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MY SHIP

Down to the wharves, as the sun goes down,
"And the daylight tumult, and dust, and din
Are dying away in the busy town,
I go to see if my ship comes in.

I gaze far over the quiet sen,
Rosy with sunset, like mellow wine,
Where ships, like lilies, lie tranquilly,
Many and fair—but I see not mine.

I question the sailors every night-Noting the sails as they come in sight—
"Have you seen my beautiful ship come in

"Whence does she come?" they ask of me—
"Who is her master, and what her name?"
And they smile upon me pityingly
When my answer is ever and ever the same.

O, mine was a vessel of strength and truth, Her sails were as white as a young lamb's fleece, She sailed long since from the port of Youth— Her master was Love—and her name was Peace. And, like all beloved and beautiful things, She fuded in distance and doubt away-With only a tremble of snowy wing, She floated swanlike, adown the bay,

Carrying with her a precious freight—
All I had gathered by years of pain;
A tempting prize to the pirate, Fate—
And still I watch for her back again.

Watch from the earliest morning light, Till the pale stars grieve o'er the dying day, To cast the gleam of her canvass white Among the islands which gem the bay. But she comes not yet—she will never come
To gladden my eyes and spirit more—
And my heart grows hopeless, and faint, and dumb,
As I wait and wait on the lonely shore.

Knowing that tempest, and time, and storm, Have wrecked and shattered my beauteous bark, Rank sea weeds cover her wasted form, And her sails are tattered, and stained, and dark. And still with a patience that is not hope, For vain and empty it long hath been, I sit on the rough shore's rocky slope, And watch to see if my ship comes in.

THE OLD FARM HOUSE. At the foot of the hill, near the old red mill. In a quiet shady spot,
Just peeping through, half hid from view,
Stands a little moss-grown cot;
And straying through at the open door,
The sunbeams play on the sanded floor.

The easy chair, all patched with care, Is placed by the old hearthstone: Is placed by the old hearthstone; With witching grace, in the old fire-place, The evergreens are strewn,
The pictures hang on the whitened wall
And the old clock ticks in the cottage hall.

More lovely still, on the window sill,
The dew-eyed flowers rest,
While midst the eaves on mess-grown leaves
The martin builds her nest,
And all day long the summer breeze
Is whispering love to the bending trees.

Over the door, all covered o'er
With a sack of dark green baize,
Lays a musket old, whose worth is told

In events of other days;
And the powder flask and hunter's horn
Have hung beside it for many a morn. For years have fied, with a noiseless tread, Like fairy dreams away,
And left in his flight, all shorn of his might,
A father—old and gray;
And the soft wind plays with snow-white hair
As the ald man sleave in his corn white

In at the door, on the sanded floor,
Light, fairy footsteps glide,
And a maiden fair, with flaxen hair,
Kneels by the old man's side—
An old oak wreeked by the angry storm,
While the ivy clings to its trembling form.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT Declared to be Unconstitutional by a Majority of the Court.

JUSTICES STRONG AND READ DISSENT. Pittsburg, rendered judgment in the cases of Kneedler and others, against the Provost Marshals of Philadelphia, in favor of the complainants, granting the preliminary injunctions asked for. The cases forth to suppress insurrection and repel were argued in Philadelphia, before a full invasion, when the aid of the Federal Govbench, by counsel for the complainants For this purpose it is a Federal force; for only, the United States not being repre- all others it is a State force, and it is sented. They came up on bills in equity, called in the Constitution 'the militia of filed by the complainants, who were draft- the several States,' 2, 2, 1. It is, thereed men of Philadelphia, praying for injunctions to restrain the Provost Marshals from proceeding with the draft, the ground right of the States to have it is not only being the alleged unconstitutionality of not granted away, but it is expressly rethe conscription act. The opinion of the majority, viz: Chief Justice Lowrie, and Justices Woodward and Thompson, was delivered by Chief Justice Lewrie-Justices Strong and Read both dissent. The opinions are too lengthy for our columns, but a brief abstract may not be uninteresting. The opinion says:

cal experience, recognizes two sorts of shall make laws to organize and train it military land forces—the militia and the as it thinks best, and shall have the use of army, sometimes called the regular, and it when needed; this seems reasonable and sometimes the standing army-and dele- sufficient; is the force provided for in this gates to Congress power 'to raise and act inconsistent with it? support armies,' and 'to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of between the ages of twenty and forty-five the Union, suppress insurrections, and are declared to constitute the national repel invasions. Congress is intended to provide means for and this is so nearly the class which is suppressing the rebellion, yet it is appar- usually understood to constitute the milient that it is not founded on the power of tary force of the States that we may say calling forth the militia, for those who that this act covers the whole ground of are drafted under it have not been armed, the militia and exhausts it entirely. It is, organized, and disciplined under State in fact, in all its features, a militia for officers, as the Constitution requires .- national, instead of State purposes, though

Art. 1, 8, 10. It is, therefore, only upon the power to to raise armies and accidentally under the raise armies that this act can be founded, fact of the rebellion. and as this power is undisputed, the question is made to turn on the auxiliary substitute for the militia of the States. If power to pass 'all laws which shall be valid, it completely annuls, for the time necessary and proper' for that purpose. being, the remedy for insurrection provi-Art. 1, 8, 18. It is therefore a question ded by the Constitution, and substitutes a of the mode of exercising the power of new and unprovided one. Or, rather, it raising at mies. Is it admissible to call takes that very State force, strips it of its forced recruiting a 'necessary and proper'

mode of excreising this power? The fact of rebellion would not seem to authority, though under somewhat similar make it so, because the inadequacy or in- forms. If this act is law, it is supreme sufficiency of the permanent and active law, and the States have no militia out of forces of the Government for such a case the class usually called to militia duty; which are reserved. Amendments 9, 10. Federal officers as a preparation for the contingencies could not be foreseen; but of war.' I believe the penalty of deser-service when his name has been drawn from

sary for suppressing the rebellion.

That fact authorizes forced levies of the but this aci makes them so irrespective of militia under their own State officers, but the constitutional form and contingency. not for the regular army?

But it is not important that Congress able to refine it away.

And it seems to me that this act is unmay have assigned an insufficient reason for the law. If it may pass such a law or invasion, make forced levies in order to recruit the regular army.

If it may, it may do so even when no all inferior officers, and all our clergy and tions. In all other matters of allowed ment. forced contribution to the Union, duties, imports, excises, and direct taxes, and organizing and training the militia, the rule of uniformity, equality or proportion, is fixed in the Constitution. It could not be so in calling ont the militia, because the emergency of rebellion or invasion does not always allow of this.

But for the recruiting of the army no such reason exists; and yet, contrary to the rule of other cases, if it may be reeruited by force, we find no regulation or imitation of the exercise of the power so as to prevent it from being arbitrary and partial, and hence we infer that such a mode of raising armies was not thought of and was not granted. If any such mode had been in the intention of the framers of the Constitution, they would certainly have subjected it to some rule of equality or proportion, and to some restriction in favor of State rights, as they have done in other cases of compulsory contributions to Federal necessities. We are forbidden by the Constitution from inferring the grant of this power from it not being enumerated as reserved; and the rule that what is not granted is reserved operates in the same way, and is equivalent to the largest bill of rights.

But even if it be admitted that the regular army may be recruited by forced levies, it does not seem to me that the constitutionality of this act is decided .-The question would then take the narrower form. Is this mode of coercion constitutional?

It seems to me that it is so essentially incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution relative to the militia that it of the Constitution, but it is necessarily so; for we know the extent to which State functions were abated by the Federal Constitution only by the express or necessarily implied terms of the law or compact in which the abatement is provided for .--And this is the rule in regard to the common law; it is changed by statute only so far as the expression of the statute requires it to be.

Now, the militia was a State institu-On the 10th inst., the Court sitting at | tion before the adoption of a Federal Constitution, and must continue so, except so far as that Constitution changes it; that is, by subjecting it, under State officers, to organization and training according to one uniform Federal law, and to be called fore, the standing force of the States, as well as, in certain specified respects, the served, and its whole history shows its purpose to be to secure domestic tranquility, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Neither the States nor the Union

have any other militia than this. Now, it seems to me plain that the Federal Government has no express and can have no implied power to institute any national force that is inconsistent with this. This force shall continue, says the That Constitution, adopting our histori- Constitution, and the Federal Government

> It seems to me it is. By it all men But though this act of forces,' and made liable to military duty, claiming justification only under the power

. It seems to me this is an unauthorized officers, despoils it of its organization and reconstructs its elements under a different

is expressly provided for by the power to for the whole class is appropriated as a oall forth the usually dormant force, the national force under this law, and no State militia; and that, therefore, is the only can make any law that is inconsistent with remedy allowed, at least until it has been it. The State militia is wiped out if this ing the militia, and for governing such fully tried and failed, according to the act is valid, except so far as it may be maxims, expressio unius est exclusio alpermitted by the Federal Government.—

service of the United States, reserving to able to do military duty, the board of enterings and expression facilities and expression unius est exclusion. ternas, and expressum facit cessarl taci- If Congress may thus, under its power t, the States respectively the appointment of rolment may relieve him from the draft. tum. No other mode can be necessary raise armies, constitute all the State militia the officers, and the authority of training and proper so long as a provided mode remen into 'national forces' as part of the the militia according to the discipline preuntried; and the force of these regular army, and make them cliable to scribed by Congress. maxims is increased by the express pro- perform duty in the service of the United 'To raise armies'—these are large vision of the Constitution, that powers not. States when called out by the President, granted are reserved, and none shall be I cannot see that it may not require from be no limitation upon the number or size deserter, and be subject to the penalty preserved. implied from the enumeration of those them all a constant military training under of the armies to be raised, for all possible scribed therefor, by the rules and articles

Though, therefore, this act was passed tutional State militia becomes a mere to provide means for suppressing the re- name. The Constitution makes it, and the bellion, yet the authority to pass it does men in it, a national force in a given con- meant to make was a more free Constitu- with a ten days' notice, to seize and drag the course pursued by me if you do not not depend upon the fact of rebellion .- tingency, and, and in a prescribed form,

This is the substantial fact, and I am not

constitutional, because it plainly violates for any reason, we must sustain it for that the State systems in this, that it incorporeason. The question then is, may Con- rates into this new national force every gress, independent of the fact of rebellion State civil officer, except the Gavernor, and this exception might have been omitted, and every officer of all our social institutions, clergymen, professors, teachwar exists or threatens, and make this the ers, superintendents of hospitals, &c., and regular mode of recruiting. It may dis- degrades all our State generals, colonels, regard all considerations of age, occupa- majors, &c., into common soldiers, and tion, profession, and official station; it subjects all the social, civil, and military may take our Governors, legislators, heads organizations of the States to the Federal of State departments, judges, sheriffs, and power to raise armies, potentially wipes them out altogether, and leaves the States public teachers, and leave the State en- as defenceless as an ancient city with its tirely disorganized; it may admit no bind- walls broken down. Nothing is left that ing rule of equality or proportion for the has any constitutional right to stand protection of individuals, States, and sec- before the will of the Federal Govern-

> OPINION OF JUSTICE WOODWARD. For the jurisdiction of this Court to set aside an act of Congress as unconstitu-

tional, and to grant the relief prayed for, I refer myself to the views of the Chief Justice in the opinion he has just delivered in these cases, and I come at once to the constitutional question.

The act begins with a preamble which recites the existing insurrection and rebellion against the authority of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guaranty to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility and declares that for these high purposes a mililary force is indispensable, ' to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute,' and that no service is more praiseworthy and honorable than the maintenance of the Constitution and Union; and then goes on to provide for the enrolling of all the able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens botween the ages of twenty and forty-five years, and these able-bodied citizens and foreigners, with certain exceptions afterward enumerated, are declared the national forces,' and made liable to perform military duty when called out by the President. The act divides the country into military districts, corresponding with the Congressional districts, provides for provost marshals and enrolling boards, and regulates the details of such drafts as the President shall order to be made from the national forces so enrolled. The paycitizens as are unwilling or unable to purchase exemption at the stipulated price.-It is the first instance, in our history, of legislation forcing a great public burden

on the poor. Our State legislation, which exempts men who are not worth more than \$300 from paying their own debts, is in striking contrast with this conscription law, which devolves upon such men the burden which belongs to the whole ' national forces,' and to which ' all persons ought willingly to contribute.' This, however, is an objection to the spirit of the enactment rather than to its constitution-

Unless there is more magic in a name than has ever been supposed, this conscript law was intended to act upon the State militia, and our question is, therefore, whether Congress has power to impress or draft the militia of the State. I cannot perceive what objection can be taken to this statement of the question, for surely it will not be argued that calling the militia national forces, makes them something else than the militi. If Congress did not mean to draft the militia under this law, where did they expect to find the national forces? 'All able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States,' with certain specified exceptions, constitute our State militia. Will it be said that the conscript law was not intended to operate on these? I think it will not. Then, if it does touch, and was framed and designed to draft this very class of citizens, no possible objection can be taken to the above statement of the question we have to militia. Its purposes in all this balancing decide.

I, therefore, repeat the question with great confidence in its accuracy, has Congress the constitutional power to impress draft into the military service of the United States the militia men of Pennsylvania?

that instrument, framed by deputies of the chy on one hand, or into despotism on the people of the States and ratified and put other. The great sin of the present reinto effect by the States themselves in their respective corporate capacities, delegates tion whereby every man's civil rights are to Congress all the powers that body can exposed to sacrifice. Unless the Governexercise. These delegations are either express or such implications as are essential to the execution of expressly delegated | rebels, and thereby encourage them, whilst powers.

Constitution of the United States that can be appealed to in support of this legisla-In our ordinary editions they stand the VIII, section of Art 1, of the Constitution

'13. Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, but no appropriations notice of the rendezvous at which he is to to set up their will against the Constitution of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

'Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions. '17. Congress shall have power to pro-

vide for organizing, arming, and disciplin- for trial by court martial.' The only quali-

A granted remedy for a given case would greatest efficiency when they shall be so our question has not reference to numbers tion by the military code is any corporeal a wheel, and ten days' notice thereof has therefore seem to exclude all ungranted called out, and then all the State militis or size, but to the mode of raising armies.

Description of the state of being put to death the state of be ones. Or, to say the least, the militia not and civil officers may be put into the ranks The framers of the Constitution, and the inflict, even to that of being put to death.

For these reasons 1 am for granting the having been called forth, it does not and and subjected to the command of such States who adopted it, derived their ideas

cannot appear that another mode is neces- officers as the President may appoint, and of government principally from the ex- he has become a soldier? Has Congress larging the basis of popular rights in all foundations of personal liberty.

tion which was applied in the mother country only to paupers and vagabonds. On the contrary, I infer that the power conferred on Congress was the power to raise armies by the ordinary English mode

of voluntary enlistments. The people were justly jealous of standof the war power from the Executive, where, under monarchical forms, it genercording to their numbers. To these repthis power of originating war was power, existing only for the protection of hood or by enlistments, and become, by ble to leave it, in their own hands, was in- code, and liable to be tried and punished capable of being used without their con- without any of the forms or safeguards of

this great power, like all other governmental powers, directly upon the consent militia men in actual service? When they of the governed. Constitution relative to the militia that it cannot be. On this subject, as on all others, all powers not delegated are recompulsory draft or conscription of such

The theory itself was founded on free and fair elections—which are the fundamental postulate of the Constitution. If when the authority of Congress over the militia, says: The question mental postulate of the Constitution. If the patronage and power of the Government shall ever be employed to control popular elections, the nominal representatives of the people may cease to be their real representatives, and then the armies which may be raised may not so command public confidence as to attract the necessary recruits, and then conscript laws and other extra constitutional expedients may become necessary to fill the ranks. But Governmental interference with popular elections will be subversion of the Consti-

> assume such a possibility. Could the State Government strike at the war power of the Federal Government without endangering every man's rights? In view of the existing rebellion, no man would hesitate how to answer this question, and yet is it not equally apparent that when the Federal Government usurps a power over the State militia which was never delegated, every man's domestic rights (and they are those which touch him most closely) are equally endangered?

> tution, and no constitutional argument can

The great vice of the conscript law is, that it is founded on an assumption that Congress may take away, not the State rights of the citizen, but the security and foundation of his State rights. And how long is civil liberty expected to last, after the securities of civil liberty are destroyed? The Constitution of the United States committed the liberties of the citizen in part to the Federal Government, but expressly reserved to the States, and the people of the States, all it did not delegate. It gave the General Government a standing army, but left to the States their of powers were wise and good, but this legislation disregards these distinctions. and upturns the whole system of government when it converts the State militia into 'national forces,' and claims to use and

govern them as such. Times of rebellion, above all others, are This question has to be answered by the the times when we should stick to our Constitution of the United States, because fundamental law, lest we drift into anarbellion consists in violating the Constitument be kept on the foundation of the Constitution, we imitate the sin of the we weaken and dishearten the friends of There are but three provisions in the constitutional order and government. The plaint ffs in these bills have good right, I think, as citizens of Pennsylvania to complain of the act in question, not only on numbered as clauses 13, 16, and 17 of the grounds I have indicated, but on another to which I will briefly allude.

The 12th section provides that the that if he fails to report himself in pur- Outside of that they are only private citisuance of such notice without furnishing a | zens. substitute or paying the required sum therefor, he shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the provost marshal, and sent to the nearest military post

One of the complainants, Kneedler, has set forth the notice that was served on him in pursuance of this section, and by which

every one would then see that the consti- ample of Great Britain—certainly not the constitutional power to authorize pro- down east thus appeals to his tender-heartample of Great Britain—certainly not from any of the more imperial and despotic Governments of the earth. What they meant to make was a more free Constitution and the tendays' notice, to seize and drag that as a model in some things—but enularly law? This question touches the larging the basis of popular rights in all

order and stability. They knew that the and their retainers, a numerous host, enthe human physiogomy, and then kindly British army had generally been recruited camped upon the grassy plain of Runny-condescend to allow me to take my deparby voluntary enlistments, stimulated by mede, wrung from King John that great ture from the everlasting sublimity of thy wages and bounties, and that the few Charter which declared, among other thrice glorious presence! Nancy fainted. instances of impressment and forced con- securities of the rights and liberties of Engscriptions of land forces had met with the lishmen, that on freeman shall be arrested disfavor of the English nation, and had or imprisoned, or deprived of his freehold led to preventive statutes. In 1704, and or his liberties or free customs, or be outagain in 1707, conscription bills were at- lawed or exiled, or in any manner harmed, tempted in Parliament, but laid aside as nor will we (the King) proceed against inconstitutional. During the American him nor send any one against him by force revolution a statute, 19 George III., C. of arms, unless according to the sentence of 10, permitted the impressment of 'idle his peers (which includes trial by jury) or the dear little angel. and disorderly persons not following any the common law of England.' Here was lawful trade, or having some substance laid the strong foundation of the liberties and had the Devil engraved at the bottom, sufficient for their subsistence,' and this of the race to which we belong. And yet and he drained it off just the same, and was as far as English legislation had gone not here, for Magna Charta created no she again asked him the reason. when our Federal Constitution was plan- rights, but only reaserted those which ned. Assuredly the framers of our Con- existed long before at contimon law. It stitution did not intend to subject the peo- was for the most part, says Lord Coke, ple of the States to a system of consorip- merely declaratory of the principal grounds of the fundamental laws of England. Far back of Magna Charta, in the customs and

maxims of our Saxon ancestry, those principles of liberty lay scattered which were gathered together in that immortal document, which four hundred years afterwards were again re-asserted in two other great ing armies. Hence they took away most declaratory statutes, 'The Petition of Right,' and 'The Bill of Rights,' and which were transplanted into our Declaraally resides, and vested it in the legislative | tion of Independence, the bill of rights to department, in one branch of which the our State Constitution and the amendments States have equal representation, and in to our Federal Constitution, and which the other branch of which the people of have thus become the heritage of these the States are directly represented, ac- plaintiffs. Says the 5th article of the amendments: No person shall be held resentatives of the States and the people, to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or committed, but even in their hands it was indictment of a grand jury, except in cases restrained by the limitation of biennial arrising in the land or naval forces, or in appropriations for the support of the armies | the militia when in actual sevice in time of ney might raise. Of course, no armies war or public danger.' What is the scope could be raised or supported which did not of this exception? The land or naval command popular approbation, and it was forces mean the regular military organizarightfully considered that voluntary en- tion of the Government-the standing listments would never be wanting to re- army and navy-into which citizens are inoruit the ranks of such an army. The war troduced by military education from boythe people, and left, as far as it was possi- their own consent, subject to the military sent, and, therefore, could never languish the common law. In like manner the for enlistments. They would be ready militia, when duly called out and placed enough to recruit the ranks of any army | 'in actual service,' are subject to the they deemed necessary for their safety. rules and articles of war, all their com-Thus, the theory of the Constitution placed | mon-law rights of personal freedom being for the time suspended. But when are have been notified of a draft? Judge

militia becomes exclusive must essentially depend upon the fact when they are to be deemed in the actual service of the United States. There is a clear distinction between calling forth the militia and their being in actual service. These are not contemporaneous sacts, nor necessarily identical in their constitutional leanings The President is not commander-in-chief of the militia, except when in actual service, and not merely when they are ordered into service. They are subjected to martial law only when in actual service, and not merely when called forth before they have obeyed the call. The act of 1795 and other acts on the subject, manifestly contemplate and recognize this distinction, To bring the militia within the meaning of being in the actual service there must be an obedience to the call, and some acts of organization, mustering rendezvous or marching done in obedience to the call in the public service.' Story's Con. Law,

vol. 3, sec. 1208. What is martial law? Blackstone or THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURAGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF AECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES,

CUTS AND MOUNTS, PILES, HEADAGHE,

AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NER
VOUS DISORDERS. no law, but something indulged, rather than allowed, as law.' The unrestrained will of one or a number of men, then, is the rule which the argument substitutes for the Constitution. It is of no consequence that the will thus set up for supreme law is that of men whom a majority of the people have chosen because, according to our system, the majority can only choose men to administer to the Constitution as it is written, Majorities, as a power recognized by law, have no more right to establish a despotism than a minority would have. But may majorities or minorities set aside the Constitution under pressure of rebellion and insurrection?

As the Constitution anticipates and provides for such calamities, it is a reproach to its wisdom to say that it is inadequate to such emergencies. No man has any historical right to cast this reproach upon it. No current experience proves it. It never can be proved except by an unsuccessful use of the legitimate powers of the Constitution against rebellion, and then the thing proved will be that the instrument needs amendment, which its machinery is flexible enough to allow. Even such a melancholy demonstration would do no more than point out necessary amendments; it would not surrender the people to the arbitrary will of anybody. Presidents or Congressmen are only servants of the people, to do their will, not as that will may be experienced under passion or excitement, but as it stands recorded in the Constitution. It is the Constitution indeed which makes them Presidents and drafted person shall receive ten days' Congressmen. They have no more power report for duty, and the 13th section enacts than so many private citizens would have.

> There are other features of the conscript aw that deserve criticism, but not to exend my opinion farther, I rest my objections to its constitutionality upon these grounds: 1st. That the power of Congress to raise

and support armies does not include the power to draft the militia of the States. 2d. That the power of Congress to call forth the militia cannot be exercised in the forms of this enactment.

3d. I'hat a citizen of Pennsylvania canhe was informed that unless he appeared not be subjected to the rules and articles of war, until he is in actual military

Can a citizen be made a deserter before | injunction.

larging the basis of popular rights in all foundations of personal liberty.

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Two Good 'Uns.-A lady made her husband a present of a silver drinking cup with an angel at the bottom, and when she filled it for him, he used to drain it to the bottom, and she asked him why he drank every drop. 'Because, ducky,' he said, 'I long to see

Upon which she had the angel taken out,

'Why,' replied he, 'because I won't leave the old devil have a drop.'

PROVIDENTIALLY DIRECTED. '-Among the attendants at a late Methodist conference was a very beautiful and intelligentlooking young lady, who drew the admiring gaze of many eyes, particularly eyes masculine, always on the lookout for pretty feminine faces. During the intermission at noon, a spruce young minister stepped up to the presiding elder and said, with an air of secrecy: Did you observe the young lady who

sat by the first pillar on the left?"
'Yes,' said the elder, 'what of her?'

'Why,' said the young man, 'I feel impressed that the Lord desires m; to take that lady for my wife. I think she would make a good companion and helpmate in the work of the ministry.' The elder, as a good Christian ought had nothing to object.

But in a few moments another candidate for ministerial efforts and honors, and for the name of husband, came confidentially to make known a like impression regarding the same identical young lady. 'You had better wait awbile. It is not

best to hasty in determining the source of such impressions,' said the prudent elder. And he had said well; for hardly were the steps of the second youth cold at his side, ere a third approached with the same story; and while the worthy confidant still marveled, a fourth drew near with the question-Did you notice the fine, noble-looking

woman on your left?' 'Yes' cried the swelling elder.

Well, sir,' went on the fourth victim of that unsuspecting girl, it is strongly borne in upon my mind that it is the will of the Lord that I should make proposals of marriage to that lady. He has impressed me that she is to be my wife The elder could hold in no longer. 'Impossible! impossible!' he exclaim-

ed, in an excited tone; the Lord never could have intended that four men should marry that one woman!' THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER

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AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

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