Mannesbuch

Messenner,

A Weekly Family Journal--- Deboted to Politics, Agriculture, Viterature, Foreign, Pomestic and General Intelligence, Kc.

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WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

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Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

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DR. A. G. CROSS WOULD very respectfully tender his services as a PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due appreciation of human life and health, and strict attention to makings, to merit a share of public patronage.

Waynesburg, January 8, 1862.

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SADDLES AND HARWESS. SAMUEL M'ALLISTER, Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker. old Bank Build-ng, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—lv.

BANK. FAMERS' & DROVERS' BANK,

Waynesburg, Pa.

C. A. BLACK, Pres't. J. LAZEAR, Cashier DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY, Rept. 11, 1861—1v.

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DAILY MAIL HACK WAYNESBURG AND RICES LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the generous Public, that having the contract for the carrying of the mail between the above points, he has placed up in the route two new and commodious Hacks for the accommodation of the traveling community. One will leave the Adam's House, Waynesburg, every morning, Susdays exception, at 7½ o'clock, and will arrive at Ricee' Landing in time for the Hoatto Pittsburgh, the other will leave Rices' Landing at the same time and serve in Waynesburg at 2000. No mains will be and arrive in Waynesburg at noon. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of passengers,
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or their act of kin, as authorized by the Keso-lution of Congress of January 13th, 1864, as well as all county or township bounties due them, will receive their undivided attention if entrusted to their hands. Legal business of all kinds respectfully solicited. Collections will receive their prompt attention.

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Samuel Rinehart, Ropetsville, Greene Co. Pa. James Michael Roycesville, Greene Wm. McClelland, Waynesburg, do Michael M. Govern, Jefferson, do Jos. Silvens, Rogersville, do A. B. Smith, Mordock's P. O. de Thos. Barnhart, New Freeport, do David Johnson. White Cottage, do Jacob Greenlee, Clarksville, do Jos. Landy Jefferson, do do Jno. Lundy. Jefferson, Wm. Pratt, Four Mile Bridge. Thos. Longstreth, Spragg's P. O. do do Smill Coplan, Prairie City, M'Donogan Co. Ill. Harrison Morris, Newtown, Greene Co. Pa. Thus, Roseberry, Oak Forrest, oo Rinchart B. Charch, Regersville, do Wm. Wilson, White Cottage, do Wm. Fox. New Freeport. F. B. Wilson, Waynesburg,

rs. Lydia Morris, White Cottage, do Eliza Snyder, Oak Ferrest, do Barbery Musters, N. Freeport, do "Naney Hunt, Waynesburg, do do "Carrissa Mattux, Sparta, Wash, do "Mary Thomas, Oak Forrest, Greene do " Mary C. Silvens, Rogersville, 60 Office in No. 2, Campbell's Row, Wavnes-

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Select Poetry.

From the Episcopal and Recorder. Seeking a Blessing.

With lumble, grateful joy, Thy goodness, Lord, we praise, And while glad songs our lips employ, Our Ebenezer raise.

Savior! attend our prayer; Desend with gracions power, And let us feel thy presence near, In this propitious hour.

Thou, thou alone cans't give Thy gospel sure success; Cans't bid the dying sinner live Anew in holiness.

Now, while thy beople bend, Savior, new life impart! Thy Spirit's quickening influence send To every waiting heart.

The precious truths we feel. Help us to scatter wide; And tell with hely, earnest zeal, Of Jesus crucified,

Help, us, in faith, to lead, The little ones to thee; And while thy tender lambs we feed, Our guide and shepherd be.

Thy grace and strength bestow, That we may serve with joy; And steive in works of love below, Each talent to employ.

Then, when our toils shall cease, Saved, through thy wondrous love, We'll meet—a family of peace— In that blessed home above. S A.

A Picture.

Gentle Bessie, have you seen her? Little Bass, the poor man's child, Drifting down, where fall the shadows Deepest, on lite's ocean wild, Bending low her slender form Like a lilly to the storm.

You may know her by the sadness Looking out upon her face; By the nameless lines and meanings Only Poverty can trace, When he clasps the child of want In his fingers pale and gaunt.

She is fair: upon her forehead Lies the whiteness of the snow. And her voice so sweet reminds you Of a streamlet in its flow. But it trembles with the sorrow Of to-day and of to-morrow.

In her eyes we see the sunlight Of the spring time of the soul, And the tears that oft bedim them, Her full heart may not control When she wonders why so poor, Bessie begs from door to door.

She will tell you, if you listen, That the cupboard home is bare, And in touching tones imploring Of your plenty some to spare. To keep back the wearing pain Of the hunger pang again.

Lady with the costly raiment! Lady with the jeweled hand! Listen to your heart repeating Oft, the master's sweet command: He who helps by deed and word Lendeth to the mighty Lord! -Exchange.

Legislative News.

House bill No. 184 entitled an Act relating to the Fifth judicial district, Pennsylvania, came up in order on third reading. The bill was read the third time. Mr. SEARIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I want to

say that I believe that this bill will pass and become a law, but netwithstanding that fact I wish to state a few reasons for opposing it They shall be very brief. In the first place, I believe and have no doubt that a large majority of the people residing in this judicial district, are utterly opposed to the passage of this bill, and when it shall have been passed it will be passed in opposition to that large majority. It has been asserted, sir, by gen tlemen in favor of the passage of the bill, and residing in the county of Washington, which is mostly affected by this measure, that a majority of the people of that county are in favor of its passage. That may be so, sir, yet notwithstanding the expression of believing that if this question of detaching this county from this old established judicial the ensuing election, and to escape from that It makes a small district a great deal smaller the people of Washington county ask the and a large district a great deal larger .-Democratic party.

WAYNESSED RG STEAM RAILE.

WY M. ROGERS respectfully inform his friends and the NEW STEAM Mil. at Waynesburg. Pn., where i.e will always been a judicial district, sir, for found ready to accommodate all who may call on the shortest notice. Grinding done on the same tenus as been and FEED test constabily on the shortest state. PLOER and FEED test constabily on the shortest state. The people of Washington to be connected judicially with Allegheny t

as I recollect, and I referred to this old Washington county, notwithstanding the gentleman to ascertain how much farther back than my recollection this judicial district extended, and he said that it extended even beyond his recollection. And, sir, durington in the city of Pittsburg, but they are ing most of the time in which these counties to be held in Washington, as heretofore, composed that judicial district, (and I say this to meet the political argument that is be required as usual to come to Washington. involved in the question)—that during most | So that it will be of no advantage to them to of this time, the presiding judge was of the pass this bill. opposition party. And yet, sir, the Democratic party never entertained the idea of disrupting the district when the presiding judge was of the opposition party. And, sir, the presiding judge of this district, today, is a member of the opposition party, and he is a good judge, sir, and a good lawyer. There is not a Democrat in that district who seeks to disrupt its proportions, for the reason that the presiding judge is not of the Democratic party.

Mr. Speaker, this district is a compact district in a geographical sense-more compact and more desirable, as a district, probably, than any three counties in the Com-They lie contiguous and in a belt. The interests of the people are identical. Their pursuits are the same, and they are acquainted with each other. The memhers of the several counties, probably, are more acquainted persanally, one with another, than the people of any other three counties in the State. They have been long together, I repeat, as a judicial district, and they have been together many years as a Congressional district. An acquaintance and good social feeling has grown up among the people of this district, and I protest, sir, against disrupting it at this time, because I do not believe that there are any reasons ty, what are you going to do with them? sufficient to justify the legislature to do Leave them to the tender mercies of those

a commercial or business point of view the gentleman being honest in what he has stacitizens of Washington county are more ted, the Democratic influence in those two closely allied with Pittsburgh and Allegheny counties is feared. I think that he has county then with Greene and Fayette. - done the Democratic party a very great hou-That, sir, may be true, yet it does not form or. ington and Greene; yet, sir, no man in Fay- twelve days, and the intention now seems ette, of any party, would favor a disruption to be to consume time. of the district for judicial purpos s. truth is, Mr. Speaker, that in Fayette county we are practically nearer Pittsburgh and Allegheny county than are the people of Watt. Washing on county. We have a railroad from Union, our county-town, to Pittsburgh, bringing us in close and daily communication with Pittsburgh. We transact all cur business there, and it is commercially the emporium of our county, and we are nearer than the people of Washington county, and yet it has been given here as a reason that because their business interests lie in Allegheny county, that there ought to be a disruption of this old judicial district. Such a reason would be laughed at by the people

Mr. Speaker, I repeat that I fear this bill is going to become a law, and I feel it a duty to protest against its passage.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I dislike exceedingly to take up the time of the House in any discussion upon this bill. I think it is hardly necessary to make more than a simple statement in contradiction to what jority of the people which I represent.

Mr. SEARIGHT. I do not say, sir, that a majority of the people of Washington were opposed to the passage of this bill. I said that that probably might be true. It was so alleged by a gentleman from Washington county and might be the case, yet I was of the opinion that if the naked question was submitted to the people of Washington county, I think that a majority of them would vote against the passage of this bill.

Mr. KELLEY. I have only to say, Mr. Speaker, that I know the feelings and sentiments of the people of the county I represent, and know that they are in favor of this change. I know that they demand it. There is no question that excites so much interest among them as this change, because the connection with Fayette and Greene counties is not agreeable. Every man who knows the state of affairs in that district, knows that from the nature of things it cannot be agreeable for the citizens of Washington county to be connected with Fayette and Greene.

The president of the judicial district is in tavor of this change—ho is anxious that it should take place. The people and judges of Allegheny county are in favor of it. The lawyers of both counties are in favor of it. The people have connections with the people of Allegheny county that they never had and never will have with the people and lawyers of Fayette county. Our whole business centres there, and this change should be made. I might say much more. I have noted down several arguments which might use, but do not think it necessary to occupy the time of the Housee with a recital of them. I hope the bill will pass.

Mr. SEARIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I desire o state a few reasons that I forgot to mention when I was up before. This district, as at present composed, is probably not as large as the average judicial districts in this Commonwealth. It is smaller than the average of judicial districts in this Commonwealth. Take one county off and it would make a very great deal the smallest district, geographically considered, in the Common that opinion, I hope that I have reason for wealth. It is a very fair district, sir, and it is now, less than the average, however, but detaching Washington county would make district were submitted to the vote of the it, in my opinion, too small. It is true it people of Washington county, that a majori- would lessen the labors of the presiding ty of the people there would be against it. I judge very greatly, and I do not suppose believe, sir, from conversations that I had that any person who expects to be judge of with gentlemen of Washington county, not this district could have any objection to the members of this House, that the object of passage of this bill, because it would very this bill is entirely a political one. It is first materially lessen his duties. Still I think it assumed, sir, by the gentlemen with whom I is not right, sir, to take off a county from have conversed, but gentlemen who are anx- this district and make it & very small disious for the passage of this bill, that a certain trict-entirely too small-and add a coungentleman of the Democratic party shall be ty on to Allegheny, which is one of the nominated for and elected by the Democratic largest judicial districts in the commonparty in that district, for president judge at | wealth, and make that district still larger .passage of this bill. Now Mr. Speaker, I Now, sir, I should like to know a reason for say that it is not fair-it is not reasonable doing that thing. It is no argument to for these gentlemen to assume that any par- say that the people of Washington county ticular person will be nominated by the are allied with the people of Allegheny county so closely that it would be an ac-This district of Washington, Fayette and commodation to the poople of Washington

and the people having business in court will

And, Mr. Speaker, if I am not much mistaken in the geography of that section of the Commonwealth, (and I think I am not-I am pretty well acquainted with all these counties,) I think that the bulk of the territory of Washington county lies more contigious to the counties of Fayette and Greene than to the county of Allegheny. This is my impression, and I resist and protest against the passage of this bill.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, the gentlamen from Washington appears to try to make it manifest that it is distasteful for Washington county to remain in the same judicial district as Fayette and Greene. I simply want to propound a question to the gentleman from Washington. I wish to know what is so distasteful to the citizens of Washington county? Will the member from Washington inform me what renders the connection so distasteful?

Mr. KELLEY. The politics don't suit us

over there. Mr. ROSE. I have another question to propound. As Fayette is almost equally balanced politically, and sometime is so unfortunate as to be governed by the Republican party, and as there is quite a respectable minority of that party in Greene counwhom Washington county fears and dreads? It has been alleged, Mr. Speaker, that in I think, Mr. Speaker, that instead of the

a reason, in my opinion, why this district. Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, as the gen-should be disturbed. It is also true of themen from Greene (Mr. Rese) has put two Fayette that her interests, commercially, are or three questions to me, now I desire to more closely allied with Pittsburgh and put a question to him; that is the previous Allegheny county than they are with Wash-question. The bill has dragged for ten or

The call for the previous question was sustained by Messrs. Quay, Swope, Bennus, Wells, Glass, Adium, Foster, Negley and

Passed finally, Yeas 60, Nays 32.

From the Chicago Post. A Strange Tale.

A LEAF FROM THE LIFE OF A BUSINESS MAN

IN CHICAGO. There now resides in the city of Chiness circles, and whose paper is good on

has been said by the gentleman from Fay- eer to reside in the city of New Orleans. ette, (Mr. Searight,) that this division of the This was many years ago-away back district is not agree ble to the wishes of a ma- in the hair document 1830 to 1830. He had gone thither from the North penniless, to earn a livelihood for himself and in pursuit of that fortune which all young men hope to reach, but which few ever obtain. Shortly after his arrival in the Crescent city he fortunately succeeded in securing a position in an old, and wellestablished mercantile house, where by his industry and uniform trustworthy conduct he secured the confidence of his employers and rapid promotion up through the several departments of the

house to the counting room. For the purpose of this narrative we are called upon to select a cognomen for the gentlemen before proceeding further. And since this sketch is published without consultation with him, we feel obliged to give him a name other than that by which he is known in the commercial walks of life, and with the title of Mr. S--- our readers must be satisfied.

Mr. S-had been scarcely two years engaged in discharging the duties of his position in New Orleans when he became enamored of a daughter of one of the members of the firm. Deeply engrossed as he was in the affairs of every day business life, the tread of all-absorbing trade failed to crush out the gentler sentiments of his heart, and the jurgle of the dollars could not drown the sweet music of interchanging vows of constancy and of plighted faith. His affections were reciprocated, but though "Barkis was willing" the parents were not. With all the pride of aristocracy, and contempt of honest labor, which formerly and does still characterize the wealthy of the South, they sneered at the loves of the young couple, interposed objections, and torbade intercourse between them.

As a natural consequence, clandestine meetings were held and an elopement projected and consummated. The parties returned to New Orleans one day man and wife, but to receive no blessing or forgiveness from the parents of the lady. Mr. S. was dismissed from the service of the firm, and for more than a mouth struggled hard to maintain himself and the wife now dependent upon his exertions. His efforts were not crowned by the most perfect success, and his life was a continual struggle for exis- seldom find save in the pages of fiction tence, poor and cheerless at that. One son was the result of the marriage, and with his wife and child, Mr. S. struggled on, met on almost every hand by the sign in the newspapers does a much persecutions of the father. Unable lon- wiser thing than a man who fastens it ger to reconcile himself to such a life, a over the door, and who would think of separation was mutually agreed upon, neglecting that? Where one person the lady returned with her equild to her read it in the newspaper. No matter

the death of his wife and infant child.-Attached to them as he was, though compelled by adverse circumstances to leave them, he mourned for them sincerely, and believed them dead. A few years afterwards he met with a lady whose good qualities of mind attracted him and whom he subsequently married, and with whom he lived happy for many years, raising a family of sons, two of whom are to-day residents of the city of

In the natural course of events, Mr. S. removed to the west many years ago and became one of the seekers after fortune, it. We armex the following abstract of upon what was then considered almost the document, which embodies all that the frontier. Chicago was then but a small and comparatively unknown town, though the tide of emigration was beginwas shrewd and speculative, and his for- shall be raised. mer experience had rendered him well qualified to turn to advantage such opportunities for the aggrandizement of whatever he possessed as came in his way. He prospered in business and year after year accumulated additions to the gains of the previous year. Chicago and the great Northwests sprang from an insignificant village and a sparcely settled country to a great city and prosperous commonwealth. His own pecuniary advancement was no less rapid, and from that time until the present, his life was marked by no more important | eras than is the common history of bus- last draft. iness men in this community and might be written of hundreds of others. Some years ago his second wife died, esteemed by her friends and wept and loved by those to whom she was nearest and

We will not say that during all this lapse of years the mind of Mr. S. did not frequently revert to the scenes of nis earlier days, and to the strange vi-It would have been wonderful indeed if he had not rondered upon them, or often thought of the joys and sorrows attendant upon his residence in New Orleans. He held no correspondence, however, with any one resident there, and accepted for truth the newspaper announcement of the death of his former wife and child. By it his entire life had been changed and turned from its origsociations, new scenes, and different avenues of trade.

returning the application by the no it is required to furnish, including it means consoling information that she pro rate share of the excess. had no interest in common with him, and no desire to look upon or speak left the notel and he lost all trace of her. Mr. S. was shortly after taken severely ill and having occasion to call in a physician, judge of his surprise to learn from | ber of men required from the district. the conversation which passed between them that the gray haired medical attendant had been the adviser of the family learned the residence of the lady .- [if the old love had wholly died out in his ture calls. heart, he again sought an interview and was at last successful.

one. After the departure of Mr. S. for the North she returned to her father's of time until a divorce was procured on to furnish under this, and converse. possible.

By patient labor his discharge was pro- ted. cured from the service of Jefferson Dahis newly found father. A codicil was not long ago appended to the will of Mr. ments of the laws of Congress, and is S. by which the son receives an equal just and equitable. share in that gentleman's property upon the occasion of his death. Mr. S. is again in the city of Chicago, and again fills his accustomed place in business circles Yet few would suspicion that in the life of this man, familiar to hundreds, stances transpired, the like whereof we us as correct.

father's roof, and Mr. S. returned to his how well a business is known, he can ome in the Eastern States.

always pick up new customers if he will

Six months after his arrival at the take the pains to advertise; for by negular agricultural fair is a farmer's daugh-North, Mr. S. received a New Orleans lecting the means of securing trade he

The business man who puts his

or of romance.

The Impending Draft.

Attorney General Speed, General Delafield, and Colonel C. W. Foster, appointed a Committee by President Lincoln, "to examine into the proper quota and credits of the respective States and districts, under the call of December 19, 1864, with directions that, if any errors be found therein, to make such corrections as the law and facts may require, "made their report on Saturday last to the President. This report is final and conclusive, and the draft is to be made in accordance with

is essential in it: The call for 300,000 men, made by the President, on the 19th of Deceming to set rapidly in this direction. He ber, 1864, requires that the number

But the law requires that the number of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service shall be considered so as to equalize the draft.

The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the enrollment lists.

The number of men which has been furnished by the various localities, and their periods of service, were ascertained, and previous accounts having been adjusted, the excesses, where they existed, were carried forward under the

The amount of service furnished is determined by multiplying the number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted.

Having thus ascertained the number of men eurolled on the 31st day of December, 1864; the number of men furnished up to that date; the localities from which they come, and the periods of their service, it is proposed to districissitudes through which he had passed. bute the call for 300,000 men among the several districts, and parts of districts, according to the number enrolled in each, and the number of men. furnished, and the periods of service

previously rendered by each. The rule by which this is accomplish-

ed is as tollows: Take the whole number of years of service furnished by the districts of the United States from the commencement inal channel, he himself seeking new as- of the rebellion to the 31st of December, 1864. From that sum deduct the whole number of men furnished from After the capture of the city of New | all the districts of the United States up Orleans by the Union forces under Gen- to that date. The remainder will be eral Butler, and the opening of the Mis- the excess of years of service furnished sissippl by the surrender of Vicksburg, by all the districts. Multiply the call a desire seized Mr. S. to revisit his old of December 19th, 1864, by three, to There now resides in the city of Chicago, a gentleman well known in busi-Orleans. Therety years had elapsed on that call, and to add to this the exsince his residence there and the occa- cess, as ascertained above. Then, change for a very respectable sum, whose sion of his second visit. On the second the number of men enrolled from the day after his arrival he discovered whole United States, up to the 31st of among the Lidies of the St. Charles Ho- December, 1863, is to be the period of tel, one whom he recognized as his for- service, as above ascertained, so is the mer wife. He immediately sought an number of men enrolled in a given disinterview with her but was refused, she trict, to the number of years of service

> From this sum deduct the actual excess the district furnished; the remainwith him The succeeding day she had der is the number of years of service which the district is required to furnish under the call of December 19, 1864. which, divided by three, gives the num-

> As this call is for 300,000 men, that number cannot be reduced by men going in for a period longer than one year. of his former wife, and from him he In equalities produced by men going in under this call for longer periods than Prompted by feelings of curiosity even one year must be equalized on the fu-

> It will be preceived that though the aggregate of the excess turnished is ad-The story of the lady was a strange | ded to the whole call, the excess of each district is afterwards subtracted from its quota. Thus the number of home, and to the circles in society she men called for is neither increased nor had formerly frequented. Her father diminished, but equally produced, conhad purposely inserted in the paper the sidering the number of men and the announcement of the death of herself periods of their service, Localities and child, and forwarded it to Mr. S. which have heretofore furnished a greatthat he might believe them forever lost er amount of service have, in proporto him. She passively waited the lapse tion to their enrollment, a less amount

> the ground of abandonment, and in a few Men baving heretofore enlisted for years entered upon her second marriage, one, two and three years, it was necesin obedience to the wishes of her par- sary to take one of those periods as the ents. The son of Mr. S. and herself was basis of the calculation. As three years then a colonel in the rebel army. She embraced both the other periods, is had no desire to renew intercourse with makes the calculation more simple to him, and closed the interview as soon as adopt that. The same result will be ossible.
>
> Mr. S. determined it he could not two years as the basis, but the process have the wife, at least to have the son. of calculating would be more complica-

> Such we find to be the rule adopted vis, and he returned to the North with by the Provost Marshal General. The rule is in conformity with the require-

We have carefully examined and proved the work done under this rule by the Provost Marshal General, and

find that it has been done with fairness. We file in the Provost Marshal General's Office our calculations of the quonovel events had mingled and circum. ta of each and every district endorsed by

> A New England soldier, who has served three years creditably, and received three wounds, was sent in from camp to Washington, on Tuesday of last week, and made to exchange an infantry uniform for a bonnet, dress and hoops—the appropriate garb of her sex which she had kept concealed from her colleagues.

> ter. Who wouldn't "attend' such .