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THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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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.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post paid will receive prompt attention.

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1863.
Circular, No. 53.

Any person claiming exemption, on the ground of alienage, shall file before the Board an affidavit stating

1st. That he is an alien, and setting forth the government of which he claims to be a subject:

2d. The time when he came into the United States, and where he has resided since that date:

3d. That he has never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has never voted in any other State:

The affidavit to be supported by any proof the party may offer.

If the Board is satisfied that the party claiming exemption is fully entitled thereto, under the act of Congress, they will discharge him from draft. But if not satisfied, they shall refer the case, with the affidavit, through the Provost Marshal General, for decision by the Department of State, in the meantime suspending any action in the case until the decision of the State Department be made. The certificate of the State Department shall in such case be considered evidence of the fact whether the person is, or is not, subject to military duty.

JAMES B. FRY,
aug 1 tf *Provost Marshal General.*

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, June 24, 1863.
Circular, No. 33.

Regulations in Regard to Substitues.

1st. Any person enrolled and drafted may, at any time, on or before the time at which he is required to report at a rendezvous, obtain and present to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which he resides, a substitute.

2d. The substitute must be in every respect suitable for the military service, which shall be determined by the Enroling Board in the manner prescribed for examining recruits.

3d Every substitute, after being examined and approved by the Enrolling Board, shall enlist in the service of the United States. (Form 40.

4th. And when he shall have so enlisted, and reported to the Provost Marshal for duty, the Board shall give the person who has furnished the substitute a certificate of exemption (according to Form 31, in Regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General) setting forth that the person is "not properly subject to military duty during the time for which he was drafted * * by reason of having furnished an acceptable substitute."

5th. Every substitute, who shall have enlisted and reported to the Provost Marshal, shall be held subject to all pains and penalties for desertion or other offences, in the same manner as other soldiers, and the person who has furnished the substitute shall not be responsible for the acts of the substitute, committed after he shall have enlisted and reported to the Provost Marshal for duty, as required in the preceding paragraph.

6th. The Board of Enrolment will give public notice, after a draft has been made, that they will, between such hours on every day, up to the time when the drafted men are ordered to report at a rendezvous, hear propositions for substitutes, and examine persons so offering.

7th. All persons who may be drafted and who desire to present substitutes, shall give notice in writing to the Board of Enrollment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen. [aug 1 tf

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DISTRICT MARYLAND,
Easton, July, 1863.

Men Wanted for the Invalid Corps.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years unless sooner discharged. Pay an allowances same as for officers and men of the United States Infantry; except that no premiums or bounty for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for services.

The following uniform has been adopted for officers and men of the Invalid Corps:

FOR OFFICERS.—Frock coat—Of sky blue cloth, with dark blue velvet collar and cuffs; in other respects, according to the present pattern for officers of infantry.

Shoulder straps—According to present regulations, but worked on dark blue velvet.

Pantaloons—Of sky-blue cloth, with double stripe of dark-blue cloth down the outer seam, each stripe one half inch wide, with space between of three eighths of an inch.

Forage cap—Presen. regulation.

FOR ENLISTED MEN.—Jacket—Of sky-blue jersey, with dark blue trimmings, cut like a cavalry jacket, to come well down on the abdomen.

Trowsers—Present regulation, sky-blue.

Forage cap—Present regulation.

Men who are still in service and unable to perform effective field duty, may be transferred to this corps.

Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, Military Commanders, and all others having authority to discharge, under existing laws and regulations, are forbidden to grant discharges to any men under their control who may be fit for service in the Invalid Corps.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able bodied, and capable of performing guard duty &c., etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to be companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be chiefly to act as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as a clerks orderlies, etc. If found necessary they may be assigned to forts etc.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint Officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.

2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.

3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorable discharged.

4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information apply to the Board of Enrolment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

JOHN. FRAZIER, Jr
Capt. Provost Marsh
July 4, 1863-3m 1st Di. Md

SPEAR'S PURE SAMBUCI WINE, and *Pike's Pure Calavebo Brandy*, just received and for sale by
July 25 L. H. CAMPBELL.

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C. July 27, 1863.
Circular No. 57.

The following "OPINION," in relation to that part of section 2 of the Enrolment act, which says "where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt," is published and will *hereafter* govern:

"'The only son of aged and infirm parents dependent, &c.,' is absolutely exempt; but where there are two sons, both are subject to draft until an election is made by the parent, and the name of the one elected should be removed from the list. After the draft is made the persons drafted are no longer 'subject to draft' but to duty, and a parent cannot secure the practical exemption of two sons from military duty by waiting until one is drafted, and then electing to exempt him.

JAMES B. FRY,
aug 1-tf *Provost Marshal General*

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1863.
Circular No. 82.

The following Opinion of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau.

In the case of drafted men who, having failed to report, are arrested, and then claim to pay commutation or furnish substitutes.

OPINION.

"Under the 13th section of the Enrolment act, it is clear that a party drafted, and wishing to furnish a substitute or pay the commutation, must do so on or before the day fixed for his appearance.' The privilege expires with that day. If he fails to report himself and is arrested as a deserter, he has still the right to go before the Board of Enrolment, and prove that 'he is not liable to do military duty;' but if, on hearing his claim to exemption, he is held to be liable, he cannot escape personal service. He is, also, under such circumstances, subject to be proceeded against as a deserter."

JAMES B. FRY,
sep 19-tf Provost Marshal General.

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1863.
Circular No. 44.

To answer inquires made to this office, it is announced:

1st. Any drafted person paying $300, under section 13 of the Enrolment act, is thereby exempt from further liability *under that draft*, but not from any subsequent draft.

2d. Any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute, is exempt from military service for the period for which said substitute is mustered into the service.

3d. A substitute, once mustered into the service, cannot be drafted while in service.

5th. Men who, on the 3d of March, 1863, were in the military service of the United States, as substitutes, under the draft of 1862, and whose terms of service since expired, are not liable to the present draft; but the persons for whom they were substitutes are liable to draft the same as though they had not been drafted, and furnished substitutes under the draft of last year.

6th. In serving the notice as required by Circular No. 42, from this office, a *reasonable time* to report shall, in each case, be granted by the Board of Enrolment to men in *State service* who have been or may be drafted.

JAMES B. FRY
sep 5 tf *Provost Marshal General.*

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1863.
Circular No. 78.

The following Opinions of Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, are published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau:

With regard to the residence of a widow who is aged or infirm, and desires to have one of her two sons, subject to draft, exempted.

OPINION.

"The right of a widow who is aged or infirm, to have one of her two sons subject to draft, exempted, does not depend, under the law, on the place of her residence. The act imposes no such restriction. Such a mother's claim to be supported by one of her sons, and the moral obligation of the son to furnish such support, are recognized as resting on sympathies inseperable from the race and hanorable to it, and which are to be respected irrespective of State or National lines. Should one of these two sons not be subject, to draft, the other cannot be exempted unless his widowed mother is dependent on his labor for her support."

In the case of two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, not of one household.

OPINION.

"Under the 4th clause of 2d section of the Enrolment act, it is not necessary that the two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, should be of one household in order to entitle the parent or parents to elect one of them for exemption. The practical operation of this clause is certainly open to abuses and frauds, which the Boards should guard against as best they can. It would be a justifiable precaution in such cases to require the parent making the election to accompany it with an affidavit that no claim to exemption has been preferred by him or her, on behalf of either of the other sons. This would probably protect the Government from the fraud of having more than one exemption claimed where the sons reside in different States, or within the jurisdiction of different Boards of Enrolment."

Boards of Enrolment will, in this case referred to, require the affidavit suggested by the Judge Advocate General.

In the case of parents having one son in the army, and one at home, and are not dependent on the labor of the latter for their support.

OPINION.

"If parents have one son in the army, and one at home, and are not dependent on his labor for their support, the son at home cannot be exempted. The right of aged or infirm parents to elect which of two sons shall be exempt, exists only when both of these sons are subject to draft, which is certainly not the case when one is already in the service."

In the case of a drafted man who fails to report and is arrested as a deserter.

OPINION.

"The 13th section of the Enrolling act declares that a deserter of this class, when arrested, shall be 'sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrolment shall relieve him from the draft.' The language indicates clearly the disposition to be made of the party, and also recognizes his right, if he wishes it, to appear before the Board of Enrolment, and assist upon his exemption."

JAMES B. FRY,
sep 12-tf Provost Marshal General.

FOR Cheap Goods, call on
oct 3 J. RASIN.

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, Cronic 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 adventurers, 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 curing, 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 seventy 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 29th 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 dread 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 Steinbron, 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 who are 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 CODDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co. C., 11th. Maine.
JOHN JERKISS, Co. B, 106th Penn.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the Wrapper of 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.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No 631 Arch St.

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 21 1863-1y

Select Poetry.

THE CRIMSON TREE.

I passed through the woods one Autumn day,
And watched the flushing glory
Of oak and walnut and maple and fir,
And heeded their saddening story.
The sermon they preached was searching and deep,
But the beauty of their strain,
The glittering hues on the mountain steep,
Hushed the troubled thoughts again.
Picture worthy of artist divine,
Where splendor heaped on splendor,
Where lightness with dark, where sombre with gay,
Where rocks and leafage tender,
Where blue and green, and golden and brown,
Melt into an artist's dream.

And this pictured temple, myriad hued,
Reared on the faded sod,
Made me inwardly murmur, in accents subdued,
"Its Builder and Maker is God."
As I looked, I saw the color of blood,
One tree with crimson dye
Reached upward above the colored flood,
And touched the gentle sky,
Yet 'twas a hue from God's own hand,
His touch had set it there,
Who could never impose on himself command
To mar a dream so fair.

And so when I look on another scene,
The blessings of Home and Land,
The flashing, golden, myriad tints,
The splendors on every hand,
And see the solemn crimson of blood,
It blends with the flashing glory,
And God's own pencil throws a flood
Of light on the saddening story,
And though we sometimes sit and weep
At the crimsoned waters flowing,
At the crimsoned leaves on the mountain side,
At the crimsoned soil slow growing,
Yet this blending of tints, this sombre with gay,
Reveals the hand of the Lord,
And we gladly, and yet solemnly say,
"Its Maker and Builder is God."

—Springfield Republican.

Filial Worth Rewarded.

"You are too parsimonious, Henry," said Mr. D—— to one of his clerks, as they were together in the counting-house. "Give me leave to say that you do not dress sufficiently genteel to appear as clerk in a fashionable store."

Henry's face was suffused with a deep blush, and in spite of his endeavors to suppress it, a tear trembled on his manly cheek.

"Did I not know that your salary was sufficient to provide more genteel habiliments," continued Mr. D——, "I would increase it."

"My salary is sufficient, sir," replied Henry, in a voice choked with that proud independence of feeling which poverty had been unable to divest him of. His employer noticed his agitation, and immediately changed the subject.

Mr. D. was a man of immense wealth and ample benevolence; he was a widower, and had but one child, a daughter, who was the pride of his declining years. She was not as beautiful as an angel, or as perfect as Venus; but the goodness, the innocence, the intelligence of her mind shone in her countenance, and you had but to become acquainted with to admire and love her.

Such was Caroline Delanet when Henry first became an inmate of her father's house. No wonder then that he soon loved her with a deep and devoted affection—and, reader, had you known him, you would not have wondered that love was soon returned, for their souls were congenial; they were cast in virtue's purest mould, and although their tongues never gave utterance to what their hearts felt, yet the language of their eyes was too plain to be mistaken. Henry was the very soul of honor, and although he perceived that he was not indifferent to Caroline, he still felt that he must conquer the passion that glowed in his bosom. "I must not endeavor to win her young and artless heart," thought he—"I am penniless, and cannot expect that her father would ever consent to our union—he has ever treated me with kindness, and I will not be ungrateful."

Thus he reasoned, and thus he heroically endeavored to subdue what he considered an ill-fated passion. Caroline had many suitors, and some who were fully worthy of her; but she refused all their overtures with a gentle yet decisive firmness. Her father wondered at her conduct, yet would not thwart her inclination.

He was in the decline of life, and wished to see her happily settled ere he quitted the stage of existence. It was not long ere he suspected that young Henry was the cause of her indifference to others; the evident pleasure she took in hearing him praised, the blush that overspread their cheeks whenever their eyes met, all served to convince the old gentleman, who not forgetting that he was once young himself, that they felt more than common interest in each other's welfare. He forbore making any remarks upon the subject, but was not so displeased at the supposition, as the penniless Harry would have imagined.

Henry had now been about a year in his employ. Mr. Delaney knew nothing of his family, but his strict integrity, his pleasing manners, all conspired to make him esteem him highly. He was proud of Henry, and wished him to appear in dress, as well as in manners, as respectable as any one. He had often wondered at the scantiness of his wardrobe, for although he dressed with the most scrupulous regard to neatness, his clothes were almost threadbare. Mr. D. did not think that this proceeded from a niggardly disposition, and he determined to broach the subject, and if possible, ascertain the real cause—this he did in the manner we have before related.

Soon after this conversation took place, Mr. D. left home on business. As he was returning, and riding through a beautiful little village, he alighted at the door of a cottage and requested a drink. The mistress with an ease and politeness that convinced him that she had not always been the humble cottager, invited him to enter. He accepted the invitation—and here a scene of poverty and neatness presented itself, such as he had never before witnessed. The furniture which consisted of nothing more than was absolutely necessary, were so exquisitely clean, that it gave charms to poverty, and cast an air of comfort on all around. A venerable old man, who had not seemed to notice the entrance of Mr. D., sat leaning his head on his staff, his clothes were clean and whole, but so patched that you could have scarcely told which was the original piece.

"That is your father I presume," said Mr. D. addressing the mistress of the house.

"It is sir."

"He seems to be quite aged."

"He is in his eighty-third year; he has survived all his children excepting myself."

"You have seen better days."

"I have; my husband was wealthy; but false friends ruined him; he endorsed notes to a great amount, which stripped us nearly all our money, and one misfortune followed another until we were reduced to poverty. My husband did not long survive his losses, and two of his children soon followed him."

"Have you any remaining children?"

"I have one, and he is my only support. My health is so feeble that I cannot do much, and my father being blind needs great attention.—My son conceals from my knowledge the amount of his salary; but I am convinced that he sends me nearly all, if not the whole amount of it."

"Then he is not at home with you?"

"No, sir; he is a clerk for a merchant in Philadelphia."

"Clerk for a merchant in Philadelphia! Pray, what is your son's name?"

"Henry W——."

"Henry W.!" reiterated Mr. D. "Why he's my clerk; I left him at my house not a fortnight since."

Here followed a succession of inquiries which evinced an anxiety and solicitude that a mother only could feel; to all of which Mr. D. replied to her perfect satisfaction.

"You know our Henry?" said the old man, raising his head from his staff; "well, sir, then you know as worthy a lad as ever lived. God will bless him! He will bless him for his goodness to his poor old grandfather," he added, in a tremulous voice, while tears ran down his aged cheeks.

"He is a worthy fellow, to be sure," said Mr. D., rising, and placing a full purse in the hand of the old man—"He is a worthy fellow, and shall not want for friends."

"Noble boy" said he, mentally, as he was riding leisurely along, ruminating on his interview—"noble boy,—he shall not want wealth to enable him to distribute happiness. I believe he loves my girl, and if he does, he shall have her, and all my property in the bargain."

Filled with this project, and determined if possible to ascertain the true state of their hearts he entered the breakfast room the next morning after his arrival at home.

"So Henry is about to leave us to go to England, to try his fortune," he carelessly observed.

"Henry about to leave us," said Caroline, dropping the work that she held in her hand, "about to leave us, and going to England!" she added, in a tone which evinced the deepest interest.

"To be sure, but what if he is, child?"

"Nothing, sir, nothing, only I thought we should be rather lonesome," she replied, turning away to hide the tears she could not suppress.

"Tell me, Caroline," said Mr. D., tenderly embracing her, "tell me; do you love Henry?—You know I wish your happiness, my child; I have ever treated you with kindness, and you have never until now hid anything from your father."

"Neither will I now," she replied, hiding her face in his bosom. "I do most sincerely esteem him, but do not for the world tell him so; for he has never said that it was returned."

"I will soon find that out, without telling him too," replied the father, leaving the room.

"Henry," said he, as he entered the counting-house, "you expect to visit the country shortly, do you?"

"Yes, sir, in about four weeks."

"If it would not be too inconvenient," rejoined Mr. D., "I should like to have you defer it a week or two longer."

"It will be no inconvenience, sir; and, if it would oblige you, I will with pleasure."

"It will most certainly oblige me, for Caroline is to be married in about five weeks, and I would not miss having you attend the wedding."

"Caroline to be married," said Henry, starting as if by an electric shock—"Caroline to be married! Is it possible!"

"To be sure it is—but what is there wonderful in that?"

"Nothing, sir, only it was rather sudden—rather unexpected, that's all."

"It is rather sudden, to be sure," replied Mr. D., but am an old man, and wish to see her have a protector; and as the man of her choice is well worthy of her, I see no use in waiting any longer, and am very glad that you can stay to the wedding.".

"I cannot stay, sir, indeed I cannot," replied Henry, forgetting what he had previously said.

"You cannot!" rejoined Mr. D., "why you just said you would."

"Yes, sir; but business requires my presence in the country, and I must go."

"But you said it would put you to no inconvenience, and that you would wait with pleasure."

"Command me in anything else, sir, but in this respect I cannot oblige you," said Henry, rising and walking the floor with rapid strides.

Poor fellow! he had thought his passion subdued; but when he found that Caroline was so soon, so irrevocably to become another's, the spark burst forth into an unextinguishable flame and he found it in vain to endeavor to conceal his emotion.

The old gentleman regarded him with a look of earnestness—"Henry," said he, "tell me frankly—do you love my girl?"

"I will be candid with you, sir," replied Henry, conscious that his agitation had betrayed him. "Had I a fortune, such as she merits, and as you, have a right to expect, I should consider myself the happiest of men could I gain her love."

"Then she is yours," cried the delighted old man. "Say not a word about property, my boy; true worth is better than riches. I was only trying you, Henry; and Caroline will never be married to any other than yourself."

The transition from despair to happiness was great. For a moment Henry remained silent; but his looks spoke volumes. At last—"I scorn to deceive you, sir," said he, "I am poorer than what you suppose—I have had a mother and a grandfather who, are ——"

"I know it. I know it all, Henry," said Mr. D. interrupting him. "I know the reason of your parsimony, as I called it, and I honor you for it. It was that which first put it into my head to give you Caroline, so she shall be yours, and may God bless you both."

Shortly after this conversation, Henry avowed his love to Caroline, and solicited her hand—and it is needless to say that he did not solicit in vain. Caroline would have deferred their union until the ensuing spring; but her father was inexorable. He supposed he should have to own one falsehood, he said, and they would willingly have him shoulder two; but it was too much, entirely too much, and he would not endure it; he had told Henry that she was going to be married in five weeks, and he should not forfeit his word. "But perhaps," added he, apparently recalling himself, and, turning to Henry, perhaps we shall have to defer it after all, for you have important business in the country about that time."

"Be merciful, sir," said Henry, smiling, "I did not wish to witness the sacrifice of my own happiness."

"I am merciful, replied the old gentleman, "and for that reason would not put you to the inconvenience of staying. You said that you would willingly oblige me, but you could not, indeed you could not."

"You have once been young, sir," said Henry

"I know it, I know it," laughing heartily, "but I am afraid too many of us old folks forget it—however, if you can postpone you journey, I suppose we must have a wedding."

We have only to add, that the friends of Henry were sent for, and the nuptials solemnized at the appointed time; and that blessed with the filial love of Henry and Caroline, the old people passed the remainder of their days in peace and happiness.

Free Labor Against Servile Labor.

No classes are so directly and vitally interested in the great conflict now waging in the United States as the working classes, not only in this but in every civilized country throughout the world. Two forces, two forms of civilization, two systems of society, not only essentially distinct, but utterly incompatible, are engaged in mortal conflict, and the battle between North and South is, and has been all along, in its first springs as well as in its last issues, the battle of free industry against servile labor. In the North industry is more honored than it ever has been in any other part of the world. In the Free States of the Union labor met with its highest encouragements, and reaped its greatest rewards. In the Slave States, on the other hand, it is more dishonored and degraded than it ever has been in any other part of the civilized world.

Throughout the South labor, as the badge of a servile and despised race, is branded with such infamy, that no freeman dare assert his alienated birthright. The industrial life which in the North justly earns for the laborer a position of independence and respect, in the South deprives him of all the rights of humanity, and degrades him to a level with the beast. The Southern States have taken ample care there shall be no mistake on this vital point. Over and over again, in official documents, in the speeches of their leading public men, in their chief organs of opinions, they have declared implacable hostility to free industry and free society in every shape. Of late, however, they have become still more outspoken and aggressive in their crusade against free industry, and on behalf of their great fundamental institution of servile labor.

No longer restricting their advocacy of the system to a single race or country, they boldly declare that slavery is the only true foundation of society in any part of the world, and that it must become the basis of every powerful State, of every well-ordered social system—in a word, of civilization throughout the world. We lately quoted from a leading Southern organ, the Richmond Enquirer, the instructive statement that the time had come for abandoning the defence of slavery on the narrow ground of race and color, and for asserting that it was right, natural and necessary, irrespective of race or complexion. Another Southern organ, the Southside Democrat, more explicitly urges that all whites in the Southern States incapable of supporting their children at school, should be reduced to a condition of legal bondage. This is a direct challenge, an open defiance to free industry all over the world. It is a gauntlet thrown down to the working men of every free country. In this great conflict between free and servile labor, the working men throughout the whole world have a supreme interest.—*London Daily News.*

The Slave Interest Against Free Labor.

[Extract from the Address of the United State Central Committee of Maryland.]

The slave interest now exclude free white labor from the farms of the slaveholding counties; and the masters profit by the exclusion at the expense of both the free white laborer and of the smaller landowners, who are dependant on the slaveholding monopoly for much of their labor.

More labor is needed, but white labor shrinks from contact with slave labor and the masters have an interest in repelling it; and they succeed by making free labor hold the level of the slave.

This slave competition is the only dangerous competition. It has already sacrificed free labor to its domination; and its destruction is the surest way to promote the interests of free labor.—Its intelligence, activity, economy, will ensure its supremacy, as soon as the ban of the slave holders' contempt and the monopoly of the slave holders' interest are removed.

They who despise free labor, and insolently put free mechanics on the footing of these slave will be the first to prejudice the men of the mechanical classes against emancipation—by suggesting that it means negro equality, social, equality, political privileges, negro competition with white labor; they will talk of the laziness and dishonesty of free negroes; their swarming into the city for theft and beggery. At least, they will say—let emancipation be not adopted without colonization.

But do *they* consider free labor now above slave labor? Do they not look down on it with contempt? Has this not always been avowed by their confederates in Congress?

And there are *now* more free negroes than slaves in Maryland, yet they have neither social nor political equality.

The slave interest tells free labor to oppose emancipation because it brings negro labor into competition with white labor.

The very object of emancipation is to end that competition in its most powerful and only dangerous form—the competition of negro labor held by masters, and brought into competition with white labor for the benefit of the masters.

TO PROTECT DRIED FRUIT FROM WORMS.—It is said that dried fruit put away with a little sassafras bark (say a large handfull to a bushel) will save for years, unmolested by those troublesome little insects which so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a season. The remedy is cheap and simple.

TO REMOVE HEAT MARKS FROM MAHOGANY.—Pour lamp-oil on the spots, and rub them hard with a soft cloth, then pour on alcohol, and rub with another soft cloth till dry.

☞Artemus Ward says: "I have already given two sons to the war, and I stand ready to sacrifice my wife's brother rather'n not see the rebellyin krush. And it wuss cums to wuss I'll shed ev'ry drop of blud my able-bodied relations got to perskoot the war. I think sumbody oughter be perskooted, and it may as well be the war as anybody else.

A GIANT IN THE ARMY—A pair of government shoes was last week made in Boston for a Norwegian, a man of gigantic proportions.—The size is No. 20, and the measure as follows: Heel 16 inches, ankle 12 inches, instep 12 inches, toes 11½ inches. He is a color sergeant in an artillery regiment of the army, and is at present at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

☞I know I am a perfect bear in my manners said a young farmer to his sweetheart. No, indeed John, said the young lady, you have never hugged me yet You are more sheep than bear.'

☞The height of politeness is passing around upon the opposite side of a lady when walking with her, in order not to step upon her shadow.