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TERMS.

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The Easton Gazette.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE OF THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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DR. HOOFLAND'S

BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Coughs,
Colds, Influenza,
Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,
Pneumonia, Disease of the Bowels,
arising from Cold, Incipient Consumption, and
for the relief and (if at all possible)
cure of Patients in advanced
stages of the latter
disease.

The Balsamic Cordial is entirely a Vegetable production, combining the healing properties of the Balsam, with the invigorating qualities of a Cordial, producing a combination so well adapted to the purposes intended, that there are but few cases of disease which will not, at an early period, succumb to its healing and life giving properties.

For ages, has the treatment of pulmonary diseases occupied the greater portion of the attention of the scientific of the medical world, but none acquired more eminence in his treatment of these diseases, than the celebrated Prussian Dr. Hoofland, the originator of the Balsamic Cordial. His life was devoted to the production of remedies that would stand unrivalled. How well he has succeeded, the American people are able to judge; and we positively assert, that no preparations that have ever been placed before them, have conferred the same amount of benefits on suffering humanity, or have elicited so many commendations from all classes of society as the remedies of Dr. Hoofland, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., of Philadelphia.

The Cordial is designed for a class of disease more general and more fatal than any other to which the people of this country are subject—those springing from a "*slight cold.*" That eminent authority, Dr. Bell, says: "I will not say that Colds are to our inhabitants what the *Plague* and *Yellow Fever* are to those of other countries; but I can aver confidently that they usher in disease of greater complicity and mortality than these latter."

Read what the eminent Glass Manufacturer, Jno. M. Whitall, says of the Balsamic Cordial.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—Respected Friend: Having for a long time been acquainted with the virtues of the Balsamic Cordial in Coughs, Colds Inflamation of the lungs, &c., I thus freely bear testimony to its efficacy. For several years I have never been without it in my family. It also gives me pleasure to state that I have used it with entire success in the treatment of Bowel Complaints. JOHN M. WHITALL.

Race Street, above 4th, Philadelphia.
Fifth Mo. 17, 1858.

Entirely Vegetable.
No Alcoholic Preparation.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
German Bitters,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., Philad., Pa.
Will effectually cure
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as a Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the head. Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots of webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depressions of spirits, and will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

The Proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to she diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a twelve years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale are unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well known physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietors, and to be had gratis of any of their Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicine in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to "Hoofland's German Bitters," prepared by C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for years, under the impresssion that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining.—I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philad'a, June 23, 1860.

These medicines are for sale by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicines in the United States, Canadas, British Provinces, and West Indies, at 75 cents per bottle. Be sure and get the genuine, with the signature of C. M. Jackson on the wrapper of each bottle; *all others are counterfeit.* Principal Office and Manufactory, 131 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

mar 29-1y

Something New.

FARMERS and all interested are respectfully invited to an examination of "the Curtis Wheat Fan," now on exhibition at the 'Hardware Store.' It is really something new, and we think a valuable machine for Farmers.

mar 29 H. M. NICOLS & Co.

HUMMEL'S PREMIUM ESSENCE OF COFFEE at six cents per Box.
BACON & STICKNEYS DANDELION COFFEE at 20 cents per lb, for sale by

may 3 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

JUST received a large lot of Plough bolts, small, for points and heels of ploughs, price three cents each, at the Hardware Store of

jan 18 H. M. NICOLS & Co.

Go, My Boy. Where Duty Calls You.

Go, my boy, and Heaven bless you! I have read
each precious line
Of your heart's responsive throbbings to a Higher call than mine.
God hath spoken—you have heard him—and though tears these eyes be dim,
Your affection for your mother shall not mar your love for him.
Could I bid you stay from fondness, when the ever-ruling Hand
Marks your path to duty clearly for the safety of your land?
No! 'tis yours to be a patriot, and 'tis mine to be as true;
Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you.

Go in faith, and feel protection in a Power Supreme. Divine;
Should a bullet pierce your body it will also enter mine.
Do I think of this in sorrow? Does my love sad fears renew?
Do I tremble at the prospect? No my son; no more than you.
Dear to me is every path-way where your precious feet have trod;
But I give you fondly, freely, to my country and my God.
You and I shall never falter in the work we have to do;
Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you.

I shall pray for you—how often—with the waking hour of morn,
Through the labors of my household, and when night is coming on.
If a mother's prayers can keep you 'mid the dangers you incur,
God will surely bring you back again to happiness and her.
I will never doubt the goodness that has kept you until now,
That has kept the evil from your heart, the shadow from your brow.
And I know that it shall keep you in the path you must pursue,
Go, my son, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you.

If my boy were less a hero, less the man in thought and deed,
I had less to give my country in her trying hour of need;
And I feel a pride in knowing that to serve this cause divine,
From the heath-stone goes no braver heart than that which goes from mine.
I have loved you from the hour that my lips first pressed your brow,
Ever tenderly, but never quite as tenderly as now.
All I have is His who gave it, whatsoe'er he bids me do;
Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you.

I shall miss you through the Spring-time, when the orchard is in bloom,
When the smiling face of Nature bathes its beauty in perfume;
When the birds are sweetly singing by the door and on the wing,
I shall think of you who alway loved to pause and hear them sing.
Lone will seem the wareing hours through the drousey Summer day,
With my boy exposed to dangers on a soil far away.
But my spirit shall not murmur, though a tear bedim my view,
Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you.

You will come and see your mother, come and kiss her, as you say,
From her lips receive the blessing, that shall cheer you on your way;
From her fond embrace go forward to resist your country's foe,
With the comforting assurance that your mother bade you go.
Heaven protect, and bless, and keep you; noly angels guard your way,
Keep your spirit from temptation, and your feet from going astray.
To your mother ever faithful, to your country ever true—
Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you!

We'll Follow The Flag.

TUNE—"*Gay and Happy.*"

O'er the land and over ocean
Far throghout the wide, wide world
As the banner of our nation,
Are the Stars and Stripes unfurl'd.

So let it ever float where it will,
We will follow follow still;
For the Union, for the Union,
We will follow follow still,

As it waves so proudly o'er us,
How it cheers the heart and eye
With its honor'd folds before us,
Let us live and let us die.
So let it ever, &c.

'Tis the flag that offers ever,
Freemen to the brave and true,
Freedom seek the strong protection
Of the Red, the White and Blue.
So let it ever, &c.

For the Union as a nation
'Neath the Stars we rally all;
Ev'ry man whate'er his station
Still will follow tho' he fall.
So let it ever, &c.

Whate'er Time or Fate betide us,
Stern and true our hearts shall be;
Time may try but not divide us,
Firm, united, brave and free.
So let it ever, &c.

Declaration of Independence.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, driving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that when any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to altar or abolish it, and to institue a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience has shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they were accustemed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of the colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges depend on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of offices, and sent here swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation;

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murder they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power, to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already began, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethern, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us.—We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity.—We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the SUPREME JUDGE of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states—That they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is; and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honer.

Signed by order and in behelf of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest, CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Mathew Thornton,

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry,

RHODE ISLAND.
Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

NEW YORK.
William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

NEW JERSEY.
Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney,
Thomas M'Kean,
George Reed.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, Jr.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, Jr.,
Thomas Lynch, Jr.,
Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

The Address of the Democratic (!) Members of Congress.

It is gratifying to think of the public reception which the above named address is receiving.—From almost every locality comes up the voice of indignation against the hypocritical pretentions of the authors of this paper. And this is as it should be. For surely a more contemptible effort was never made to resuscitate a defunct jackass, than is now put forth by these fourteen Democrats. (!) But the contemptibility of their effort is no greater than the wickedness of their designs. Their immediate designs are to create dissension and strife in our national councils and throughout the country, so that they may, in the midst of the consequent confusion, seize the reigns of authority and establish themselves in the control of State and National affairs. To produce this result, they have put forth a paper which is made up, chiefly, of arrogance, falsehood and treachery. Arrogant, because it is the work of *self constituted authority;* false, because it lies, and treacherous, because it is *intended* to decieve.

In the first place, these Democrats (!) quote from democratic platforms, and from Thomas Jefferson, to show *why* the Democratic party should not be disbanded. With the enunciation of these principles, say they, "why should the Democratic party be disbanded?" This interrogatory is simply foolish, because it has no meaning. For, considered in a national point of view, the Democratic party has already been disbanded. It was murdered in the Charleston-Baltimore Convention, since which time it has no national existence. Indeed, this great rebellion seems to have virtually "disbanded" all parties. For we find, in the administration of the government, from a cabinet officer down to a country postmaster, that all parties are represented.—So, also, in the army and navy, Democrats, Republicans and Bell and Everett men are fighting shoulder to shoulder for the defence of our common country against the traitors who have taken up arms against us. But these Democrats (!) do not quote these articles for the purpose of supporting the government as they say Democrats "always do," but rather to oppose it in its efforts to crush this most accursed rebellion, for which Democratic men (so pretended) are alone responsible. In fact, it is easy to see that the sympathies of these "fourteen" are all with themselves, and their co-laborers in "Dixie." Judge Douglas, who used to be thought good democratic authority, said during his last days, that during this war, there could be but two parties: One *for* the government—the other against it.—These "fourteen" however, do not heed the great Douglas, but would inaugurate a policy that would stop the wheels of government, and reinstall in authority those traitors who helped to put him in an untimely grave. The "fourteen" say, to restore the Union, is to kill abolitionism through the ballet box. But what we should do with the hellish fiends who commenced actual hostilites against the supremacy and sancity of the ballot box, they tell us not! Abraham Lincoln was made President through the medium of the "ballot box," and according to *Democrcy,* he must be sustained; but there are men in the *North* as well as the South, who *calling themselves Democrats,* would have rejoiced to see Mr. Lincoln assassinated, and the arch-traitor Breckinridge, placed at the head of the nation. And this address tells us that the "bitter waters of secession first flowed from the fountain of abolitionism." This is false. Secession flowed first from the "fountain" of *nullification.* John C. Calhoun opened that "fountain" long before abolitionism was dreamed of. These "fourteen" gentlemen might have said with more truth, that secessionists, with their slavery propagandist creed, caused the "bitter waters" of "abolitionism" to flow. They mistake cause for effect.—But they say "sectional parties do not achieve Union victories." To this we may say, no party achieved such a victory in 1862. Surely the "democracy" did not. But they say, "for forty-eight years out of sixty, demoaratic men ruled the country, and for fifty-four years, &c., *democratic* policy prevailed, and, "while it (the democratic party) was in power, it *preserved* the government in *all its rigor and integrity,* &c. Now, we find that the "forty-eight years," and the "fifty-four years," *includes the term of James Buchanan,* and if *he* was one of the "democratic" men that "ruled the country," and if *his* "policy was democratic," and if, during *his* term of office, the government was "preserved in *all its rigor and integrity,* &c.," then may heaven deliver us from such a "rule," from such a "policy," and from such a *preservation.* And they say, "it is the duty of every patriot to sustain the government in the exercise of all constitutional powers which may be necessary for the preservation of the government in its principles and its vigor and integrity, and to *stand by and defend to the utmost, the flag* which represents the government, the Union, and the country." Did James Buchanan, Howell Cobb, John B. Floyd, Thompson, Toucy & Co., conform to this requirement? They were among those "democratic men" who "ruled the country," and who "preserved the government, &c. But they say, "why abandon the democratic party, which for so many years, and through so many trials has supported, preserved and maintained the government of the Union? We might answer this by saying that the old ship of democracy which had weathered so many storms, was *scuttled* and *sunk* by pirates and robbers, *calling themselves democrats.* And Buchanan, Cobb, Floyd, Thompson, Toucey & Co., who were among the "democratic men;" who ruled the country for forty-eight years, and "preserved the government in all its vigor and integrity," were the chiefs of this piracy. The old ship is, therefore, lost—she went down amid the wails of *honest-hearted patriotic democrats* throughout the country; and the great Douglas, still at the helm, went down with her! If we have another democratic ship, she must be newly built and manned. Many of the old crew cannot be trusted. But they say, that fifteen months ago *compromise* would have saved the Union! Now, we know that *eighteen* months ago the Union was broken by the act of South Carolina. But why blame the Republicans for the failure of the Crittenden Compromise, when the seceding Representatives left Congress for fear it would pass? And furthermore, did these same traitors not say, two years ago, that the day of *compromise* had gone by? And did not southern traitors (among them old John Tyler) in the Peace Congress say the the same thing? But these gentlemen blame the Republicans for everything. "They are responsible for this war," &c. Did they commence it? Did they break up the Democratic party? Did they nominate John C. Breckinridge and run him for the Presidency? The traitors of the South did these things, and they began the war in Charlaston harbor; do these "fourteen" gentlemen remember it? But if these gentlemen are so wonderful patriotic, so much so that their skins are almost bursting with pure love of country, flag, &c., why is it that they have not even *one harsh* word for the only persons who are in arms against the perpetuity of the country and against the honor of our glorious flag? Not one word is said against the he and she-devils of the South, who have imbued their hands in the blood of the innocent! I have carefully looked through this address, and I do not find a single sentence condemnatory of the worse than barbarians who have, while pretending to be governed by the rules of honorable warfare, murdered hundreds and thousands of *wounded democrats* on the field of battle and elsewhere, who have hung and shot *loyal democrats* in the South, sequestered their property and turned their wives and little children out in the midst of cold and storm to starve and die! And who have taken the skull bones of *democrats* (who have fallen in battle, defending the integrity of the nation and the honor of its flag,) and have used them for drinking cups! Why is it that these men who take upon themselves the authority to address the Democrats of the United States, have not a word of censure for these incarnate fiends?

But not wishing to make this communication too long, I close for the present, with merely adding that I am a democrat—have always been—intend always to be; but I want the *substance,* and not the mere name. I will further add, that this "address" meets the hearty approbation of every traitor in the country, and this is another reason why I hate it.—*Cor. Cicil Whig.*

Gen. Butler at New Orleans.

As we predicted, the course which Gen. Butler had marked out for his administration at New Orleans, is converting that city from a perfect pandemonium, which it has resembled for the past year, and indeed for years past, into a quiet, loyal and orderly city. Desperate cases require strong remedies. Gen. Butler, who has evidently studied human nature, and is thoroughly acquainted with history, and withal deeply versed in the law, immediately on getting possession of New Orleans set himself to work with a strong hand to root out evils which had been eating like a gangrene into the very vitals of the body politic. We have already recapulated, to some extent, what these evils were, and the remedies proposed for their eradication—and on the 1st day of June, the date of our latest advices from that city, one month after the General assumed the control of affairs, we find the papers and the people full of praise of his admirable management, and of the good order, the returning confidence, and the increasing prosperity to the business of the city within that short period of time. Among the most prominent acts of Butler, none has displayed more wisdom than his course towards the contrabands; he has rid himself of a most troublesome responsibility by ignoring them altogether—and he thus shows to the people that the object of the war is not to interfere with the institutions of the South, as the rebels had so loudly proclaimed, but to re-establish the Union on the old basis; if the slaves are found to be in the way of the accomplishment of that end, and are used to thwart the operations of the government, General Butler will soon find a means of counteracting the attempt—in the meantime his language to his officers is. "if you have work for them, employ them; if not, then keep them from entering your lines; treat them as you would other vagrants."

New Orleans has been infested for years with a set of cut-throat villains, of a character similar to those who have usually congregated about Potter street, in Baltimore, who were the offshoots of the Rynders' crew of New York, employed in former times by the custom-house attaches as the shoulder-hitters and bullies at election times, to stock ward-meetings to secure the nomination of the right kind of men to do the dirty work of *the party.* These afterwards divided, and our city was disgraced with scenes of violence which all good men deplored, but the retributive justice was meted out to the instigators and upholders of this clan by having them turned upon themselves; most of them are now in Richmond. In New Orleans a similar class of men have been kept in the pay of the officers there, to aid them in keeping a hold on their offices. The advent of the Federal forces was the signal for a general scampering of these miscreants, who are now infesting the neighboring parishes, and are the terror of the planters, who are urging upon Gen. Butler to extend his protection over them. Butler has already laid his hands on some of these thugs, and the Delta of the 1st, is congratulating the citizans that "four more of New Orleans choicest scoundrels are arrested"—and that "they are within the strong grasp of Gen. Butler"—and, adds the editor, "if half of what we have heard of them be true, the sooner they are hanged the better" To show the condition of things in that city, which is now being purged by Gen. Butler, not only of leading Secessionists, but of those who have been their main instrumentalities in all the violence and tyranny which has existed there for the last year, we give the following from the Delta. of the character of these men:

"Their names are Eugene Duprat, Robert or Bob Johnson, Victor Duprat and Ben Leggett—two pair of scoundrels who have long been a terror and curse to New Orleans. These men are leaders of thugs, the friends of aldermen, the social companion of every Mayor who has cursed the city for ten years back, and have been supported by the profits of prostitutes. We are glad that they are in custody. We congratulate our fellow citizens of New Orleans that they are within the strong grasp of General Butler. We thank the Marshal publicly, for his promptness in capturing these four villains. It is not harsh to call them by this name. Some of them are murderers and expect now to expiate their long years of crime upon the gallows. We trust their expectations will be realized."

These are the men who have been the right hand supporters of Mr. Mayor Monroe, whose virtuous indignation was so recently aroused at the bare idea that there could be found within the bounds of *his* authority any one so base as to haul down the treasonable secesh flag upon the public buildings, for the purpose of hoisting the glorious flag of the Union in its place! One of the Mayor's cronies, who attempted to interfere with the stars and stripes when they were first planted on the custom house, before the city was fully delivered up to Commodore Farragut, has been discovered, and is now also on his trial for the offence.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 1st inst., speaks of the excellent prospects for the good of the city, under the new police arrangements of General Butler's Provost Marshal. The sanitary regulations, also, are of such a character, that New Orleans was probably never more healthy than it is, thus far, at this season of the year.

The "Delta," in comparing the state of the city with its condition prior to its occupation by our troops, breaks out in a strain of approbation which, shows how deep is the gratitude of the *true* people to General Butler. It says:

"All honor to him for his course; and in this course he has found no difficulty in leading his assistants, who, believing in him, and acting from no ulterior purpose beyond the restoration of these magnificent monuments of human wisdom and human compromise, the Constitution and the Union, have leaped to anticipate his commands. Citizens of New Orleans, you have one month of order, peace and security. The cause is patent. Will any of you seek to return to your condition in the months preceding, or will you grasp at and cling to that power which has snatched you from the burning?"

Thus we find, that although Gen. Butler's course to the superficial mind, indicated an apparent harshness, yet the firm determination he was known to possess, of doing his duty, and keeping order and quiet at all hazards, has probably saved the necessity of much bloodshed which would have ensued with a more tempotizing course with such as those with whom he had to contend. And, as we remarked on a former occasion, we believe that in a little time old Picayune will be found to be one of the most popular men New Orleans has ever possessed within her corporate limits. And if *shey* shall desire to reward him for his services by exalting him to the Presidency, we don't know but we will raise his standard and second his nomination—but we beg that they will not trouble *that* question until after the war is over. We prefer seeing an end to the rebellion before any other shall be raised up to distract the minds of the people from the *great* issue which is upon us. When *that* is settled, we are ready to meet any and all others as they may arise.

The course of Gen. Butler shows that it will not do to temporize with secesh. They will not appreciate the motives which prompts it, but are sure to return evil for the good intended. It is a mania which has possessed the minds of the weak, instigated by the demoniacal spirit of their more cunning and reckless leaders, and they must be treated as other madmen are, by the strong hand of power, until the fit is over, otherwise they will turn and rend their loyal neighbors. This is universally found to be the case since this rebellion has broken out, and there is no decrease in the symptoms anywhere, except where the patients are under such discipline as Butler is now extending to them, which is always found to be a panacea for the malady.

☞ After writing the above, we find in the Philadelphia Inquirer some remarks upon the same subject, which meet our own views exactly, and will be responded to by every loyal man. Alluding to the lack of frankness in coming forward by the Union men, when our flag is again hoisted in their midst for fear of the malice of the rebels as they have opportunity, the Inquirer says:

"What is the cure for these evils? Instant and unsparing rigor. The strong policy of General Butler our Government should adopt at once and everywhere. Traitorous assassins and murderous ruffians must be smitten down without hesitation and without exception. Small were the use to have expended so much of treasure, and toil and blood in reducing the rebel States to a mere nominal allegiance, while our friends are still to be "terrorized," silenced, humbled, oppressed, outraged, murdered. If instant punishment is not enforced in each rebel region as fast as we reclaim it, we shall only have changed very bad into a great deal worse. We shall have drawn out a few loyalists only to expose them to destruction, and forced thousands to act with the rebels through simple terror. We shall have opened a vast theatre to be crowded with crimes and horrors. Unsparing severity exercised at once upon these ruffian mobs may save to the country thousands of lives, release the Government from a trooping crowd of troubles, and avert from its Southern adherents long years of fear and affliction. Let, then, our Government smite down all rebel ruffianism with the iron hand, and stamp out its detested life with the armed heel. So may we soon hear that, not alone Memphis and New Orleans, but all the reconquered towns in Secessia are "as quiet and as *secure* as a Northern city."—*Baltimore Clipper.*

A western poet witnessed a pugilistic encounter, which he thus immortalized:

And Isaac he pitched into hym,
And hym pitched into he;
The way they fytte it was a sin,
And horrible to see.

A queer looking customer inserted his head into an auction store and gravely inquired:

"Can I bid?"

"Certainly," said the auctioneer.

"Well, then," said the wag, walking off, "I bid you good night."