du impartial public to express the wrong ticed, and prepare the minds ofth to pass upon its acts at the ballot be the proper time arrives. I amin maintaining " the constitution as it restoring the union as it was"-just gramme enunciated by Congress # ginning of the war. I am not in any war for the Abolition of Negro But say the admirers of this plan, that this abolition principle was n original plans as proposed by Cong military necessity" makes it that we should cripple our enemy we can, and thus it was the right duty of the President to make mation. Admitting the right, le ine the policy. It has always been ed, I believe, that there was a lat feeling existing very generally the South, which only needed the of our armies to make itself app it policy to fu mish the Se the proof that the pretext upo grounded their rights to rebel coln and his party were aboli aimed at the distinction of the stitutions) was founded in fa operation of the military ruleas contrabands of war-has al effect that the Proclamation You know you cannot free you can reach them with yo natural effect that the Proch have upon the people of the s to make them a unity, if the before. Again, was it good ! this proclamation in the faces ing democrats North, who had consistently opposed Abolit their lives, thus driving them support of the policy of the which had thus violated pledges ? To my mind, the position that the Administ had to contend with North, the inauguration of this V time has not yet arrived who lamb can lie down together; just as well expect such as to expect all the known poli unite upon a common abolit may result in good to the must confess that I can see plications growing out of it, moved further into the dista

The Irish Brigade made go for a grand " abfustification day, but the booning of the sport, and the long r