Gather them In. 'ather them in, gather them in, Gather the children in; Gather them in from the broad highway-Gather them in, gather them in Gather them in this gospel day, Gather, gather them in; Gather them in from the prairies vast, Gather them in, gather them in, Gather them in of every cast, Gather, gather them in.

Cnorus-Gather them in, let the house be full Gather them in to the Sunday school; Gather them in, gather them in, Gather the children in.

Gather them in, gather them in, Gather the children in; Gather them in from the street and lane, Gather them in, gather them in; Gather them in, both the balt and lame Gather, gather them in; Gather the deaf, and the poor, and blind Gather them in, gather them in; Gather them in with a willing mind, Gather, gather them in. CHOLUS .- Gather them in, &c. Gather them in gather them in, Gather the children in; Gather them in that me seeking rest, Gather them in, gather them in; Gather them in from the East and West, Gather, gather them in, Gather them in that are roaming about, Oather them in, gather them in; Cather them in from the North and South, Gather, gather them in.

Cnonus.-Gather them in, &c. Gather them in, gather them in, Gather the children in; Gather them in from all over the land, Gather them in, gather them in:

Gather them in to our noble band, Gather, gather them in; Gather thom in with a Christian love, Gather, gather them in. Chonus.-Cather them In. &c.

A True Prophet but a False Man.

Alexander II. Stephens, the Vice President under Jeff Davis earnestly opposed the secession of Georgia from the Union, in a Convention of that "What reasons can you give that ble rebel was to be summarily check-

even satisfy yourselves in a calm- ed. And there they lay and waited ment-what reasons can you give and waited, but "he came not, Oh! he follow sufferers in the calamity came not." ; will bring upon you? What

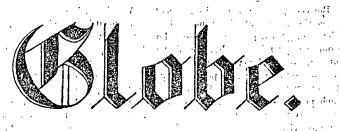
the Government of Washington, of company to company, horder counplain? Ichallenge the answer! While their works." Soon after, we receiv- alike the long and weary march; the on the other hand, let me show you ed permission to build fires. It was rough bivouacks and the midnight clear and undeniable, and which are

twenty years-a three-fifths representations in Congress, and in the Electoral College, and the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Also, that the North Texas, and ample territory for four more slave States. He cautioned the convention against the proposed suicidal act of secession, and predicted that ultimately they would fall, "and have stern military rule as South America decree of a universal emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow."

Mr. Stephens called attention to the fact that the South have always enjoyed the largest amount of benefits ity of Presidents were from the south; whilst they had "the control and man-North." They had sixty years of Southern Presidents, against twentyfour Northern, and the same propertion of other officers under the Govornment, including the Army and Navy, and down to the clerks in the departments. In conclusion, Mr. Stephens said: " Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of grined at going back without a fight; dollars you must expend in a war with | yet it was a gay march, withal. the North; with tons of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle. and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition? And for what, we ask again? Is it some misunderstanding as to where laws, strict though they be. And now, the military offences charged upon for the overthrow of the Am- we were to go. Toward evening, we on our parting, if I may have been too him, or that he was not tried by the erican Government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of ter, and at White Oak Church the give, RIGHT, JUSTICE and HUMANITY? and as such I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been







WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

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NO. 52

statesmen and patriots in this or oth- of the 150th had rented for the night er lands, that it is the best and freest govfor the moderate sum of five dollars. crnment—the most equal in its rights— The next day we reached our old the most just in its decisions—the most camp, rested there one night, then lenient in its measures, and the most inmoved back or forward toward the spiring in its principles to elevate the race river, and encamped not far from where we lay on the first night of the of men, that the Sun of Heaven ever shone expedition. We have since moved backward a mile, for sanitary reasons, Such is the language of Alexander

H. Stephens, the Vice President of the 'Southern Confederacy," uttered in the Georgia convention. In the end he yielded, and, probably to pacify him. and those who thought as he did, and thus to secure unanimity, he was made Vice President. Notwithstanding his subsequent treachery, the truths spoken by him are truths still, and in the face of these same truths the traitors in the North insist upon it that our dear Southern brethren" are in the right, and we the aggressors!

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA., May 28, 1863. DEAR GLOBE :-

The conclusion of my last letter left us, I think, lying at our defences, on the famous road along which our lines extended. It was reported along the lines that Jackson had made a speech to his men, to the effect that they must capture and hold that road. The statement was attributed to a North Carolina prisoner .-As the report was at that time generally credited, it was interesting to observe the impression made upon the men by the announcement of "Stonewall's" intention to rout them. The arrival of pay-day is scarcely so warmy greeted as was the intelligence that the redoubtable Jackson had resolved to pay us a visit. No one seemed to consider defeat at all among the possibilities of the case; but every one State, called to decide the question, in seemed to enjoy great satisfaction in the winter of 1861. In a speech be- supposing that the time had at last fore said convention, Mr. Stephens said: | come when the career of that formida-

On the evening of Tuesday, May s can you give to the nations of 5th, a storm set in. Such rain is rarerth to justify it? And to what ly seen along our Juniata. Shelterr one overt act can you name | tents soon became almost untenable. on which to rest the plea of How the water ran! After dark, the on? What right has the rain continuing at intervals, some new sailed? What interest of the movement became apparent. The as been invaded? What jus- voice of the Colonel was heard, giving been denied? and what claim in low, cautious tones, the orde l in justice and right has been in." The men could not see their bayd? Can either of you to-day, onets. The line was formed, then the he one governmental act of wrong heavy, unmistakable bass of Colonel Comrades of the 134th: oliberately and purposely done by Dwight's voice was heard again, from which the South has a right to com- termanded; the men will return to the breastworks and close to the line

the facts of which I wish you to judge, no easy matter, but it was not long and I will only state facts which are until huge fires were blazing outside clear and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country's flag spun, jests manufactured, and no doubt every one felt good, especially of defeat, without a marmur doubt every one felt good, especially during the showers one of which came on before the other went off. About two in the morning we again got into line, and started for the river. That was one of the marches! Darkness Mr. Stephens then stated that the during the showers one of which came North gave them the slave trade for on before the other went off. About rivaling that which afflicted Egypt, yielded to the demands of slavery by rain which had saturated rubber blangiving them Florida, Louisiana and kets and the garments under themtorrents streaming in every gulleypools correcting the inequalities of the road, by filling every depression, and mud that-that-well, I do not feel qualified to do justice to that feature your last slave wrenched from you by of the entertainment. Mud to the boot-tops,-shoes were nowhere-mud and Mexico were; or by the vindictive to the knees, coat-skirts were drabbling in mud-a positive fact; and as now and then some poor wight stumbled in the darkness and went floundering earthward,-what could description do for such a case as that? And under the Government; a large major | would the good folks who now read the Globe in cosy corners "within," thinking, some of them with tearful agement of most of those chosen from the eyes and sympathizing hearts-God bless them-of the soldiers " without' ---would they, I wonder, believe me if I were to tell them of the gayety and good spirits which never once failed. even under such circumstances? There was, indeed, here and there, one for whose endurance the task was rather too great; and many telt quite cha-

After crossing the river and taking breakfast, we marched toward our former camp. We took a long rest in the afternoon. There was, it seems, moved on, were benighted, it rained, poured, we waded, we plunged, the near always tender-nearted, and that his original arress by mineary poured, we waded, we plunged, the I know I need have no hesitation in power was an unconstitutional net.—asking you to be generous and for If they simply maintained that militater, and at White Oak Church the give, for I can assure you I often assumed a severity, though I felt it not. The church was crowded, the rest found shelter where they could. I stopped in a cabin, used as a kind good-byc.

The White Oak Church the give, for I can assure you I often assure you I of repeated by the greatest and wisest of kitchen and out-house, which a squad all a kind good-byc.

and are now within a mile of White Oak Church. You would like to know what is to be done next in this department. As General Hooker is quite severe with imprudent correspondents, it is somewhat hazardous to disclose military arrangements; still, I am willing to risk telling you what I know of the operations which are to occupy us during the next month. I assure you that I know nothing about it, whatever. This is not in the ordinary style of correspondents, I confess but should they take it as a copy, their letters, though less interesting, would be immeasurably more truthful than at

I beg pardon of Co. I for delaying litherto to award it that prominence n the account of these movements which should be given it by one whom it once kindly recognized as its "own correspondent," though now, for a time, separated from it. But I was with them on the march and at the breastworks, and I know how wellhow cheerfully, every man did his duty. The company has lost in numbers since it came out, but those who remain are, every one, a soldier. Some of our boys proved unable to endure the hardships of a soldier's life; we sent them home; it is no disrespect to them to say that those who remain are, physically, the choice soldiers of the company. Capt. Blair is decidedly the most popular Captain within my knowledge; he ought to be popular; always cool and thoroughly selfpossessed, always courteous and considerate, always cheerful, he is just the man to win the confidence and affection of the company. Lieut. Weaver being now out of the sorvice, Lieut. A. A. Thompson has become 1st Lieut.

and Sergt. S. Diffonderfer 2d Lieutenand Sergt. S. Diffonderfer 2d Lieutens of leaders from the basic sing. They ant. I have only room to say that have never ceased to style President he got by capturing a rebel lieutenant, and with him, either two or three privates, while scouting on his own hook. Bully for Drake. J. S. B.

Noble Sentiments.

made by Colonel O'Brien, of the 134th Regiment, at Pittsburg, on the 29th:

been drawn and held together by more than ordinary ties; by our regimental organization; by our sharing camp-fire. You have passed through it all with fidelity to your country, and honor to yourselves. [Applause.] You have all nobly done your duty;

from your ranks to-day that started out with you, ten months ago, full of young life and hope. They sleep, many of them, in Maryland and Virginia; but they will not soon be forgotten. They freely gave their young the spy is constitutionally hung by burg to Richmond, where the Libby hood. Your return without them will add new sorrow to those that mourn; oned by military authority. The Con-and though you cannot place smiles stitution, in authorising a war, author-They were exchanged at City Point on the cheeks now moistened with tears, you can bear part of their sorrows with them; for you well know all

that they have lost. BAND. [Great applause.] On the contrary, draw together the fragments; RALLY ON THE CENTRE, AND FORM A GRAND RESERVE, I may say; AND EVEN AT HOME SEE THAT hurricane as well as the calm. THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT IS AS-SERTED, and it will teach traitors hereafof the North more, who, by his serpent speech, tries to aid the rebellion, than he does the brave men he meets on the battle-field, risking their lives, though in a wicked cause. [Tremendous applause, renewed again and again, during which the gallant Colonel was obliged to stop for several minutes, the

My boys, you have all learned ere this that military law is severe; but I can safely say that no regiment returns to our own loved Pennsylvania with a fairer record than your own, for good order and obedience to the What do these People Mean?

The following comments which we find in the New York Daily Times, upon a subject which is just now attracting public attention, are put forth with much point and pertinency, and we trust will be duly considered by all whose eye may fall upon them. The Times is one of the able and dignified papers of the country, and its words are entitled to great weight:

The Richmond Dispatch puts questions to Governor Seymour and the participators in the "Vallandigham" meeting at Albany which they will find it rather difficult to answer .--"What do these people mean?" asks the rebel organ. "Is there one kind of liberty for them, and another for us? One kind of justice for them, and another for us? Or are we unworthy to be free, and they too good to be slaves? How can they coolly and unblushingly appland the invasion of the South, and reprobate the arbitrary arrests of the North?"

The position of the rebels from the outset has been that President Lincoln had no constitutional right to make war upon them. Mr. Buchanan set forth the doctrine, in his last annual message, and adopted it as his own, saying, "It may safely be assorted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. The specific ground on which Virginia and the other Border States seeded from the Union, was the unconstitutionality of the President's proclamation, after the attack on Sumter. Governor Letcher, in his Proclamation calling upon his State to arm itself, made it his chief point that "the President of the United States, in plain violation of the Constitution, issued a Proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men to cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a compel obedience to his mandates."— Breckinridge, during the extra session, in an elaborate speech against the "bill to suppress insurrection and sedition,' denounced every section of it as "a flagrant and obvious violation of the Vicksburg on the tug Sturges, laden Constitution," and declared that it would abolish all State government and destroy the last vestige of political and personal liberty." And such has ploded by a shot in her boiler. After been the uniform language of the rebprivate Isaac Drake has a sword which | Lincoln a usurper and a tyrant, for

The following patriotic speech was hade by Colonel O'Brien, of the 134th to make military arrests? How can it be pretended that a war is constituit be pretended tha For the past nine months we have as established by universal law and terwards removed to the court house. recognized by Congress, are unconstitutional? What right has the President or General under him, to take the Only fifteen thousand men were in and have to take the liberty of any one who and Forney commanded corps there. gives "aid and comfort" to the rebels? On the 6th the prisoners were sent to Is not the Constitution alike explicit | Jackson, where General Pettus was in saying that "no person shall be desending off public property. Grierson's his loved ones. He knew they would prived of life, liberty, or property, with raid had alarmed all Mississippi. Two have to be sold sometime, he said but out due process of law?

the laws of war and required for its in consequence of the excessive attensuccessful prosecution. The rebel on tion shown Union prisoners by the the battle field is shot down constitu- populace two days before. On the 14th law, very summary though it be; so port and via Knoxville and Lynchlives in defense of a country they had drum head court-martial; and so, too, Prison closed its doors upon them on been taught to love from their child may he who gives aid and comfort to the 16th. They remained there six the enemy be constitutionally impris- days, and were liberated on Friday ises all the necessities and incidents of on Saturday. The Trihune corresponwar. It brings into force war powers dents were all retained. which are latent in time of peace; and Prison life was bad en these powers are in every sense as ter than the treatment of their own When you reach home, do not dis- strictly constitutional as any of the or- soldiers. The prices of everything dinary powers belonging to a period were ruinously high. Gold was quotof peace. The men who framed the ed at \$5 to \$6 premium. Sugar, \$1,75 Constitution adapted it for all experi- per pound; coffee, \$5. Richmond was onces. They built their ship for the

sisting that in making military arrests tion for the safety of the city. The ter to think long before they act; for the of men like Vallandigham, he assumes loss of Confederates at Chancellors-true soldier hates the white-livered wretch powers which do not belong to him—ville was seven thousand disabled. find themselves in a very ungracious All the prisoners taken at that battle dilemma. They have to sacrifice oi-ther their consistency or their loyalty. cers retained in Richmond are 75 of If military law is unconstitutional as Col. Straight's command, those of the exercised toward the abetter of an en-Indianola, and a few from the West. emy, it is unconstitutional as exercised Col. Straight fought Forest five days, obliged to stop for several minutes, the ladies in the galleries joining in the demonstration and waving their hand-difference in the grade of their offen-bled. After marching two hundred to hundred ces, but that does not make a difference

in their respective constitutional rights. had no alternative but surrender, or with saying that he was not guilty of tie trouble, but allege that Dr. Peters severe with any of you, I know the proper tribunal, but they have asserted brave are always tender-hearted, and that his original arrest by military

olong as they stand at all, are in have placed themselves—namely, that there is no military law to which a civilian is constitutionally subject, and constitutionally arrested; it is this exidiculing the inconsistency of those who hold it, and yet profess to support the war. If the war cannot constituionally carry with it all the powers necessary to its successful prosecution, then the war itself is unconstitutional; and both Davis and Vallandigham are alike champions of constitutional prin iple—alike victims of atrocious usurn ntion. The whole theory excites in oyal minds nothing but detestation and disgust.

Affairs in the Rebel States.

Report of a Released Newspaper Correspondent.

From the New York World.] WASHINGTON, May 25.—The World's correspondent in General Grant's army arrived here to-day from Richnond, which place he left on Saturday, after a tour of three weeks in Southern States, having crossed from one corner of the confederacy to the other, people who are no longer a part of the passing through the States of Mississ-Union, and in said proclamation threatened to exert this unusual force to Virginia. He has conversed with persons from all parts of the confederacy and has gained an anterior view of the rebellion and its upholders.

Ho fell into the hands of the enemy n attempting to run the blockade of Vicksburg on the tug Sturges, laden terrific cannonading of forty minutes, setting fire to the barges, the crew took to hay-bales in the middle of the river. About a hundred shots were fired in

Prison life was bad enough but betbare of troops, one regiment going south daily. The recent raid of Stone-They who oppose the President-in- man had created an immense commomiles into the enemy's territory, he was a northern renegade. The new gunboat Richmond was said to be ready at Drury's Bluff. At the robel war department on

Friday, night, discouraging news was received from Johnston's army, which

would have been perfectly legitimate. We could answer that his open, public defiance of a military order created a military necessity to take some action against him; because military orders, are no forces in the interior of the could answer that he could answer that he could be a compared to the whole State of Mississippi. The defined should be a compared to the whole State of Mississippi. The defined and rear of vicksburg are unimportant. There are no forces in the interior of the could be a compared to the could be a compared Confederacy, and the railroads are in their very nature supreme. It is the a bad condition. The strength of the duty of every u.an to obey them until rebel army may be put down at three they are rescinded. The military au- hundred thousand men, half of which thority alone can judge of the military are in Middle Tennessee and Virginia. exigency. Any other practice would make all military efficiency impossible. and men are very creditable in face of But still our quarrel is not with those their resources. They dexterously who deny this. We will concede that that is fairly debatable ground. It is the extreme position beyond that, where Horatio Seymour and most of the other advocates of Vallandigham (Captain Sheets, of the Fifty-first Individual than the control of the control of

our wounded left behind in Alabama. no military hand by which he may be At Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Kuoxville, and Weldon, our prisoners have treme position, we say, that better becomes the rebels than loyal men. The case of friendly feelings. The solid, so-Richmond paper is perfectly right in ber men of the South are anxiously asking what terms we can offer and what is to be their fate. The impression is gaining ground in the Confede racy that we can outlast thom and overrun their country,

> General Lee and His Slaves THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE WICKED.

The following extract from a private letter written by a young man connected with the Army of the Potomac to his father in Massachusetts, and published in the Boston Journal, gives some facts concerning the rebel General Lee and his treatment of his slaves, which forcibly illustrates the brutalizing effects of slavery. The letter is dated Fort Albany, Virginia, Apr. 16: "Some time ago I called on one of

Gen. Lee's old slaves, to find out what I could of that highly praised man .-I am going out to see him again when an opportunity presents itself. You know General Lee is considered an unadultorated 'F. F. V.' He was the superlative of the upper tendom: of aristocracy and presumptous Virginia. This slave, now a man, and a Christian man too, is very old and unable to do much; consequently he was left on the estate. Of course he is extremely ignorant, but nevertheless he is quite

intelligent, and can tell a straightforward story as clearly as any one.

"General Lee was drelided more by is slaves than were any of his over seers. His estate was immense. At Arlington he owned (through his wife) seven hundred acres in one lot, cleven hundred acros in another, and other large tracts in the state. He had four hundred slaves right here; how many About a hundred shots were fired in arrogating military powers and setting aside civil guarantees, in violation and defiance of the Constitution.

Now what is the difference in principle between the doctrine of the southern rebels that the President of the United States has no authority to make war, and the doctrine of his Normale war, and the house no wight the gifted. His position was envied.

. "This slave had a score of sons and tional, and yet that the rules of war, groes, deserters and offenders, and af-as established by universal law and terwards removed to the court house. torn from him, until now, in his helpless old old age, but one son and two daughters remain. One daughter and the son were too young to be carried life of a rebel spy, that he does not about at that time. Generals Loring away; the other daughter way too smart to be entrapped. It was really affecting to hear this man toll his wrongs and his anguish at parting with days afterward they were moved to they were my children and I couldn't We, who support the President, have a rational and consistent answer. We leave they below they below them.' Some were seized a rational and consistent answer. We leave they below they below them.' Some were seized met Joe Johnston and 600 troops from in his presence, and sold before his

ia rain is), at evening they returned to their huts, wet, weary and hungry.— The family had nothing to eat, tionally with due process of (military) they traveled to Dalton and Bridge- had been at work all day, and couldn't procure anything, and two of the boys went to the brook to catch a few fish It was dark, but they were seen and reported. The aristocratic Gen. Lee ordered them to be whipped at a certain hour the next day. All the slaves were assembled to see the flogging.— Four boys and a girl were to be flogged 'It was done in that barn,' and he pointod out the descerated building. The overseer lashed away at the boys until their backs were raw and bleeding-Next came the girl; her back was strip ped and her hands tied so that her feet could just touch the floor. The over seer gazed at her tortured form and hesitated. Lee ordered him to flog her. 'I can't do it,' the overseer ro plied. Again he ordered, and again the overseer replied, 'Master! I can't whip a woman. Lee snatched the whip and with his own hands flogged a helpless woman, woich his overseer had the manliness not to do. "As I heard this black man tell these

stories, I felt what I cannot express. My heart throbbed with indignation and my body trembled with passion Oh, how I wanted the power to evenge this man's foul wrongs! eause he was black, he suffered cruel ties which we would not allow a dog to suffer. I thought of our own loved We meet this matter on the broad extermination. Bragg's army is said family. What if I were cruelly whipground on which the champions of Valto have been on half rations for a ped for getting food for a half starved andigham have chosen to place it.— month. Gen. Van Dorn's staff deny mother? What if my sisters were landigham have chosen to place it.— month. Gen: Van Born's staff deny mother? What if my sisters were They have not contented themselves that his death was caused by domes-rudely snatched away and sold to brutal men? What if my father were trampled under foot as a chattel, and not a word of intercession permitted? And I thought, too, of a righteous God beholding all these things, and wondored how long He would allow this wickedness. I prayed as never before for the slave, and, trusting my faith

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that I have seen enough never to think so. How a being can say that flagrant injustice, brutality, and inhaman barbarity are 'divine,' I cannot see. He is a being, but not a man As for me, my anti-slavery is stron ger than ever, and immovably fixed.
We are being taught that we must 'let my children go;' and I were un-worthy a mother's kiss, a father's bles-sing, a sister's tear, or a brother's 'affection, did I not use every exertion-feeble or powerful—to enforce the les-

After Lee had lacerated the girl's body, he bathed the yet bleeding wounds in brine. Now that hand, is aised against his country."

Gen. Hunter's Letter to Jeff. Davis.

The following letter from Gep. Hunter to Jeff. Davis is printed in the Free

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, Port Royal, Apl. 23. Jefferson Davis, Richmond, Va.:
The United States flag must protect
all its defenders, white, black or yelow. Several negroes in the employ of the Government in the Western department have, been cruelly murdered by your authorities, and others sold into slavery. Every outrage of this kind against the laws of humanity which may take place in this department shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel in the highest rank in my possession. Man for man; these executions will containly it the Market Horse executions will containly it the Market Horse executions will containly it the Market Horse executions. executions will cortainly take place, for every one murdered, or solds into slavery, worse than death. On your authorities will rest the responsibility of this barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in this world and the world

to come for all the blood thus slied: 1 In the month of August last you'de cluped all those engaged in applying the negroes to fight for their country, to be felons, and directed the immediate execution of all such as about 150 city. fured. I have given you long ordered to reflect on your folly mile now give you notice that, unless this order is immediately revoked. I will at once cause the execution of every rebel officor, and every rebel slaveholder in my possession. The poor negro is fighting possession. The poor negro is ighting for liberty in its truest, songe; and, Man Jofferson has beautifully said, fin such a war there is no attribute of the Afmighty which will induce him to light on the side of the oppressor."—

and of their labor, exacted with many to cruel lash and bitter tear; liberty to seduce their wives and daughters; and to sell your own children into bondage; liberty to kill these children with im punity, when the murder cannot be proven by one of pure white blood. This is the kind of liberty—the liberty to do wrong, which Satan, chief of the fallen angels, was contending for when he was cast into hell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

D. Hunter, Maj. Gon. Com'g.

The Store Orders Act.

A bill passed both branches of the Logislaturo, at its last session prohibiting the payment of operatives in large business establishments, with store or ders. This bill the Governor has only recently signed, having liesitated doubtless to be satisfied of its constitutionality—a question, we think, he had good ground for deliberately considering. The following is a synopsis

of the bill: It provides that it shall not be lawful for any iron-master, foundryman collier, factoryman, or company, their agents or clerks, within this Commonvealth, to pay the wages, or any par of the wages, of workmen or laborers by them employed, in either printed written or verbal orders upon any storekeeper or storekeepers, shopkeeper or shopkeepers, or other dealer or dealers in merchandise or other artieles, whether connected in business with said iron-master, foundryman, collier or factoryman or not. Any ironmaster, foundryman, collier of factoryman, paying to the said workman or. laboror so by him employed, or, au-thorising and directing his, hor or, their agent or agents, clerk or clerks, to pay any part of the said workmen or la borers in any order or orders upon any such storekeeper, shopkeeper, or other dealer in morehandise or other articles, shall forfeit the amount of said order or orders, so given or paid; the same shall not be detalked against the wages of said workman or laborer, and he shall be entitled to recover the full amount of his wages, as though no lore der or orders had been given or paid, and no settlement or settlements made with such employer shall bar such recovery, and any iron-master, foundry. man, collier, or factoryman, offending against the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, therefore shall be punished by a fine and imprisonment, or either at the discrotion of the court trying the same; and provided, farther, that this act shall extend to all seamstresses or fomales employed in factories or other-