...L L,
...OR.
...S.
...ANNUM IN AD... ...OLLARS AND FIFTY ... within *one month* of the time ... the renewal of subscription— ...y a discontinuance is considered ...gagement.

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Vol. XLVIII. Easton, Talbot County, Md., December 2, 1865. No. 49.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of one square (six lines,) inserted ONE TIME 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. Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each.

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.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

H

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BACHU FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helembold's Etract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

E

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chloosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or supposition of customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœd, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change in Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissination at *little expense, little or no change in diet, no exposure;* completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury* [illegible] all those unpleasant and dangerous diseases

L

[illegible]OLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible] the Urinary Organs, whether existing [illegible] from whatever cause originating, [illegible] how long standing. It is pleasant [illegible] immediate in its action, and more [illegible] any of the preparations of Bark [illegible]

[illegible] from Broken-down or Delicate Con[illegible] remedy at once.

[illegible] aware that however slight may [illegible] above diseases, it is certain to af[illegible] mental powers, and happiness, [illegible]rity. Our flesh and blood are [illegible] sources.

M

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by H. T. Helmbold, Druggist and Chemist, of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Aarmy and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

BUCHU.

(*From Dispensary of the United States*)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic; their tastes bitterish, and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

B

—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis and like other similar medicenes, exciting diaphoresis when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Bcchu is used by persons from the ages 18 to 26, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

O

DR. KEYSER IS A PHYSICIAN OF OVER thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir.—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

L

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts,—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours.—Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk, if I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours, but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did a copper cent would be worth more than a dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidney than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
140 Wood Street Philadelphia, Pa.

August 11, 1865.
[illegible] for Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

D

Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
No. [illegible] BROADWAY, New York,
[illegible]
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT.
No. [illegible] SOUTH ST., BELOW CHESTNUT,
[illegible]
[illegible] EVERYWHERE.
[illegible] FEITS.
[illegible] FOR HELMBOLD'S.
[illegible]

Just what's Wanted.

THE place where you can get Clocks, Watches and jewelry nicely repaired at the shortest possible notice and on the most reasonable terms by
A. J. FIDDIS.
Store on Washington, St.
aug 19-3t near the M. E. Church

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

FARMERS in want of Labor can be supplied with Farm Hands, Laborers, House Servants, &c., by applying to
OLIVER WOOD,
Real Estate Broker, Baltimore.
N. B.—Orders left with Wm. T. Hardesty, Easton, will be promptly attended to.
O. W.

LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
LATHS,
HAIR,
BRICKS,
LIME,
SASH,
DOORS &
SHUTTERS,
for sale at the very lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Before purchasing call and see us at our office, Corner of Eutaw & German Streets, or at 132, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, Md.
mar 23-y BURNS & SLOAN.

JULIUS A. JOHNSON,
GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Cattle, Sheep, Fruits, Fish, Hides, Wool,
AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
S. W. Corner Light and Camden Sts.,
(Office Individual Enterprize Steamboat Co.)
BALTIMORE,
WILL use every effort to obtain the highest market prices, and make prompt returns.
☞ Consignments respectfully solicited.
mar 11-3m

OLIVER WOOD,
General Agent,
Will attend to all kinds of business entrusted to his care, such as
GOVERNMENT AND STATE CLAIMS,
Either in Maryland or Washington.
ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS,
attended to with dispatch.
County and City Property sold on Commission, House and Ground Rents promptly collected.
Persons in the County will please address me at
61 SECOND ST., BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES:
Gen H. H. Goldsboro' | Hon. P. F. Thomas,
Col. Saml. Hambleton, | Joseph Rasin,
James Benson, | Wm. B. Lane.
july 30-tf

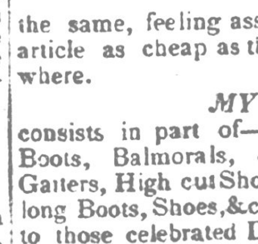
WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWIG MACHINE
Awarded the Highest Premium, at the
WORLD'S FAIR,
just held in London, England, where all the Machines of Europe and America were in Competition. Also at the
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
In Paris, France, and at
EVERY UNITED STATES FAIR
At which Sewing Machines have been exhibited.
The principal Companies making Sewing Machines are Wheeler & Wilson, J. M. Singer & o., and Grover & Baker. Of the Machines made there were sold during the year last reported:

By Wheeler & Wilson,	21,305
By J. M. Singer & o,	10,955
By Grover & Baker,	10,280,

Snowing Wheeler & Wilson's sales to be double those of any other Sewing Machine ompany in the country.
214 West Baltimore Street,
july 1-1y Baltiomore, Md.

1865 AND 1866.

FALL AND WINTER.
STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.



The subscriber having just returned from the city with his usual large supply of *BOOTS & SHOES*, would beg leave to call the attention of his customers and the public generally to call and examine the same, feeling assured that I can sell a good article as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere.

MY STOCK
consists in part of—Ladies' Gaiters, Morocco Boots, Balmorals, &c. Gentlemen's Boots, Gaiters, High cut Shoes, &c. Boys' and Youths' long Boots, Shoes, &c. He would call attention to those celebrated Dixon Boots that gave such general satisfaction last season.
MANUFACTURING.
I have also purchased a large stock of prime leather, which I am prepared to make up to order.
Repairing done at short notice.
I return my thanks to a generous public for the support they have given me in the past, and would beg a continuance of the same.
oct 7-ly JESSE HUGHES.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.
HOPKINS.
"OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS,
are gotton up expressly to meet the wants of firs class trade.
They embrace a complete assortment of all the new and desirable Styles. Sizes and Length, for Ladies' Misses' and Children, and are superior to all others made in point of Symmetry, Finish and durability; being made of the finest tempered English Steel Springs—with Linen finished Covering, and having all the metalic fastenings immovably secured, by improved machinery. They retain their Shape and Elasticity to the last.—and are warranted to give intire satisfaction.
Also, constantly in receipt of full lines of good Eastern Made Skirts, at every low Prices.—Skirts Made to Order, Altered & Repaired.—
WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sails Room,
No. 628 Arch Street, above 6th., PHILAD'A.
☞ Terms Cash, One Price Only!
aug 19

P. T. KENNARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
(*Office Opposite the M. P. Church,*)
jan 16-1y EASTON MD.

U. LLOYD & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 95 Smith's Wharf,
feb11-1y BALTIMORE.

CHAS. H. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EASTON, MD.
Office opposite the M. P. Church. [jan 7-y

PROFESSIONAL CARD.
Doct. John C. Earle
HAVING moved to Easton, offers his Professional services to the public, and may be found at his residence on Dover street—the house occupied the past year by Mrs. Kennard.
dec 31-tf

Fertilizers,
MORO PHILLIP'S Baltimore Company's and Wilson's Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammoniated Pacific, Fish Guano, and Whitelock's Fertilizer and all other standard Fertilizers for sale at manufacturers prces, by
may8-tf E. T. LEONARD.

SURVEYING.
THE subscriber, having had considearble experience, offers his services to the public to perform all kinds of
SURVEYING, &c.
Charges moderate. Address,
CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
County Surveyor,
apr 23—1y Bay Hundred P. O.

J. B. STEVENS. R. H. BUSTEED.
STEVENS & BUSTEED,
Real Estate and General Agents.
No. 241 South Third St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Farms Bought and sold on commission, also farmers furnished with hands at short notice.
sept 9-tf

AUCTIONEERING.
THE subscriber having taken out license for the above business, most respectfully informs the public that he will promptly attend to auctioneering in any part of the county that hir services may be desired. When it is not convenient for persons to see him in person, a lette addressed to him at Easton, will receive immediate attention.
june 27-tf WM. K. RATHELL,

Auctioneering!
THE undersigned returns his thanks to the public for past favors, and respectfully informs them that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may employ him as an auctioneer. He will attend sales in any part of the county, and orders left at either of the Printing offices in Easton, will be promptly attended to.
WM. H. BOSTIC, Auctioneer.
sep 26-1y

A. P. JUMP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
EASTON, MD.,
HAS for sale, several very valuable Farms, situate both on salt water and inland, which he would be glad to shew purchasers.
These farms range from 100 to 700 Acres and for fertility of soil, resources, and productiveness cannot be surpassed by any in the county. His superior facilities for the sale of farms render it desirable to those having them to dispose of to call and see him. Call and get a catalogue.
dec 10-tf

CASEY, FRAZIER & CO.,
GENERAL CLAIM AGENTS,
No. 273 F Street near Thirteenth,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Prize Money, Bounty, Loss of Clothing Pensions, Back Pay, and all Claims against the Government Promptly Collected and Libera, Advances made.
JOHN W. CASEY, *of Illinois.*
Capt. JOHN FRARIER, JR., *Late of the Treasury Department.*
O. K. GRANT, *Late of the Treasury Department.*
D. P. BODFISH, *of Massachusetts.*
REFER BY PERMISSION; TO
Maj. Gen. SILAS CASEY, *United States Army Washington, D. C.*
Hon. DAVID DAVIS, *Judge of U. S. Supreme Court.*
Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, *U. S. Senator, Maryland.*
sept 9 tf.

BURNSIDE & GUSTIN.
THE OLD UNITED STATES CLAIM OFFICE.
No. 15 S. Gay Street,
Opposite 1st National Bank,
Baltimore, Md.
☞ TO CLAIMS OF COLORED SOLDIERS strict attention given, widows, fathers, mothers and children of
DECEASED COLORED SOLDIERS,
Can have the Bounties, Back-payments, Pensions and Prize-monies of such collected and paid them.
☞ Business carefully and promptly transacted before the Departments of the General, State and local governments.
J. O. P. BURNSIDE, late Captain & C. S. U. S. V.
R. P. GUSTIN; late Auditor, Q. M. Office, Balto.
Refer by special permission to
HON. THOMAS SWANN, Governor elect of Md., and President of 1st National Bank of Baltimore.
HON. C. C. COX, Lieut-Gov. elect of Md.
COL. WM. H. BROWNE, As'st. Pro. Mar. Gen. Md. and Del., and others, on file in this office.
☞ Communications by mail promptly attended to. Enclose stamps.
oct 21-3mo.

SALTPETRE—Also, red and black Pepper, ground and unground, and warranted pure, at [nov 18 DAWSON & BRO.

For the Easton Gazette.
CAN LOVE FORGET?

INSCRIBED TO "WIVIE WILDE."

BY AMICUS.

Can love forget? Go ask the gale
That wanders o'er the fragrant bower,
Can it forget the perfumed breath
It steals from every shrub and flower?

Can love forget? Go ask the wave
That breaks in spray along the shore.
Can it forget the pearly shells
That murmur sweetly evermore?

Ask flower and gale, and rippling wave,
And if the thought still linger yet,
Then ask your gentle, throbbing heart,
Can love forget? Can love forget?
Richmond, Va.

LINES,

WRITTEN IN ANSWER TO THE PIECE "CAN LOVE FORGET?" SO BEAUTIFULLY INSCRIBED TO ME BY AMICUS.

BY WIVIE WILDE.

"Can love forget?" I have asked the gale,
And it answers back a well known tale;
When love—unites two unison hearts,
No matter what happens—love ne'er departs.

"Can love forget?" I will now ask the wave,
Which will answer me truly, and answer me brave,
If distant, or absent, or silent, or cold,
Love dwells in the heart, for it cannot withhold.

I will speak it loudly, and whisper it low,
I will answer your question courageously—No!
Love cannot forget, it is useless to try,
To live we must love, and on till we die.

"Can love forget?" Why most truly, no!
I've asked *my heart*, and it tells me so;
As long as memory's tide doth flow,
Love cannot forget, Oh, No! no !! no !!!
Easton, Nov. '65.

For the Easton Gazette.
MUSIC!

Music is often sweetest when the Lyre is
Not invoked, the touch of practicee hands
Skilled in the power and emphasis of song,
Strings up the nerves and stirs the lagging
Blood however dull, and youth, and
Hoary age, and melancholly, and
Remorse, and hate, ne'er sought its
Soothing, fleething, charmes in vain,
Nor would I friendship seek, or knit my
Heart a web of tender ties, to mortal man,
Having alas no music in his soul.
Music, ah, such is mine to eulogize,
As broke upon the ear when the Creator
Tuned the planetory world, and impressed
Indelibly on all the scale of song,
Softly and hoarse, as Oceans flings its
Surge, driven by tempest on the rock-bound
Shore, and tends to nature's choir tremendous
Bas. Or sings in softer tones the pearling
Brook along its stony bed, and on the ear,
Keeps concert with the chant of mating birds,
Freed from the pinch of winter, and
To God, offering the incence of a greatful heart,
Refresh my soul with strains from nature's Lyer
Dearest of all I ask a theme no higher.
TYRO.

TO THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE

BY A MISERABLE WRETCH.

Roll on, thou ball, roll on!
Through pathless realms of Space
Roll on!
What though I'm in a sorry case;
What though I cannot meet my bills;
What though I suffer toothache's ills;
What though I swallow countless pills;
Never *you* mind!
Roll on!

Roll on, thou ball, roll on!
Through seas of inky air
Roll on!
It's true I've got no shirts to wear;
It's true my butcher's bill is due;
It's true my prospects all look blue,—
But don't let that unsettle you!
Never *you* mind!
Roll on!
[*It does roll.*]

"Mr. Johnson and the Democracy."

Under this captoin the New York *Daily News* of Wednesday of last week indulges in severe comments upon the attitude of the Northern Democratic party which are well deserved, speculations upon future politics which are unwarranted, and advice to the President which is impertinent.

When it speaks of "*the baseness which has characterized the conduct of the men who have succeeded in dictating the policy of the Democracy during that succession of defeats,*" we chime in with our approval. We think that the conduct of the leaders of that party has been *base* for many years anterior to the breaking out of the Rebellion, in giving encouragement to those who wished to destroy the Union; and we think them *especially base* since the war began, in giving aid and comfort to those who have been using their best efforts to everthrow the Union.—And of all the base men inside or outside of the Rebellion, the proprietor of the *News* was the peer; and of all the bitter Rebel sheets in the United States, the *News* was the worst. From the beginning to the end of this unholy rebellion against law, order and good government, the *policy dealer* of the *News* has been allied with the enemies of our country, and his paper, as the organ of the Northern Democracy, has been guilty of unutterable baseness.

We are glad to be able to agree with him in the general characterization of his party, and we most sincerely pronounce its conduct at Chicago, in declaring the war "a failure, and nominating a half-hearted Union General for President, with an avowed purpose of calling a Convention of States, unqualifiedly *base*. We agree with the *News* that the pretended abandonmeut of its principles by the Northern Democracy, for the purpose of securing place, was base and contemptible, and duly entitled them to the defeat which followed their apostacy. And we have no doubt whatever that the next subterfuge which will be resorted to by the Northern Democratic party, for the purpose of acquiring power, will be as base as its preceding acts. It will attempt to cheat the people and the President but we believe that the people have found it out, and that the President will not trust it.

Our readers will, of course, understand that the apologist of Captain Wirtz, who believed he died innocent, and the eulogist of Davis, Lee and other traitors, only find fault with the Democracy for attempting a show of loyalty. The *News* would not even have it supposed that the party to which it is attached is inspired by a single feeling of patriotism or respect of the Government of the United States. It says:

"President Johnson constitutes a grave danger to the preservation of the Democratic party. Circumstances of the hour have separated the Democracy of this section from the broad and faithful spirit of the Democracy of the South, and have, for the moment given ascendency in the council of the Northern wing of the party to men who are, in fact, but representatives of its schisms.. An oligarchy of very little magnates, made up to a considerable extent of the leaders of the Free Soil heresy of the past, succeeded under the passion aroused by the late war, in laying down a system of wires by which they have made the Democracy of the North execute very fantastic tricks. Never true to the principles of the party, those men hold, in fact, no sympathy whatever with the masses of the people, and act with them only on the presumption that, in virtue of kid gloves and patent leather boots, they, as the ELITE of the Northern Democracy, shall be accepted as its rightful heirs to power and place. Those leaders of the moment—as badly supplied with poltical capacity as political honesty—have lead the party in a dance of time serving expediency which Mr. Johnsen's exhebition of radicalism threatens to extend into the total destruction of the Union among the Northern Democrats. With slavish place-hunters at present at its head, the President may thus succeed in the better demolition of the party in this section; but in doing this will be a wrecking one of the only hopes of his political ambition."

What is the "*broad and faithful spirit of the Democracy of the South*" from which the circumstances of the hour have separated their unfortunate friends of the North? Treason, unmitigated and rebellious, which took upon itself to destroy all hope of true Democratic government in the interest of a slaveholding oligarchy. This is the "broad and faithful spirit" which fired at Sumter and trampled the American flag in the dust; which took possession of forts and arsenals and robbed Union people and hung them, and hunted them into caves with bloodhounds, and starved prisoners, and inculcated them with diseases, and confiscated private debts for war purposes, and massacred prisoners in cold blood, and performed in general and in detail all acts which civilized nations have agreed to pronounce barbariovs in war. We are not sure that the separation is as complete as the *News* would have us believe. In fact, it was because the same "*broad and faithful* spirit" characterized the Northern Democratic party, so-called, that the people would not trust in their alleged change of views. They and their Southern coadjutors are both defeated. Of the Rebels and the Northern Democracy it may be said, "In their lives they were not beautiful, and in their deaths they have not been divided."

The *News* proclaims "the rejection of Mr. Johnson as an *imppossibility* by the Democracy is not the only contingency of preset circumstances." It then indulges in speculations as to the future, and assumes all the way through that the President is animated by no higher motive than that of re-electing himself, and that all of his acts must be intended for the development of a support which is to carry him into a new term. This appears to be taken for granted, and equally for granted, that success is the only object worth strugling for, and that principle is to be disregarded. There does not appear to be the slightest perception of the fact that success achieved at the cost of principle would cover the President with disgrace; and that defeat, were that possible, in supporting faithfully the principles of the American people, as vindicated by their armies and written in their blood, would hand his name down to an honorable immortality.

Notwithstanding Mr. Johnson is pronounced "*an impossibility,*" yet, the *News*, thinking he may be seduced by the prospect of its favor to abandon his course and unite with those who have adhered to "*the broad and faithful spirit of the South,*" volunteers the following advisory statement:

"Mr. Johnson's true course is that of the closest possible adherence to Democratic principle. Holding to the old faith of the party constitutes the only means by which he can obtain a sure footing in its next National Convention. The hearts of the Southern people went out to him before the reactionary policy on which he has fallen' and, returning to him again if he retrace his steps, will make every sacrifice, consistent with honor, to show its gratitude to him in the action of the next general gathering of the party. The true Democracy, in both sections, while determined not to follow him slavishly, are, if he will only leave it POSSIBLE, anxious, in an INDEPENDENT sympathy, to give him their support."

The idea of any one wanting "*to obtain a sure footing in its next Natioaal Convention.*" What an inducement!

The Two Races in the South and the Labor Question.

There is too much of a disposition to treat the labor question of the South and the negro question as identical. We might as well talk of the labor question of the North as an Irish question or a German question. Nowhere in this free land has the question of labor anything to do with the fact that different races exist within its limits. Industry is a universal duty, resting as much upon one race as another. It is the basis of all civil and social prosperty; and every inhabitant of the country, whatever his color, whatever his extraction, is under the same obligation to be something more than a mere consumer—something else than a mere drone in the hive. He is bound to contribute personally in some way to the general well-being.

There were in 1860 about twelve millions of people in the slave-holding States, of whom four millions were of African descent. The war has reduced the numbers of both races in about the same proportion; so that still the colored people in these States constitutes but about one-third of the entire population. Notoriously before the war the great bulk of the white population of the South had no habit of regular labor. Generally those who had property had little enterprise, and were little better than idlers. Those who had not property—the "poor white trash," as they were called—instead of working to acquire it, spent their time mostly in hunting or other amusements, in lounging and in sleeping. The eight millions of whites in the South, all combined, did not do asmuch actual work, from a one year's end to another, as any million and a half of whites in the North. The great cause of this was that labor in the South was the peculiar badge of a servile class, and was deemed disparaging to a freeman. Southerners generally made it a matter of pride to do as little of it as possible. They are not to be especially reproached for this. It came from one of the most powerful laws of human nature—the law of association. Slaves being despised, manuel labor, which was the business of slaves, must needs be despised also.

Slavery is now at an end. The great Southern question now is, how to end the hatred of work which slavery engendered. It is a question which has to do with both races alike. The blacks are averse to work because it has been exacted of them by the overseer's lash; their natural impulse is to make their freedom consist in being free from both. The poor whites, though slavery with all its perverting influences has disappeared, still find their old habits a second nature. Judging by the accounts that are now reaching us, it would seem that there is a good prospect of getting the blacks of the South to work as the whites; that, though there is a vast amount of idleness and vagrancy and pauperism in both races, the blacks are, on the whole, making as much progress in adapting themselves to the new condition of things as the whites. In many regions of the South even now, little difficulty is found in inducing the freedmen to work steadily on plantations, when made certain of good treatment and fair wages. We hear nowhere of any of the many millions of poor whites in the South letting themselves out as plantation hands either for the year, month or day. Why is this? How does it still happen that white field-hands are not found in the South, when they are so multitudious in the North?—The old pretence that white men are unable to endure the Summer heats has been proved to be false by the German cotton-planters of Texas. White men can do plantation work almost anywhere in the great cotton belt, if they have the will. The Southern planters themselves partially concede it in the efforts they are even now making to encourage white immigration from the North. The plain fact is, that the white millions in the South don't put their hands to the plow because the old hatred of work is still in their bones.

The most unfavorable feature of Southern society is this inbred, ingrained contempt of manual labor among the Southern whites. It is not only a prodigious injury to the whites themselves, but its indirect influence upon the blacks is very pernicious. If the common sentiment of the white people of the South is that labor is a curse, the black people must necessarily imbibe the feeling; and it will constantly incline them to honor their freedom by doing as little work as possible. Here in the North, our colored people are industrious, not only because their personal necessities require it, but because work is the general order of the day, and nobody regards it as any special hardship. If the same manly sentiment should take possession of the Southern whites, and become the dominant Southern feeling, the freedmen would probably acquire their full share of it, and perform their full part of the labor without trouble.

There ought to be sense enough in the South to comprehend that the destruction of the system of forced servile labor involves a necessity of making free labor respectable and indolence a disgrace. There never was a greater chimera than to imagine that the African race will continue to raise the great staples of the South by their free toil, while the other two-thirds of the population are doing either fancy work or no work at all. If laziness is to remain the general habit of the South, it is certain that the freedman will have his full share of it. The obligation to be industrious applied to both races alike. In the attempt to regenerate the South, it is of prime consequence that this simple truth shall be brought home to all its white population.—*N. Y. Times.*

Homely Girls.

The editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, having been tolerably profuse in his compliments to the pretty girls of Cleveland, has been requested to say a good thing in behalf of the homely ones, and he does it thus:—

First—The homely girls of Cleveland are in a hopeless minority, but they mean well.

Second—They go to church every Sunday and are fond of their meals. They had rather have their meals regularly than a new bonnet.

Third—They understand their business, and wear No. 16 gaiters.

Fourth—They are bright, intelligent, devoid of low jealousy, fond of music, dance at Garett's Hall as though it was the chief aim of life, and always go in when it rains.

Fifth—They always thank the gentleman for giving them seats in the street cars; never flirt with the boys—because it's out of their line—and keep out of the fire.

Sixth—They never have half a dozen young sprigs keeping company with them.

Seventh—They wash their own handkerchiefs, iron their own collars, and darn their own stockings.

Eighth—They never wear waterfalls that weigh over one hundred and fifty pounds, and have neither "rats" nor other animals in their hair.

Ninth—They dont call the young bloods, and other trash, "perfectly splendid."

Tenth—They never eat between meals.

Eleventh—They are all going to get married.

Twelfth—They will all marry well.

Thirteenth—Their children will be bright and shining lights in the world.

Fourteenth—They won't keep hired girls till their husbands can afford them.

Fifteenth—They sleep under mosquito bars when convenient.

Sixteenth—They can make coffee and nut cakes, and can do chamberwork.

Seventeenth—They are O. K.

Eighteenth—They are homely, but oh Jerusalem!

Nineteenth—They know they are homely.

Twentieth—They perspire when the thermometer is at 94 in the shade, and wear gored waists.

Twenty-first—Young gentlemen don't squeeze them by the hand, and they like pea-nuts.

Twenty-second—They sing 'Beautiful Dreamer,' and use Sozodont.

[From the Frederick Examiner.]
Another Scoundrel Arrested.

On Friday last Thomas Lechlider, the scoundrel who stole the American flag from one of our citizens in september, 1862, and rode through the streets with it fastened to his horse's tail, was arrested by deputy Sheriff H. F. Steiner, at the monocacy Junction, assisted by Mr. John Shuffler, and brought to this city and lodged in jail. He was in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and was on a burden train when the arrest was made. Several attempts were made heretofore to arrest him, but he always managed to escape the vigilance of the officers until last Friday, when he was forced to surrender. Besides dragging the flag through our streets at the time referred to, this villain and model Rebel perpetrated other outrages upon it too indecent and vulgar for recital in the columns of a newspaper. Lechlider is now awaiting trial, and if the same even handed justice is meted out to him as it was meted out to Mumford, of New Orleans, who was hung by "Beast" Butler for tearing down the American flag, the claims of violated law and decency will be partially satisfied.

A LIBERAL DONATION.—A man anxious to hear a celebrated preacher at the West End of London, found himself in such a crowd that to get a seat was impoossible. He watched the pewopener's eyes looked very inquiringly at the hands of the applicants for seats, and he thought to himself. 'Oh, bo, a fee is expected!' So taking out a half-crown, he held it most invitingly between his two fingers and it was not long before it had the desired effect. He was quietly beckoned into a seat, whereupon he sliped a halfpenny into the woman's hand. Presently when the singing commenced she came bustling round to him with a hymn-book, whispered as she handed it to him. 'You made a mistake, sir, you only gave me a half penny.' 'All right' he answered, 'I never give less.'

GOOD ONE.—Bob, "Harry Smith has one of the greatest curiosities you ever saw."

"Don't say so. What is it?"

"A tree that never sprouts, and beomes smaller the older it grows."

"Well, that is a curiosity. Where did he get it?"

"From California."

"What is the name?"

"Axletree. It once belonged to a California omnibus."

Scene closes by Bob throwing an inkstand a a half-closed door..

'ESSAY ON MAN.'

At ten, a child; at twenty wild;
At thirty, tame, if ever;
At forty, wise; at fifty, rich;
At sixty, good, or never!