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TERMS.

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ADVETISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE OR THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid will receive prompt attention.

GAS LAMPS.

IT IS OBTAINED!

Light! Light! Light!

A PERFECT

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE MILLION.

Edward H. Anderson's

PORTABLE, AIR-PRESSURE, FAMILY

GAS LAMPS,

PATENTED APRIL 3, 1860.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE.

BY this valuable invention, every family both of Town or Country, can enjoy the luxury of a first quality Gas Light. This light is equal in brilliancy to the Coal Gas Light, and is at the same time softer and more agreeable to the eyes, which for safety in its use, brilliancy and economy, cannot be surpassed, at a cost of less than one cent per hour. It produces a light equal to four ordinary two tube fluid lamps, and is perfectly free from *smoke or smell*, and less trouble in its management than the ordinary fluid or Coal oil lamps. They are so constructed that the flame can be reduced to one half size, when the full force is not required, thereby only consuming one half the quantity of oil.

The great desideratum that has so long been felt for a portable Gas-light, simple in construction, one that is easily managed, and not requiring too much outlay in the first cost of apparatus, has now been obtained, and is fully realized in this truely valuable invention, and must be seen to be fully appreciated.

This Generator is easily applied, and fully adapted to all descriptions of Lamps known, viz: such as ordinary fluid Lamps, every description of Coal Oil Lamps, Lard Oil Lamps, Chandaliers, Brackets, Hall-pendants and easily applied to every description of Gas fixtures.

The Lamp can be put up from the cheapest ordinary one dollar hand-Lamp to the most costly and ornamented eighteen and twenty-four burner Chandalier; thereby bringing it within the reach of the poor as well as the wealthy. The light remains the same. The prices alone vary in proportion to the style and finish of the fixtures. The poor individual enjoying as good a light at a cost of one dollar, as his more fortunate neighbor will, in many instances at a cost of fifty dollars.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

1st. This Generator produces a more steady, clear and brilliant flame than any other known Generator.

2d. The Lamp is rendered entirely *non-explosive* from the principle upon which it is arranged, and the adaptation of the *air-tube* passing through the screw-top.

3d. The flame is entirely free from *smoke* and *smell*, for the reason that the *flame* does not come in contact with *metal* or *wire-heaters* of any description.

4th. It consumes *less oil* than any other Generator, (producing the same size flame) for the reason that the Gas produced is more *perfect combustion* when it issues from the burner, and the ascent of the oil is regulated by the varifaction in the chambers.

5th. We do not assert that *one pint of oil* will burn a given *number of hours*, knowing at the same time that it will only last one half of the time stated.

6. We know that one pint of the ordinary fluid burns in this Lamp 10 hours, producing the full size flame, being less than one cent per hour.

7. The flame has more the appearance of a regular Gas light from large works, for the reason that the flame is not obstructed either above or on the sides by heaters, &c.

8th. It is the best generator for lighting churches, dwellings, halls, cars, steamboats, &c.

Every individual purchasing a Right, will realize a larger return on the investment made than he possibly could on any one thing else, as light is something that interests every individual throughout the world. A good light is a luxury and a blessing, it increases business, and adds cheerfulness to the household.

The proprietors, Hopkins & Anderson, have made extensive arrangements for manufacturing the Generators in any desired quanity and for furnishing those purchasing Rights with everything necessary to go into business.

TOWN, COUNTY, STATE AND DISTRICT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

For further information address or apply to the proprietors.

HOPKINS & ANDERSON.

adel4 Easton, Talbot county, Md.

LIGHT! LIGHT!!

HOPKINS & ANDERSON'S

CELEBRATED

Liliputian Gas Burner.

Patented April 3, 1860.

The great Desideratum attained by the Inventors.

IN producing this simple yet ingenious little Gas Burner, whereby double the amount of Light is actually obtained from one half the quantity of oil ordinarily consumed. It has proved itself to be the best and cheapest little Lamp in existence where only a medium size light is required.

One pint of Oil burns twenty hours with the full size flame.

It gives more Light than any ordinary *two-tube Lamp.*

It is perfectly free from smoke.

The light can be reduced to the smallest taper—thereby making it an excellent chamber light

Passing about with the lamp does not effect its burning.

It can be put in operation by simply using a match.

It is certainly the cheapest Light known for ordinary household purposes.

Every individual purchasing these Lamps, exercises true economy.

The price of one gallon of oil pays for the entire apparatus, which amount it saves in a very short time, alone in the consumption of the oil.

Its merits will win the approval of all who try it.

It is destined to be introduced into every community throughout the country.

Any ordinary Lamp can be altered to use these Burners in a few moments.

Town, County, State and District Rights for sale.

The proprietors, Hopkins & Anderson, have made extensive arrangements for manufacturing these Burners, in any desired quantity, and for furnishing those purchasing Rights with every thing necessary to go into business. For further information address or apply to the proprietors. HOPKINS & ANDERSON.

apr 14 Easton, Talbot county, Md.

FULL'D CLOTHS.—A large stock of Mallieu and others 3-4 and 6-4 Fulled Kerseys. Also Mallieu & Bro's. best Cassimeres now in store and for sale by

oct 13 J. D. MANSFIELD.

CHAFING DISHES for Oysters.
do do "Vegetables,
Steak do do
at THOS. C. NICOLS, JL.,
celebrated Hardware Store,
oct 6 Easton, Md.

Millinery Goods for Sale

IN THE TRAPPE.

THE subscriber intending to remove from the Trappe at the end of the year, she would sell her Millinery establishment on moderate terms. Her goods are new and saleable, and to any one that may have a desire to engage in the above business they can here get a bargain.—The stand is an excellent one.

sep 22 ELIZA J. GATTIN.

Last and Latest Arrival.

J. RASIN, has just returned from the city and is now opening a very large and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of all the latest and newest styles, too numerous to name.

MEN'S & BOY'S WEAR, &c.,

all of which I most respectfully invite the public to call and examine.

sep 29 J. RASIN.

SPICES, &c.

Nutmegs,	Black Pepper,
Mace,	Cayenne do.,
Cloves,	Long do.,
Allspice,	White do.,
Ginger,	White Mustard Seed,
Cinnamon,	Black do.,
Mustard,	Turmerie,

Ground and unground, fresh and pure, for sale by (sep 29) DAWSON & BRO.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Stock of *NEW FALL GOODS,* of all descriptions which will be sold very cheap for cash, or on the usual time to punctual responsible customers. Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.

sep 29-S H. C. MACKEY.

NEW GOODS!

GRAND DISPLAY OF

Fall and Winter Clothing.

HAVING just returned from the Monumental city, with a large and varied assortment Gents' Ready-made Clothing, all of which coming from our manufactory, hence, we can safely say that we can sell any thing in the above mentioned line for less money than any other establishment in this town. Our stock is now complete in anything suitable for Men's wear, viz: Frock or Sack Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests and a general assortment of Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Perfumery, Cutlery, &c., all of which we are determined to sell for less money than the same goods can be purchased. In short

We invite you all,
Big and small,
Short and tall,
To give us a call,

before purchasing anywhere else and you may rest assured that we can sell you a greater bargain, give you a better fit, made in the latest style and of substantial material, at a lower figure than you ever bought them at before.—Thankful for past favors we desire a continuance of your custom.

LONG & TANNEBAUM,
L. SACKERMAN, Agent,
oct 6 Easton, Md.

NEW GOODS.

FALL 1860!

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

JAMES H. GRACE

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large and beautiful Stock of GOODS, the largest stock brought to this market since 1856—and at prices to suit the times—

For Ladies,
Misses,
Gentlemen
and Boys,

A complete stock of all kinds of wear—large and cheap assortment of black Silks, Morenoes, Cashmeres, DeLames, Drusilas, Magenta, Rept's, black and black and white Alpaca, an entirely new article, plaid Jacard Challie, plaid Lastings, Covolen Satin, &c., &c., &c. Also an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., for Gentlemen and Boys. Full Stock of Gents and Boy's Merino Shirts and Drawers.

Ladies and Misses Merino Vests and an unusually large stock of worked Collars, Swiss and Cambric Edging and Insertings, Infant's Bodies, Mourning Collars, &c., &c., &c. Also Ladies' and Misses' Hoops in large quantities and of every size and lower than ever seen in this market.

Also a complete assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

TINWARE, STONE, &c., &c.

To an examination of which the public are respectfully invited.

sep 22 JAS. H. GRACE.

JESSE HUGHES.

Bargains! Bargains!

IN

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of G. C. Mackey, Esq., is prepared to sell all kinds of *Boots, Shoes Gaiters, &c,* as cheap, if not cheaper than they can be had at any establishment of the kind in Easton, or on the Shore. I have also just returned from the city with a large Stock of *Boots, Shoes, &c.*, of every description, to an inspection of which I invite my friends and the public generally. I think I can offer inducements to all who wish to buy. I am also prepared to manufacture work at short notice and in the best manner, having purchased an excellent stock of leather, and desire that a share of patronage may be bestowed upon me by those who have heretofore favored me, as one of the old firm of Elliott & Hughes. I shall also have repairing done in a neat and workman-like manner, and at very short notice. I have on hand a lot of *Hats, Caps, and Harness,* which I wish to close out at a low figure, to make room for other goods.

I feel very thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me in times past, and beg a continuance of the same, feeling confident I shall be able to please all who may thus favor me.—Also one or two setts of Furs, for sale at cost.

I remain, the public's obedient servant,

oct 6-1y JESSE HUGHES.

N. B.—There is no connection whatever between my establishment and any other, but each of the old firm acts solely for himself.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

IN TOWN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his many friends and patrons and the public generally that he has just returned from the city with a stock of *BOOTS AND SHOES* that for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in this market. He deems it unnecessary to speak of the variety in his store, as he has in his purchases, embraced all.

He can always be found at the old stand of Elliott & Hughes, ready as formerly, to serve with pleasure, all who may favor him with a call.

His stock of material is of the best quality and finish and will be worked up according to order, by the best and most experienced workmen on the shore.

He proposes to do business on his former easy and accommodating terms, adding, however, that for all bills paid in cash at the time of purchase, he will allow a discount of five per cent.

oct 6 C. ELLIOTT.

1860. Fall and Winter. 1860.

NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND

ON FRONT STREET,

A large and Superior Stock of

Fashionable Ready Made

CLOTHING!

MOSES HERTZ, Agent for L. Hoffman, would most respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally that he has just returned from the city with a Large and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he offers at greatly reduced prices. His stock embraces Coats, (sack and frock) of all sizes, quality and price; Pants and Vests of every description; Shirts and Collars in variety; Neck Ties and Suspenders; Hats and Caps of the latest styles; Trunks, Carpet Bags, and other articles. A well selected assortment of Boys' and Servants' Clothing.—Also, Oil Cloth Fishing Coats, &c., &c.

The above goods have all been selected with great care—purchased unusually low for cash, and will be disposed of at very small profits.

The undersigned returns his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him and respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.

MOSES HERTZ.

oct 20-1y Agent.

TRIPS OF

New Schooner "Easton,"

TO EASTON POINT.

THE subscribers having had built a new Schooner of fine proportion, a good sailer, and in every respect calculated to assure great safety, would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend to run her regularly from Easton Point.

The "Easton" will leave Easton Point every *Wednesday morning* for Baltimore, and return from Baltimore to the Point every *Saturday.*—The usual prices for freight will be charged.—The Schooner, while in Baltimore, may be found at Tobacco Warehouse, No. 2. Wm. S. Pauson, will attend to the business of the boat in her absence. Orders from Easton, left at the Drug Store of Dawson & Bro., accompanied by the *Cash,* will be promptly attended to.

E. T. LEONARD, Captain.

THE AGNES.

THE Schooner *Agnes* has also just been rebuilt, and will ply anywhere on the River where business may call her.

Both of these Schooners are well suited for the freighting business and cannot be surpassed by any on the Choptank River or Chesapeake Bay.

Being thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed by the public, the subscribers, intend to use every exertion to merit a continuance of the same. R. LEONARD,

aug 25-1y Captain.

Touton-Field Nurseries.

50,000

Choice and Select Peach Trees for Sale by

EDWARD J. CARTER,

Near Willow Grove, Kent Co., Del.

PEACH TREES—Troth's Early Red, Yellow Rareripe, Early York, Extra Early York, Vansant's Superb, Early Orange, George IV., Crawford's Early Melocoton, Honest John, Red Cheek Melocoton, Morris White, Old Mixon Cling, Old Mixon Free, Large Red Cling, Large White Free, Crawford's Late Melocoton, Magnum Bonum, Red Rareripe. Cassiday's Late Red Rareripe, Orange, Crier's Late Free, Smock Free, Heath Cling, Heath Free, Delaware White, Algiers Winter, Late White Free, Carter's New Seeding, Late October, Todd's Genuine Silver Medal Premium. Price $60 per thousand; $7 per hundred, for three hundred or upwards; and $8 per hundred for one or two hundreds, at the Nursery.

GRAPES—Catawba, Isabella, and Clinton. Price, 25 to 37½ cents, according to size.

QUINCES—Angers and Orange. Price, 25 to 40 cents each.

CURRANTS—Red Dutch. Price, 12½ cents each; $1.25 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES—American Black. Price, $1 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Honton's Seeding, and several other varieties. Price, $1.25 per dozen.

SHADE TREES—White Maple. Price, 25 cents each; $20 per hundred.

OSIER WILLOWS, for Basket Making.—Eight varieties. Price, Rooted Plants, $1.50 per dozen; Cuttings, $5 per thousand.

☞ Peach Trees delivered within any reasonable distance from the Nurseries; on the Delaware Railroad, or at Denton, Centreville, Hillsborough or Rolph's Landing, Md. A reasonable charge made in each case for delivery.

Persons ordering Trees will please state whether they wish them packed or not. We make a small extra charge for packing.

Touton-Field Nursery is on the road leading from the Willow Grove and Greensborough road to Smith's Mill, about six miles from the former and eight miles from the latter place. Orders directed to Willow Grove, Kent county, Del., will be promptly attended to.

JOHN C. SEWARD, Agent,

sep 8-6m Talbot County, Md.

APPLE PAIRERS—a thing every housekeeper should have.

Tea Bells—a novel, beautiful and useful affair.

Tea Scales—no housekeeper should be without one.

Egg Beaters—will do the work in one minute, that the old fashioned affair would require half an hour to do.

Waiters and Trays—new and beautiful patterns.

Ask for anything in the Hardware line and if you do not find it at the Hardware Store, it is little use looking for it. THOS. C. NICOLS.

The Two Queens.

BY J. E. CARPENTER.

My lady boasts her diamonds
To deck her raven hair,
My humble village beauty
No costly gems can wear;
Yet both are bright and queen-like;
And well they play their parts:
But—one's the Queen of Diamonds,
And one—the Queen of Hearts.

My lady has her carriage,
In which abroad she rides,
But you should see my dear one
As through the dance she glides;
No gem of dazzling brightness
Her sunny brow imparts,
But her eyes are more than diamonds—
For she's the Queen of Hearts.

I would not have my lady
To share her glittering throne,
I would not boast a jewel
I could not call my own;
Though she a lord could make me,
Give all that wealth imparts—
I'd yield the Queen of Diamonds
To take my Queen of Hearts.

Providence Prospers Honesty.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

A poor boy, about ten years of age, entered the warehouse of the rich merchant, Samuel Richter in Dantzic, and asked the book-keeper for alms. "You will get nothing here," grumbled the man, without raising his head from his book; "be off."

Weeping bitterly, the boy glided towards the door, at the moment Herr Richter entered.

"What is the matter here?" he asked, turning to the book-keeper.

"A worthless beggar-boy," was the man's answer, and he scarcely looked from his work.

In the meanwhile, Herr Richter glanced towards the boy, and remarked that, when close to the door, he picked up something from the ground. "Ha! my little lad, what is that you picked up?" he cried. The weeping boy turned, and showed him a needle.

"And what will you do with it?" asked the other.

"My jacket has holes in it," was the answer; "I will sew up the big ones."

Herr Richter was pleased with the reply, and still more with the boy's innocent, handsome face. "But are you not ashamed," he said, in a kind though serious tone, "you are so young and hearty, to beg? Can you not work?"

"Ah, my dear sir," replied the boy, "I do not know how, I am too little yet to thresh or fell wood. My father died three weeks ago, and my mother and little brothers have eaten nothing these two days. Then I ran out in anguish and asked for alms. But, alas! a single peasant only gave me a piece of bread; since then I have not eaten a morsel."

It is quite customary for beggars by trade to contrive tales like this, and this hardens man's heart against the claims of genuine want. But this time the merchant trusted the boy's honest face. He thrust his hand into his pocket, drew forth a piece of money and said:

"There is half a dollar; go to the baker's and with half the money buy bread for yourself; and your brothers, but bring back the other half to me."

The boy took the money and ran joyfully away.

"Well," said the surly book-keeper, "he will laugh in his sleeve, and never come back again."

"Who knows?" replied Herr Richter. And as he spoke he beheld the boy returning quickly, with a large loaf of black bread in one hand and some money in the other.

"There, good sir!" he cried, almost breathless, "there is the rest of the money." Then, being very hungry, he begged at once for a knife to cut off a piece of bread. The book keeper reached him in silence his pocket knife.

The lad cut off a slice in great haste, and was about to bite upon it. But suddenly he bethought himself, laid the bread aside, and folding his hands, rehearsed a silent prayer. Then he fell to his meal with a hearty appetite.

The merchant was moved by the boy's unaffected piety. He inquired after his family and home, and learned from his simple narrative that his father had lived in a village four miles distant from Dantzic, where he owned a small house and farm. But his house had been burned to the ground, and much sickness in his family had compelled him to sell his farm. He had hired himself out to a rich neighbor, but before three weeks were at an end, he died, broken down by grief and excessive toil. And now his mother, whom sorrow had thrown upon a bed of sickness, was with her four children suffering the bitterest poverty. He, the eldest, had resolved to seek for assistance, and had gone at first from village to village, then had struck into the high road, and at last having begged everywhere in vain, had come to Dantzic.

The merchant's heart was touched. He had but one child; and the boy appeared to him as a draft at sight, which Providence had drawn upon him as a test of his gratitude. "Listen, my son," he began, 'have you, then, really a wish to learn.'

"Oh, yes, I have indeed!" cried the boy, "I have read the catechism already, but I should know a great deal more, but at home I had always my little brother to carry, for mother was sick in bed."

Herr Richter suddenly formed his resolution. "Well, then," he said, "if you are good, and honest, and industrious, I will take care of you. You shall learn, have meat and drink, and clothing, and in time earn something besides. Then you can support your mother and brothers also."

The boy's eyes flashed with joy. But in a moment he cast them to the ground again, and said sadly, "My mother all this while has nothing to eat."

At this instant, as if sent by Providence, an inhabitant of the boy's native village entered Herr Richter's house. This man confirmed the lad's story and willingly consented to carry the mother tidings of her son Gottlieb, and food and a small sum of money from the merchant. At the same time Herr Richter directed his bookkeeper to write a letter to the pastor of the village, commending the widow to his care, with an additional sum enclosed for the poor family, and promising further assistance.

As soon as this was done, Herr Richter at once furnished the boy with decent clothes, and at noon led him to his wife whom he accurately informed of little Gottlieb's story, and of the plans which he had formed for him. The good woman readily promised her best assistance in the latter, and she faithfully kept her word.

During the next four years, Gottlieb attended the schools of the great commercial city; then his faithful foster-father took him into his counting room, in order to educate him for business.—Here as well as there, at the writing-desk as on the school bench, the ripening youth distinguished himself, not only by his natural capacity, but by the faithful industry with which he exercised it.

With all this, his heart retained its native innocence. Of his weekly allowance he sent the half regularly to his mother, until she died, after having survived two of his brothers. She has passed the last years of her life, not in wealth it is true, but by the aid of the Richter and of her faithful son, in a condition above want.

After the death of his beloved mother, there was no dear friend left to Gottlieb in the world, except his benefactor. Out of love for him he became an active, zealous merchant. He began by applying the superfluity of his allowance, which he could now dispose of at his pleasure, to a trader in Hamburg quills. When by care and prudence he had gained about one hundred and twenty dollars, it happened that he found in his native village a considerable quantity of hemp and flax which was very good, and still to be had at a reasonable price. He asked his foster-father to advance him two hundred dollars, which the latter did with great readiness. And the business prospered so well that the third year of his clerkship Gottlieb had already acquired the sum of five hundred dollars. Without giving up his trade in flax, he now trafficed also in linen goods, and the two combined made him in a couple of years about a thousand dollars richer.—This happened during the customary five years of clerkship. At the end of this period Gottlieb continued to serve his benefactor five years more, with industry, skill, and fidelity; then he took the place of book-keeper, who died about that time, and three years afterwards he was taken by Herr Richter as a partner into his business, with a third part of the profits.

But it was not God's will that this pleasant partnership should be of long duration. An insidious disease cast Herr Richter upon a bed of sickness, and kept him confined to his couch.—All that love and gratitude could now suggest, Gottlieb did to repay his benefactor's kindness. Redoubling his exertions he became the soul of the whole business, and still he watched long nights at the old man's bed-side, with his wife grieving, until, in the sixty-fifth year of his life, Herr Richter closed his eyes in death.

Before his decease, he placed the hand of his only daughter, a sweet girl of two and twenty years, in that of his beloved foster-son. He had long looked upon them as his children. They understood him; they loved each other; and in silence, yet affectionately and earnestly, they solemnized their betrothed at the bedside of their dying father.

In the year 1828, ten years after Herr Richter's death, the house of Gottlieb Bern, late Samuel Richter, was one of the most respectable in all Dantzic. It owned three large ships employed in navigating the Baltic and North Seas, and the care of Providence seemed especially to watch over the interests of their worthy owner, for worthy he remained in his prosperity. He honored his mother-in-law like a son, and cherished her declining age with the tenderest affection until, in her one-and-seventieth year, she died in his arms.

As his own marriage proved childless he took the eldest son of each of his two remaining brothers, now substantial farmers, into his house, and destined them to be his heirs. But, in order to confirm them in their humility, he often showed them the needle, which had proved such a source of blessing to him, and bequeathed it as a perpetual legacy to the eldest son in the family.

It is but a few years since this child of poverty, of honest industry, and of misfortune, passed in peace from this world.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."—Psalms xxx. vii, 25.

Freaks of a Maniac.

He Escapes from a Lunatic Asylum, Marries a Rich Widow, and Buys a Block of Buildings.—About a year since a gentleman in the interior of Wisconsin became insane and was sent to the lunatic Asylum at Madison in that State. He was a physician by profession and was a gentleman of superior cultivation and of remarkably prepossessing appearance. He was about thirty years old. Some six weeks ago he escaped from the Asylum and went to Chicago. There he encountered an old friend, who loaned him quite a sum of money, having no suspicion of his insanity. With this money he supplied himself with new and elegant clothing and started for Laporte, Indiana, a thrifty village on the line of the Michigan Southern Railroad. He remained there long enough to win the affections of a young and wealthy widow and was married to her. During the brief courtship he exhibited no indications of lunacy, but shortly after his marriage he commenced conducting himself in a manner which startled and shocked his wife and her friends.

Among other mad fancies he believed he was a sheep, and insisted upon crawling aronnd on his hands and feet, bleating in the most absurd manner. He would then fancy himself a rattlesnake and make frantic attempts to bite the members of his household. The unhappy lady, at length worn out with watching him and endeavoring to restore his reason, made preparations to send him to the Asylum at Indianapolis. But as is frequently the case insanity had sharpened his wits and he adroitly escaped. We next hear of him in Syracuse, N. Y., where he actually purchased a block of buildings. The necessary papers were made out and he was to call the next day with the money. He was to pay an outrageous sum for the property, and it is said the parties with whom he made the bargain chuckled vastly over the propitious winds that had blown them so profitable and fresh a subject. But they saw no more of him. The lunatic started westward. At Buffalo he bargained for an immense amount of corn, to be delivered in New York city, and then proceeded to Cleveland. He arrived here last week and endeavored to negotiate for some real estate on Kinsman street, but he talked so absurdly that the parties with whom he had interviews refused to treat with him.

Meanwhile his friends, and particularly his wife in Wisconsin (for he has a wife and two children in that State,) were making every effort to ascertain his whereabouts. They traced him to Syracuse, and from there to this city. His brother arrived here on Saturday morning last, but found that the lunatic had left on the previous evening's train for the West. He followed on Saturday morning. At Toledo he learned that he had gone West on the Michigan Southern train, and he perseveringly continued the chase. At Adrian he found and captured him and took him home.

When not in his rabid fits few would discover the unfortunate man's true condition. He would make very absurd propositions and offer exorbitant sums of money for property that hit his fancy, but he would do so in so candid and captivating a manner as to, in most cases, disarm suspicion.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

HUMAN WEEDS.

What use is an unmarried man to the State,
Who lives for himself and his pleasure alone,
And cares not that nature designed he should mate,
And help on the word's good as well as his own?

Such "things" do but vegetate, eat, drink and sleep,
As men they are useless—their life but a cheat;
Not so good as a cabbage, still less than a sheep—
For the first has some heart, and the next is good meat.

At what time of day was Adam created? A little before Eve.

Brief Career of a "Lucky" Man.

Some of the most collossal fortunes in California have been acquired through the merest accident. The famous Leidesdorff estate, which ranks among the most valuable property in San Francisco, came into the possession of Captain Folsom through a romantic combination of circumstances, which would cut quite a respectable figure in the pages of a modern fashionable novel. In the course of his acquaintance of a lady, whom he afterward visited as frequently as circumstances would permit. This was at the Island of Jamaica. The lady, it soon leaked out, was a widow, whose husband, a German of standing, had made some lucky mercantile speculations, and some property, it was rumored, in California. The Captain, during one of his visits to the auriferous land, took the pains to ascertain how much this property amounted to, where it was located, and, in fact, all the particulars relating to it, when being satisfied, he returned to Jamaica, proposed for the hand of the fair widow, was accepted, and, finally married her. The widow did not survive long enough to witness the great increase which the changes of the times were so shortly to make in the value of property of all kinds in California. She accordingly departed this life, leaving all her worldly possessions to Captain Folsom, who, had he not unfortunately followed his wife, would now be regarded almost in the light of a millionaire. His own residence, which stood at the foot of Rincon Hill, was a model of comfort and neatness, surrounded by a fine garden, and the success which at once attended the efforts of the gardener in that vicinity, showed that with a little expense and care the entire neighborhood of San Francisco might be similarly beautified, and encouraged a like spirit of enterprise in his neighbors. But the death of the proprietor, in the prime of his life, put an end to his plans for the improvement of that locality. His property fell into litigation, the homestead was converted into a German beer-garden, and the legal profession are still, we believe, engaged in a wrangle over the last will and testament of deceased. So much for what is commonly termed luck!

Price of Political distinction.

James K. Paulding, the author, and once "Secretary of the Navy," wrote as follows of successful political life:—

"Such was the life I led year after year. By the time summer came I was completely run down, and it took me all the rest of the year to wind myself up again. If I went to the Springs, I was bored to death by prosing politicians, giving their advice on the conduct of public officers, or slyly insinuating claims to honor and place. If I visited a city where there was no such nuisance as a seat of government, for the purpose of relaxing a little in the midst of its gayeties, there, too, I was beset by wise men and wise women, talking nothing but eternal politics, and reminding me that at such a time they had made application for such a berth, for sons, nephews, and second cousins. If I returned to my poor little farm, there it was ten times worse; every soul, far and near, came to ask for something, for they had all assisted in my elevation; and, like poor Actæon, I was in danger of being torn to pieces by my own hounds. I was obliged to bow and smile, and play the courtier, while my very soul was fretting itself to shreds and tatters; for it is among the horrors of greatness, in a free country at least, that it must be bought and maintained at the awful, incalculable price of being civil to all mankind."

Bees and Cats.

From experiments which I have tried, I have found that the visits of humble bees, if not indispensable, are at least beneficial to the fertilization of our clover, (*Trifolium pratense,*) as other bees cannot reach the nectar. Hence I have very little doubt that if the whole genus of humble bees became extinct or very rare in England, the heart-ease and red clover would become very rare, or wholly disappear. The number of humble bees in any district depends in a great degree upon the number of field mice, which destroy their combs and nests; and Mr. H. Newman, who has long attended to the habits of humble bees, believe "that more than two-thirds of them are thus destroyed all over England." Now the number of mice is largely dependent, as every one knows, on the number of cats; and Mr. Newman says, "Near villages and small towns I have found the nests of humble bees more numerous than elsewhere, which I attribute to the number of cats that destroy the mice." Hence it is quite creditable that the presence of a feline animal in large numbers in a district might determine, through the intervention of mice and then of bees, the frequency of certain flowers in that district. —*Darwin.*

A BAD BARGAIN.

Just before the last election in the State of Wisconsin, it happened that one Col. Wilson—a good Democrat, a farmer, and a candidate for the legislature—had lost a number of his hogs very mysteriously; and, after patiently investigating the matter, he at length discovered that they had been stolen by another Democrat—one Joe Jones, a fellow of some notoriety and political influence in the neighborhood. The colonel thought the matter over, and then went to see Joe upon the subject.

"Now, Joe," said he, "I could have you indicted and put in prison for this; but, seeing as how you are a good Democrat, and for the success of the ticket, and harmony in the party, if you promise you won't steal any more of my hogs I'll let you off—and what's more, I'll give you a thousand pounds of pork every year."

Joe scratched his head reflectively for a moment, and then said:

"To tell you the truth, colonel, I don't like to make that agreement, nohow; but seeing we are both Democrats, and for the sake of the success of the ticket, and harmony in the party, I'll do it; but, darn me if I won't lose hog meat by the operation."

WOMAN'S HOPES.—In early youth, perhaps they said to themselves, "I shall be happy when I have a husband to love me best of all;" then, when the husband is too careless, "My child will comfort me;" then, through the mother's watching and toil, my child will repay me when he grows up." And at last, after the long journey of years has been wearily travelled through, the mother's heart is often weighed down by a heavier burden, and no hope remains but the grave.

TO DRIVE AWAY RATS.—A correspondent of the Gardener's Monthly says: "I tried the effect of introducing into the entrance of their numerous holes, runs or hiding places, small portions of chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, wrapped in calico and stuffed into the entrance holes, and thrown loose by spoonfuls into the drain from the house. This drove the rats away for a twelve month, when they returned to it. They were treated in the same manner, with like effect. The cure was most complete. I presume it was the chlorine gas, which did not agree with their olfactories."

"That's my *impression*," as the printer said to a pretty girl, when he kissed her. "And that's a *token* of my regard," replied the lady, boxing his ears.