# COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

## AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR. "TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH." TERMS: $2 00 PER ANNUM

VOL. 17.—NO. 20. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A., SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863. VOLUME 27.



**Reading Rail Road.**

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH AND Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New York Reading, Pottsville and all intermediate stations, at 8 a. m., and 2 p. m.

New York express leaves Harrisburg at 2.15 a. m., arriving at New York at 9.15 the same morning.

Fares from Harrisburg: To New York $5 15; to Philadelphia $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave New York at 6 a. m., 12 noon, and 7 p. m., (Pittsburg Express). Leave Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Sleeping cars in the New York express trains, through to and from Pittsburgh without change.

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☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

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Commutation, mileage, season, and excursion tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*

May 23, 1863.

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Price 50 cts; in paper covers. Bound in muslin, 75 cts.

This work contains full and official copies of four principal Acts of the last Congress, which will forever fix a stigma upon that body:

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2. The Finance Bill, which places all the currency of the country in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.
3. The Conscription Bill, by which all the bodies of poor men who are not worth $300, are placed in the hands of the Administration.
4. The Indemnity Act, (fitting climax,) which presumes to indemnify the President for all the wrongs he has committed in the past, or may commit in the future.

These four acts are each preceded by a careful analysis, by Mr. Mahony, and their unjust, oppressive, unconstitutional and odious features pointed out. As a book for reference, it will be invaluable to the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Politician, the Laborer—in fact to every person, for these acts reach from the loftiest mansion to the humblest cabin in the land.

These four acts are not published together in any other form. They make a large octavo pamphlet of 160 pages, in good sized type, and are sold at the low price of Fifty Cents in paper, and Seventy-Five Cents in muslin binding.

In order to furnish those of our readers who may desire this important work, we have made arrangements with the publishers to supply it through our office, and all who wish copies can order from us. We will furnish them at Publisher's rates.

☞ Send on the orders at once.

Fifty Cents in paper binding.

Seventy-Five Cents in muslin.

Address Editor Columbia Democrat.

May 30 1863.

Wm. B. BRADBURY'S

*PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT*

No. 427 Broome Street, New York.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment at No. 427 Broome street, corner of Crosby Street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and material from the late firm of "Lighte & Bradbury," which firm was dissolved on the 31st January, ult., and having purchased the entire stock of Piano Fortes and Piano-Forte Material owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano Fortes. Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material and an abundance of capital he has taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his instruments and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalled tone and durableness.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO FORTE.

In the arrangement of our new scale, drawn and prepared with the utmost care, expressly for our new instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Piano Forte, and we can confidently assert, that for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to durability, these instruments are unequaled.

"Strength and Beauty" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbiased judges in the land.

☞ Every instrument warranted for five years.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

427 Broome St., cor. of Crosby, New York.

March 14, 1863.—3m

VALLANDIGHAM'S RECORD.

THIS work contains the principal Speeches of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, on *ABOLITION, THE UNION, AND THE CIVIL WAR,* also parts of other Speeches, Letters, Votes, etc. It is handsomely printed on good, 24lb paper, large 8vo, and has a very finely executed steel engraved likeness of Mr. Vallandigham.

The work has been carefully compiled and edited.—Also revised and approved by Mr. Vallandigham. It is having a large sale.

Price, paper covers, 60 cts., Cloth, $1.00; delivered by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of price.

A liberal discount to Agents and dealers.

Published by J. WALTER & CO., Columbus, Ohio.

☞ A copy will be sent to every editor who inserts the above and this notice before July 1st, 1863, and sends a *marked* copy of his paper to the publishers.

June 6, 1863—1m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

*PUBLIC SQUARE, WILKES-BARRE, PA.*

THE undersigned, having taken this well-known stand (formerly of Major Puterbaugh), respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

No pains will be spared in any of its departments to render satisfaction to all guests. The TABLE and the BAR will always be supplied with the

BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

☞ Good Stabling for Hostess and attentive Hostlers.

The "Exchange" is slightly situated on the Public Square, and has therefore peculiar advantages to persons attending Court or doing business in the public offices. Charges moderate.

N. B.—Whenever you come to town, please call.

H. J. YAPLE.

Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 15, 1862

F. C. LIGHT & CO.,

(Late Light & Bradburys.)

**Piano Forte Manufacturers,**

421 *Broome St., New York.*

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F. C. LIGHT, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, Senior Partner, and *only Practical Piano Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Light & Bradburys," having retained his Two third's interest in the whole business stock, materials &c., and sole proprietorship in his Valuable Patents, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the superior Piano Fortes for which this house has been so popular

All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

Liberal terms to Dealers.

F. C. Lights & Co., 421 Broome St. New York.

April 11, 1863—3 m.

JAMES H. SMITH,

*IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER*

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GINS, AND LIQUORS, GENERALLY.

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November 22, 1862.—y.

FRISHMUTH & BROTHERS,

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Five doors below Race,

PHILADELPHIA



COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

LEVI L. TATE.

IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE

*In the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by the Court House. "Democratic Head Quarters."*


## Select Poetry.

### The Follies of Youth.

BY J. ALFORD.

When bitter reflections creep into the mind,
Brought on by the follies of youth:
The past, though in shadowy distance it lies,
Shines forth in the language of truth.

We cannot recall the bright moments misspent,
Lost treasures we seldom regain;
If once we let indolence enter the house,
Stern poverty there will remain.

The spendthrift is ever complaining of want,
O'erstepping the source of his means;
Not even a dime for emergency's call,
On charity henceforth he leans.

Let honor and honesty ever prevail,
From rectitude go not astray;
Let strictest economy be the great aim.—
Let censure have nothing to say.

The bread we obtained by the sweat of our brow,
Though rugged, perchance,—it is sweet;
The thought of it coming through laudable means,
Gives relish to that which we eat.

Let moments of gladness enliven the mind,—
Sweet virtue inhabit the heart;
Good actions are ever a source of delight,
From which may we never depart.

## Miscellaneous.

### An Editor's Letter to Another General.

NEW YORK EXPRESS OFFICE, June 22.

*To Major General Schenck:*

SIR:—If you were not an actor in the midst of a great tragedy, one would smile at the 'Headquarters Eighth Army Corps.' Pray, sir, tell us where, just now, is the Department of the Eighth Army Corps? Where it was, when first entrusted to your puissant arm, we well know. The rich Eastern valley of the Potamac was in your command. That great link of the East and West over the Alleghenies, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was there. But the last we hear of you is, that while you were wisely barricading yourself in the streets of Baltimore, with tobacco, Lee's rebel legions were revelling in your Department, and, generally robbing everybody of most things valuable to them. All this is indeed Tragic, and the more Tragic because such actors as you and Milroy murder the parts you are put there to act,—but what is curious, too, is that, while you summon to your rescue such New York City regiments as the Seventh, (to say nothing of the numerous others) you deprive six out of seven of the soldiers in them, of papers they are in the daily habit of reading at home, and which inspire them with the patriotism and the principles that prompt to rush to save this "Department" of yours. You thus beg and pray for Old Line Whigs and Democrats to come to your rescue, with their bayonets, while you refuse them the mental ailment and inspiration that brought them to your protection!

You and I, General Schenck, are old acquaintances. We met first as Whigs, in the Congress of 1849-50-51. You ran off with Giddings, representing the Abolition element on one side, and Burt, of S. C., representing the Secession element on the other, and voted against all bills of Pacification and Settlement, which, while avoiding the then impending civil war, nevertheless gave us California, "free," while I followed humbly in the wake of the great Clay and Webster. We differ now, only as we differed then; but that is no reason why you should call the New York *Express* "disloyal," or shut it out from the people of Maryland, and the New York regiment now enabling you to be in Maryland. We meet together again in the next Congress, sir, and we will talk there, all this over, provided the N. Y. 7th and other Democratic bayonets, are successful in protecting you from that military genius of yours, which first developed itself in the railroad train at Vienna, and which now finds time, with Lee's legions all about you, to open fight upon newspapers. But I think I comprehend you. A Congressional election is approaching in Maryland, and to elect Abolition members of Congress there, than it is to protect and defend the Department of the Eight Army Corps Hence, you consume the precious time of yours in preparing an *Index Expurgatorius* of newspapers, which should be solely consecrated to clearing off Hagerstown, Frederick and other places in your Department,—to say nothing of Pennsylvania. I know not how it is, but so it is, that while the Grants and McClellans of the army find all their time employed in defending their flag and their country, you and the Milroys, and the Hascals, and the Burnsides consume the most of yours in fighting the newspapers! Sir, the true ambition of a great general should be to stop bullets, not newspapers pellets! A general that cannot stand a little *paper* wadding, can never stand an enemy's battery.

In closing, permit me to ask, that if the New York volunteer regiments from this city, nearly nine-tenths of which are the *Express*, way of thinking, now enable you to keep your "headquarters" in Baltimore, do you intend "to suppress" on that great route to the Capital, the Editors, as well as Editors' newsppers! for I may as well assure you in advance, that as a Whig member of Congress, I intend to talk over there all that Whig "disloyalty" which I have now been talking for twenty-five years continuously and consistently in the New York *Express*—and just as you and I were disloyal to James K. Polk, during the Mexican war, so am I disloyal now to Abraham Lincoln, and so intend to be, until he (L.) goes back to the Crittenden Congressional Pledge and Resolutions. If, then, Editors, as well as Editor's newspapers, are to be "suppessed" in Baltimore, en route to the Capital, pray let us know in advance, so that Members of Congress, not of the Abolition faith, may stop in New York State, where Free Speech and a Free Press exists, and where the Abolition Members of Congress can meet us by adjournment, to share with us this Free Speech and a Free Press. By this time, we see, we shall have one hundred and twenty-eight New York Militia Regiments and the returned New York Volunteers, when even such disloyal papers as the Baltimore *American*, the organ of General Schenck himself, may be printed, without being "suppressed."

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES BROOKS.

### Major-General Reynolds.

In the first great battle on the soil of Pennsylvania, the State has to mourn the loss of one of the bravest and most distinguished Generals that she has given to the army of the Union. Major General John Fulton Reynolds was mortally wounded on Wednesday last in the battle near Gettysburg, and has since died. He was born in Lancaster in the year 1820. He graduated at West Point in 1841, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. He became First Lietenant in 1846. In the war with Mexico he served with distinction; was brevetted Captain for Monterey and Major for Buena Vista. Subsequently he rendered good service in California and in the Indian country.—When the civil war broke out he was a Captain in the Third Artillery; but in May, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in the following August, and within the last year Major General of Volunteers. In September, 1861, he commanded at Cheat Mountain, Virginia, when the rebels, under General Robert E. Lee, attacked him in strong force and tried to drive him from his position. They were repulsed handsomely several times, and finally retired. In 1862 General Reynolds was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He served with gallantry in all the battles of that army in that memorable year. In September, when Pennsylvania was threatened with invasion, he was placed in command of the forces organized for the defence of the State, and to his skill and energy we were greatly indebted for the check given to the enemy. He commanded a division under Burnside, and when General Hooker was placed in command, he was assigned the First Army Corps, which he has commanded ever since. A distinguished career has been brought to a glorious end.—The hero, John Fulton Reynolds, has fallen for the cause of the Union upon the soil of his own State. Pennsylvania should render every honor to his memory.

☞ If Democratic papers are full of treason, and of enmity to the soldiers, why don't the Black Republican authorities let the soldiers see them? The brave fellows would be sure to vote against the party whose journals inculcate such doctrines. In fact, it is because Democratic papers are true to the Constitution and the Union, and friendly to the soldier, that they are kept out of the lines of the army.

☞ Gen. Ewell, who succeeds Stonewall Jackson, has but one leg, and is strapped on his horse while on the field.

## THE ORIGINAL TRAITORS.

### The Abolitionists Petition for a Separation of the Union.

*They Call a National Convention.*

As it has so often been denied by the Republican press of the country that that party ever desired a dissolution of the Union, we publish the following circular, which speaks for itself:—

[COPY OF THE CIRCULAR.]

*CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.*

WHEREAS, It must be obvious to all that the American Union is constantly becoming more and more divided, by slavery, into two distinct and antagonistic nations —*between whom harmony is impossible and even ordinary intercourse is becoming dangerous;*

And WHEREAS, slavery has now entire control over the three branches of our National Government, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the Territories, and by the same process has removed all legal protection from a large portion of the people of the free States; and has inflicted, at many times and places, outrages far greater than those which our fathers rose in arms to repel;

And WHEREAS, There seems to be no probability that the future will, in these respects, be different from the past, under existing State relations;

The undersigned respectfully invite their fellow-citizens of the Free States to meet in Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, October 28th and 29th, 1857, to consider the practicability, probabil ty, and expediency of a *separation between the Slave and Free States*, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require.

[This precious secession document is signed by six thousand and thirty-three persons—about one-half of whom are negroes. The signatures to it were obtained in PENNSYLVANIA, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The names of the prominent signers from each of these States, are printed on the circular. The following are selected from Pennsylvania:—Caleb C. Hood, W. W. Lustrie, Edward Paramor, J. M. McKim, Robert Purvis, John Tillinghast, W. W. Walker, Charles P. Walton, John Whiteley and Thomas Whitson. It will be perceived that there is a clever sprinkling of negroes among the drabs.]

The circular continues:

"NOTE.—The unexpectedly large number of signatures to this call, renders it impossible to print more than a few names from each State. It is evident that by a more systematic effort the number might have been increased ten fold. As it is, however, it is not known that any Convention in the United States was ever summoned by so large a number of persons."

By an analysis made in the circular, it appears that eighteen hundred and thirty-three of the signers were not voters. The following wolly heads composed the Committee of Arrangements for the occasion:

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
DANIEL MANN,
THOMAS W. HIGGINSON,
F. W. BIRD.

"UNION SAVERS."—Looking over the files of some Republican papers of 1860, we were forcibly reminded of the slur thrown upon the Democratic party as "Union Savers," when we ventured to predict that the course of the Abolition leaders would be likely, some day, to involve the Union in trouble. "Oh, nonsense!" said they; "you are dough faces—yielding to the slave power—pro-slavery tools—Union savers—when everybody knows that the South could not be kicked out of the Union: If they want to go, let them go!" and much more of the same sort of reckless bravado. Now, when the Southern States have rebelled and gone out of the Union, and it is costing thousands of lives and millions of treasure to get them back, and Democrats, who then feared this result and begged fanatics to stop, and now are begging them not to make this war a war that must forever prevent the old Union from being re-established, they are denounced as disunionists, whilst they pretend to have become the "Union-savers!" How much trouble would have been avoided by following the Democratic party and adhering to the Constitution.

AN English writer says of the militia of London, that the captain of one of the corps averred it was dangerous to make the rear rank take close order, for fear it would pick the pockets of the front rank.

HESITATE, and the vulgar will think weak; be confident, and they will think you wise.

## A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER COMES OUT FOR VALLANDIGHAM.

The following from the Delaware (Ohio) *Standard*, a Republican newspaper shows how Mr. Vallandigham is gaining strength in Ohio. The Standard was formerly a Democratic paper, but on the commencement of this war went even over to the Abolitionists, and remained with them until its editor saw that the policy that party persisted in would inevitably destroy the Union. Here is what that paper now says:

To-day we again place at our head the banner of Democracy, with C. L. Valandigham and George E. Pugh, as its Standard bearers. In so doing we know that we shall encounter the most violent opposition, and proscription, from a certain class, that we have ever met with during the whole course of our long and eventful political career—but this shall not deter us from doing our duty, manfully, but will only nerve us to greater dilligence and perseverance, in the cause for the re-establishment of our now destracted country to its former peace.

Two years experience for war, and a support of the present administrations, National and State, has sufficed to convince us and others that if the Union is ever restored it will be through the influence of men who are now denounced as traitors, sympathizers, butternuts and copperheads. Being satisfied of this, from what we see daily transpiring, we are in all justice bound to act accordingly, regardless, of what some persons may think of our course. When this unnatural strife commenced we were among the first for war, but when the administration commenced its unconstitutional and arbritrary arrests our zeal began to slacken. We hoped that the powers that be might see the error of such a course. But thus far we have seen no disposition to return to the Constitution and laws of such cases—a law too signed by Mr. Lincoln. Regarding the oath we took on becoming a citizen of this country, to support the Constitution of the United States, as binding under all circumstances, we shall ever act so as to discharge this duty—seeing Jeff. Davis and his rebel crew disregarding its provisions we were for war on them—and since the administration persists in nullifying some of its most wise and wholesome guarantees for the protection of liberty and a republican form of government, we are for a vigorous and a constitutional warfare, through the ballot-box, to drive it from power, in due time, and all others who sustain its policy.

### Senator Trumbull.

One of the Chicago Abolition organs thus speaks of him:

"Senator Trumbull takes his stand by the ride of Vallandigham and Fernando Wood! Freedom of speech to utter treason and destroy the Union is now his doctrine.

"It is just such conduct as that of Mr. Trumbull in Chicago that will put a Copperhead in the Presidential chair. It is this contemptible, sneaking cowardice of leading men, who should stand up for the right, that makes the cause of the traitors strong. "Mr. Trumbull is recognized as the champion of Copperheadism; and he can have the satisfaction of reflecting that he and his friends have done more injury to the authority of the President in one hour than they can ever remedy in the balance of their worthless lives!"

AN IMMENSE OIL WELL.—The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* of a late date, says:—

"One of the most valuable veins of petroleum yet discovered, was lately struck on the Farrell farm, Oil creek, Venango county, Pa. The well commenced flowing on Saturday last, the oil spouting up to a height of fifty feet, with a roar like a hurricane, and escaping at the rate of two thousand barrels per day. A stop cock was got on after much trouble, and the flow can now be regulated to suit the demand. Another flowing well in the vicinity was so affected by the opening of the new well, that its yield decreased over three hundred barrels per day. The Farrell well, which about four hundred and fifty feet deep, was at last accounts flowing steadily at the rate of twelve hundred barrels a day. This, even at the moderate prices now ruling at wells, would yield the owners $3,600 a day.

HENRY WARD BEECHER asken Park Benjamine, the poet and humorist, why he never came over to Brooklin to hear him preach. Benjamin replied: "Why Beecher, the fact is, I have conscientious scruples against going to places of public amusement on Sunday."

### An Abolitionist.

The Abolitionists of this day, are lineal decendants of the Puritans, who were driven from England for England's good. We next find them in New England, burning women and children as witches, and persecuting all who differed with them in religion or thought.

The following are a few of the names under which they have been known since the Revolution:

In 1775, Loyalists or Tories.
In 1786, Convention Monarchists.
In 1811, British Bank Men.
In 1812, Peace and Submission Men.
In 1813, Blue Lights.
In 1814, Hartford Conventionists.
In 1838, Abolitionists.
In 1847, Anti-Mexican War Party.
In 1854, Know-Nothings.
In 1855, Native Americans.
In 1856, Freemonters, or Abolitionists and Know-Nothings.
In 1857, Black Republicans.
In 1859, Opposition and Peoples Party.
In 1860, Wide Awakes, Cap and Cape Party.
In 1862, NO PARTY.
In 1863, Union-League-No-Party-Emancipation-High-Taxation-Centralization-Confiscation-Negro-Equalization-Usurpation-Abolition-Administration-Party.

SCRIPTURE CORRECTED.—"Blessed are the peace makers," means hang every Democrat.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself," interpreted: "Don't speak to that family—they are secesh.

"Love one another," among the church-members, now means, "love the Abolition brethren and curse the Democrats."

"My kingdom is not of this world," is now discovered to be misconstrued. It means, "my kingdom is the kingdom of Abolitionism—whale away at the Butternuts."

"Give unto Cæsar, Cæsars; unto God, God's," reads in the late version, "give unto the Lincolnities the spoils; unto the Democrats curses and bastiles."

"Do not steal," does not refer to generals engaged in cotton speculations, or the filching of Uncle Sam's money.

"Do not bear false witness," relates to Democrats exclusively. Abolitionists may perjure themselves with impunity, if Democrats can be placed in limbo by the operation.

"Teach your children in the way they should go," means, "persecute and abuse the Democrats, lie in wait for them that they may suffer."

*Hamilton True Telegraph.*

A SINGULAR SPECTACLE IN BATTLE.—At the battle of Stone River, while the men were lying behind a crest waiting, a brace of frantic wild turkeys, so paralyzed with fright that they were incapable of flying, ran between the lines and endeavored to hide among the men.

But the frenzy among the turkeys was not so touching as the exquisite fright of the birds and rabbits. When the roar of battle rushed through the cedar thickets, flocks of little birds fluttered and circled above the field in a state of utter bewilderment, and scores of rabbits fled for protection to our men lying down in line on the left, nestling under their coats and creeping under their legs in a state of utter distraction. They hopped over the field like toads, and as perfectly tamed by fright as households pets. Many officers witnessed it, remarking it as one of the most curious spectacles ever seen upon the battle-field.

☞ There are one hundred and fifty persons in New York, who are known to have made fortunes, varying from $100,000 to $1,000,000 during the past eighteen months, some by stocks, some by contracts, some by shoddy, some by contracts, some by stocks, some by selling bad vessels to the Government, some by crackers and cheese for the army, and some by disposing of good officers. These shoddy aristocrats have added about two hundred brilliant new equippages to the ring at the Central Park, and will soon figure largely at the watering places.

"AT your demand therefore, men of the Third District, I accept the nomination, and present myself to the people for their sufferages, with no other platform than *the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.* It is a platform good enough for every patriot. Whoever is for it, I ask his support. Whoever is against it, I would not have his vote. Every faculty of body and mind which I possess shall be exerted unsemttingly for the great puspose implied in this platform."—C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

### The Crime of Silence.

"The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed, can not be misundestood."—*Lincoln's last*

"Was anything (asks the New York World) so extraordinary ever before uttered by the chief magistrate of a free country? Men are torn from their homes and immured in bastiles for the shocking crime of—SILENCE! Citizens of the model Republic of the world are not only punished for speaking their opinions, but are plunged into dungeons for holding their tongues When before, in the annals of tyranny, was silence ever punished as a crime?—Citizens who disapprove of the acts of the administration are denied even the refuge of a dignified silence, and, on malicious and partisan conjectures of the motives of such silence, they are deprived of their liberty. Few among us ever expected to see such a thing done; and nobody, we are sure, to see them so unblushingly *confessed.*"—*Albany Argus.*

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS?—At the late Democratic Mass Convention in Springfield, Illinois, the sum of $47,000 was raised for the benefit of the families of Illinois volunteers. On the same day a Redublican Convention met at Columbus, Ohio. That body did not raise a dollar, but passed in lieu the following resolutions:

*Resolved.* That immortal honor and gratitude are due to our brave and patriotic soldiers in the field, and evealasting shame and disgargace to any citizen or party who withhold it; that, sympathizing with the army in its hardship, and proud of its gallantry, the lovers of the Union will stand by it, and will remember aid and support those who are disabled, and the families of those who fall fighting for there country.

Which do the soldiers think are their bast friend—those who contribute to the support of families, or those who merely promise to do so?

REMARKABLE ECHO.—Mountain echoes are often very grand. "The voices of subterranean demons calling from the bottom of the world," is what the Arabs call them. One of the very grandest exists on the Kening-see, a picturesque lake in the Bavarian Highlands, at a spot where the naked cliff rises on one side to the height of five thousand feet, while the other is clothed with forest. The report of a pocket pistol fired here is first returned, faint and low, from the wooden side, and dies away. In a second more it is heard gathering along the cliffs on the other side, like a gradual roll of thunder, increasing in violence until it breaks over your head in a deafening crash, louder than the broadside of a ship of the line.

HOUSES IN CHINA.—In China, a man is not allowed to build a house above his lugitimate rank in society. He may acquire a fortune by his own exertions, but, unless he holds some office, or is born to some rank, he has no liberty of architecture. Every matter relating to building is the subject of regulation by the police.—The laws of the empire detail and enforce, with the grertest precision, the mode of constructing a residence for a price of the first, second, or third rank, of a grandee, or of a mandarin. According to the ancient law, the number and height of the apartments, the length and height of a building, are all regulated with precision, from the plain citizen to the mandarin, and from the mandarin up to the emperor himself.

A LAWYER'S ADVICE.—An old lawyer was giving advice to his son, who was just entering upon his father's professich.—"My son," said the counsellor, if you have a case where the law is clearly on your side, but justice seems to be against you, urge upon the jury the vast importance of sustaining the law. If, on the other hand you are in doubt about the law, but your client's case is founded in justice, insist on the necessity of doing justice though the heavens fall. "But," asked the son, "how shall I manage a case where both law and justice are dead against me?" In that case, my son, talk round it.

☞ The editor who kissed his sweetheart, saying—"please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the proper "liberty of the press."

WHY is a washer-woman the most cruel person in the world? Because she daily wrings men's bosoms.

☞ It is better to be laughed at for not being married than to be unable to laugh because you are.