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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (six lines,) inserted ONE TIME 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. Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each.

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NOT ALCOHOLIC.
A Highly Concentrated
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila'd, Pa.

WILL effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia; Jaundice, Crone or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness or blood to the head, accidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness 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 vission, dots or webs before the sight, fever and pall 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 depression of spirits. And will positively prevent yellow fever, bilious fever, &c., they contain no Alcohol or Bad Whiskey! They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, [purely vegetable,] hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventures, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs; and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles and big bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters which instead of carring, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS!

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivalled by any similar preparation.

The propietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent Clergymen, Lawyers, physicians and Citizens, testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS,
AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposure and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were frequently used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life to use his own language, has been saved by the Bitters:"

PHILADELPHIA, August 23rd, 1862

Messrs Jones & Evans:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case.—I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflamation of the lungs, and was for seveay days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dissentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the Steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 20th of June, Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dead Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinton, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procure a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months: for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vauge fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those whoare dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEORGE A ACKLEY, Co. C., 11th Maine.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. B. 106th Penn.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signa ture of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the Wrapper ot each bottle.

Price per bottle 75 cents, or half doz. for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)
Proprietors.

☞For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United State.

☞For sale by L. H. CAMPBELL, Easton, who will supply the country trade at manufacturers prices [July 11 1863-2y

Select Poetry,

☞ We here subjoin a few verses, which no doubt speak the feeling of many a heart. There are none who have not tasted of the bitter cup, that have any idea of the heart's anguish or the soul's bleeding sorrow, that the death of a little interesting, prattling child creates. It must be felt before it can be realized. The little shoes just taken from the spot where the tiny fingers placed them—but now mouldy and speak in unmistakable language that everything earthly must decay and return to mother earth;—the doll, the woolen hood, from which the bright face so often greeted us and the little cherry lips were so often extended for a kiss, after the toil and cares of the day had passed, and even the sound of the little patting feet and prattling tongue which appear to be constantly striking the ear, all bring to mind reminisences of the past which cause the very fountains of the heart to break up. But even in the midst of such affliction, what consolation we have in the knowledge of the fact that the dear little spirit is at rest:—

"Yes! thou art fled, ere guilt had power,
To stain the cherub soul and form,
Closed is the soft ephemerial flower,
That never felt a storm!"

THE LITTLE SHOE.

BY MARY NEAL.

I found it here—a worn-out shoe,
All mildewed with time, and wet with dew.
'Tis a litte thing: ye would pass it by
With never a thought, or word or sigh;
Yet it stirs in my spirit a hidden well,
And in elegant tones of the past doth tell.

It tells of a little fairy child
That bound my heart with a magic wild,
Of bright blue eyes and golden hair,
That ever shed joy and sunlight there—
Of a prattling voice, so sweet and clear,
And the tiny feet that were ever near.

It tells of hopes that with her had birth,
Deep buried now in the silent earth:
Of a heart that had met an answering tone,
That again is left alone—alone!
Of day of watching and anxious prayer—
Of a night of sorrow and dark despair.

It tells of a form that is cold and still—
Of a little mound upon yonder hill,
That is dearer far to a mother's heart
Than the classic "statutes of Grecian art."
Ah strangers may pass with a careless air,
Nor dream of the hopes that are buried there.

O ye who have never o'er loved ones wept—
Whose brightest hopes have ne'er been swept,
Like the pure white cloud from the summer sky—
Like the wreath of mist from the mountain high,
Then melting away to its native sphere;

Like rose-leaves, loosed by the zephyr's sigh—
Like that zephyr waiting its perfume by—
Like the wave that kisses some graceful spot,
When passes away—yet is ne'er forgot;
It like these your life-hopes have never fled,
Ye cannot know of the tears I shed.

Ye cannot know what a little thing
From Memory's silent fount can bring
The voice and form that were once so dear,
Yet there *are* hearts, were they only here,
That could feel with me, when, all wet with dew
I found it this morning—this little shoe.

Take a Paper.

Take a paper, friend if you "know what side your bread is buttered." The expense is but a trifle— a farthing compared to the amount of intelligence gained and pleasure experinced from the weekly perusal of its columns. One or two day's labor, or a few bushels of potatoes or products of the farm will over the expense. The advantage of a well conducted periodical to a family is very grate, which any one, with half an eye, can plainly see. No man standing at the head of a family of children should be so thoughtless of their feture acts and standing in society, as not to procure at least one weekly journal for their pursual. It is in fact a mirror of the world, containing intelligence from all parts of the globe. Who, that have had an apportunity, has not marked the vast difference in the intelligence and moral elevation of those families that have been in the constant receipt of news-papers and those who have not. There is as much difference in their appearence, at home or abroad, as there is between the tight sleevs of our belles, dresses of the present day, and those leviathan ones worn by them a few years ago; and this difference in intelligence and moral elevation will almost always follow them through life. This is no fancey statement, but sober reality, and it is what may be seen. in every community, even in large cities, and villages where papers are numerous and easy to be obtained.

The Result of a Street Education.

Keep your children off the street.

By what we mean, do not let them make acquaintances on the sidewalks.

If they frequent the public schools, you must establish a sort of verbal quarantine at your own door, and examine the youthful tongue once a day, to see if it has not a secretion of slang upon it.

Mrs. Careful's little son Manfield came running into the paternal mansion, the other day, shouting to the cook:

"Now then old girl, slap up that dinner."

"Why! Manfred!" began the astonished mother, "where did you learn such language? who have you been playing with?"

"Me," said the hopeful. "I generally play with Dick Turner, 'cause he's a bully boy, with a glass eye. That's so."

The fond mother was about to express some astonishment at the optical misfortune of Dick, when the son continued:

"Ma, I'm going to buy a plug. Jem Smith wears one, and I'm as big as he is."

"A plug!" grasped the mother.

"Yes sir-ee, a plug. I've got the spondulicks salted down in my box, sure; it's bound to come."

The mother at this juncture ordered the youngster up stairs, and sent for a man servant to interpret the slang.

The writer of the following is envious as well as impudent:

Men scorn to kiss amongthemselves,
And scarce will kiss a brother;
Women oft want to kiss so bad,
They smack and kiss each other.

Government, it is said, has just made a contract for 1,000 horses, at $155 each.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

GOV. BRADFORD TO EX-GOV. THOMAS.

Emancipation in Maryland—A State Convention Proposed—The Enlistment of Slaves.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 9, 1863.

Hon. Francis Thomas:

Dear Sir: In the conversation I had with you a few days since upon the subjects at present agitating the people of the State, you were pleased to express the opinion that the views I then presented on these subjects might, if brought to public attention, lead to a more accurate understanding of our position and purposes by the Administratisn, and tend to harmonize the differences at present so unhappily existing among the Union men of the State.

Whilst I have no reason to expect such results from such means, and have no inclination to obtrude my opinions upon any one, yet I have never hesitated to express them, and should be delighted to think that by any means these differences—for which, as it seems to me, there is so little cause—could be reconciled, I have concluded to recur to the subject in the shape of this communication.

From the commencement of the war to the present moment, the loyal people of our State, constituting, as we both know, a vast majority of its population, have been absorbed with the thought of so prosecuting the war that the rebellion against which it is waged should be subdued in the speediest and most effectual manner.—When they have thought at all on other issues, or turned their attention to subjects of State policy or local institutions, it has been always with the determination to make them all subordinate to the great purpose which engrossed their most anxious thoughts, and to the accomplishment of which they have ever been, and still are, ready to make all else subservient.

The question of slavery and the best method of disposing of that institution has, of course, engaged much of their attention. The abstract consideration of the question—little as they were disposed to embarrass more important issues by its agitation—was to some extent, unavoidable. It was the mighty subject of the South's pretended wrongs, and out of which they constructed the pretext for their rebellion. It was, also, continually brought to their attention by the repeated messages of the President recommending it to their consideration; but, more than all, the effects of the war upon that species of property forced the subject upon their notice, and compelled them to consider some plan of disposing of it whilst anything valuable in it remained to be disposed of. The discussions which have ensued have developed various phases of opinion.

The greater part, if not all, of the Secessionists among us, still strangely clinging to the hope that the rebellion would succeed, the Southern Confederacy be established, and Maryland be made a part of it, have been, as a matter of course, opposed to every mode of emancipation, and determined to cling to slavery as the great pillar of their new republic. Bitterly, however, as they may have hitherto been bent on that purpose, the stubborn facts of their situation the waning prospects of the rebellion, and the steady depreciation of slave property, are fast opening their eyes to the necessities of the case, and of providing by prudent legislation for such of it as is left. Besides the class above mentioned, there are doubtless some—in my opinion, however, a small proportion of the true Union men of the State—who from early associations or other influences, have not yet relinquished their attachment to slavery, and still cherish the hope that it, as well as the Union, may be preserved.

They, too, however, as they calmly consider the death-blow which the rebellion must necessarily inflict upon the institution, and actuated by a desire to avoid all collisions with their loyal brethren upon any subject that may weaken the effort of their united efforts in behalf of the Union, are day by day yielding their first impressions upon the subject and acquiescing in the policy of State emancipation by the earliest practicable means; and nothing but the most inconsiderate and violent measures upon the part of those who may be called ultra in their emancipation views can prevent, ere long, an almost unanimous sentiment among the loyal men of the State in favor of gradual emancipation.

That such is at this moment the prevalent sentiment of our loyal men I cannot doubt, and it is daily extending and becoming more and more decided, and the only thing that can possibly arrest it is the inordinate and violent policy which a few seem disposed to adopt, and which bears the appearance, whether so designed or not, of constraining by military force the public sentiment of the State into some short-cut contrary to the current into which it is so satisfactorily gliding.

When I express the opinion that the public sentiment of the State, if let alone, is daily becoming more united in favor of gradual emancipation, and by the earliest legal means, I trust that no one will doubt the honesty of that purpose, or misapprehend the means to which I refer.

I am satisfied that the conviction has been slowly, but surely, maturing in the minds of our people for years past, that the future growth and prosperity of our State demanded a change in our system of labor, and the events of the last two years have only served to show the necessity of providing for that change with the least possible delay. When we speak of *gradual* emancipation it must not be supposed that the phrase is employed by way of postponement of the operation, but it honestly expresses only what it truly means: that such emancipation shall only be so gradual as to guard it against the evil consequences that must necessarily result to slave as well as master from too sudden a change in any system of labor that is of indigenous growth. Nor will any one, I trust, imagine that in speaking of emancipation by *legal* or *practicable* means, we mean to embarrass or delay the project by the use of any equivocal terms calculated to leave any doubt of the good faith of those who avow that policy. But the people of the State—honestly and earnestly as they may look to the policy of emancipation as calculated to secure future prosperity—will, however, never consent that such a policy shall be consummated by any action but their own, or by any means but those which their Constitution allows.

That Constitution expressly prohibits the Legislature from abolishing the relation of master and slave as at present subsisting in the State, and it can hardly be supposed that, however inclined we may be to abolish that relation, we can consent to do so in the face of this positive prohibition.

The first step to be taken, therefore, is to provide for taking the sense of the people upon the subject of a convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

To advocate the call of such a Convention, and to urge upon the next Legislature the necessity of submitting that question to the people at the earliest practicable day, is the only legitimate mode by which the most earnest advocate of emancipation can inaugurate that policy. I have never hesitated to avow the opinion that the next Legislature should by all means make such a provision. The people of the State have the constitutional right to express their views upon the subject of a revision of their organic law every ten years, and, whether or not the same constitutional duty of providing for this right rests upon the next Legislature, as it did upon the last, no one will question their right to do so, and few that will not urge the propriety of their so doing, unless in the meantime a complete revulsion is produced in public sentiment by the most unwise course of dealing with the subject.

Nor will a disposition of the question by this, the only means of meeting it, involve the delay which some seem to suppose. The Convention which assembled in 1851, and framed our present Constitution, was authorized by an act which was passed by the Legislature immediately preceding it. The same act provided for submitting the question of a Convention to the vote of the people, and for the assembling of that Convention if authorized by such vote. The same proceeding may be adopted now, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it to the next General Assembly.

Thus may not only the question of a Convention be submitted, but the Convention itself assembled by the summer of 1864, and the whole question disposed of before the summer is ended. With such a prospect of the complete settlement of this vexed question, so far as Maryland is concerned, before the close of another year, and what reason is there for wrangling among the loyal voters of the State over this collateral issue? and what justification for any such premature and violent proceedings with slave property as are calculated not only to inflame these wranglings, but to jeopard, if not certainly defeat, such proceedings in the next Legislature as I have just suggested, and upon which so much depends.

I have already referred to the devoted loyalty of our people. Their intense affection for the Union, and their determined purpose to stand by the Government in their most vigorous efforts to preserve it, ought to be by this time as well known everywhere else as they are here.—Whilst again and again they have been aware of outside efforts made to influence the Administration in the adoption of measures which they believed injurious, their chief concern in the subject has always been prompted not so much by their own local interests as by the effect of such measures upon the success of the war. Hence they have abstained—abstained perhaps more than they properly should have done from obtruding their views upon the Administration, or even making known their individual grievances, that they might, by no possibility, embarrass the Government or seem to withhold their heartiest concurrence in all that might be necessary to subdue the rebellion.

The Rebel invasions and raids to which their situation has continually exposed them have subjected them to losses the most serious and provoking, which, for the sake of the cause in which they occurred, and in the belief that the Government could not prevent, they have suffered cheerfully and without complaint, as they would suffer a great deal more it rendered necessary to the Government's success. But whilst such are the motives and the impulses by which our people have, throughout the present struggle, been actuated towards the Government, they cannot but feel that they have, on the other hand, rights which should be sedulously respected, unless the most urgent and obvious milgary necessities justified their infringement. They cannot believe that the Government will be unmindful of these claims. It is impossible, however, to overlook the anxious concern which recent events have awakened.

Recruiting officers have made their appearance in different parts of the State, openly engaged in the business of enlisting slaves, and a letter has been just published, addressed by a highly respectable member of the Bench of the State to the Secretary of War, urging the latter to adopt that policy and enlist the slaves of the State, with or without the consent of their owners.

It is not my purpose now to enter into any criticism of this letter, or to analyze its legal or logical deductions. I may be permitted, however, to say that I have felt great regret that any one occupying such a position, and especially one for whom I have entertained the respect and regard that I have entertained for the writer, should have ventured to advise the course indicated in that letter; and my surprise has scarcely been less than my regret that one of sound judgment and ordinary discretion could advise so flagrant a violation of the laws of the State and the general sentiment of its citizens, or how any loyal man at such a time as this could suggest a proceeding so well calculated to impair public confidence in the Administration, when such confidence is so important to its success.

Knowing as well as I do the staunch and inflexible character of the loyalty of our State, I am unwilling to believe it would yield even to the influence of *such* a measure; but it would nevertheless be subjecting it to an ordeal such as none other similarly situated has ever been required to endure. The effect of such a proceeding upon conventional emancipation would be still more certain and decisive, and all such prospects for the present would be indefinitely postponed. Men will never submit to be coerced towards a policy, although in point of fact otherwise inclined to it, and the mere attempt to so constrain them produces an inevitable reaction. Let the course suggested in that letter be urged as it may as a legitimate method of augmenting our military force, or defended upon the ground of a military necessity, it will, notwithstanding, be impossible to convince our people that it has not been instigated mainly with a view to a very different purpose. They will regard it, and circumstances will warrant the conclusion—as an effort to effect by military means a political object, and to ensure by such a practical and peremptory emancipation, a process all the more inconsiderate and odious because it will leave the legal status of slavery precisely where it found it; and whilst it strips the owner without notice, and in the midst of a busy farming season, of his able bodied hands, it leaves the aged and infirm still for his support.

An attempt of this character to force upon a people, by means of military duress, the adoption of a particular policy, even in ordinary times and on far less sensitive subjects, would be a hazardous experiment with the temper of any community; but in times like the present, with our hearts intent on the preservation of the Union, and our united energies required to secure it, the seizure or seduction of all the slaves of the State capable of military service—whilst it would not propably, under any circumstances, add a single regiment to the ranks of the army—would awaken a sense of wrong, and a feeling of indignation and disgust, that, in their moral effect upon the loyal feeling of the State, would far outweigh all the advantage that fifty such regiments could bring to the support of any cause.

I refer to its influence not merely upon the slave-owner, but upon our whole population.—The influence of such a proceeding results not more from the actual loss sustained than from the unlawful attempt to inflict it, revolting to our sense of justice and that deep-rooted respect for the rights of property habitual with the most of us, whether we happen to possess or not any of the particular kind invaded.

I cannot believe that the President, with the clear and straightforward views he usually takes of these subjects, will ever sanction such a proceeding, hearken to the counsels of the Judge's letter, and hesitate to repudiate a policy intrinsically so unjust, and that I cannot forbear saying would be so ungrateful towards such a State as Maryland. When we remember what she has already endured, what she has already done, how ardent has been her loyalty, how unwavering and, at the same time, how important her support of the Government, and that this proceeding, if adopted, would make her an invidious exception to every other loyal community, I think I may venture to hope that not only will the President reject this odious project, but that he will take an early occasion emphatically to disavow it, and arrest the proceedings of these recruiting officers now claiming to act by his authority.

I have thus, somewhat more at length than in my personal interview with you, hastily sketched my views on some of the matters of greatest interest to our State. I have reason to hope that they do not substantially differ from your own. I shall be happy to think they will have the aid of your own valuable influence in promoting the object we both have in view of restoring harmony among the Union men of Maryland, disabusing the minds of the Administration in regard to their position and purposes, and securing to our State the consideration to which she is entitled, and to the Government the cordial support of her citizens—certainly of sufficient importance to warrant a due regard to their undoubted wishes.

Yours, very truly,
A. W. BRADFORD.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

REPLY OF JUDGE BOND TO GOV. BRADFORD.

BALTIMORE, September 16, 1863.

Messrs. Editors of the American:

Through the columns of your paper allow me to offer some remarks in reply to the letter of Governor Bradford, in which allusion is made to views I had expressed to Mr. Secretary Stanton at his request, relating to the enlistment of blacks in this State.

It never occurred to me there was any impropriety either in the Secretary's asking or in my stating what I thought to be the law in this respect.

I supposed that any department of the Government was privileged to apply to any judicial officer in this State for information touching the conduct of affairs, and that it was the patriotic duty of such officer to furnish it.

It is fair to presume if the Government did need colored troops no act of Congress would ever have been passed authorizing their enlistment, and that the President of the United States would never have called them into the field.

After they were summoned to bear arms, I observed to Mr Stanton that the enlistmeat of free blacks *alone* would deprive the six hundred thousand non-slaveholders of this State of their laboring population, while the sixteen thousand slaveholders would bear no share of that public burden; and I asked that this unequal sacrifice, for the public welfare, should not be required.

Governor Bradford appears to think the interests of the sixteen thousand slaveholders are alone worth preserving, and that the free counties and non-slaveholders in the State, who already pay three-fourths of the taxes, should likewise surrender, without a murmur, their free laboring population, while the slaves remain to cultivate the soil. Surely public burdens should rest equally upon citizens, and as the free and slave population are equal, the proper method is to enlist the one *pari passu* with the other.

Besides, our Governor should remember that the sufferings of the people of Maryland, which he so eloquently relates, have been borne by the free counties and the non-slaveholding population. It is they who have suffered from Rebel incursions and raids. Their fields have been devastated by armies; their property has been taken a willing sacrifice to the cause.

Safe from all harm, undisturbed by war's alarms, no hostile foot having pressed their soil, the Governor thinks the slaveholders of this State would object to furnish at the call of the President their quota of colored troops.

I hold a higher estimate of their loyalty and patriotism.

These colord troops, I have ascertained from General Schenck, are to be credited on the draft and the very people who have borne such hardships, the free white men of Maryland, will be so far exempted from that further burden.

The fact that this call comes to our fellow-citizens who hold slaves "*in the midst of a busy season of farming*" is surely of little moment. It effects those who hire free black labor equally with those who employ slave labor. And is it not true that every call of the President for troops has gone to tha free people of the North "in the midst of busy seasons of" labor, and what would have become of the State of Maryland or our common country had not the hand of toil dropt the instrument of industry and seized the musket in our defence?

Threatened with another invasion, will we not be swift to cry to our sister States as aforetime for aid, and would not the response sound harshly in our ears, "It is the busy season of farming' with us; you have yourselves one hundred and sixty thousand laborers, call them to your support?"

I have nothing whatever to say to the Governor's views upon emancipation. I am happy to see they are advancing, and that he favors a call for a Constitutional Convention; but in the course of his letter the Governor says, speaking of negro enlistments recommended by me: "Knowing as well as I do the staunch and inflexible character of the loyalty of our State, I am unwilling to believe it would yield even to the influence of such a measure; but it would nevertheless be subjecting it to an ordeal such as none other similarly situated has ever been required to endure. The effect of such a proceeding upon conventional emancipation would be still more certain and decisive, and all such prospects for the present would be indefinitely postponed. Men will never submit to be coerced towards a policy, faithough in point of fact otherwise inclined to it, and the mere attempt to so constrain them produces an inevitable reaction. Let the course suggested in that letter be urged as it may as a legitimate method of augmenting our military force, or defended upon the ground of a military necessity, it will, notwithstanding, be impossible to convince our people that it has not been instigated mainly with a view to a very different purpose. They will regard it—and circumstances will warrant the conclusion—as an effect by military means a political object and to ensure by such means a practical and peremptory emancipation—a process all the more inconsiderate and odious because it will leave the legal status of slavery precisely where it found it; and whilst it strips the owner without notice, and in the midst of a busy farming season, of his able-bodied hands, it leaves the aged infirm still for his support."

It is singular enough that the Governor of the State should tell the people that execution of a law of Congress for the suppression of the rebellion is mainly instigated with a vew to a very different purpose.

I do not know how better sedition can be excited. If the people shall so regard the execution of the act of Congress of June 17, 1862, it will be because the Govenor of the State tells them "circumstances will warrant the conclusion." Yet the only "circumstance" which will "warrant the conclusion" is that the Governor of the State tells them so.

If the execution of that act of Congress ensure a "practical and peremptory emancipation,' then it is an incident to the war; and I supposed the Governor, like all other loyal men of Maryland, had no regrets for any such consequences.

But with whatever feeling he regards it, he has no right to impute to me an attempt to emancipate slavery contrary to the laws of Maryland, because I am in favor of the execution of law of Congress which is also the law of Marylan by the Constitution, which both the Govenor and I are bound to obey and to execute, and which does not, in law or fact, emancipate the slaves, but mearly enlist him for military service.

But even if the enlistment of slaves *pari passu* with the free blacks shall incidentally tend to bring the institution of slavery to an end, surely neither the free laboring classes of Maryland, nor its taxpaying people, have dealt with it harshly. They allowed all statutory provision to be made to cherish and protect it.

They have exempted it from its equal share of the gefferal tax.

They have varied their criminal code to keep it from loss consequent upon crime; and after this indulgence, to call upon slaveholders to furnish their share of the National forces for the protection of the very Government which has so fostered them is not a hardship—it is just.

The free people of the North have sent their *children*—it would not be noble for those who have them to refuse their *slaves*.

Whatever parties of men may exist in the State, moderate or violent, I have been able to learn from the public press of but two claiming the suffrages of the Union people of Maryland—the one supporting Mr. Maffit, who is apposed to, and the other, Mr. Goldsborough, who favors a Constitutional Convention.

Beyond these two my limited acquaintance with political affairs has not discovered the third party which the Govenor to alludes.

I honestly believe, Messers Editors, that Mr. Lincoln, whose fairness and intelligence the Governor so highly compliments, would not call these people to arms, did not the necessities of the service require them, and I am guided in my support of his measure by a firm conviction of the truth of the following propositions:

1st. That every person capable of bearing arms is subject to the call of the Government for military service.

2d. That no obligation of State law or personal contract can relieve or shield a party from the paramount duty of military service.

3d. That there is no law in Maryland which assumes to shield any man, black or white, from his duty to bear armes, and were there any such law upon the statue book it would be in conflict with the "Constitution as it is."

Under that Constitution Congress has passed a law placing all men of African descent at the disposition of the President for the suppression of the rebellion.

The people of Maryland will not follow any instigation to resist that law.

Very tauly, HUGH. L. BOND.

Andrew Johnson an Emancipationist.

In a speech delivered in Nashville, on Saturday week last, at a meeting called to rejoice over the National successes before Charleston, Governor Andrew Johnson declared himself a thorough going emancipationist, and urged the immediate and entire abolition of slavery in Tennessee and elsewhere. The Nashville Union gives the following sketch of his remarks:

"Slavery was a cancer on our society, and the scalpel of the statesman should be used not simply to pare away the exterior and leave the roots to propagate the disease anew, but to remove it altogether. Let us destroy the cause of our domestic dissensions and this bloody civil war. It is neither wise nor just to compromise with an evil so gigantic. He avowed himself unequivocally for the removal of slavery; the sooner it can be effected the better. Some inconvenience might, most likely would, follow, temporarily, but these would be more than compensated by the grand impulse given to all our interests by the substitution of free for slave labor. He was for immediate emancipation, if he could get it; if this could not be obtained, he was for gradual emancipation; *but emancipation at all events.*

"He invoked the people to cast off the slavish fear which had hitherto sealed their lips on this question and speak and act henceforth as freemen should. The slave aristocracy had long held its foot upon their necks and exacted heavy tribute from them, even to robbing them of free speech. Let the era of freedom be henceforth proclaimed to the non-slaveholders of Tennessee!"

A lawyer the other day went into one of our barber shops to procure a wig. In taking the dimensions of the lawyer's head, the boy exclaimed:

"Why, how *long* your head is, sir!"

"Yes," replied our worthy friend, "we lawyers must have long heads."

The boy proceeded to his vocation, but at length exclaimed:

"Lord, sir, your head is as *thick* as it is *long!*"

Blackstone mizzled.

"Do you find my eyes expressive of my feelings?" said a sentimental lover to a lady he desired to please.

"O, yes, I presume so," said the lady, "they make me think of a codfish dying with the toothache!"

AN Ohio editor recently took a contemporary to task for copying scraps from his editorial columns and not giving credit for them.—The contemporary replied by saying that he was not doing a *credit* business.

"I am like Baalam," said a dandy, on meeting a pretty girl in a narrow passage, "stopped by an angel."

"And I like the angel," said she, "stopped by by ass."

You are at the bottom of the hill, said the physician to a sick patient, but I shall endeavor to get you up again. I fear I shall *be out of breath* before I reach the top, was the reply!