

The Franklin Repository, December 9, 1863.

"TILL HE COME."

"Till He come"—of late we words
Linger on the trembling chords;
Let the little while between
In their golden light go by;
Let us think how Heaven and home
Lie beyond that—"Till He come."

When the weary ones we love
Enon on their rest above,
Sounds the earth so poor and tame;
All our joy be overcast;
Hush, be every mourner dumb;
It is only—"Till He come."

Clouds and conflicts round us press;
Would we have one sorrow less!
All the sharpness of the cross,
All that tell the world is lost.
Death, and darkness, and the tomb,
Only whisper—"Till He come."

See, the feast of love is spread,
Drink the wine and break the bread;
Sweet memorials—till the Lord
Call us round His Heavenly board;
Come from earth, from glory come,
Overed like—"Till He come."

TRIALS OF A HOUSEKEEPER.

I have a detail of very horrid grievances to present, but such as they are, many a heart will feel them to be heavy, the trials of a housekeeper.

"Papa," says one of the lords of creation, taking a large pull out of his mouth and twirling it about his two first fingers, "what a fuss these women do make of this simple matter of managing a family! I can't see for myself, as there is nothing so extraordinary to be done, in this matter of house-keeping—only three meals a day, and care of the house, and if it really seemed hard up, we could have a maid from morning till night. I could keep house without so much of a burly, I know."

Now pitthe, good brother, listen to my story, and see how much you know about it. I came to this enlightened land about a year since, and was duly established as a maid-of-all-work within a mile and a half of the city, and there commenced the enjoyment of domestic felicity. I had been married about three months, and had been previously in love in the more approved romantic way with all the pretensions of moonlight walks, serenades, sentimental duets, and everlasting troubadours.

After a few weeks of trial, as I said, about three months to get over this sort of thing, and to prepare for realities I was heated for life, as afire. My family consisted of myself, a wife, a female maid as a sister, and two brothers of my good man, who were engaged with him in business. I was over the place, and the house was a dependant in the art of hammering boxes, breaking crockery, knocking things down, and picking them up again, which is commonly called "going to housekeeping." Sheher succumbed a roost, good natured, merry lass, who beke the crockery, burnt the dinner, tore the clothes in ironing, and knocked down everything that stood in her way about the house, without all discomposing herself about the master. One night she took the stars out of the house, but modesty and a sense of uprightness, which is a mean man to enter into the cellar bottom all night, till by morning it was in a state of universal emancipation. Having done this, and also dispatched an entire set of teewings, by letting the water tail, she one day made her disappearance.

At length the old woman vanished from the stage, and was succeeded by a knowing, active, capable damsel with a temper like a stony rock, and won't go near just now, and their was another there, and you every other evening before, which was the same as us all. During

the first month of our stay in the city, and we had cooked and eaten our meals in every ineligious and pastoral manner, eating now from the top of a barrel and not from fire-board, and two chairs and drinking some from tea-cups and saucers, and a pitcher big enough to be drawn up, and sleeping some on sofas, and some on struggling beds and mattresses, thrown down here and there, wherever there was room. All those pleasant barbarities were now at end—the house was in order—the dishes put out in their places, and regular meals were eaten at regular times, all in a highly refined form—beds were to be made—rooms swept and dusted—dishes washed—knives scrubbed, and all the rest to be attended to. Now for getting "help" as Mrs. Trollope says, and when and how were we to get it? we knew very few persons in the city, and had not a cent to spend on advertisement. At length the "house of empliment" was mentioned, and my husband was dispatched rather regularly every day for a week, while I in the meantime, was very nearly despatched, by the abundance of work at home. At length one evening as I was sitting completely exhausted, thinking of resorting to the mercies of fortune for support, in a good fit of crying, my husband made his appearance with a most triumphant air at the door. "There is Mary!" said I, "I'll bring her to you."

"Then why do you look for another?" "Because, Mary, are you going to learn a trade?" "No, ma'am."

"Why then what do you mean to do?" "I expect to keep house myself ma'am," said she, laughing and blushing."

"Oh ho," said I, "that is it"—and so in two weeks I lost the best little girl in the world to her master."

After this I was in despair, which put me in mind of the chapter in Chronicles that I used to read with great delight when a child, where Basha and Elah, and Tibni, and Zimri, and Omri, one after the other came on to the throne of Israel, all in the compass of half dozen verses. We had one old woman who staid a week, and went away, and with the misfortune of a pair of old silk pocket-handkerchiefs, preparatory to spouse, while the young lady opened her mouth wider, and looked around with a heightened air, if meditating an escape.—After some preliminaries however I found out that my old woman was Mrs. Tibbin, and Basha's name was Elah; and that she knew more English than French, and never saw so much of the English, and the old lady was the cook—I ventured a few inquiries—"Had she ever cooked?"

"Yes ma'am,artin; she had lived at two or three places in the city."

"I expect my dear," said my husband confidently, "that this is an expert cook, and that probably she is overpaid" and he went to reading his newspaper. I said no more, but determined to wait till morning. The breakfast, to be sure, did not do much honor to the talents of my offical, but it was the first time, and the place was new to her. After breakfast was the way, I proceeded to give directions for dinner, and a piece of meat, and a potato, and a pudding stick, and sit in our tent door in our patriarchal independence.

HOW HENRY S. RANDOLL, of Cortland Village, New York, and author of a "Life of Jefferson," writing to a friend, says: "Alas! how his descendants are divided in this war! All his grandsons go with the South. Gov. W. H. Randall, Confederate Secretary of War, is one of these. — Col. J. R. S. Randall, who is a son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Randall, Dr. Ben. Randolph never met. All his granddaughters but one (who is a resident of New York) are firmly for the Union, and so are their husbands, where they are.

The Union men of Tennessee do not perplex their brains with refinements which vex the Unionists of the North, and having emitted no joints, and given members directions, I walked off to my room to superintend the operations of Ketterer, to whom I had committed the washing of my bed and the sweeping of my room, it never comes due. My head and feet were cold, a wrong way of making a bed, and this day it is to have a new one, of those any one could afford. Gloves and gifts to make such a handsome appearance as mine new present'd. One glance showed me that Ketterer also was just caught, and

that I had so much to do in her department, as that of my old lady."

Just then the door bell rang—"Oh, there's the door bell!" I exclaimed—"your Ketterer and others come to the parlor."

Ketterer started to come in, at first, and then stopped and stood looking round on all the doors and on me with a slightly puzzled air—"the street door," said I, pointing toward the entry. Ketterer blundered into the entry, and stood gazing up with a look of stupid wonder at the bell ringing without hands, while I went to the door, and let in the company. Before the cook could be in to taste the concoction between the ringing and the phenomena of admission.

As dinner time approached, I sent word into the kitchen to have it sent on, but recollecting the state of the heads of department there, I soon followed my own orders. I found the kitchen standing in the middle of the kitchin, and my cook seated a la King in front of the stove, and holding the spit over the fire.

It was all as it had been when I left, though I was once more on the kitchen floor.

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OPINION OF MURKIN STRONG.

Judge Strong of the Supreme Court, a long Democrat and a supporter of his associate Woodward at the late election, delivered an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the conscription law, in opposition to the decision of the majority of the court, as delivered by Lowrie, Woodward, and Thayer. As the opinion of Judge Strong will be the judgment of the court, I append it to this page of Lowrie, we give the concluding and material portion of it. It will be seen that he disposes of the very popular, and indeed a shrewd, attack of Woodward and Lowrie with a manliness that stamp-borne force and upright Judge, we say:

It was urged in the argument that Congress has a right to hold a right to hold all the population of a State in the service of the right of the Republic. The argument was, that the right of a State to self-government is the right of the citizen, or, that it is the right of the citizen to be held, in the service of the State, in the event of a rebellion against the Government. This would be a right to do in this case, as there is no government but the Federal Government. The Government, it was urged, has a right to hold all the population of a State, as the subject retain the rights of the State to be free, and to be entitled to self-government, while he is held.

It was urged that the power of Congress to hold all the population of a State to the service of the Republic, in the event of a rebellion against the Government, is a right inherent in the Constitution.

This was urged by the plaintiff in error, and it was urged that it is a right of the State to demand the services of its citizens for its defense. The plaintiff in error argued that it was not a right to do this, as it was in violation of the personal liberty of the people.

It was urged that the right of the State to demand the services of its citizens for the defense of the Republic is a right that the people of the State, under the act of Congress, have.

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can be raised from no other source. Bullion

is to be obtained in the States, and it can be obtained in foreign countries, and even then they are not likely, under the circumstances of the present, to be available.

It is assumed that the military power and the naval strength of the United States are to be held in reserve for the protection of the country.

It assumes a right in the State which has no existence to win a right to hold all the population that constitutes militia men except from being taken, in any way, into the service of the United States. It is assumed that the military power of the United States is greater than the military power of the Confederacy.

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Clothing.

THE FRANKLIN CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
NEWEST STYLES.
LARGEST STOCK—CHEAPEST PRICE.
The undersigned can assure the Public, and dolest
and most extensive, that his recent purchases in
the manufacturing districts, will make him one of the largest and
most extensive dealers of

CLOTHING.

By the Post and Water-Works of 1863-4, he found
in every article well made and in the best condition.

COATS.

SUITES.

Made in the very best style and at the lowest prices.

GROOMING FORGING GOODS.

Suits & Shirts, Trousers, Coats, Cravats, Neck Tie,
Handkerchiefs, Floss, and other preparations
for the Toilet. Special attention is called to
the Report.

GROOMING ORDERS.

I request your attention to Stock of Fin
Grooming Goods, Tailor, &c., which I manufacture
upon special orders.

SPECIAL HOUSE.

I would have you know that my manufacturer
under my supervision and by the best work men.

ARTIFICIAL FEATHER.

Arches, Curves, Circles, Stars, Hearts, etc.,
the most elegant shapes, Baby, Cloth and Todd
Bunting, Harriet Barber Goods.

POCKET BOOKS AND WALLETS.

A large variety of

ONLINE HORSE POWDER.

Has been sold to this establishment for years.
We believe it is the best in use. We have all the best
Prescription Ointments.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

The Prescription Counter is under our own special
care, and we humbly believe that we can give satisfied
clients.

MEDICAL MEDICINES.

Medicines will be had at night or on Sunday by
calling at the Store or at Hoyer's residence, a few
blocks from the Store.

CLOTHING.

Franklin, Pa.

GROCER.

Grocer of the Diamond and West Market Street,
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J. C. WALBORN & CO'S.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
READY MADE LINEN.

AND DRESS STOCK MANUFACTORY.

No. 1 of West Market Street, Philadelphia.
5th Floor, Second Cellar Under Stairs and Dresser, Cre-
wels, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Shawls, Wraps, and
Dress Stocks made to order by measurement, and
executed to give satisfaction.

Our goods go with us to the market, and
are given a fair price.

A large number of Government's Penitentiary Goods,

such as Shirts, Buttons, Collars, Linen, Knickerbockers, Sou-

venirs, &c., are now ready for sale.

Give him a call and save money.

[James 17.]

WESTON & BROTHER.

MANUFACTURERS, Tailors, Pa.

No. 99 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Having received a liberal share of patronage from Chas-

esters, Farmers, Merchants, &c., we have determined to
make no more of our goods and wear them, and
therefore we take off extra charge for a tailoring.

Our goods are well made and will last.

F. ELLIOTT, CLOTHIER, SORRY.

A new Owner of the DIAMOND, next door to the

Bank, CHAMBERSBURG, has just returned from the

City, with a large stock of CLOTHING, CARMELINE, PATENTED
JACKE, GLOVES, &c., for Coat and VESTABLES, ETC.

At present we have a large and varied selection of
SEADY-MADE CLOTHING, WHICH, we trust,
will please all the very heavy market rates.

Our goods are well made and will last.

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Franklin Repository

LOCAL ITEMS.

GOVERNOR WIRK OWN FRIEND.—How easy it is to gossip! Unadvisedly, and yet how difficult to do it sensibly. We don't exactly mean to say that it is hard to say sensible things, but that the need for said-sensible is much greater. Franklin among many foolish remarks, made the one so much quoted by all but Editors, "that he was in favor of the liberty of the press. But also of the adage." Were he alive now, he doubtless would be more enough to hang some men in this town "for giving aid and comfort to the enemy." What a prolific subject for gossip is the weather! No danger of slander suits, not even a risk of losing character by lying about it. "Good morning," cries a bluff looking individual, "glorious weather this; makes a man's blood circulate." Yes," says you, with your teeth chattering in your larnthorn jaws, "but it's very cold." "Very cold," pipes poor little Mrs. A., with her thin wan face perfectly blue, and you say "Yes, ma'am, very." Thus it goes. While all night, and then lie all day. The man or woman that won't lie about the weather is ignorant of the first principle of social politeness.

We were very glad to hear of Capt. John Reed's appointment to a Captaincy in the Cavalry Corps, but sorry that he was ordered away to David's Island, New York. He will do himself and his country credit wherever he goes.

We tremble in our boots as we pass the officers engaged in the Court Martial held at reat in our town. Every man wears at his side a sword of justice, and dressed in full uniform looks "very like a male Nemean."

Our farmers have had a glorious Fall, to make up for their losses by the Rebel invasion. We hope for better luck next time.

It is hard to believe that the Holidays will be upon us in about two weeks. The nation would be pleased to receive Charleston or Richmond by way of a Christmas gift. Books, pictures, photograph albums and fancy cards can be had at Sharrock's, but we'd prefer to have "Charleston."

For several years past there has been a band of young rebels who started from stores and offices, yes, even from Law offices. They have frequently been caught, but through misfortune philanthropy they have been allowed to escape. Would it not be a good idea to publish the names for the benefit of the community and their parents?

Quarreling happen now and then, so queer is to surprise belief; but what one sees with his own eyes a body is likely to believe. I had a most extraordinary experience Thanksgiving day, and feel it my duty to publish to the same for the benefit of the public. I shall tell my story without exaggeration or extenuation.

I had retired to bed as usual, the night before Thanksgiving, and must have overestimated myself, for I awoke with the sun shining bright in my face. I am positive I looked my dear before retiring, which I have never failed to do since I was robbed of seventy-four dollars and a half, ten years last Christmas. Imagine my surprise then to find at my bedside a gentlemanly looking old man, dressed in a black broadcloth coat from head to foot, with black gloves and a black silk hat, a handsome moustachio pipe in his mouth, a diamond bracelet on his fingers, a diamond brooch, a rich looking shirt-studs, and a gorgon watch chain of the serpent pattern with an oval of wonderful size and brilliancy pendent therefrom. Strange to say, I felt no uneasiness at the uninvited appearance, though he looked unlike any other man I had ever seen. His forehead was high and broad, growned with long straight black hair, his nose was of the true Roman type, with the thin nostril that belongs to high breeding; his mouth was large but well formed, and, excepting when he smiled, was decidedly handsome, at which time the upper lip had a habit of curling in a very supercilious manner; his chin was broad and admirably shaped. I could not judge of his ears, for he kept them sedulously concealed under his hair. His eyes were deep set, piercing, and of a bright fiery red. I never before saw such a way of smoking. He seemed to draw in flame instead of smoke, for ever and anon he blew out of his mouth, nose and ears short puffs of light blue flame, each puff causing his eyes to wax more and more intense in their redness, till they looked for all the world like two globes of molten iron. I must not forget to mention that his coat-tail pockets were to be full of stout rope.

I repeat it, this strange figure did not frightened me in the least—the contrary he seemed to like an old acquaintance—though I solemnly declare that I never saw him in all my life till this moment.

"Good," said he in a brisk business-like manner, "I've no time to waste—let start!" "Start?" I said aghast, as though I had been smitten with a curse. "I'm afraid you'll be disappointed, either—to make a long story short, I am—not—seen! the Devil exacts, but I rank high in his council, and am in fact his Secretary—of the Treasury."

"Secretary of the Treasury?" I exclaimed. "What does the Devil—excuse me, his satanic majesty want with money?" "Ha, ha!" here he laughed an angry laugh; "come, we don't keep money in our lives—no, it's a great mystery where that leaves the world, nor is it ever best said—no, we keep in our Treasury enormous PRATES, which we value far beyond silver and gold."

and previous years—the reasons on which resides such a variety of religions in spite of the human creeds set.

I did not exactly reprehend him, and perhaps my countenance betrayed my ignorance, for said "old friend"; "Come, I suppose something has got you something this morning that will explain my meaning." Here the spirit whips out of his queer pocket—not a rope as I expected—but his tail, which he rolled around me something like a swing, and with a leapsons the window all, sprang out of the window with me, and in a moment I was standing beside him upon the cupola of the Town Hall. I gazed about me in wonder, for I could see with uninterrupted vision through wood and brick and stone and flesh, through roofs and through hearts. Facts, words, and thoughts, were exposed to my new sight. My heart swam, my knees met together, and I would have fallen headlong if it had not been for the spirit's tail, which proved a sure support. I was aroused from my half-fainting condition by hearing the spirit remark: "Mortal, you were brought hither to use your eyes and your ears—look and hearken."

Involuntarily I raised my eyes, and on the instant saw an old gray haired man of four score years and upwards kneeling by his lone bed-side and praying; "Lord, I thank thee that I am not as other men. I am rich, and owe no man anything. I have a few in church, am an Elder in the same, and am looked up to by the most of the congregation. I am a terror to evil doers, am liberal to the poor both with money and advice. I admit that I am mortal, and subject to the weaknesses of mortality, yet my feet do seldom slide even upon slippery places. I am thankful for all thy mercies, particularly for my position in this world, and have confidence that Thou wilt make it equally good in the world to come. Wilt Thou bless my daughter, whom, unlike the daughters of the world, I have sold to but one man. Wilt Thou bless my son, who has plied my unfortunate son, who yet riots amid the flesh pots of Egypt. It is true he is not as common men, for he rioteth in the best, and never is allowed to lie where he falleth. May his eyes be opened to his possible loss of social position. Bless me in my houses and bars, my mortgages and stocks, my notes and judgments, and may I grow richer and richer, and may men gaze upon me and point to me, as I pass by, one especially selected by Thee as the recipient of all temporal blessings, and when my time comes to die—which I trust is far distant, for did not Moses live to his hundred and twentieth year,—may I have an exceeding large funeral, and * * * here the spirit it made a dive at the prayer, squeezed it to the size of a grain of mustard seed, rolled it in something like tinfoil and placed it in his portmanteau with a snap.

In another house I saw a Lawyer praying—"Lord, set my neighbors to logger-heads; that I may get clients. May my rich friends die, that I may settle up their estates, may the Sheriff, and Constables, and Squires prosper, that I may gain much employment"—* * * This was enough for my companion, who rolled up the fragment carefully with a gesture of satisfaction.

I next observed a government contractor at his devotions: "O Lord," prayed he fervently, "this was to last just a little while longer, if it be Thy will; and if it be not Thy will, let it last a very little longer." The spirit with a smothered laugh pocketed the prayer, remarking to me "we have a lower deep for such fellows."

Then I saw a minister of the gospel pray, "Lord, set my neighbors to logger-heads; that I may get clients. May my rich friends die, that I may settle up their estates, may the Sheriff, and Constables, and Squires prosper, that I may gain much employment"—* * * This was enough for my companion, who rolled up the fragment carefully with a gesture of satisfaction

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One prayer in particular amused me mightily—by an old lady who had been to church the night before—"that the Lord would grant her two daughters two exactly opposite for her husband—so that Mrs. A. is for O., and she, "I don't want 'em unless they be handsome." A good Protestant supplicated heartily "that God would damn the Catholic to a nunnery," and a devout Catholic implored gravely that the pamy day of the good old Tongue should pass away.

A fellow in the business-line prayed "for the church to do its duty—let start!" "Start?" I said aghast, as though I had been smitten with a curse. "I'm afraid you'll be disappointed, either—to make a long story short, I am—not—seen! the Devil exacts, but I rank high in his council, and am in fact his Secretary—of the Treasury."

"Secretary of the Treasury?" I exclaimed. "What does the Devil—excuse me, his satanic majesty want with money?" "Ha, ha!" here he laughed an angry laugh; "come, we don't keep money in our lives—no, it's a great mystery where that leaves the world, nor is it ever best said—no, we keep in our Treasury enormous PRATES, which we value far beyond silver and gold."

Each and every of these petitions was readily interpreted by the spirit, before it reached the hands of the Register and Recorder; Mr. G. Mitchell in the office of Clerk of the Courts. Mr. Strickler has been duly installed as Register and Recorder; and Mr. Good was qualified as Commissioner some time ago.

Now Officers.—The new county officers chosen at the late election assumed the duties of their respective positions on Monday last. Maj. E. Shannon Taylor has retained Mr. John Giesen as clerk, and he also retains Wm. G. Mitchell in the office of Clerk of the Courts. Mr. Strickler has been duly installed as Register and Recorder; and Mr. Good was qualified as Commissioner some time ago.

The Franklin Repository, December 9, 1863.

THE TERRIBLE.—My thoughts are hovering round, and I am full of a relief, to my reader as it waits to me. I observed a shabby looking creature, always all lit up with scraps and clippings of paper, knelling on his black knees, with a huge pair of shears protruding from his pocket. He was mumble, some inarticulate words, among which I could distinguish, "Rallied from our Liberators, and atrocious—damning crime—black-hearted villains—our vile and mendacious contemporaries—now the day and now the hour—freemen arise and etc. etc. I turned with some curiosity to my comrade to see how *As would take it*, and found his nose turned upward with a contempt that made him look positively ugly, as he said: "Nugus! Don't listen to that—he's an axion." Editor's prayers are too light to sink and too heavy to ascend. You, wistors all! the notes you see in the sun shine! A fit of coughing seized upon the speaker, caused by violent remembrance, giving me time to observe a few prayers of a different character. The interior of a miserable cottage, occupied by a lone widow was opened to my view. Its occupant was seated on a rickety chair, her head in her hands, and resting on her knees. Scalding tears trickled through her wasted fingers. An open newspaper lay upon the well-worn table. I could read "Glorious Victory!" at the head of a column, and at the foot, among the killed, the name of her only daughter. "O God! O God!" she cried, and nothing more. The holy words floated upward unmoled, and disappeared bright unbear.

I turned my moistened eyes to another scene: a ragged, hungry looking family, including before taking their noon meal, which consisted of nothing but bread and water. The father raised his eyes humbly to Heaven, but opened not his mouth. The thoughts of his starving children and their dead mother made him almost an unbeliever. His youngest boy said, "Father, I can pray—mother taught me," and raising his hands and voice, he recited—

"OUR FATHER WHICH ART IN HEAVEN, Peace fall upon the wretched family, the father's heart was softened, and Faith assumed its wonted way.

My guide had by this time sufficiently recovered to observe what engrossed my attention, when a violent tremor agitated him from head to foot. "The Lord's Prayer!" he gasped; and as he unfolded his tail from about my body, he spread a thin bat-like pair of wings, which I had not previously observed, and whirred away out of my sight, leaving me shivering and shaking in my yet warm bed.

Had this happened to me the night after Thanksgiving, I could have accounted for it, but as it was, I believe it to be true, every word.

SUPPLIES FOR RICHMOND PRISONERS.—Dr. J. K. Reed, of this place, who has taken upon him a generous and zealous part in affording relief to our unfortunate prisoners in the Richmond prisons, requests us to acknowledge the receipt by him of the following supplies:

From Mr. H. A. Held: dry beef, 5 lbs ham, 2 lbs bacon, 2 lbs salt pork, 2 lbs boiled apples, 2 lbs potatoes, 3 lbs butter, 1 peck onions, and 2 lbs pickles. From three of the Mississ. Regt.: 10 lbs bacon, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs dried cherries, 6 lbs dried blackberries, 10 lbs apples butter, and a lot of dried fruit. From Hon. Jas. Black, postmaster: 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs dried beef and onions. From Mrs. Huber: 10 lbs of leaves. From Jacob Stouffer: 10 lbs potatoes, 10 lbs apples. From James Nixon: 10 lbs butter. From Jacob Stouffer: 10 lbs potatoes, 10 lbs apples. From Hon. Jas. Black, postmaster: 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs dried beef, 6 lbs dried fruit, 3 lbs coffee and 15 lbs crackers.

The sum of \$10 was also received by subscription to pay the freight on the above supplies. The total weight of the supplier was 1510 lbs.

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Then I saw a minister of the gospel pray, "Lord, set my neighbors to logger-heads; that I may get clients. May my rich friends die, that I may settle up their estates, may the Sheriff, and Constables, and Squires prosper, that I may gain much employment"—* * *

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The Doctor forwarded the supplies to Richmond for prisoners confined in Libby, with the exception of one lot intended for those in Castle Thunder. He has most undoubtedly assured that the donations are duly received and properly distributed. It is hoped that the good work is only begun, and that our people, realizing the condition of our brave men enduring the pangs of hunger and inclemency other miseries in Southern prisons for the cause of their country, will respond promptly and generously to the appeals made. Mr. Old, State Attorney for Richmond, and the rest of us, will be pleased to see a great many pray at a time. A fast youth prayed "that he might be successful in his bets, his appetites and amours."

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