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BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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The Easton Gazette.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

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The Old Banner.

BY JOSEPH BARBER.

"Not for a day, but for all time."

Raise, with cheers, on spire and roof,
The old banner, battle-proof;
Sing, with voices firm and strong,
As it mounts, the Banner Song.
Never shall a star be rent,
From the silken firmament;
Never shall a stripe be shred
From its azures, pearl and red;
Ne'er shall rebels trample on
Freedom's glorious gonfalon!
Heroes, wrapt in smoke and flame,
Gave it to the land of Fame,
By their blood, in battle spilt,
By our hate of Treason's guilt,
By our History, writ in light,
By our love of holy Right,
By the land to which we owe
We'll the Nation's flag maintain
Paramount in her domain.
In its shadow broad and grand,
Sovereigns of ourselves we stand;
Prosperous, powerful, honored, free,
Heirs, trustees of Liberty!
And shall we, at Treason's beck,
Of our all make hopeless wreck?
Shall we, at Rebellion's feet,
Drop our sacred standard sheet?
Never! Wave its folds on high,
Keep it in its home, the sky!

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—The following qualifications and by-laws of the '*Tattle and Gossipping Society*' were published a few weeks since in your paper, but for fear that many of your readers did not see them, we desire you to republish them with the accompaning piece of poetry, as an appropriate answer to those who are *honoured* members or said society. The fact is notorious that the society has a very large and industrious membership in our town, and it is proper that its qualifications and regulations should be known to be appreciated. I heartily recommend to the considerations of its members the accompaning piece of poetry ("Is it Anybody's Busines?") as an antidote for their malady. I am quite sure that if the disease has not eaten out all *vitality*, they may profit by it:

A New Society.

Old men and young men, women and children, are admitted as members, if they possess the following qualifications:

1st. They must devote their whole attention to other people's business, and entirely neglect their own.

2d. When they heara scandalous report about a neighbor or a friend, they must not eat, drink or sleep, until the chief officers of the society are informed of the same.

3d. No person shall become a member unless he or she is a person of leisure; and can loaf about town, or make seventeen calls a week, and watch the actions of the people generally; and be ready to report at head-quarters the slightest intimation of a report.

The following are some of the by-laws and regulations of this society:

1. This society shall be known as the Tattle and Gossipping Society. The principal and ruling officers shall be as follows:

One great liar and two lesser ones, three tattlers and four gossippers; any one of which will constitute a quorum, and shall have power to transact business at any time.

2. If any member of this society shall be found guilty of knowing more about his own business than that of his neighbor's he shall be expelled forthwith.

3. Any person belonging to this society who makes a practice of telling the truth two or three times shall be expelled without a hearing.

4. Any member who does not report regularly what his neighbors residing within three doors of him have for dinner every Sunday, and for tea every time they have company shall be cut off from the rights and privileges of this society.

5. If any member of this society shall see, hear tell of, or even suspect that a young man has waited on a lady twice, he must report them to be married soon, or already married, or he shall be looked upon as no tattler and shall be fined to the full extent of the law, for any such misdemeanor.

6. Any man or woman who shall neglect their own business to take the trouble to circulate about town scandalous reports which they know to be false, shall be deemed by all respectable citizens, as Commander-in-Chief of said society, and shall be looked upon as such by all its members.

Is it Anybody's Business?

Is it anybody's business, if a gentleman should choose
To wait upon a lady, if the lady don't refuse?
Or, to speak a little plainer; that the meaning all may know,
Is it anybody's business, if a lady has a beau?
Is it anybody's business when that gentleman does call?
Or when he leaves the lady? or if he leaves at all?
Or is it necessary that the curtain should be drawn,
To save from further trouble the outside lookers on?
Is it anybody's business but the lady's, if her beau
Rides out with other ladies, and doesn't let her know?
Is it anybody's business but the gentleman's if she
Should accept another escort, where he doesn't chance to be?
If a person on the sidewalk, whether great or whether small,
Is it anybody's business where that person means to call?
Is it anybody's business what his business may be there?
The substance of our query, simply stated, would be this:
Is it anybody's business what another's business is?
If it is, or if it isn't, we would really like to know,
For we're certain, if it it isn't there are some who make it so.
If 'tis, we'll join the rabble, and act the noble part
Of tattlers and defamers who throng the public mart;
But if not, we'll act the teacher, until everybody learns
It were better in the future to mind his own concers.

A GOOD HIT.—A colored gentleman who does landscapes in white, displays a handsome sign in the neighborhood of Sixth and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, inscribed: "Professor Singleton, white washer and carpet shaker!"

The Chicago Times says that the Abolitionists are in league with hell. They are in less than a league of it.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Beginnings of the Revolution.

The idea the Secessionists have so earnestly sought to promulgate, that their revolutionary movements have been prompted by a *sudden* and indignant conviction that the few Northern States, which passed unconstitutional laws against the rendition of fugitive slaves, and the difficulties about the right to take slavery into the Territories, constituted their chief grievances, calling for violent remedies, is so untrue in its character that action based upon it deserves no sympathy whatever at the hands of the civilized world. The sudden attempt also to make the success of a Northern candidate for the Presidency a reason for secession is apart of the same programme. All this is designed to hide the fact that the whole action taken by them has been the result of a *deliberate* attempt to break up the Government for other causes—causes so inadequate that they would not bear presentation to the patriotic masses, lest they should visit upon the conspirators their indignant scorn, or subject them to condign punishment.

That the plans upon which the Secessionists have acted have been long laid; that they have been deliberately and systematically carried out, after being temporarily delayed, we propose briefly to show.

One of the most clearly defined plans put forth by that school was that developed upon the floor of Congress by Mr. Inge, of Alabama, in 1849, in a speech, in which he said:

"Under a separate Southern Confederation, we should be relieved of these burdens; the wealth of our soil would accumulate in the hands of its natural proprietors, to be expended within our own limits in works of utility and taste. Our monopoly of the valuable staples of cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice, would insure us the chief control of the commerce of the world. Our national facilities of intercommunication would invite an extended internal commerce. Holding the mouth of the Mississippi and the most important part of its navigable trunk, all the produce of the non-slaveholding States which seeks egress to the ocean through its channel would *pay us tribute*. Cuba, with her institution of slavery and kindred sympathies is ready to spring into our embrace, and a field of indefinite extension invites us south and west of the Rio Grande. With these views of future wealth and grandeur lighting up the path of our destiny, can you believe that we fear to tread it alone? When these points, barely noticed in my remarks, are *fully elaborated* in all their amplitude before the Southern Convention to assemble at Nashville in June next, can you doubt the unanimity of the South?"

So far as the Southern Convention referred to by Mr. Inge was relied upon as the body at that time to do anything in the way of forming a "separate Southern Confederation," it was a failure. The spirit of patriotism was not yet dead in the region where General Jackson had just been consigned to his last resting place, and so, although the utterances of the Convention were sufficiently revolutionary, the patriotic sentiment which predominated in the nation at that period compelled Messrs. Rhett, Pickens, Davis and their compeers to disperse without any overt act "precipitating" revolution. It was evident, however, on all sides that they had hoped better things, as may be inferred from the following paragraph contained in the Columbia (S. C.) *Telegraph*, of that date:

"The South is aroused. Her banner is on the outward wall and the cry is still "they come, they come." Let the good work go on. * *

"*Dissolve the Union immediately*, form a Southern Confederacy and take possession by force of arms of all the territories suitable for slavery, which would include all South of the Northern parallel of latitude of Missouri. Let this territory then be settled up by slaveholders. Let the Southern States give a tract of land and one slave to every poor family who will settle there. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies."

Another South Carolina paper, the *Miscellany*, of that year, declared that

"The feeling in favor of a withdrawal of the Southern States from the Great Confederacy, however much it may be disregarded, is certainly *not the offspring of excitement or impulse*, but a *deep settled purpose*, which she is fully determined to execute, rather than submit to aggressions upon what she understands to be her constitutional privileges."

Now let us come back to Mr. Calhoun himself—to the sentiments contained in one of the last of his great efforts on the floor of the United States Senate. It was made on the 4th of March, 1850, but a little time before his death; and taken in connection with what we have already quoted as his views, it is full of meaning. It shows beyond all cavil that the period for which he had long before prepared his followers had, in his estimation, at last arrived; and that soon his theory of not submitting to "numerical" majorities would have to be tested. There is a subdued tone in his language which seems to sorrowfully recognize the fact that the sway had passed from him and his forever. He said:

"The result of the whole of these causes combined is that the North has acquired a decided ascendency in every department of this Government, and through it a control over all the powers of the system. A single section, governed by the will of the *numercial majority*, has now, in fact, the control of the Government, and the entire powers of the system. What was once a Constitutional Federal Republic is now converted in reality into one as absolute as that of the Autocrat of Russia, and despotic in its tendency as any absolute Government that ever existed." * * * * "It is a great mistake to suppose that disunion can be effected at a single blow.—The cords which bound these States together in one common Union are far too numerous and powerful for that. Disunion must be the work of time. It is only through a long process, and in succession; that the cords can snap, until the whole fabric falls asunder."

How well the subtle intellect that dictated this language comprehended the best grounds to be entered upon for accomplishing the purpose of disunion let passing events declare. In the ten years and more since this was uttered, a steady progress has been made in snapping asunder the "cords which bound these States together," and in watching the methods taken to accomplish such a sad result, we have seen that no pretext was too glaring, no alliance too hateful, so that all would contribute to separate them from that Government they might not absolutely control. In the work they entered upon their most bitter revilers were made to serve as their potent allies. Every fresh blast from the Abolition trumpet was hailed with new delight, as that which might aid still further in throwing down the walls of this citadel of free Government, and nothing, from first to last, from the destruction of the Democratic party to the election of Mr. Lincoln, but was made to "enure" in some degree to the purposes so sternly sought, so long prefigured by their subtle oracle.

They have achieved a passable success; they have carried out the programme laid down for them nearly fifty years ago, and what have the Cotton States, with South Carolina at their head, gained by it? Is Cuba likely to "spring to their embraces," and will the area of slavery gain aught by the fearful commotion it has raised?—Nay, is not the civilized world declaring unmistakably against it, as another South Carolina statesman, Mr. Legare, predicted it would do, provoked by its agitations for the sake of power? Will the mighty Northwest consent to "pay tribute" to the Gulf States at the mouth of the Mississippi river?

We need not answer these questions, or dwell upon the sad results every day more darkly overshadowing the madly ambitious men who have suffered themselves to be led astray by such wild visions. The columns of every daily print teem with accounts of the frightful crimes they have caused, of the wide-spread ruin of which they are the authors. Warned of the causes which have led to this, it is for the people of Maryland who have yet their destinies in their own hands to say whether they will assist in carrying out the wild schemes of sectional and maddened ambition—whether they will not rebuke with determined emphasis the political schemers amongst them who would sully the fair fame of Maryland by an alliance with such a conspiracy.—*Baltimore American.*

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.

A SOUTHERN MAN DEFINING THE ISSUE.

What Ex-Secretary Holt says.

The Louisville Journal publishes a long and able letter from Joseph Holt, late Secretary of War, discussing the present crisis of the country in nervous and eloquent language. Mr. Holt counsels Kentucky to stand by the Union, depicts the evils of rebellion, and urges the importance of strengthening the hands of the Administration. He declares that in this struggle for the existence of our Government he cannot practice nor profess nor feel neutrality. The proclamation of Governor Magoffin, forbiding the passage of Federal troops through the State, Mr. Holt denounces as in no sense a neutral step, but one of aggressive hostility, and he argues that our troops have as clear a constitutional right to pass over the soil of Kentucky as they have to march along the streets of Washington. He then proceeds to show that there are no valid reasons why Kentuckey should sever the ties which bind her to the Union, and defends the Administration against the charges of intended subjugation of the South and outrage upon its people.—He traces the rise and progress of the rebellion, and demonstrates that the rebels have insulted the Government, stolen Federal property, and committed enormities without number, and that their object is the permanent dismemberment of the Confederacy.

Mr. Holt takes occasion to defend the character of the Federal troops from the unjust aspersions which have been cast upon them. He says:

THE FEDERAL TROOPS AND THEIR MISSION.

When an insurrection was apprehended a few weeks since in Maryland, the Massachusetts regiment at once offered their services to suppress it. These volunteers have been denounced by the press of the South as "knaves and vagrants," "the dregs and offscourings of the populace," who would "rather filch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in manly combat," yet we know here that their discipline and bearing are most admirable, and, I presume, it may be safely affirmed that a larger amount of social position, culture, fortune and elevation of character has never been found in so large an army in any age or country. If they go to the South, it will be as friends and protectors, to relieve the Union sentiment of the Seceded States from the cruel domination by which it is oppressed and silenced, to unfurl the Stars and Stripes in the midst of those who long to look upon them, and to restore the flag that bears them to the forts and arsenals from which disloyal hands have torn it. Their mission will be one of peace, unless wicked and blood thirsty men shall unsheath the sword across their pathway.

It is in vain for the revolutionists to exclaim that this is "subjugation." It is so, precisely in the sense in which you and I and all law abiding citizens are subjugated. The people of the South are our brethren, and while we obey the laws enacted by our joint authority, and keep a compact to which we are all parties, we only ask that they shall be required to do the same. We believe that their safety demands this, we know that ours does. We impose no burden which we ourselves do not bear; we claim no privilege or blessing which our brethren of the South shall not equally share. Their country is our country, and ours is theirs; and that unity both of country and of government which the providence of God and the compacts of men have created we could not ourselves, without self-immolation, destroy, nor can we permit it to be destroyed by others.

The following passage is a defence of

THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

While a far more fearful responsibility has fallen upon President Lincoln than upon any of his predecessors, it must be admitted that he has met it with promptitude and fearlessness. Cicero, in one of his orations against Cataline, speaking of the credit due himself for having suppressed the conspiracy of that arch traitor, said, "if the glory of him who founded Rome was great, how much greater should be that of him who had saved it from overthrow after it had grown to be the mistress of the world?" So it may be said of the glory of that statesman or chieftain who shall snatch this republic from the vortex of revolution, how that it has expanded from ocean to ocean, has become the admiration of the world, and has rendered the fountains of the lives of thirty millions of people fountains of happiness.

The vigorous measures adopted for the safety of Washington and the Government itself may seem open to criticism, in some of their details, to those who have yet to learn that not only has war like peace its laws, but that it has also its privileges and its duties. Whatever of severity, or even of irregularity, may have arisen, will find its justification in the pressure of the terrible necessity under which the Administration has been called to act. When a man feels the poignard of the destroyer at his bosom, he is not likely to consult the law books as to the true mode or measure of his rights of self-defence. What is true of individuals is in this respect equally true of Governments. The man who thinks he has become disloyal because of what the Administration has done, will probably discover, after a close self-examination, that he was disloyal before. But for what has been done Washington might ere this have been a smouldering heap of ruins.

The following are pungent extracts:

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The census returns show that during the year 1860 the Fugitive Slave law was executed more faithfully and successfully than it had been during the preceding ten years. Since the installation of President Lincoln not a case has arisen in which the fugitive has not been returned, and that, too without any opposition from the people. Indeed, the fidelity with which it was understood to be the policy of the present Administration to enforce the provisions of this law has caused a perfect panic among the runaway slaves in the Free States, and they have been escaping in multitudes to Canada, unpursued and unreclaimed by their masters. Is there found in this reason for a dissolution of the Union?

THE SOUTH HAS HAD HER SHARE OF HONORS.

That the Slave States are not recognized as equals in the Confederacy has for several years been the cry of demagogues and conspirators.—But what is the truth? Not only according to the theory, but the actual practice of the Government, the Slave States have ever been, and still are, in all respects, the peers of the Free.—Of the fourteen Presidents who have been elected seven were citizens of Slave States, and of the seven remaining three represented Southern principles, and received the votes of the Southern people; so that, in our whole history, but four Presidents have been chosen who can be claimed as the special champions of the policy and principles of the Free States, and even these so only in a modified sense. Does this look as if the South had ever been deprived of her equal share of the honors and powers of the Government? the Supreme Court has decided that the citizens of the Slave States can, at will, take their slaves into all the Territories of the United States; and this decision, which has never been resisted or interfered with in a single case, is the law of the land, and the whole power of the Government is pledged to enforce it. That it will be loyally enforced by the present Administration I entertain no doubt.

AN APPEAL TO KENTUCKY.

Before proceeding further Kentucky should measure well the depth of the gulf she is approaching, and look well to the feet of her guides. Before forsaking a Union in which her people have enjoyed such uninterrupted and such boundless prosperity, she should ask herself, not once but many times, why do I go, and where am I going? In view of what has been said, it would be difficult to answer the first branch of the inquiry: but to answer the second part is patent to all, as are the consequences which would follow this movement. In giving her great material and moral resources to the support of the Southern Confederacy Kentucky might prolong the desolating struggle that rebellious States are making to overthrow a Government which they have only known in its blessings; but the triumph of the Government would nevertheless be certain in the end.

She would abandon a government strong and able to protect her for one that is weak and that contains, in the very elements of its life, the seeds of distraction and early dissolution. She would adopt, as the law of her existence, the right of secession—a right which has no foundation in jurisprudence, or logic, or in our political history: which Madison, the father of the Federal Constitution, denounced; which has been denounced by most of the States and prominent statesmen now insisting upon its exercise; which, in introducing a principle of indefinite disintegration, cuts up all Confederate governments by the roots, and gives them over a prey to the caprices, and passions, and transient interests of their members, as autumnal leaves are given to the winds which blow upon them. * * * * *

Kentucky, occupying a central position in the Union, is now protected from the scourge of foreign war, however much its ravages may waste the towns and cities upon our coasts or the commerce upon our seas; but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, she would be a frontier State, and necessarily the victim of those border feuds and conflicts which have become proverbial in history alike for their fierceness and frequency. The people of the South now sleep quietly in their beds, while there is not a home in infatuated and misguided Virginia that is not filled with the alarms and oppressed by the terrors of war. In the fate of this ancient commonwealth, dragged to the altar of sacrifice by those who should have stood between her bosom and every foe, Kentucky may read her own.

No wonder, therefore, that she has been so coaxingly besought to unite her fortunes with those of the South, and to lay down the bodies of her chivalric sons as a breastwork, behind which the Southern people may be sheltered.—Even as attached to the Southern Confederacy, she would be weak for all the purposes of self-protection as compared with her present position. But amid the mutations incident to such a helpless and self-disintegrating league, Kentucky would soon find herself adhering to a mere fragment of the Confederacy, or it may be standing entirely alone in the presence of tiers of Free States with populations exceeding by many millions her own. Feeble States thus separated from powerful and warlike neighbors by ideal boundaries, or by rivers as easily traversed as rivulets, are as insects that feed upon the lion's lip—liable at every moment to be crushed. The recorded doom of multitudes of such has left us a warning too solemn and impressive to be disregarded.

AN EARNEST EXHORTATION.

Could my voice reach every dwelling in Kentucky, I would implore its inmates—if they would not have the rivers of their prosperity shrink away, as to unfed streams beneath the summer heats—to rouse themselves from their lethargy, and fly to the rescue of their country before it is everlastingly too late. Man should appeal to man, and neighborhood to neighborhood, until the electric fires of patriotism shall flash from heart to heart in one unbroken current throughout the land. It is a time in which the workshop, the office, the counting-house, and the field may well be abandoned for the solemn duty that is upon us, for all these toils will but bring treasure, not for ourselves, but for the spoiler, if this revolution is not arrested.

We are all, with our every earthly interest, embarked in mid-ocean on the same common deck. The howl of the storm is in our ears, "the lightning's red glare is painting hell on the sky," and while the noble ship pitches and rolls under the lashings of the waves, the cry is heard that she has sprung aleak at many points: and that the rushing waters are mounting rapidly in the hold. The man who, at such an hour, will not work at the pumps, is either a maniac or a monster. Sincerely yours, J. HOLT.

The Philosophy of Bathing.

Dr. Mayo G. Smith, in the following article, gives sounder reasons for the practice of frequent bathing than any other writer on the same subject we have ever met with. Indeed we see nothing for it but to give the plumber a job forthwith, so we may tumble out of bed into a cold water bath, even though the temperature be twenty degrees below zero:

"There are in the human body 2,700,000 glands and 7,000,000 pores, from 2,000 to 3,000 to the square inch, and one-eighth of an inch in depth—making twenty-eight miles of human drainage!

"Five-eighths of all that is eaten passes off through these pores, and but one per cent. of all perspirable matter concists of solid substances.—The change in the muscles, tissues and bones occurs in from one to three years, and in the entire body in from six to seven years. If this old matter be retained it causes disease—it is a real virus.

"Some diseases are relieved almost instantly, by opening the pores. Diarrhœa is frequently cured; matter from the mucous membrane is expelled through the skin; tobacco, opium and mercury have been thus exuded. Whatever through the skin the body can expel, it can absorb. Hold the end of your finger in spirits of turpentine—it is absorbed; goes through the system, and may be detected by its odor. Constant handling of arsenic has produced death by absorption.

"The doctor relates an account of a gentleman in Barbadoes, who was in the habit of daily intoxication, and had constructed a tub, with a pillow to accommodate his head, and when in this state was placed therein, and the tub was filled with cold water, in which he reposed for two or three hours, and would then arise refreshed and invigorated. When his wife or family required him, they would wake him up by taking out the plug, and allow the water to escape, when he would pleasantly complain of the "loss of his bed-clothes."

"Dr. Crook, a student of Sir Astley Cooper, once poisoned a dog, which immediately plunged into a neighboring river, and remained for some time with his body entirely submerged, after which he left his watery hospital and ran home cured. Dogs have been repeatedly cured of hydrophobia by holding them in water.

"Thirst has often been relieved by immersion, even in salt water, the salt, probably, being excluded during the process of transudation. Mutton bones, boiled a long time in soft water, with a slight addition of calcined potash, made fresh every day, have imparted to the water such nourishing properties that the patient bathing therein daily, and taking nothing save a few tea spoonfuls of tea twice a day, and one tablespoonful of tonic syrup, gained 15½ pounds in as many weeks, simply by absorption.

"Perspiration is eliminated from all parts of the body, and the exertions, cutaneously forced, may from some parts of the surface be re-addmitted to the circulation, and if poisonous or injurious, whenever the blood visits it, it must carry disease. Nature keeps her side of the interior clean and soft, and demands an unobstructed exterior, and exudes to the surface the refuse matter for removal by bathing and evaporation. A dry, light powder, mixed with sweat and oil from the glands, and dust, clogs upon the pores. As all parts of the cuticle have pores, as well as the face and arms, all the body should be bathed at least one-third as many times as those are.

"On board a slave ship the small pox suddenly broke out. Medical aid was powerless.—Every morning the dead in great numbers were thrown overboard. In the midst of terror and anguish, the negroes cried out, "Let us do as we do in our own country with the sick," and permission being given, they gently lowered their sick companions into the sea, letting them remain a few minutes, and then raised them, and placed them in the sun-light on deck until dried, when the disease left them and they were cured.

"At Charleston, S. C., during the recent epidemic, among several northern mechanics who had gone thither in company, but one escaped the prevailing fever, and he alone bathed frequently, and never slept at night in any of the clothes worn by day. The other cast off only the outer garments, slept in their perspiration, and died.

"Cold water is used and prescribed much more than formerly, though many would think a physician not worth sending for who should prescribe so simple a remedy. Abernethy's advice to one of his wealthy patients was—"Let your servant bring to you three or four pailfuls of water and put it into a washtub. Take off your clothes, get into it, and you'll recover." "This advice of yours seems very much like telling me to wash myself," said the patient. "Well," said Abernethy, "it is open to that objection."

"Dr. Currie used fresh water generally, and by long and careful experience, he found that bathing prevented or cured most diseases."

Subjugation of the South.

This term is made use of by the leaders of the Southern revolution to arouse the masses of the people to take up arms against the Federal government. Thinking men cannot be deceived by such a cry as this, however much it may influence the baser passions of the ignorant. The simple explanation of this whole matter is that the United States government, whether headed by Abraham Lincoln, John C. Breckinridge or Stephen A. Douglas, exercises, by virtue of the Constitution, supreme authority over every State and every Federal and State Judge when about to enter upon the duties of office, are required to support and uphold, under oath, the constitution of the United States. The very organization of the Federal government was based upon this idea, and all State governments, and all State courts, are held in subordination to this supreme power. Were this not so, a State at any time could arrest the execution of the Federal laws, and the government would be completely at the mercy of a State Convention or State Legislature. If, on the theory of secession, a State may withdraw at pleasure, then there could be no possibility of making and faithfully carrying our treaties with foreign powers, protecting citizens in foreign lands, borrowing money for any purpose, and exercising those functions that alone belong to a general government. No; it was the intention of the States, when the constitution was adopted, to form a perfect Union; and furthermore, to clothe the government with power to execute the laws of Congress against all violators. This is all the Federal government is now trying to do. It says to the Southern people, "Obey the laws, and you shall have, as heretofore, all the protection to life and property that you desire." The government could do no less; it seeks to do no more; and all this talk about subjugation is mere claptrap. If South Carolina will but obey the laws, as the great States of New York and Pennsylvania are now doing, not a single right belonging to her people would be withheld. She will have a Governor of her own choice, two Senators in Congress, and her proper quota of Representatives. Federal judges will execute the laws, the mails will be carried as usual, her slave property respected, and insurrection, if need be, put down by the government. Could anything be more reasonable? Could a reasonable people ask anything more? Is not the Federal government just as good as the government of the Confederate States? What advantages does that government possess over the one we now have? We cannot discover the slightest gain, but we do see clearly that the moment a State secedes, that moment confidence in her future good behaviour ceases; peaceful citizens feeling a sense of insecurity, either flee or rush to arms, business stops, property of all kinds sinks in value, the State bonds become almost worthless, anarchy and confusion prevail, and a permanent injury is inflicted upon all the interest of the State. In short, secession is ruin; and venture the assertion that no seceded State can ever enjoy the same amount of prosperity and security under any attempted new government; besides, the very theory upon which the Confederate States have organized a provisional government is destructive of every principle of stability and permanence, and to maintain themselves as a power to be respected at home and abroad, the people must undertake to support a civil military and naval power capable of commanding respect from powerful nations. This will necessarily entail a heavy system of taxation and instead of feeling relieved by reason of secession, the burdens of the people will be augmented, and their abilities to resist oppression will, in a great measure, be swallowed up.—*Scientific American.*

France and the United States—Decree of Napoleon.

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore American.*]

PARIS, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

The Moniteur, official journal of the French Empire, published this morning at the head of its columns a very important declaration; whose principal features will doubtless reach you by telegraph, but of which I append a full translation as follows:

"His majesty, the Emperor of the French, taking into consideration the state of peace which exists between France and the United States of America, has resolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the struggle inaugurated between the Government of the Union and the States which claim to form a separate Confederation.

"In consequence, His Majesty, considering Art. 14 of law of April 10th, 1825, Arts. 84 of the Penal Code, 65 and following of the Decree of March 24th, 1852, 313 and following of the Maritime Penal Code, and Art. 21 of the Code Napoleon, declares:

"1. No ship-of-war or privateer, of one or the other of the belligerents, will be permitted to enter and to sojourn with prizes in our ports or harbors, during more than twenty-four hours, except in case of stress of weather.

"2. No sale of objects resulting from prizes can take place in our said ports or harbors.

"3. All Frenchmen are forbidden to take a commission from either of the two parties to fit out vessels of war, or to accept letter of marque for privateering purposes, or to engage, in any manner, in equipping or arming a ship or war or privateer of either of the two parties.

"4. It is also forbidden to all Frenchmen residing in France or abroad to enlist or take service either in the land forces or on board vessels of war or privateers of one or the other of the belligerents.

"5. Frenchmen residing in France or abroad are also required to abstain from any act which in violation of the law of nations, might be deemed hostile to either of the parties, and contrary to the neutrality which we have resolved to observe.

"Offenders against the prohibitions and recommendations contained in the present declaration will be prosecuted when practicable conformitory to the provisions of the law of April 10th, 1825, and Articles 84 and 85 of which might be made to the said offenders of the provisions of Article 21 of the Code Napoleon, and Article 65 and following of the Decree of March 24th, 1852, relative to the mercantile marine, 313 and following of the Penal Code of the sea forces.

"His majesty declares, in addition that no Frenchman who shall fail to comform to the present prescriptions can have recourse to any protection from his Government against the acts or measures, of whatever nature, which the belligerents may exercise or decree."

[Signed] NAPOLEON.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, E. Thouvenel."

Save the Fragments.

"Many a little makes a mickle," is a good old Scotch saying. There is another that sounds English-like: "Take care of the shillings, and the pounds will take care themselves." But there is a higher authority for frugality. When our blessed Lord had fed five thousand people by miracle, and could have created enough food for the world by uttering a single word, "He said unto his disciples, "*Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost.*" The most bountiful Giver in the universe would teach his followers a lesson of economy, even of fragments of fishes and bread.

It is by LITTLES that men become rich and great, and good. The wealthiest man in America became so by taking care of the pennies.—The "learned blacksmith" acquired some knowledge of nearly fifty languages by saving time at the anvil, and in the evening for study. The most liberal men who give thousands of dollars to benevolent objects, gained their means by saving.

A while since, the dust and shavings from a book bindery, where gold leaf is used to make the tiles on the backs of books, was sent to the gold beater's to be burnt out. And how much gold do you think was found from the little particles that had fallen on the floor? Why, a lump that amounted to more than $100! Enough to buy 200 Bibles or 20,000 tracts. The shavings from the odds of books in the same bindery, sell from $2,000 to $4,000 a year for paperings.

If boys and girls would save the fragments of TIME, and devote them to reading and study, they might become learned and wise. If they would save the fragments of MONEY, they might become wealthy and useful. If they would save the fragments of OPPORTUNITY, they would do a great deal of good.

It is as right to be economical and saving as it is wrong to be miserly and mean. *Save to give, and give to save.* Then you will say as a good man did, "What I kept I lost, and what I gave away I have."—*Flowers of Spring Time.*

We heard one of our bachelor friends singing the following touching solo the other day. Guess his "Arabeller" is all right:

My Arabeller,
So ripe and meller,
And, goodness!
Can't she love a feller!

Her eyes are black,
And pink her smeller,
And, goodness!
Can't she hug a feller!

Her cheeks are red,
Her hair is yeller,
And, goodness!
Can't she kiss a feller.

"Ma, get down on your hands and knees a minute, plese."

"What on earth shall I do that for, pet?"

"'Cause, I want to draw an elephant."

being able to suit all, I
ublic and my customers.
S. T. KENNARD.

MACKEY,
PHILADELPHIA
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W. P. MACKEY.

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