



Our Flag Forever.
"Know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by maintaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances; and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION READERS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL SABLETIES, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS.

Opportune Rebel Testimony.

The horrors of the Libby prison, against which the civilized world has so loudly but fruitlessly protested, it appears have even shocked the sensibilities of a Richmond journalist, a representative of the human species which it was believed no outrage, no act of cruelty, could appal. The editor of the *Enquirer* with unusual boldness has ventured to express in print his opinion of that charnel-house, and to describe what he saw within its walls, while on a visit of curiosity to see the incarcerated. "Yankees," he says, "The Libby takes in the captured Federals by scores but lets none out; they are huddled up and jammed into every nook and corner; and at night the floor of every room they occupy is covered, every square inch of it, by uneasy slumbers, lying side by side and heel to head, as tightly packed as if the prison were a huge iron box of nocturnal sardines. It is truly surprising that some pestilence has not been the result of this herding together of human beings who are constantly breathing the same impure air, and who are allowed no outdoor exercise. If it should become necessary to reduce their diet to cold corn bread, they will not have strength enough in them even to masticate it." What an exposure is this of rebel cruelty. What a commentary upon the boasted chivalry and hospitality of the South. Thousands of brave heroes, many of them suffering from the effects of honorable wounds or of continued sickness, are confined in such a circumscribed space that their appearance after nightfall, when their eyes are closed, and their minds are relieved of the agony with which during the day they are afflicted, reminds the facetious editor of a box of sardines; and yet the day pass by, and the brutal captives, glowering over the suffering and pain they are inflicting take no step to remedy the evil.

The statement which we published yesterday from the *Enquirer* should be circulated throughout the length and breadth of the loyal States. It will prove a greater stimulus to recruiting than all the addresses combined that our authorities, civic and military, can promulgate. Two corps at least, are being reorganized for the rebel capital as the point to which they will march under the leadership of brave and experienced commanders, and the release of the captives is said to be one of the great objects to be attained. What greater incentive can be offered for enlistments than the thrilling facts thus opportunely given us by this journalist, and the great end which it is rumored is to be accomplished by Burnside and Hancock.

It has hitherto been the policy of the traitors to deny the oft-repeated statements of cruelty practiced and suffering endured; but the report of the editor of the *Enquirer* proves conclusively how false have been those denials, and how horrible the wretchedness and misery which have been the lot of the patriots and heroes in the Richmond prisons.

A Powerful Ally in Behalf of the Constitutional Abolition of Slavery.—The *Catholic Telegraph*, the official organ of the Arch-bishop of Cincinnati, in closing a strong and earnest editorial against the continuance of the institution of Southern slavery, says that "the absolute necessity for its extinction before anything can be accomplished for the repose of the nation has taken hold of the minds and hearts of the people, and any attempt to retard the popular will must end in disaster;" that "we are particularly pleased with the change which has taken place in the sentiment of Catholics on this subject;" that party prejudice is giving way under the pressure of public opinion, and finally, says the *Telegraph*, "we hope the day is near when a clause in the Constitution will proclaim liberty to all men within the limits of the United States."

THE STATE SENATE UNLOCKED.—Dr. T. St. Clair, the Union candidate for Senator to fill the vacancy created by Jeff. Davis holding on to Major White as a prisoner, is elected by twelve hundred majority. The new Senator will take his seat this week, when the "canals" will have to take to the high grass.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The enrollment bill, as agreed upon by the committees of conference, passed both Houses of Congress on Friday last, and has been approved by the President. It provides that the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary during the present war, to call for such number of men for the military service as the public exigencies may require. The quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district of a county, where the county is not thus divided, shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished. In ascertaining and filling the quota, there is to be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States and whose names are already returned to the office of the Provost Marshal General. If the quotas shall not be filled within the time designated by the President, the provost marshal is to make a draft for the number deficient, but all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered, and before it shall be actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in any ward, town, township, precinct, or election district or county. If the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft made in accordance with the provisions of this act and the law to which this is an amendment, further drafts shall be made and like proceedings had until the quota of such district shall be filled. Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, and such person thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procurement of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that day, and the name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas; but in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of his payment of commutation money for the procurement of a substitute extend beyond one year, but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provisions of this act.

The boards of enrollment are required to enroll all persons liable to draft whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officer, all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft, all persons who shall declare their intentions to become citizens, all persons discharged from the military service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the enrollment act, and who are not exempted by the provisions of the present act; and the said boards of enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of the enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment. Any marine, or able or ordinary seaman, who shall be drafted, shall have the right, within eighty days after the notification of such draft, to enlist in the naval service as a seaman, and be exempt from the draft; and any person who, at the time of his enrollment, shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation, or an able seaman, may enlist into the navy under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States; provided, that the enrollment shall not be less than the authorized term of his military service, not for less than one year; and the bounty which any mariner or seaman enlisting from the army into the navy may have received from the United States shall be paid to him, and he shall be enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service; and provided further, that the whole number of such transfer enlistments shall not exceed 10,000. Enrollments in the naval service are to be credited to the draft.

The following persons are exempted from the enrollment and drafts, namely: Such as are rejected as physically and mentally unfit for the service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged, and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

Such of the enrollment act as provides for two classes of enrollment is repealed, and they are now consolidated. Any person forcibly resisting or aiding to resist or oppose the enrollment act, shall, upon conviction thereof, in any court competent to try the offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years or both of those punishments, in the discretion of the court. And in cases where assaulting, obstructing, hindering or impeding shall produce the death of the officer or other persons, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and, on conviction, be punished with death.

The Secretary of War is authorized

to detail additional surgeons for temporary duty in the examination of drafted persons, and he is authorized to permit or require boards of examination to hold their examinations at different points within their enrollment districts, to be determined by him.

Provost marshals, boards of enrollment, or any military officers, shall be empowered to summon witnesses in behalf of the Government, and to enforce their attendance.

Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of such religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of \$500, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. Provided, that no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this section unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his department has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

No person of foreign birth shall, on account of allegiance, be exempted from enrollment or draft who has, at any time, assumed the rights of citizenship by naturalization, or held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws, or any of them; but the fact that such person of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as evidence that he is entitled to exemption from military service on account of a lienage.

Any person drafted and liable to render military service, who shall procure exemption by fraud or false representation, is to be deemed a deserter, and he shall be liable to be held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws, or any of them; but the fact that such person of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as evidence that he is entitled to exemption from military service on account of a lienage.

Any person who shall procure, or attempt to procure, a false report from the surgeon of the board of enrollment, concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or who shall make or cause to be made, or executed, papers in support of a claim for exemption from draft, or for any service rendered to the claimant, shall not in any case exceed five dollars; and physicians or surgeons, furnishing certificates of disability, and any officer, clerk, or deputy, connected with the board of enrollment, who shall receive compensation from any drafted person for any services, or obtaining the performance of such services required by the provisions of this act, shall be fined not less than \$500, and on conviction shall also be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court.

No member of the board of enrollment, and no person employed to assist the boards of enrollment, or any clerk, assistant, or employee of any provost marshal or board of enrollment, shall directly or indirectly be engaged in procuring, or attempting to procure, substitutes for persons drafted, or liable to be drafted, or for a surgeon making a false or incorrect report, or who shall willfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, and any member of the board of enrollment who shall willfully agree to discharge from service any drafted man, who is not legally properly entitled to discharge, are to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of 20 and 45 years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the enrollment act, and every colored volunteer being drafted into the military service shall be free; and in all cases where men of color have been heretofore enlisted, or have volunteered in the military service, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation is provided, shall be equally applied to those who may be hereafter recruited, but men of color drafted or enlisted, or who may volunteer into the military service, while they shall be credited on the quotas of the several States or subdivisions of States, as they are respectively drafted, enlisted, or shall volunteer, shall not be assigned as State troops, but shall be mustered into regiments or companies as United States colored volunteers.

The words "provisional and election districts," as used in this act, are not to be construed to require any subdivision for the purpose of enrollment and draft less than the wards into which any city or village may be divided, or the towns or townships into which any county may be divided.

Five Sagars at Lewis' Book Store.

WAR FOR THE UNION.
FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Cincinnati, Feb. 20.—A special despatch to the *Commercial*, from Louisville, Ky., says that on the 14th inst., Col. Gallup surprised Col. Ferguson's command, in Wayne county, Va., capturing sixty prisoners, including Ferguson, his surgeon and two lieutenants. Eighty stand of arms, a large number of stolen horses and all the rebel supplies of forage, ammunition and subsistence were taken. It was Colonel Ferguson's command that captured Gen. Seaman a short time since. The despatch adds that 1,600 Union prisoners were released.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Rebels Leaving Tennessee and Georgia by Thousands.—The People Starving.—Rebel Deserters—Rebel Scrip Five cents on the Dollar.

Chattanooga, Feb. 19.—Reliable information from South east Tennessee says that refugees are leaving Tennessee and Georgia by thousands, many of them in a starving condition. Large numbers of deserters from the rebel army continue to arrive at Chattanooga daily. The Confederate scrip is now worth only five cents on the dollar. The steamer O'Brien, in the Government service, was burned at the landing at Columbus, Ky., to day. The boat and cargo is a total loss.

Longstreet in Full Retreat.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 19.—Adjutant General Thomas and staff have returned here from Knoxville. Officers of the party report that Longstreet is in retreat beyond the French Broad river, to avoid a movement of our greatly superior forces. The steamer O'Brien, in the Government service, was burned at the landing at Columbus, Ky., to day. The boat and cargo is a total loss.

The Mobile News says that Poly has been shamefully outgeneralled by Sherman, who had advanced beyond Meridian between the Bishop and Montgomery; and the *Meridian Rebel* says that the Mobile News is full of a tale of a battle fought in Mississippi, on the 15th inst. A tide of veteran volunteers is being sent to the front, every car on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad being wanted for their transportation. Everything is quiet here, although we are in a condition to move immediately.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Colonel Davis of the 104th Pennsylvania writes to the *Doylesville Democrat*:

Morris Island, S. C., Feb. 4, 1864.—Every few days we get reliable news from the other side, some of the most interesting of which however is contraband. We know pretty well the situation of things in Charleston, and asked the editor of the *Charleston* to give us a shell passed through a house into the cellar, hitting on its way down a chair that stood at the foot of a bed on which a man and his wife were sleeping. Another shell on its way down actually passed through the bed, and between a negro and wife sleeping in it. In either instance no injury was done to persons. All the necessities of life are almost at starvation point. Think of flour selling at \$150 and \$150 per barrel! Common rice is at \$150 per bushel, and call skin high boots are \$250 a pair.

We have learned considerable about Sumter of late. Since our last bombardment they have erected three strong bomb-proofs inside the fort to protect their men. They are covered with sand and the debris from the walls. They have also placed a mine mounted on the bombproofs, to fire down on an assailing party. On the Sullivan's island side, in the lower tier of casemates, they have mounted four heavy guns, which command the channel, and among other things are two old boilers filled with powder, one of which contains three thousand pounds. They are sunk in deep water and arranged to explode them from the shore by means of a wire. They have constructed small steamers something like the one that made a former attempt, to come out and blow the iron clads. They are building four new iron clads, one of which is two feet thick and plated with four inch iron. The other three are small, and about the size of the two they have already about. A few days ago one of our shells exploded upon the deck of this large new iron clad, but did no damage.

There are no places of business open in the lower part of the city, except two grogshops. The big gun the rebels imported from our neutral English friends is mounted in the city, and points down the harbor. The bore is fourteen inch, and the ball weighs 700 pounds. It is rifled. Its mate burst at the first discharge. The steple of St. Michael's Church has been struck twice, but not much injured. This is the most beautiful spire in the city, and the plan is said to have been drawn by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's, London. The church was built considerably more than a hundred years ago.

The Big Foot Regiment.—A requisition was made lately on the Government for boots for the colored regiment in camp at Quincy, Illinois. The sizes were so enormous that they could not be procured at Chicago, and the agent had to telegraph to Washington to order to have the regimental foot-measured and send the result to Washington, so that the boots could be constructed there. The sizes range from four to twenty. This regiment will be sent "to trample on the rights of the South."

I should think these carriage wheels must be fatigued after running all day," observed Sam "Well, yes," replied Seth, taking a squirt at them, "they do appear to be tired."

What Pennsylvania has quietly Done

An illustration of the quiet way in which our State has discharged her duty, and her whole duty, to the General Government, deserves to be told in print. In order that Governor Curtin and the banks of this State may receive some small share of the credit that should ever follow a faithful discharge of duty. As the writer of this article was present at the adoption of the plan, and has just learned how near it is to its final consummation, he will communicate them to the *Commercial*.

About the 17th of last July, half a dozen of the leading bankers of the State were in the Executive chambers, Harrisburg, to consult on some mode of paying off the 60,000 Pennsylvania Militia then returning from having aided in repelling the invasion of Pennsylvania soil by the traitor Gordon under General Lee. Governor Curtin said in substance, our troops ought to be discharged forthwith, to go home to their harvest fields; and, although the State has the money in her Treasury, I cannot see a dollar out for any purpose, without the authority of law. I can call the Legislature, but that will take perhaps a month of time—the expense of keeping these soldiers will be doubled by so doing—their families at home will be uneasy—their harvests will be ruined for want of laborer to gather them. I have no power except to pledge myself to urge the Legislature to pay this money if Congress does not do it. Thomas M. Howe represented the Pittsburgh Banks, Mr. Rodgers the Philadelphia, and some two or three others the banks of the interior.

The responsibility of using probably a million of dollars of the funds of the banks to be paid out in faith of Congress or the Legislature repaying the same might well strike Bank Directors accustomed to discount business paper. The conference took up some two hours, and at one time Governor Curtin ordered Secretary Siffer to make out a proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature. But better counsels prevailed—the money was advanced by the banks and the soldiers paid off as rapidly as it could be done. Not only paid off, but in the vouchers audited by the Controller of the Treasury at Washington with the last week, not dime was charged for any paymaster in disbursing this \$600,000 or thereabouts.

This bill which I presume Congress will this week pass, appropriates \$700,000 to cover some eight months' interest on this money advanced, but not a dollar has been stolen or even charged for handling the money. Well may Pennsylvania be proud of her worthy Governor and a few of her leading bankers who thus quietly have saved a million of dollars to the General Government. I have no hesitation to say, that had the usual official course been taken, an extra session of the Legislature called, and the soldiers retained until their accounts had been settled by paymasters, in the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, one million, seven hundred thousand dollars would have been required.

The Escape of the Union Prisoners from Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—The escaped Union soldiers, rescued this morning, and leave for Washington this afternoon. The account of their escape is full of thrilling interest; but, for prudential reasons, many of the particulars are withheld from publication at present.

They were fifty-one days engaged in making a tunnel, having managed to find access to the cellar of their prison they commenced to work, relieving one another as opportunity afforded. Their instruments were case knives, pocket-knives, chisels and files. Twice they had to abandon their work on account of the discovery of obstructions, which they could not pass. They had hoped to avail themselves of a culvert, but found it impracticable. After getting through the wall they disposed of the excavated soil by drawing it in a spittoon, which they attached to a cord directed downwards, and that none indicated that those who had gone in had ever come out again. In the same manner, the Libby takes in the captured Federals by scores, but lets none out; they are huddled up and jammed into every nook and corner; at the bathing troughs around the cooking stoves, every where, there is a wrangling, jostling crowd, at night the floor of every room they occupy in the building is covered, every square inch of it, by uneasy slumbers, lying side by side, and heel to head, as tightly packed as if the prison were a huge iron box of nocturnal sardines. But the authorities who thus pack up the unfortunate prisoners, seem to be either heedless or ignorant of these facts. It is truly surprising that some pestilence has not already been the result of this inhuman and unchristian treatment of man beings, who are thus forced constantly to breathe an impure air, and who are allowed no outdoor exercise.

They should have an open space outside, however limited, in which to obtain some respite from the unwholesome atmosphere; a piece of ground with a little patch of blue sky over it, and a gush of fresh air and a sprinkle of sunshine in it would be no tax upon the Confederate commissariat, and might at least render supportable a captivity which has become intolerable. Fresh air and sunlight, all physiologists tell us, are absolutely essential to the economy of the human body as food and drink. If it should become necessary to reduce the diet of these prisoners to cold corn bread they will not have strength enough in them even to masticate it.

Excursions indoors is but a poor substitute, even provided the crowded condition of the prison would allow of it. The only apartment in the building where they can now walk is one of the lower rooms, used as their kitchen. The passers by may hear now and then of a morning the most donkeyish sounds proceeding from the gloomy interior of this room, and might really be led to believe that a serious set-to at fistfists was in progress. He would soon discover, however, that it was only a desperate effort at a game of foot-ball. Notwithstanding the almost impenetrable cloud of smoke from the stoves, which constitutes the atmosphere of the room, he might see those haggard players working away with a zeal which proves how much they need, more than how much they

The Enlistment of Veterans.

Some time since Captain J. Heron Foster addressed a letter to Colonel J. V. Bonford, A. A. Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, inquiring as to the right of enlisting the veterans resident in certain districts in the State. Colonel Bonford did not reply to that letter, but referred it to the Provost Marshal General at Washington, from which "Department" the following reply was dictated to be issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington City, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Capt. J. Heron Foster, Provost Marshal 22d, District, Penna.—Sir: Your letter of the 28th ult., asking what assurances can be given committees in paying bounties to veterans that they will receive credit for, has been received.

It is not in the power of the Provost Marshal General to give any assurances of the kind, as the men are already enlisted and mustered into the service. The rolls are in the custody of the Adjutant General, and no change can be made in them without producing confusion and errors. The veterans have already received Government bounty and enlisted by virtue of it.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
HENRY E. MAYNARDIER,
Captain U. S. Army.

The War in the Duchies.

On the 21st of February, the first conflict between the Prussians and the Danes took place. The town of Misdans, on the Schiel, was attacked vigorously, and after a six hours' conflict, the Prussians were repulsed. Several minor engagements are reported as having occurred on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of February. The latest intelligence is that the Danes have evacuated the town of Schleswig, and abandoned the important defensive line of the Danneberg, intending to make a stand at Flensburg. Thus we have the beginning of a war which may become of great magnitude and very important in its results, in Europe. The leading German powers are involved in it, and it is a question whether England, France, Russia and Sweden are unsatisfied by the Powers that made the treaty of 1851, of course they will be defeated, and will lose the Duchies. The royal speech on the opening of the British Parliament is very positive in the declaration that the Duchies, under the treaty, are part of the inheritance of King Christian; but whether the words will be sustained is a question undecided. But the beginning of a war in Europe, however it may terminate, is a matter of importance also in this country. There is less danger than ever, of interference with us, now that a war in Europe has begun.

A Rebel Exposure of Libby Prison.

(From the Richmond *Enquirer*, January 5.)

A shrewd inquirer into the quiet philosophy of human frivolities once asked the startling question, "Why becomes of the millions?" Why the millions which are manufactured, not of the millions which are used, but of the millions which are lost. Any one might be tempted to ask, "What becomes of the Federal officers who go into the Libby?" During more than six months of active campaigning, at most daily have they entered the squad after squad, and yet that unfathomable reservoir of humanity does not overflow. How is it that the many who go in do not thrust some of the many who are already three tumbling on the ground? We are forcibly reminded of the fable of the sick lion, who was visited in his cave by all the beasts of the field, except a cunning old fox, who coming last of all, refused to call upon his leonine majesty; shrewd Reynard noticed that the lion's paw prints were directed downwards, and that none indicated that those who had gone in had ever come out again. In the same manner, the Libby takes in the captured Federals by scores, but lets none out; they are huddled up and jammed into every nook and corner; at the bathing troughs around the cooking stoves, every where, there is a wrangling, jostling crowd, at night the floor of every room they occupy in the building is covered, every square inch of it, by uneasy slumbers, lying side by side, and heel to head, as tightly packed as if the prison were a huge iron box of nocturnal sardines. But the authorities who thus pack up the unfortunate prisoners, seem to be either heedless or ignorant of these facts. It is truly surprising that some pestilence has not already been the result of this inhuman and unchristian treatment of man beings, who are thus forced constantly to breathe an impure air, and who are allowed no outdoor exercise.

To School Officers and Teachers.

The subscriber has been appointed by the Holbrook School Apparatus Manufacturing Company, agent for the county of Huntingdon for the sale of all necessary articles of School Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Charts, Geometrical Solids, Cubes, Ropes, Blocks, Normal Frames, Liquid Slates for Blackboards, and Brushes, Pencil Holders, Primary Drawing Books, Primary and High School Slates, Natural Spelling Teacher, Speller and Pronouncer, Class Registers, How to Use the Globes, Northend's Teachers' Assistant, Holbrook's Normal Method, Guide to Illustrate, Alphabet Made Easy, Mapping Plates, Royards and Teachers' Tokens, and any other articles manufactured by the Company not on hand will be ordered if called for.

Teachers and School Directors are requested to call at Lewis' Book Store and see stock on hand.

All kinds of School Books and School Stationery always on hand.

A sheriff's officer was sent to execute a writ against a Quaker. Arriving at the house he says to the Quaker's wife, who in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, answered in the affirmative, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would presently see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, but the fair Quakeress coming in the room, he reminded her of her promise, that he should see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee. He did not like thy looks, therefore, he avoided thee, and has left the house by another path."

The Purloined Matchbox, superior to any other kind in the market, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.