CAZIDATID ALMANAC. 1862

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County Offices.

| Sunday | 7 14 21 28 | Monday | 1 8 15 22 29 | Tuesday | 2 9 16 23 30 | Wed'sday 3 10 17 24 31 | Thursday 4 11 18 25 | Friday 5 12 19 26 | Saturday 6 13 20 27 |

President Judge. Hon. S. S. Woods, Lewistown Associate Judges, Hon. Elijah Morrison, Wayne township.
"James Turner, Lewistown. Sheriff,

C. C. Stanbarger, Esq.
Deputy Sheriff,
D. D. Mutthersbough, Esq. Prothonotary, Clerk of Common Pleas, &c. Henry J. Walters, Eeq.

Register and Recorder and Clerk of Orphane' Court, Samuel Barr, Esq. Treasurer, Robert W. Patton, Esq.

Commissioners, Richeson Bratton, Esq., Bratton township. Samuel Brower, Esq., Decatur township.

John McDowell, Jr., Esq., Armagh township. Commissioner's Clerk-George Frysinger.

Deputy Surveyor, George H. Swigart, of Oliver township. Coroner,

George Miller, Esq., Lewistown. Mercantile Appraiser, John L. Porter, Lewistown. Auditors,
Henry Snyder, of Granville township. Abram Garver, of Oliver H. C. Vanzant, of Decatur

Denneylvania Railroad

	WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
Through Express,	5 10 a. m.	11 1 p.m.
Fast Line,	5 45 p. m.	3 24a. m.
Mail.	3 36 p. m.	10 41 a. m.
Local Freight,	5 50 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Fast Freight,	11 1 p. m.	2 28 a. m.
Through Freight,	9 30 p.m.	9 50 p.m.
Express Freight,	10 25 a. in.	2 55 p. in.
Coal Train,	12 40 p.m.	7 10 a. m.
	D. E. Ros	ESON, Agent.
& Galbraith's Omni	buses convey	passengers t

down at all points within the borough limits

the belief fond.

A S the action of the Relief Board does not seem to be fully comprehended, frequent applications for relief being made in person or by letter to the undersigned, he deems it proper to state that payments will be temporarily renewed to those formerly on the ist on presentation of certificate signed by not less than three known taxpayers, stating ing that the applicant has not received sufficient from her husband or other support, to enable her, together with her own industry, to make a living for herself and family, and giving reasons for such inability. This is intended for the benefit of all really in need, and for no others.

The orders issued under this regulation are continued only until the troops are again

Blank certificates can be procured from those who have heretofore distributed orders. GEORGE FRYSINGER.

Secretary of Relief Board. Lewistown, June 18, 1862.

CARPETINGS, comprising every style of the newest patterns and designs in Brussels, Tapestry Brussels. Imperial Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpeting. Also, Stair Carpetings, Rag Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, &c., at GEO. BLYMYER'S.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

I invite the attention of buyers to my large and well selected stock of Ladies' Dress and Mantilla, together with a good line of Staple Trimmings. GEO. BLYMYER.

WALL PAPERS, Window Blinds, Queensware, Umbrellas, Cutlery, Willow and Wooden Ware, as usual, at GEO. BLYMYER'S. ap30

CLOTHS FOR GENTS' SUITS.

SPRING Style Cassimeres, Fashionable Vestings, Tweeds and Cassimeres for boys. Fine Black Cloths for Coats, Doeskins, Finest Blacks, Linen and other Shirt Bosoms as well as a complete assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for men and boys, at ap30 GEO. BLYMYER'S.

Hams-An excellent article at 10 cents per lb., for sale by MARKS & WILLIS. Lewistown, April 30, 1862.

The Emancipation Question. THE PARALYSING EFFECT OF SLA VERY.

MARYLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS COMPARED. Hon. R. J. Walker's Second Letter. Concluded from last week's Gazette.

Nor can manufactures account for the dif ference, as shown by the still greater increase of the agricultural Northwest. Besides, Maryland (omitting slavery,) had far greater natural advantages for manufactures than Massachusetts. She had a more fertile soil, thus furnishing cheaper food for the work. ing classes, a larger and more accessible coast, and nearly eight times in length of navigable rivers, greater hydraulic power, vast superiority in mines of coal and iron, a far more salubrious cilmate, cotton, the great staple of modern industry, much nearer to Maryland, her location far more central for trade with the whole Union, and Baitimore, her chief city, nearer tuan Boston, to the great West, viz: to the Ohio at Pittsburg and Cincinnati, the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the lakes at Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago, by several hundred miles. Indeed, but for slavery Maryland must have been a far greater manufacturing as well as commercial State than Massachusetts-and as to agricul-

ture, there could be no comparison, But Massachsetts did not become a manufacturing State until after the tariff of 1821. That measure, as well as the whole protective policy, Massachusetts earnestly opposed in 1820 and 1824, and Daniel Webster as her representative, denounced it as un constitu-tional. From 1790 to 1820 Massachusetts was commercial, not manufacturing, and yet, from 1790 to 1820, Massachusetts increased in numbers 144,442, and Maryland in the same time only 87,622. Yet, from 1790 to 1820, Massachusetts, the most commercial State, was far

more injured by the embargo and the late war with England than any other State.

There is one invariable law, whether we compare all the Slave States with all the Free States, small States with small, large with large, old with old, new with new, retarding the progress of the Slaveholding States, ever

operating and differing in degree only.

The area of the nine free States, enumerated in 1790, is 169,668 square miles, and of the eight Slaveholding States 300,580 square miles, whilst the population of the former in 1790 1,968,455, and of the latter 1,961,372, but in 1860 these nine Free States had a population of 10,574,168, and those eight slave States only 7,414,684, making the difference in favor of these free States in 1860 over those slave States 3,179,844, instead of 7,083 in 1790, or a positive gain to those free States over those slave States of 3,172,761. Those free States enumerated in 1790 and 1860 were the six New England States-New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and the slave States were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky—yet we have seen that the area of those slave States was nearly double that of those free States, the soil much more fertile, the climate more salubrious, as shown by the census, and the shore line, including main shore, bays and sounds, islands and rivers, to head of tidewater, was, for those free States. 4,480 miles, and for those slave States, 6,560 miles. Thus, it is clear, that the increase of population of these slave States should have far exceeded that of those free States. The population of those slave States per square mile in 1790 was 6 (6 52), and in 1860 24 (24 66), and those of the free States 1790 was 11 per square mile (11 60), and in 1860 62 per square mile (62 44. Thus, whilst the increase of those slave States from 1790 to 1860 was only 18 per square mile, that of those free States was nearly 51 per square mile (50 84,) or in very near a triple ratio, whilst in wealth and education the proportionate progress was much greater.

I shall consider in my next letter the rela-tive advance of Maryland and Massachusetts in wealth and education from 1790 to 1860, result appearing incredible but for the authentic facts. No cause except slavery can be assigned for this wonderful difference, for, in intellect, the colonists of Maryland were equal to those of Massachusetts, and long preceded them in religious toleration and Whilst the advance of Masgentle culture. sachusetts with her limited area and sterile soil, especially in view of the thousands of her native sons who have emigrated to other States, is one of the wonders of the world, yet, the relative increase of the population of New Jersey, from 1790 to 1860, compared with that of Maryland is still greater than that of Massachusetts. The law is inflexible wherever slavery disappears. Population of New Jersey in 1790, 184,139; in 1860, 672,-035, being an increase of 264 per cent. (264.-96) for New Jersey, of 225 per cent. (225 06) for Massachusetts, and for Maryland 114 per cent. (144 88). The ratio of increase per square mile, from 1790 to 1860, was—Massa-chusetts 48 55 in 1790, and 157 82 in 1860; Maryland 28 74 in 1790, and 80 70 in 1860. Thus, whilst Maryland, from 1790 to 1860 little more than doubled her ratio of increase per square mile (28 74 to 61 76), and Massachusetts a little more than tripled her ratio

(48 55 to 157 82), New Jersey very nearly quadrupled hers—22 01 to 80 70. It must be conceded, however, that the natural advantages of New Jersey are greater than those of Massachusetts. Now the area of New Jersey is but 8,220 square miles, the soil of Maryland is far more fertile, the hydraulic power much greater, the shore line much more than double, viz: 531 for New Jersey to 1,336 for Maryland, whilst New Jersey, with rich iron mines, has no coal, and one third of her area is south of the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line, the northern boundary of Maryland. The comparison. however, which I shall present of New York and Virginia will be the most astounding, while little less remarkable will be found that of North Carolina with Pennsylvania, Kentucky with Ohio, Tennessee with Indiana, Georgia and Missouri with Illinois, Arkansas with Michigan, Alabama and Texas with Iowa or Minnesota, Miss. and Louisiana with Wisconsin, Delaware with Rhode Island, South Carolina with Maine or Vermont. All, however, prove the same law, and exhibit the

exclusively from the North as compared with the South. It is clear that if the South re-tains the institution, it will, before the close of this century sink into comparative insignificance and contain less than a sixth in population of the Union. After the calami ties which slavery has brought upon the South, the ruin and the desolation the rebellion has already accomplished there, who from the North or from Europe will emigrate to any State retaining the system, whilst thousands of the native sons of the South have already fled North or to Europe, and hundreds of thousands will follow.

The Slave State which has increased most rapidly to the square mile, of all of them from 1790 to 1860, has had a smaller augmentation per square mile than that free State which has increased most slowly per square mile during the same time of all the free States, and the result is the same as to wealth and education also. Under the best circumstance for the slave States, and the worst for the free States, this result proves the uniformity of the rule (like the great law of gravitation) knowing no exception to the effect of slavery, in depressing the progress of States in population, wealth and education. Would we then in all these advance more rapidly, we must remove slavery and negroism, the retarding cause. I know it is asked how shall we then cultivate the cotton lands of the South without slaves? This does not apply to the border States, but before closing these letters, I will prove conclusively, by the census and other statistics, what, from long residence in the South, and from having traversed every southern State, I know to be true, that cotton is now raised there most extensively and profitably by nonslaveholders, and upon farms using exclusively white labor. In Texas, especially, exclusively write habor. In Texas, especially, this is a great truth, nor is there a doubt that skilled, educated, persevering and energetic free labor, engaged voluntarily for wages or its own use, would, in time, especially when aided by improved culture and machinery, and the control of produce much larger crops and better cotton than now raised by the forced and ignorant labor of slaves, and at a much cheaper rate at a far greater profit, than any crop now produced in the North, and in a more salubri-

ous climate, as shown by the census. The isothermals of the great Humbolt (differing so widely from parallels,) which trace the lines of temperature on the earth's surface, prove, as to heat, the climate of the South to be substantially the same as that of Greece and Rome, each in their turn, the mis-tress of the world. I know, when the term isothermal was used in my inaugural as Governor of Kansas, it was represented by some our present rebel leaders to the masses of the South, as some terrible monster, perhaps the Yankee sea serpent, but I now use the term again in no offence, from its important application to the present case, and knowing that what I now advise would produce incal culable benefits to the whole country, but es pecially to the South. Indeed, if Texas, with her 274,356 square miles of area, very nearly six times that of New York, with her salu brious climate and fertile soil, already worked to a great extent by free labor, were a Free State, she would, in time, contain a larger population than any State in the Union.

Texas has 70,620 square miles more than France, and with the *present* population of Belgium to the square mile, would contain more than one hundred millions of pepole [See pages 29 and 35, introduction to the census of 1850 by the Superintendent, published by Congress.] Having in 1837, offered in the Senate of the United States, and carried the resolution recognizing the inde pendence of Texas, first proposing in my let ter of the 8th of January, 1844, the mode, by compact (alone practicable), by which, on my motion, Texas was admitted into the Union, distinctly advocating in this letter the reannexation of Texas, with a view to secure the ultimate disappearance of slavery and negroism from the whole country, in oppo sition to the object officially avowed by Mr Calhoun, to annex Texas for the purpose of perpetuating slavery, I shall, in a future let ter, discuss this subject, involving not not only our furnishing a certain and abundant supply of cheap cotton, but securing the real monopoly of this great product, due to our peculiar soil and climate, and thus ultin ately ncreasing our product and manufacture thousands of millions of dollars, and giving

us the control of the commerce of the world If Maryland would only initiate this pol icy and come to the rescue of the Union from rebellion and foreign i tervention, she would inscribe her name first on the page of history and in the gratitude of our country and man kind. The position of Maryland upon the Chesapeake, the Potomac, the Susquehanna and Atlantic is most commanding. rounds the Capital. It was her own noble donation, and she is its national guardian and sentinel. Her waters, cutting the Blu Mountains and the Alleghany, flow into the Atlantic and Mississippi, thus making her an Eastern and a Western State. Throughout all her borders not a citizen would lose any thing by the change proposed, but all would be enriched. Take down the barriers of sla very, and a new and unprecedented cur rent of population and capital would flow in to the State. Property would rise immense ly in value, the price of her lands would soon reach those of Pennsylvania, new towns and cities would spring into life, Cumberland would soon equal the great manufacturing cites of the North, and the railroad to Pitts burg would soon be completed. Baltimore would fulfil her mighty destiny, and a cana up the Susquehanna, equal to the grand work of New York, would connect her with Lakes Erie and Ontario. Such would be the effect of this measure on the material interests of Maryland, and, let me add, of at least all the Border States, whilst the President does not overstate its influence in crushing the rebel lion and restoring peace. This measure adopted by Maryland and the Border States, the Rebel cause would be regarded as hopeless, at home and abroad, and would be abandoned in despair. Dreadful, indeed, is the responsibility to God and their country of all who oppose this measure.

cles of progress, they have peopled seven vast
Territories, (soon by subdivision to become
States) emigration to which has been almost
exclusively from the North as compared with

Government, in increased revenue, a sum far exceeding the cost of gradual emancipation and colonization. Indeed, if, as a mere anancial question, I was devising the most effective plan for liquidating the national debt and reducing our taxes, it would be thus vastly to augment, in a few years, our wealth and population by the adoption of this system. This, then, instead of a plan as charged most erroneously to increase taxes, is a system which, by adding rapidly to our productive population and wealth, would soon materially reduce the rate of taxation. The same principle (especially in the south) will apply in paying State debts and reducing

MORAL & RELIGIOUS

HYMN .-- "There is a Beautiful World,"

There is a beautiful world, Where saints and angels sing; A world where peace and pleasure reign, And heavenly praises ring. We'll be there! We'll be there!

Palms of viet'ry, Crowns of glory, We shall wear. In that beautiful world on high

There is a beautiful world, Where sorrow never comes A world where tears shall never fall, In sighing for our homes. We'll be there, &c. There is a beautiful world, Unseen to mortal sight;

And darkness never enters there. That home is fair and bright. We'll be there, &c. There is a beautiful world Of harmony and love; O! May we safely enter there,

And dwell with God above We'll be there, &c. Re-Union in Heaven.

How short is the earthly history of a family! A few short years, and those who are now embraced in a family circle will be scattered. The children, now the object

of tender solicitude, will have grown up and gone forth to their respective stations in the world. A few years more and children and parents will have passed from this earthly stage. Their name will be no longer heard in their present dwelling. Their lomestic loves and anxieties, happiness and sorrows, will be lost and forgotten history. Every heart in which it was written will be mouldering in the dust. And is this all? Is this the whole satisfaction which is provided for some of the strongest feelings of our hearts? How can such trans-itory beings, with whom our connection is so brief, engage all the love we can feel? Why should not our feelings towards them be as feeble and unsatisfying as they? But blessed be God, this is not all. Of this he has given us perfect assurance in the Gosenlightened nature the ties of domestic ual eye of faith perceives that they have been loosened on earth, only to be resumed under far happier circumstances, in the regions of everlasting love and bliss. Though the history of a family may seem to be forgotten when the last member of it is laid in the grave, the memory of it still lives

MISCELLANEOUS.

in immortal souls, and when the circle is

wholly dissolved on earth, it is again com-

pleted in heaven.

WOUNDED.

'Six hundred and forty-three wounded! 'If that were all!' My wife spoke in a ad voice. 'If that were all!'

'The return is given as complete,' I said, referring again to the newspaper which I held in my hand. 'One hundred and forty-one killed, and six hundred and forty-

three wounded.' 'A fearful list, but it is not all,' my wife answered. Her tones were even sadder than at first. 'A great many more were wounded-a great many more.

'But this is an official return, signed by the commanding general.'

'And so far, doubtless, correct. But from every battle-field go swift messages that kill or wound at a thousand miles, instead of a thousand paces; bullets invisible to mortal eyes, that pierce loving hearts. Of the dead and wounded from these we have no report. They are casualties not spoken of by our commanding general.'

I had not thought of this; or, at least, not with any realizing sense of what it involved. My wife resumed:

'Let us take the matter home. have a son in the army. The ball that strikes him strikes us. If, in the list of killed and wounded, we had found his name, would there have been no bayonet point or shattering bullet in our flesh? I shiver at the thought. Ah, these invisi ble messengers of pain and death wound often deeper than iron or lead.

As she thus spoke my eyes were resting on the official list, and I saw the name of a friend. An ejaculation of surprise drop-

ped from my lips.
'What?' My startled wife grew slight-

ly pale.

'Harley is wounded!'

that she felt pain there. 'Badly?' She tried to steady her voice. 'A ball through the chest. Not set down as dangerous, however.'

' Poor Anna! What sad tidings for her. My wife arose. 'I must go to her imme-

'Do so,' I answered.

Soon afterward we went out together; I to my office, and she to visit the wife of our wounded triend.

It is strange how little those who are not brought into the actual presence of death and disaster on the battle field, realize their appalling nature. We read of the killed and wounded, and sum up the figures as coldly, almost, as if the statistics of a camp hospital after a battle. I watchwere simply commercial. We talk of our losses as indifferently as if men were crates and bales. I do not except myself. Sometimes I feel as though all sensibility, all sympathy for human suffering, had died out of my heart. It is, perhaps, as well. If we perceive to the full extent the terrible reality of things, we would be in halfparalyzed states, instead of continuing our useful employments, by which the common good is served. We cannot help the suffering, nor heal the wounded, by our mental pain. But let us see to it that through lack of pain we fail not in ministration to the extent of our ability.

When I met my wife at dinner-time, her face was paler than when I parted with her in the morning. I saw that she had been suffering, while I, intent for hours only from deep seated pain. He had upon my work, had half-forgotten my thought the paleness of her countenance, wounded friends, Harley and his wife; one pierced by a visible and the other by an cautious, only the result of overtaxed invisible bullet.

'Did you see Anna?' I asked.

'Yes.'

'How is she?' 'Calm, but hurt very deeply. She only

had the news this morning. 'Is she going to him?'

There has not been time to decide what is best. Her husband's brother is here, and will get as much information by telegraph to day as it is possible to receive. To night or to-morrow he will leave for the battle field. Anna may go with him.' 'She appeared to be hurt deeply, you

'Yes,' replied my wife; 'and was in most intense pain. Every line in her face exhibited suffering. One hand was pressed all the while tightly over her heart.' 'What did she say ?' 'Not much. She seemed looking into

the distance, and trying to make out things seen but imperfectly. If he were to die, I think it would kill her.'

'Two deaths by the same bullet,' I said, my thoughts recurring to our morning conversation.

In the evening, I called with my wife to love seemed scattered into dust; the spirit- was reported to be doing well. She was going to leave in the night train with her brother-in-law, and would be with her husband in the quickest time it was possible to make. How a few hours suffering had changed her! The wound was deep and very painful.

It was nearly two months before Harley was sufficiently recovered to be removed from the hospital. His wife had been permitted to see him every day, and to remain in attendance on him the greater part of the time.

'Did you know that Mr. Harley and his wife were at home?' said I, on coming in

'No. When did they arrive?' was the answer and inquiry.
'This morning. I heard it from Harley's brother.'

'How are they?' asked my wife. 'He looks as well as ever, I am told, though still suffering some from his wound;

but she is miserable, Mr. Harley says.'

A shadow fell over my wife's face, and she sighed heavily. 'I was afraid of that, she said. 'I knew she was hurt badly Flesh wounds close readily, but spirit wounds are difficult to heal. These invisible bullets are almost sure to reach some

vital part.' I met Mr. Harley not long afterward, in company with his wife. His eyes were bright, his lips firm, his cheeks flushed with health. You saw scarcely a sign of what he had endured. He talked in a soldierly manner, and was anxious for the time to come when the surgeon would pronounce him in condition to join his regiment. His wound, when referred to, evi-

dently gave him more pleasure than pain. It was a mark of distinction-a sign that he had suffered even life for his country. How different with Mrs. Harley! It touched you to look into her dreamy, absent eyes, on her patient lips, and exhausted countenance.

'She has worn herself out in nursing me,' said her husband, in answer to a remark on her appearance. He looked at her tenderly, and with just a shade of anxiety in his face. Was the truth not plain to him? Did he not know that she had been wounded also? That two balls left the rifle when he was struck, one of them reaching to his distant home?

'In three weeks I hope to be in the field same paralyzing effect of slavery. Whilst maryland, the Border States and the South the free States have accomplished these mira would then indeed commence a new career she laid her hand over her heart—a sign He spoke with the ardor of a strong desire,

his eyes bright, and his face in a glowwounding, and the pain of wounding, all forgotten. But another's eyes became dim as his brightened—another's cheeks paled as his grew warm. I saw the tears shining as Mrs. Harley answered in an unsteady voice.

'I am neither brave enough or strong

enough for a soldier's wife.' She had meant to say more, as was plain from her manner, but could not trust her-

self. 'O, yes, you are; brave enough and strong enough,' replied Mr. Harley, with animation. 'Not every one could have moved ao calmly amidst the dreadful scenes

ed you often, and felt proud of you.' 'If she had not been wounded also-' my wife began; but Mr. Harley interrupther with the ejaculation,

'Wounded!' in a tone of surprise. 'Yes, wounded,' resumed my wife; 'and as now appears, nearer the seat of vitality than you were. Did you not know this before, Mr. Harley?'

My friend was perplexed for a little while. He could not get down at once to

my wife's meaning. 'When you were struck she was struck also.'

'O, yes!' Light broke in upon Mr. Harley. He turned quickly toward his wife, he saw in her face what had been before the wasting and exhaustion that come the weakness that made her step slow and muscles and nerves. But he knew better

'I didn't think of that,' he said with visible anxiety, as he gazed into his wife's countenance. 'Our wounds, so ghastly to the eyes, often get no deeper than the flesh and bone. The pain is short, and nature comes quickly to the work of care with all her healing energies. We suffer for a while, and then it is over. We are strong and ready for the conflict again.'

'But,' said my wife, 'into the homes that stand far away from battle-fields come swift-winged messengers that wound and kill as surely as iron hail. They strike mothers, wives, sisters—some with death wounds, and all with the anguish of vital pain. Alas! for these wounded! The healing, if it follows, is never, as the su:geons say, by first intention, but always slow, and often through abscess and ulceration. The larger number never entirely recover. They may linger for years, but do not lose the marks of suffering.' A long silence followed. There were

others present who, like Mr. Harley, had never thought of this. I noticed that for the hour we remained together he was tensee Mrs. Harley. A telegram had been derer toward his wife, and more than once received, stating that her husband's wound, I saw him looking at her, while she was pel of His Son. Though to the eye of unous. The ball had been extricated, and he nance. He did not again speak of the early period at which he expected to join his regiment.

On the day following another long list of killed and wounded was given to the public. As I read over the names and counted the numbers, my thought came back from bloody field and suffering hospital. 'These are not all,' I said. 'Alas! not all. The ball struck twice, thrice; sometimes oftener. There is pain, there is anguish, there is woundings, even unto death, in many, many homes, within a thousand miles of that gory place. Some are alone and neglected—dying on their battle-field, with none even to put a cup of water to their lips-some are with loving friends who yet fail to stanch the flow of blood, or bandage the shattered limbsome cover their wounds, hiding them from all eyes, and bear the pain in chosen solitude. The sum of all this agony, who shall give it?'

Our wounded! If you would find them all, you must look beyond the hospitals .-They are not all bearded and in male attire. There sat beside you, in the cars just now, a woman. You scarcely noticed her. She left at the corner below. There was not much life in her face; her steps, as they rested on the pavement, were slow. She has been wounded, and is dying. Did you notice Mrs. D——— in church last Sunday? 'Yes; and now I remember that she was pale, and had an altered look. One of our wounded! Do you see a face at the window? In the marble front. house?' Yes. 'It is sad enough; what inlooking eyes! Wounded! Ah, sir, they are everywhere about us. Already from over a hundred battle fields and skirmishing grounds, have been such missives as pain and death. They have penetrated unguarded homes in every city, town and neighborhood of our once happy and peaceful country, wounding the beloved ones left there in hoped-tor security. For such there is balm only in Gilead—God is their physician.

Undertaking

STILL carried on. A large assortment of Coffins on hand. Funerals attended to at any distance in the country, at short notice, Thankful for past favors hoping a continuance of the same. Lewistown, Feb. 2, 1861. A. FELIX.

SPECTACLES for near-sighted persons as wel as for age, steel, plated, silver and gold, are to be had at the Jewelry Store of ap30 R. W. PATTON.