



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.  
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S. M. Pettengill & Co.—No. 57 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.

### Washington a "Copperhead."

George Washington was a "Copperhead," according to the Republican definition of that word. If the following extracts from his Farewell Address are not "Copperhead sentiments," we know not what are. At any rate they are Democratic sentiments: Indignant,ly frowned upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

The Constitution which at any time exists, till exchanged by an explicit and authentic act of the people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles however specious the pretensions.

The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the power of all departments in one, and thus created, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.

Let there be no change by usurpations; for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free government is destroyed.

### Why the Abolitionists Desire to Suppress and Destroy the Democratic Papers.

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, in commenting upon the general favor shown by the Abolition press to acts of mob violence upon democratic papers, says:

"These acts of mob violence are not more remarkable for their skulking cowardice than for substantial confessions on the part of the Republicans that the positions and arguments of the Democratic newspapers can not be met and controverted in fair discussion. The Republican politicians seem to understand that the confidence of the people in Democratic newspapers is constantly increasing. It is to this fact, and to the consciousness that Republican journals and speakers are unable to overturn the facts and arguments presented by Democratic newspapers, that we are to attribute the desperation of feeling which induces Republicans to resort to brute violence, burglary and arson against those who refuse to think and speak as they do."

### Another Proclamation.

On the 16th Governor Curtin issued a proclamation to the Legislature, announcing that he has received an appointment from the President to a high position abroad, and that he has accepted it, and will enter upon the duties at the expiration of his term of office. The proclamation, or message, is very much in the style of a farewell address. On its reception by the Legislature, five thousand in German were ordered to be printed; when Messrs. Smith and Kerus, Philadelphia, by request, sang the song—"When this cruel war is over," Mr. Cessna, the Speaker, delivered his farewell, when the Legislature adjourned sine die.

The following Dialogue between two very high officials was sent us for publication by a soldier in the army where he states that is going the rounds.

### Dialogue Between Lincoln and Devil.

LIN.—Good morning Mr. Devil your most obedient servant sir.

DEVIL.—Good morning Brother Lincoln, glad to see you, how do you prosper.

LIN.—First rate, I have been elected to the Presidency of the United States which will enable me to fill the contract that I made with you in relation to the free Americans of African descent.

DEVIL.—Brother Lincoln I am happy to hear you say so; for you hold a very important position in the nation, and have it in your power to do much for me, but what is to be your ruling principle.

LIN.—My ruling principle will be to please your majesty, and your brethren, and the Abolitionists according to contract.

DEV.—Well; what do you intend to do with relation to the Constitution and the Union of the States?

LIN.—As for the Constitution, I shall disregard that altogether, and the Union I will destroy by Proclamation.

DEV.—Well go on, disregard the Constitution, and issue your Proclamation to destroy the Union; and you will come out just as I did.

LIN.—And how did you come out; what do you mean by that?

DEV.—Why you see that I and my friends once undertook to destroy the Constitution and Union of heaven, and to abolish its institutions; I and my abolition friends made war—fighting with Michael and his angels—and we got whipped, and cast out; and now the only satisfaction we have, is to know that we are poor, mean, miserable, devils.

Our duties in Court are prevented us from giving the usual attention to the Editorial and local departments of this issue.

An abstract of the proceedings in Court will be given next week.

### No Party Men.

The celebrated Dean Swift, in a passage in one of his essays, has hit the true character of a neutral in politics to the life. He very properly says that whoever gives himself this character, you may depend upon it, is of one the party, but it is such a party as he is ashamed to own. For, even while he says he is of no party, you may observe, from the whole air of his conversation, that he is pliantly prejudiced in favor of one party, and that, too, always the worst. The true reason for his not declaring his preference is, that he thinks the party not yet strong enough to bear down all opposition. The justice of the cause, the goodness of the intention, is entirely out of his calculation. The only distinction he goes by is to be politically of no party, that he may be occasionally of either. Others there are who are really of a party and do not know it; they carry on despatch which are kept secret from them; and these, indeed, are such insignificant tools of a party. They are machines purely passive, and, without any will of their own, obey the impulse of the wheel that moves them.

You will never hear a man of true principle say he is of no party; he declares the existence of a party, if he chooses to stand by the Constitution may be called being of a party. But the other party, it seems, must be divided into two sorts—those who are of a party, and those who are of no party. To those who apply themselves to this latter expression, we would say, either you are of a party, or you are not; if you are, you prevaricate grossly, not to use a more unmanly expression; if you are not, you ought to be ashamed of your inglorious, cowardly neutrality, and of neglecting to support a cause which you are bound by honor and patriotism to advocate and defend.

It is certainly a comfortable creed, which entirely excludes the operation of that antiquated convenience called conscience, which allows us to believe anything, everything, or nothing, exactly as the wind may happen to strike us. The man who belongs to nobody is accountable to nobody, and is as near nobody as it is possible to imagine. As he belongs to no party, he can support each, all or none, by turns, and no violence is done to his principle or consistency. He can always take care of number one. Self preservation is the first law of nature; this proverb he never forgets. If all would be guided by his advice, the world would vegetate into a millennium in a twelve-month. In his estimation no man can be considered a true patriot, who never misses an opportunity of serving himself.

There is a beautiful illustration of the character and final destiny of the no party man, in a fable which is doubtless familiar to all our readers. During the great battle between the birds and the beasts, the latter were on the point of gaining a decisive victory—the birds were in full retreat, when the bat falling in the rear, instantly folded his wings and became a beast, and in the van of the victors army, too. The birds, however, soon rallied under the eagle, and the beasts were defeated in their turn.

The bat, again falling in the rear of his retreating companions, and with his wings, he came again a bird, and again the opponent leader, or at any rate, in the van of the victorious party; but his treachery being discovered, he was driven from the society of the birds by day and the beasts by night; he only, therefore, ventures forth from his hiding place during the twilight, when he flits about alone, despised by all. Can you not guess the moral?—Leader.

### Through the Wyoming Republican big Isoco and little Isoco have said a few things.

Big Isoco apparently finds fault with little Isoco for assuming his—(big Isoco's) cognomen. How awful it must have been for Isoco to have borne the load of theft.

Mechopany has been referred to in connection with thieves. Let us see. We believe we have three "shoemakers" in town, and two of them have sent their sons to battle rebellion and the third went, himself, to resist the foe. For this they are charged with treason, by a miserable cowardly abolitionist, who dare not go to war, but call patriots cowards. We will say no more. Let them speak again and we will speak as a freeman and with arguments give them the benefit of their own words. Meanwhile we assure you sir that the "shoemakers" of our town are loyal men and not given to the shame of yourself Mr. Isoco.

### METROPOLY.

### Connecticut.

In 1860 Lincoln's majority in Connecticut over the combined vote of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell, was (6,624) six thousand six hundred and thirty-four. His plurality over Douglas was (26,418) twenty-six thousand four hundred and eighteen.

The Abolition majority, last year, was 9,148. This year it is about 2,000 and the hirings of the Administration are shouting themselves hoarse over the victory! Knowing that they deserved defeat, they are half crazy with delight to find that, by means of fraud and bribery, they have escaped it.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.—The steamer Paton was wrecked at Lewes, Del., on Saturday last with 102 deserters on board. The Lieutenant and guard having them in charge not being considered sufficient, called on the Provost Marshal of Lewes for aid, when some twenty of the citizens volunteered, and the prisoners were all secured and safely delivered to the Provost Marshal of this city on Thursday. One of them boasted that he had resisted eighteen times received blows every time, and never served a day; another enlisted fifteen times, another eleven. Washington Star.

The list of deserters from the whole army, reported under the President's proclamation, is already thirty-two feet long.

### This is an Abolition War.

This is an Abolition war—a war to free the slaves of the South, regardless of law or the rights of the Union men there, and regardless of the rights or interests of white men anywhere. The men who, thirty years, or longer, ago, started the Anti-Slavery agitation, now call it what is called "the government" at Washington, and negro freedom is, in their opinion, the only thing that can render the world righteous and happy. The so-called Republican party, started in 1854, has ever since been controlled, in the main, by these fanatical Abolitionists. The platforms of that party have been shaped to suit these men, whose active support was necessary to success at the polls. The presses of that party have been chiefly controlled by the radical Abolitionists. The Platform has been brought into requisition and Abolition, for nearly ten years, has been thimbered from the "sacred desk" to promote the success of the Republican party, and that party has succeeded in getting control of the Government, or what is left of it. When they came into power, disunion and civil war were thrust upon the country; but the fanatics ridiculed the idea that the South would fight; compromise was offered and these Abolitionists scoldingly refused to budge an inch from their attitude of declared hostility to the South. They wanted war as a means of effecting their anti-slavery purpose; others connected with them wanted it for purposes of plunder and private profit. The radicals hated the white people of the South, with that malignity peculiar to New England Partisanism. They wanted to free the slaves; they gloated over the idea of a servile insurrection, such as that of High Priest, Godings, had predicted. They would listen to no compromise. They desired not to save the Union—their mission was to destroy it. They were true to their old motto:—"The Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and a league with hell!"

But, although they desired war, as a means of accomplishing their wicked purpose, they did not want to fight themselves, neither did they plunder seeking associates, who called themselves 'Republicans.' The question with them was—"How shall we manage to arrange the Democrats—the fighting element of the North—and secure their aid in this business?" The track of Secular in the Sumner matter has shown in a shrewdly they managed this point. By holding intercourse with the Southern Commissioners and lying to them, the Abolitionists managed to get the Confederates to fire the first gun. Then came the hurra and halloo about the "flag"—then the Democrats, true to their instinctive veneration for "the Stars and Stripes," flew to arms—then the Abolitionists chuckled among themselves over the success of their plans.

But further deception became necessary. The defeat of Big Bethel, Vienna, and Bull Run, owing to the mismanagement of the Abolitionists and their developing plans through their newspapers and Congressional orators, becoming too rapidly apparent, another trick by which to delude Democrats was resorted to, and the Crittenden Resolution was passed, declaring the purpose of the war not to be the abolition of the South, nor the abolition of slavery, but the restoration of the Union, under the Constitution, and declaring, also, that so soon as this should be accomplished, the war ought to cease. This trick worked admirably. Democrats and true Union men of all parties flocked to the field by hundreds of thousands, until, at length, the Abolitionists believed themselves perfectly safe in enduring to the world the flag under which they really meant to conduct the war—the black flag of emancipation and insurrection. Accordingly, in September, they pressed the "proclamation of freedom" out of Abraham Lincoln.

Since that time the country has known the object and character of this war. The Abolition leaders—the very men who voted for the Crittenden Resolution, have since the issuance of that Proclamation, boldly declared their hostility to the old Union and the Constitution, and their determination that they will not consent to the restoration of the Union as it was. Upon the appearance of the Proclamation, enlistments ceased, and a draft was, therefore, resorted to, and now we have a Conscription act, just passed by Congress giving the President full power over the people, and utterly ignoring their State governments.

Two years ago, when the people believed that the Administration meant to make war for the restoration of the Union as it was, they enlisted by hundreds of thousands, until, indeed, Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, caused the recruiting offices to be closed! Now it is found necessary to enact a Conscription law, as severe and odious as any ever enforced in Russia, to compel men to "fight for their country," as the Abolitionists still unblushingly speak it! Not a man will volunteer.

Why is this so? Simply because the people see that this is an Abolition war—waged against the interests of the white man—against the Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the restoration of the Union as our fathers made it! They have learned by experience that the Union professions of this Abolition Administration are hypocritical and false. The people have lost confidence in the honor and honesty, as well as in the ability, of the Federal Administration. It has proven false to the people—false to the Constitution and laws, and false to its own path. It has violated everything that honorable men and patriots should hold sacred. It has sought to foment servile insurrection and to promote rapine, arson and murder—it has trampled upon the rights of the people in the North, where no war has existed; it has censored and promoted men guilty of infamous crimes against mankind; it has kept men in office, knowing them to be plunderers of the public; it has violated all its

### pledges to the people and overstepped its legitimate powers, usurping others unknown to this Government; and this it has done, not to restore the Union, nor to benefit white people, but to sustain an Abolition war.

We repeat, and we hope the fact will be proclaimed throughout the land, "in every village and hamlet, from every mountain top in every valley, from every rostrum and every press—this is an Abolition war. The people have been humbugged long enough.—This is not a war for the Union—nor a war for the rights and liberties of the white man—it is a war for the negro, regardless of the white man's welfare, or the welfare of his posterity. It is a war advocated by Republicans and Abolition fanatics from motives of plunder and moles, who will continue to advocate it, so long as there is a dollar to steal or a negro to set free and arm against his master and his master's wife and children, unless the people of the North rise up in their majesty, and through their state governments, demand a truce. Even if the conquest of the South could restore the Union, there would be nothing to hope from this Administration. With the men and means it has already secured, and gained nothing, Napoleon would have conquered the world. If furnished with half a million of men per annum, and corresponding means, this Administration could not conquer the South in three centuries—even though it should succeed in freeing all the slaves and murdering half the women and children of the Rebels. It is folly to hope for any good to result from this Abolition Administration. It is an insult to public intelligence to say that this Administration designs the war as a means of restoring the Union, or that, in any case, it has the ability to conduct so great a war to a successful issue. The fact that this is an ABOLITION ADMINISTRATION and an ABOLITION WAR, tells the whole story, for when Abolitionism accomplish anything but desolation and destruction?

### Gen. Halleck's Meaning.

GENERAL HALLECK'S MEANING.—The New York Herald, noticing General Halleck's unpublished declaration that after flushing the rebels out of the South our armies will "place their heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors to the North," says:

"According to his most significant avowal of martial law and the levies of military expeditions are to prevail in the South after the close of the war."

Does the World believe that General Halleck intended to threaten martial law an military execution by the language to which it thus refers? If it does, not believe this incredible absurdity, why does it not establish such a belief to the minds of its readers?—Boston Advertiser.

The difficulty which the Advertiser finds in believing that General Halleck meant what he said cannot arise from any ambiguity in his language, but only from the insolent absurdity of the threat. The Democratic party at whom this atrocious threat is directed, are an undoubted majority of the Northern people, and if Halleck, who affixes to his menacing official signature as General-in-Chief, should undertake to put it in execution, he would find he had a more formidable job on his hands than even the crushing of the rebellion. Does the Advertiser mean to suggest that General Halleck only intended to bully the Democrats by an idle menace which he would never dare to execute? A vapor ing bully is more contemptible than an unfledged tyrant. The language of General Halleck is free from any ambiguity which can relieve his reputation.

We have already made great progress in this war—a greater progress than was ever before made under similar circumstances.—Our armies are still advancing, and, if sustained by the voices of the patriotic millions at home, they will ere long crush the rebellion in the South, and thus place their heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors in the North. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

### H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

On which we offer these observations:

1. This placing the heels of the army "on the heads of sneaking traitors"—Halleck's cautious designation of Democrats—is announced to take place after the rebellion is crushed, the war ended, and the return of the army to the North.

2. The army, after its return to the North, is to be used for the extermination of the men whom General Halleck calls sneaking traitors.

3. It necessarily follows that these so-called "traitors," whose crime it is that they differ from the men in power are not to be prosecuted in the civil courts by due process of law; for in that case there would be no use for an army to place its heels upon their heads.

4. The very mildest method of military proceeding in such cases would be by court-martial according to our interpretation of General Halleck's language to which the Advertiser takes exception. A trial by a court-martial and a regular military execution would certainly be preferable to shooting down northern citizens like dogs on mere suspicion, without any form of trial at all.

5. We do not wonder that a humane and sensible journal is reluctant to believe that even the mildest interpretation which General Halleck's language will admit of was meant by him. But who, two years ago, would have believed with such credulity a prediction that this administration would perpetrate the high-handed outrages on personal liberty, private rights, and the freedom of discussion, which we have witnessed under color of martial law and pretended military authority? With our experience of this administration, it would not be candid but simplicity to discredit the designs it avowed merely on the ground that they are illegal and wicked. That it will never succeed in carrying out such a threat as that made by General Halleck is an assurance that rests not on the character of the administration, but on the manly and resolute obedience with which it will be met by the people. It is a stinging insult to the whole country that this atrocious threat should be made under his official signature by the highest officer in the army, who, "dressed in a little brief office," and, swollen with the insolence of office, thus signs himself in a letter addressed to a popular meeting.—World.

## War News

### REPORTS FROM THE RAPPANNOCK.

#### Reports from Gen. Hooker's Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 18.—This morning forty three exchanged rebel prisoners were sent across the river by flag of truce.

Intelligence from the other side is very meagre, and all Southern papers are withheld by the enemy's pickets.

A large force of the enemy has collected in the vicinity of the forks of the Rappahannock, within the last few days, although no attempts have been made to cross.

Nothing has been heard of rebel cavalry on the Neck for sometime, our frequent incursions into that region having rendered those counties unsafe for their operations. Smeagol has been almost entirely broken up. Now and then parties are arrested in the business, brought to headquarters, their goods and money confiscated, and themselves imprisoned. Not long since a Jew, captured on the Lower Rappahannock, was seized and confined in the prison ship at Aquia where he soon after died. In preparing his records for interment, three thousand dollars and valuable papers were found in his boots.

#### The Reported Capture of Gordonsville Unsubstantiated.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Rumors have been circulating here during the last twenty-four hours that our forces have driven the enemy from and occupied Gordonsville; but it is ascertained, after inquiry in the proper quarters, there is nothing authentic to sustain such reports.

All is quiet in front to-day. Mosby's foragers were in the neighborhood of Brainsville.

#### IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Return of General Foster from Washington.—Running the Rebel Blockade.—General Foster has returned to the Relief of General Foster.

New York, April 19.—A letter from Morehead City, N. C., to the Herald, dated the 16th inst., says the train from Newbern brings intelligence that General Foster had succeeded in passing the rebel blockade by the steamer Express, with the loss of the pilot and several wounded. The Express was not held by at least forty shot.

General Foster arrived in Newbern on Wednesday night, and was joyfully received. His free in Washington, N. C., is still there. General Nagles is in Newbern.

Gen. Hekman, who had been sent by Gen. Hunter, from the Stone river, with the Ninth New Jersey, Twenty-third Massachusetts, and Eighty-first and Ninety-eighth New York regiments, to relieve Gen. Foster, had reached Morehead City, and would at once proceed to Newbern. The brigade is eventually to return to H. Hon. Head.

#### LATER FROM SUFFOLK, VA.

Threatened Attack by the Rebels—Evacuation of Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 17.—Accounts received to-day, from Suffolk, state that yesterday afternoon the enemy drove back our skirmishers on the Swanton front, which is General Cameron's front, and opened our Fort Union with two pieces of artillery. Our forts at once replied to them and drove them back. Our skirmishers on the South Quay road drove the enemy back some miles from our lines. Deserters say that the enemy intend to make an attack during the week.

A number of guerrillas were probing about our flanks yesterday cutting the telegraph wires, which were soon repaired. One man was killed. Both railroads between Suffolk and Norfolk are in running order, and amply guarded by cavalry patrols.

No letters are now allowed to be sent forward by flag of truce, except to prisoners of war.

Much excitement prevails in Norfolk in consequence of the proximity of the rebels, and many families are leaving the city.

Two gun boats are lying off the city, with steam up day and night, and on the first appearance of the enemy it will be shelled.

New York, April 19.—A letter from Norfolk to the Herald expresses the opinion that there will be no great battle at Suffolk. We outnumber the enemy there, and have the advantage of strong entrenchments. Unless General Peck takes the initiative and advances on the enemy, we are confident there will be no battle.

#### The Attack on Charleston—Rumors from Port Royal—Admiral Dupont to be Re-moved.

New York, April 18.—The Evening Post has advices from Port Royal, which state that a movement is being made for the removal of Admiral Dupont, and that General Seymour, who has gone to Washington, will urge it upon the Government. The feeling among the land forces is said to be very strong against Admiral Dupont, and the confidence of the sailors weakened. Gov. Seymour's mission is also to urge the sending of reinforcements to Gen. Hunter. It is understood that the troops belonging to Gen. Foster's department will be returned to Gen. Hunter.

Rumors say that the order for the attack on Charleston was countermanded by the Government; but the countermand did not reach the Admiral till it was too late to prevent an assault, and that it was purely in obedience to this last order that the assault was not repudiated.

It was the opinion of Captain Worden that the monitor fleet will be able to batter down Fort Sumter, and in this opinion nearly all the officers concurred. It was also believed that the obstruction might be passed, though at the risk of rendering the monitors unable to return. The New Ironsides will remain of Charleston bar.

#### The Fight on the Nausaund River.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The steamer Baltimore arrived at the Navy Yard, this morning, from Fortress Monroe, bringing forth particulars of the affair on the Nausaund.

The steamer Monitor, Washington was towed to Newport News on Wednesday were she will be repaired. She received two shots in her boiler, and several struck her engines, damaging them considerably. Her woodwork is pierced through and through.

One of the seamen on the Monitor, who was temporarily on the Monitor Washington, was killed; but none of the men belonging to her were seriously injured to keep them from duty, although many were struck by flying splinters, and slightly hurt. The pilot of the Stepping Stones lost one of his legs.

The gunboats on the Nausaund have received a reinforcement of gunboats from the Potomac Flotta, in order to keep the Nausaund clear of a rebel battery.

General Peck is resorting to every available means to prevent the enemy from crossing the river, if such should really be his design.

#### The U. S. Cabinet Council.

New York, April 19.—The bar J. W. Andrews, reports April 6th, in the British Channel was boarded by the British gunboat Signe, who reported that on the 4th inst., she was five hours by the U. S. gunboat Gen. Grant, who took the Signe to be the pirate Alabama. The captain of the Signe went on board the Connecticut when the affair was amicably adjusted.

Nashville, April 19.—There is great excitement in the city to night, in consequence of a rumor propagated by the Confederates under Van Dusen.

The Ordnance Department has issued orders to all the ordnance in the Quartermaster's Department by order of General Beauregard.

#### A Captain Dismissed For Speaking Well of Gen. McClellan.

The Editor of the correspondent of the Providence Journal informs the good people of Rhode Island, that the Rev. P. H. Burdick, chaplain to the first regiment U. S. Dragoons, has been dismissed from the service by the President. The cause of this unprecedented treatment, was a speech which the Rhode Island gentleman made to his former congregation, at Sebecus, N. Y., in which he depicted General McClellan as a "man who has been a failure," "Gen. McClellan," "high military talents." For this he was summarily punished.

The dismissal from the service of Lieut. Eggleston, for voting the Democratic ticket, is now being reported to this indication of a Presidential displeasure. The New York Staats Zeitung calls these proceedings "a means of creating an ill disposition."

#### What are we fighting against?

First. We are fighting against—millions of rebels banded together to achieve their end.

Second. We are fighting against 1,500,000 able bodied slaves, the deaths of whom will do us as much good for their masters.

Third. We are fighting against those who were told by Mr. Lincoln in 1848, that "any people has a sacred right," "Let do just what the South is now doing—"Yes a most sacred right."

Fourth. We are fighting against 4,000 miles of river and sea coast.

Fifth. We are fighting against the principal cities of our vast territory.

Sixth. We are fighting against 22,000,000 people who spread as to require a standing army of a million men to keep them in submission.

Seventh. We are fighting against 160,000 soldiers in the sixty counties, who fill hospitals and graves with our soldiers, and sweep off the strong men of the North.

Eighth. We are fighting against armies as brave as our own who have the greater advantage of being drilled on their own soil.

Ninth. We are fighting millions of white men, and by 1,500,000 blacks, and aided by the most powerful nations, who rejoice in seeing us tearing ourselves to pieces, and devouring one another.

Tenth. We are fighting against the honest sentiments and sympathies of every Union man in the North; and.

Eleventh. We are fighting against the opinions and sympathies of the civilized world, and.

Twelfth. We are doing all this unequal, hopeless fighting at the bidding of the most cruel, bigoted and blood thirsty fanatic that has ever disgraced the earth—himself, when, if pressed on, he can only call on our own distorted notion.—Dem. Leader.

#### "Premature"

A new and good world has just come into vogue to describe the present operations of Federal Forces. We are told that Vicksburg and Charleston are not taken, the report of their capture being "premature." The only similar pronouncement of the war is the fact that the following program sent by one of the brethren South to the Court of Alderson, in one of the numbers of the Spectator:

Virgil, whose magic name enthralls—  
And I in your is great and bold—  
By turns his wandering words extols—  
Now with a new "prelate" I—  
But when prepared the world to have—  
An action that, and pin us—  
Queen Dido meets him in the cave,  
He dubs him dux Trojanus!—  
And with his changes how, he od—  
On that occasion now—  
Piss one as we should—  
And, rather, premature!

From Mr. Seward's fondness for a certain sort of metaphors, it may be fairly inferred that he suggested the subject to be a set of his felicitous use by Mr. Smith in the above lines.