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TERMS.

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THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Vol. XLIX. Easton, Talbot County, Md., February 3, 1866. No. 5.

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.

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. near the M. E. Church aug 19-tf

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, 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 Eden & 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', Col. Saml. Hambleton, James Benson, Hon. P. F. Thomas, Joseph Rasin, Wm. B. Lane.

july 30-tf

WHEELER & WILLSONS 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 & Co., and Grover & Baker. Of the Machines made there were sold during the year last reported:

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

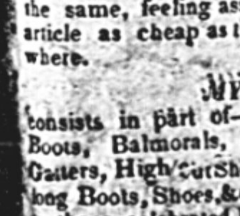
Showing Wheeler & Wilson's sales to be double those of any other Sewing Machine company in the country.

214 West Baltimore Street, Baltiomore, Md.

july 1-1y

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.

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 FRAZIER, 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.

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 Insanitary ensues.

E

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis 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 Dissipation *at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure;* completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury* in curing all those unpleasant and dangerous diseases

L

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those sufferings from broken-down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his bodily health, mental powers, and happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these 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 medicines, 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 Buchu 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 for, of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction tincture, fluid extracts,—and I am not cognizant of any praparation 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.
Are for Helembold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

D

Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE No 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OR HELEMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT. No. 104 SOUTH ST., BELOW CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BE WARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

sept 9 tf.

MARRIED LIFE.

I shouted the praise or the bachelor's life,
When a bachelor bold and free,
But then I knew nothing of my pretty wife,
And nothing did she know of me;
But now I've a sweet little wife at my home,
And nothing entices me elsewhere to roam.

Before I was married I prated of fun,
And was always a "bobbin around,"
And I took great delight with my dog and my gun,
In searching where game could be found;
I boasted of freedom, and staid out at night
With jolly companions—but never got tight.

At balls and at parties I danced with the girls,
And drank philopenas in wine,
And paid much attention to ear rings and curls,
Deciding that each was divine;
And sported white kids, patent leathers, shanghais
With tights, standing collars, and fancy neck ties,

I visited operas, theatres, fairs,
And spent twice as much as I made;
Bolled ten pins, played billiards, and stumbled up stairs,
As I smoked my Havana, but said not my prayers
Ere my head on my pillow I laid;
For I was a bachelor, frolicking, free,
I cared for nobody—no one for me.

But now I am married. Oh! blissful estate,
Oh! happiness, joy, undeserved,
I'll sing the high pleasures that ever await
The thrice happy couple who venture their fate
In a "union which must be preserved,"
And I would "a live coal from the altar" were mine
To kindle my muse for a theme so divine.

I'd strike a bold anthem, my harp's sweetest song,
In malodious strains should be heard,
In praises of wedlock, whilst mingled along
With its soul-sterring music, its notes all among,
This sentiment loved and endeared—
"Whom God hath together joined, man as his wife,
Let no man assunder put," while he has his life.

This thought it my treasure, my happiest, best,
She is mine, and mine only, at least,
My own and forever—our hearts are at rest,
And happy are we in our own little nest,
Where the shadow of fear is not cast;
Where we live in the sunshine of love bright and clear
Unclouded by sorrow—undimmed by a tear.

Now my home is a heaven on earth, ever dear,
And my wife is its angel of light,
And I hasten each moment to spend with her there
For I am not happy or blest any where
As at home, both by day and by night;
Where my Mary is waiting her William to greet
With smiles, and sweet kisses, surpassingly sweet.

Where she sings to me, reads to me, lulls me to rest
And watches me while I'm asleep,
Or pillows my hot burning head on her breast,
Or speaks consolation should I be distrest,
With a tenderness loving and deep.
Oh yes, with my sweet little wife at my home
There nothing entices me elsewhere to roam.

Thus time travels on, but we heed not its flight,
So contented and happy we live,
Together enjoying the heartfelt delight
That springs from pursuing whatever is right—
That love and affection can give;
And smoothly we glide o'er the ocean of life,
Unscathed by the breakers—unharmed by the strife.

And still thus together in life we will share,
Both the joys and the sorrows that come,
Our burdens still helping each other to bear,
Together still lifting our voices in prayer,
Together still journeying home;
And may we at last when the journey is o'er,
Together sing praises to God evermore.

—*Baltimore American.*

A BIT OF SCANDAL.

CHARACTERS—*Mrs. Shaw—Mrs. Prime—Deacon Bordon—Parson Stone—Crowd of men and women.*

SCENE I.

[Mrs. Prime's kitchen. Mrs. Prime paring apples at a table.] Enter

Mrs. Shaw (enters in great haste)—Good morning, Mrs. Prime, I declare! I'm eenamost beat out, it's so warm and sultry. But I thought I *must* come over, rest or not. Have you heard of it?

Mrs Prime (seating herself and readjusting her glasses)—Of what, Mrs. Shaw?

Mrs. S.—Why, the dreadful news. Deary me, how out of breath I am! my forehead is dripping with sweat! This is an awful hot summer.

Mrs. P.—Do speak, Mrs. Shaw. Don't be afeared. I'll never tell on it as long as I live and breathe.

Mrs. S.—Oh, it's such an awful—awful thing to happen right here in our quiet community!—I told sister Susan I hain't had such a shock sence our hen house was burnt, and fourteen hens and six turkeys into it.

It's took all the strength out of me, and I feel as weak as a rag.

Mrs. P.—Good land, Mrs. Shaw! what can it be?

Mrs. S.—Ah, me! it's enough to make a body doubt poor human natur' more'n ever. I vum! told sister Susan I never should dare to put my confidence in nobody ag'in. It's completely upsot me. You hain't got a little tea in your pot have you?

Mrs. P.—Land, yes! a plenty of it; the kittle's b'iling now, and I'll make you a good strong cup. (Proceeds to do so.)

Mrs. S.—Well, I vum, Mrs. Prime, I didn't mean to put you to all that trouble, but I feel so overcome, and tea is a restore to me. And no wonder I'm weak! it's terrible—a leading church member too! Oh, the heart is deceitful above all things, and desprite wicked.

Mrs. P.—You may well say that. It's astonishing to see how some folks go on. Good land! it makes me tremble in my shoes to think on't.—But you hain't told me about this'ere now breakout, Mrs. Shaw.

Mrs. S.—Wall, you see, it's all about Deacon Borden!

Mrs. P.—My soul and body! you dont say the deacon's been and done any thing.

Mrs. S.—Humph! I guess you'll think so when you come to hear. I declare, I'd about as soon expected our Isaac to have been guilty of such a thing.

Mrs. P.—Well, I never! but your tea is steeped now; just set up and try it; don't be afeard of the sugar because there ain't but little; there is enough more in the baled firkin.

Mrs. S. (tasting with great deliberation)—This tea is nice—first-rate! What was it a pound? Tea is awful dear nowadays.

Mrs. P.—Dreadful! I give too dollars a pound for this 'ere; I got it over to Squire Lane's and paid for it in butter. Butter's master high, ain't it?

Mrs. S.—Yes, it is; and folks had ortter be economical of it, and sell all they can. I don't really think we've eat too ounces in our house for six weeks. Sister Susan's Benny is humorous, and bunt is desprit bad for humors.

Mrs. P. So 'tis. But hain't told me about the deacon.

Mrs. S.—No, to be sure; but I'm a-going ter. I think it ort ter be told on, and carried abroad to the ends of the earth, on the four wings of heaven! Only think of the beautiful prayers and the stirrin' exhortations that man's made! and how he's talked to us about original sin—and now he's bin and showed his original sin right out!

Mrs. P.—Well, I never!

Mrs. S. (confidentially)—Now, Mrs. Prime, just atween us, didn't it never strike you that Mrs. Deacon Borden had looked kinder disconsolatory and melancholic like for considerable of a spell back along?

Mrs. P. (reflectively)—Well, yes yes; seems to me I've noticed it; yes, I'm sure I have, and spoke to Nehemiah about it, and Nehemiah he flopped out of the house, and mad as a hornet. He's allus bin dredflully took with the deacon's folks ever since he bought the striped pig fo the deacon. And I must say it did the bestol any pig we ever had; weighed nigh unto five hundred, without the fat sassenger meat. Yes, Mrs. Shaw, I have noticed that Mrs. Borden has bin ruther down lately, and she's dressed a sight in green, too; and green's forsaken, you know.

Mrs. S.—Humph! no wonder she's dressed in green; cause enough for it, I guess.

Mrs. P.—What! do you mean to say——

Mrs. S.—Yes, I do mean to say that Deacon Borden is after other women!

Mrs. P. (sinking back with uplifted hands) Well, vum to goodness!

Mrs. S.—Yes, and what's more, it's a young gal!

Mrs. P.—Wus and wus, and more of it! I declare, if it was anybody else told me but you, I should misdoubt it.

Mrs. S.—There that's just what I said to sister Susan. But I seed it with my own eyes!

Mrs. P.—March! you don't say so!

Mrs. S.—Yes, and I blush to think on't. You are sure thar an't no men folks round here to hear me tell on't, hain't you? I should sink to hev any man know that I ever witnessed such a scandalous performance.

Mrs. P.—No, thar hain't a soul; Nehemiah's mowing in the Downing lot, and Asa's gone down to the Mill. You can go right on.

Mrs. S—Well, yesterday, I seed Deacon Borden drive past our house in that new buggy of his, with a gal alongside of him. It was just after sunset, but my eyes is good ones, and I seed 'em jest as plain as if it was day; and as sure as I am a living woman, that dreadful man had his arm around her! And his wife has gone to Alton more'n a week to see her sister.

Mrs. P.—Oh, poor Mrs. Borden! I'd be divorced right off, if I was her—I vum I would!

Mrs S.—Well I felt jest as if it 'twas my duty to see the end of it; I was dreadful busy, but I put it all by, to 'tend to what I thought was my duty. So I whipped on my things, and started across the fields for the deacon's house. I got there just as he'd carried that jade into the entry; for I'm willing to take my Bible oath that he actually carried her! I clim' up on a box, and peeped in the winder, over the top of the shutter, and—my soul and body!

Mrs. P. (impatiently)—Well, what was it?

Mrs. S.—There they sot on a sofy, he had his arm around her, and her head was a layin' on his weskit, and her yaller hair a streamin' all over his buzzum! And as true as I'm alive, she had it curled and a blue ribbing in it!

Mrs. P.—The land of goodness!

Mrs. S.—To be sure and while I was a looking, what did that depraved man do bu kiss her!

Mrs. P.—Why, Mrs. Shaw!

Mrs. S.—Yes, and it overcome me so that I lost my balance, and fell right onto a hive of bees, and from there into a tub of rain water, to took all the glazing out of my new gownd, and peeled my elbows dreadful. The bees they came at me, and afore I got on my feet I was stung in seventeen places! But I didn't mind it—I'd satisfy myself.

Mrs. P.—Well, I never heard the like! What are you a-going to do! Something ort to be done. It a'nt right for such a man as that to be a pillow of the church.

Mrs. S.—To be sure; and I've decided to see Parson Stone about it this very day; I was over there this morning. I shall recommend a meeting at once to investigate the deacon's conduct. I shouldn't wonder a particle if the deacon should leave for Canada when he hears on't; of course he'd never brave it out. Mrs. P.—O! course not. Don't hurry, Mrs. Shaw, don't; I hain't said half I sot out to, I'm all struck up so.

Mrs. S.—And no wonder at it; it's enough to strike up any body. But do come down; it's an age sence you was here.

Mrs. P.—Yes, I will; and you call ag'in

Mrs. S.—Thank'e, I will; good mornin.'

Mrs. P. Good mornin.'

SCENE II

[The vestry of a church. Parson Stone in the foreground, wearing an expression of grave concern. Deacon Bardon near. Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Prime whispering together on a front seat. Several persons standing about in private conversation.

Parsen Stone (very gravely).—Deacon Borden, you are probably aware of the purpose of this meeting?

Deacon Borden.—I have not that honor.

Parson S.—You shall not reman in ignorance. You are charged by a member of our congregation with improper conduct—unbecoming a married man—with a young lady, at present unknown to us.

[Great stir near the door. Enter a young lady in straw hat and curls.]

Mrs. S.—Good gracious, massy! there she is.

Mrs. P.—The shameless hussy.

Deacon B.—May I ask the nature of my offence?

Mrs. S.—You hugged her and kissed her! I see you.

Deacon B.—Who upset my bee-hive?

Mrs. S. (spitefully).—I dunno what that has to do with it.

Parson S.—What have you to say to this accusation?

Deacon B.—I say the old lady is correct.

Parson S.—What! do I hear arright?

Deacon B.—I think so. I will repeat it; Mrs. Shaw is correct.

MRS. P.—Well I vum to goodness!

MRS. S.—Jest what I told sister Susan.

PARSON S.—I had hoped Deacon Borden, that you would have been able to have disproved this charge.

DEACON B.—On the contrary, I am very happy to prove it. Ada, come here, my dear. (Draws the girl with curls to his side.)

MRS. S.—Good gracious! did any body ever?

DEACON B.—I am pleased to confess to you, my friends, that I did kiss the young lady now beside me, as stated by Mrs. Shaw, and what is more, I will take this opportunity to kiss her egain. (He kisses her.)

PARSON S.—Deacon Borden, I am ——

Deacon B.—Allow me, Parson Stone, and you, brethren and sisters, and others who feel so very anxious relative to my welfare, to introduce to you Miss Adelaide Annie Borden, the beloved daughter of my first wife. I have just taken her home from boarding-school, and shall claim the right to kiss her when I please.

PUNISHMENT OF AN EDITOR.—The following is the sentence of the court martial in the case of the editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Times, charged with using disloyal language:

"And the Court does, therefore, sentence the accused, Robert P. Waring, as follows; That he pay to the government of the United States a fine of three hundred dollars ($300;) and in case such fine is not paid within five days from date of order promulgating proceedings in this case, then that he be imprisoned for six months at such place as the commanding general may direct."

[From the Frederick Examiner.]

The Registry Law.

We hope, earnestly hope, our Legislators at Annapolis will promptly dismiss all petitions that shall be presented to them asking for the repeal or modification of the Registry law. To do otherwise would be opening the road to the re-instatement of the very men who labored so zealously throughout the rebellion to force Maryland out of the Union. As in the past so in the future, we can get along without the assistance of rebels or traitors. They deserted the State in the hour of trial, and we have no need of their service now that all danger is over.—Those who proved false to their native State when treason and crime threatened its existence, would prove false in any position.

Who are the men that are asking for the abrogation of the Registry law? A glance at the memorials now being handed around for signatures will at once discover their political character and antecedents. The great majority of the names belong to men who hate the Union and Union men with an implacable hatred, and who breathe the same spirit of vindictiveness that is now hunting down Union men in Kentucky and Tennessee, and driving them from their homes and families. They are men who did their best to place Maryland under the iron rule of the Conspirators at Richmond, but failing in this, prayed for liberation at the hands of Gen. Lee, whom they still worship. Some of them are men who fought in the rebel army, and who helped to rob and plunder our citizens. Such are the men who are petitioning the Legislature for a restoration of the rights they deliberately and voluntarily forfeited.

If there is one characteristic more pre-eminent in a rebel than another, it is his undying and relentless hatred of the Union. It is folly to assume that they can be disarmed of the vindictiveness by forgiving them and receiving them back to the fold from which they strayed. Rebels show by their acts and declarations that they cannot and will not forgive those who opposed them during the war. We have illustrations of this almost every day. It was no longer than the other day that a rebel declared he "was as big a rebel now as he ever was," and the same is true in regard to all who have ever been rebels. We have men in our community who refuse to send their children to the Public Schools because they are under the control of Union men and women. We see exhibitions of rebelism in every direction we look. In the sanctuary as well as in the business relations of life, in public and in private, at social gatherings as well as on the street, and even at the grave.—They are as bitter enemies of the State as they were when they were desolating it with fire and sword, and they only seek the restoration of the privileges they renounced in order that they may be the better able to gratify their feelings of revenge.

It is against the enfranchisement of this class that we raise our voice. Allow them to gain the ascendency in the State and we have no guarantee for the future. Give them the right of suffrage and such men as Bradley T. Johnson and Gov. Lowe, will again figure in politics, and be rewarded, probably, for their fidelity to the rebel cause, with seats in the United States Senate. Blot out the Registry law and you at once blight the growing prosperity of the State, and expose the people to the malice of insatiable enemies. Put power into the hands of rebels, and there is no reactionary measures they will not attempt. No one who has studied the rebel character will doubt this, and knowing it, there is but one path to pursue, and that is to prevent their resuming of the rights and privileges of citizenship until the assurance is given, that they will not be exercised to the detriment of the public interests. We must be careful that the State is not burdened with a debt of forty or fifty millions to remunerate slaveholders and indemnify rebels for losses sustained during the war. We hope, therefore, that the Legislature will turn a deaf ear to the demands of the petitioners. Let them understand fully that it is the determination of the people never to permit returned rebels to vote. and sympathizers only when they can give satisfactory evidence of their intention to become loyal and law-abiding citizens.

We will conclude this article by appending the following paragraph taken from the Baltimore *American:*

Returned Rebel soldiers walk our streets in grey uniform, and infest the skating-ponds, with light headed females clustering around them like flies around a sugar hogshead. The windows of Rebel shop-keepers are filled with portraits of Lee, Davis, Jackson and Beauregard, Jeb. Stuart and other worthies of the rebellion, and no effort is spared by their adulators and partisans to make apparent the fact that they are just as defiant as ever. As long as they see fit to indulge in that sort of pastime, we may profitably keep them on probation.—The repeal of the Registry law can await the decision of the people as the general question of suffrage, and if no other disabilities are to be removed but those which spring from disloyalty, we had better not remove any.

Facts about New York.

The following statistics in regard to our great metropolis have been prepared under the direction of the New York City Mission and approximate probably nearer the truth than any that have been previously published:

Until we have the official returns of the State census lately taken, we must rely on the United States census of 1860, to furnish the number of the people in New York, which was at that date 813,669.

The rate of increase for some time previous to the war, was five per cent. per annum. How much this has been modified by the extraordinary circumstances of the period just passed we cannot determine, and we have no room for speculation.

Of the population of the city in 1860, 429,952 were born in the United States, and 383,717 were born in foreign countries of forty-two different nationalities.

The number of marriages in the city in a year is 3,272.

The number of births in the city during the year is 6,424.

The number of deaths in the city during a year is 25,193.

There are 54,348 dwelling-houses in the city.

There are 155,707 families living in the city.

There are nearly three families on an average to every dwelling.

There are nearly fifteen persons on an average to every dwelling.

There are 15,000 tenant-houses, containing 486,000 persons.

The city taxes are $18,000,000 a year.

The money spent in public amusements is $7,000,000 a year. [illegible] police $2,000,000 a year. For the support of [illegible] year is required.

17,000 immigrants per month land at Castle Garden.

There are 350 churches, chapels, and missions of all kinds, with accommodations for 300,000 persons.

There are 275 Protestant places of worship with accommodations for 200,000 persons.

There are 216 regularly organized Protestant churches, with an average membership of 300, which would give a total of 64,800 communicants.

There are 350 Sabbath schools of all denominations, with an attendance of 87,500 pupils.

The number of five and fifteen years is 145,460.

In the schools under the care of the Board of Education there is an average attendance of 81,873.

In parochial schools, industrial schools, private schools, colleges, etc., there must be 20,000 more.

In the public schools and private schools, etc., there are probably 104,973 regularly in attendance.

Of the 41,487 of suitable school age still remaining unaccounted for, we may estimate that twenty-five per cent. are at work, and the balance are found among the vagrants, beggars, pilferers, and rowdies.

Twenty-four per cent. of the population are between the ages of twenty or thirty years.—Taking the census of 1860 still as our basis, 24 per cent. of 713,669 yields us 195,280; the sexes being nearly equally divided, this proportion would give us, say 97,500 young men.

It is probable there are as many as 10,000 places where intoxicating liquors are sold. Suppose the receipts of these on an average to be only $500 each, we shall have $5,000,000 as the gross amount expended in that direction.

There are hidden works of darkness that elude all security, and yet, from police investigations and medical testimony, we can make some calculations of the numbers of those who are leading a life of shame. It will be safe to say that there are 7,500 prostitutes, and 2,500 other women who visit houses of assignation, etc., making a total of 10,000. The value of the real and personal property invested in the business, cannot be short of $5,000,000. And the amount of money spent in houses of ill-fame, and the amounts required for the expenses of criminal and human institutions growing out of the terrible evil, must make a total of $5,000,000 more.

The average duration of life after entering on a course of prostitution is four years. So that more than 1,800 of these miserable women die every year.

[From the Richmond Republic.]

Lee to Succeed Pierpoint.

Our readers can attest with what consistent devotion we have sustained Governor Pierpoint in his liberal and generous administration of this Government. But it has not succeeded as it ought to have done. The failure rests not with Governor Pierpoint. It results from the thwarting of his avowed policy. Those whom, with remarkable generosity, he has helped to fortune and power, have no sooner gotten by his agency, their *"free papirs"* from Washington, than they requite him by expelling from office his appointees, and choosing others to control and check-mate him in his most important Executive functions.

We now feel that his Government is impracticable. Its overthrow is decreed, and that, as we surmise, speedily by those who, like Speaker Baldwin, *"hope to see General Lee Governor."* If it be superseded in this way, then will poor old Virginia be the hot-bed to force into existence a rank poisonous crop bearing the fruits of treason and disloyalty. There can, then, be no peace, no repose, no stability. No hope, then, but in a war with France or Mexico, to allow these sons of chivalry to try their coveted chances of a new revolt, while the United States are engaged with a foreign foe, and to expel or hang the Unionists who will not join them in their nefarious designs.

Will the President and Congress allow them this sway? It is time to invoke the action of the people in their sovereign capacity, to invite discussion among them, and to ordain, as in other States, a convention, with proper securities for its loyalty. The Alexandria Constitution was too far removed from the people to have vitality or weight.

CHARGE OF ROBBING THE POST OFFICE.—A young man named Alonzo Hutchins, clerk in the Baltimore Post Office, was on Saturday arraigned before A. Sterrett Ridgely, Esq., United States Commissioner, upon the charge of having abstracted letters from the office, and appropriated the money therein contained to his own use. He, through his counsel, waived an examination in the case, and was released upon the security of Mr. Alfred Hutchins and Dr. Jas. A. Reed, each in the sum of $2,500 to await the trial at the March term of the District Court.—For several weeks past business houses in this city have failed to receive all the letters containing remittances from other sections of the country which should have come to hand. Among others sustaing loss in this way was the *American* office letters directed to which, with various sums enclosed having been abstracted before delivery. The knowledge of these facts induced those having charge of the Post Office to devolve on Mr. Wm. P. Kinbal, of this city, and Mr. Depro, of Washington City, Special Agents of the Department, the duty of detecting the guilty party. After five or six days' surveillance, the officers discovered Hutchins in the act of taking a $10 note from a letter, and immediately arrested him. This was on last Friday evening and the next day was arrested before the Commissioner, as stated. This makes the second person arrested by these officers for the same offence within two months, the other having been arrested on 28th November last, and held to bail in the sum of $2,500 for trial at court.—*The American of Tuesday week.*

HOW TO APPRECIATE WIVES.—According to the laws of the Greek Church, its clergy may marry *once*; but if the wife dies, they are not allowed to choose a successor, a strange interpretation of St. Paul's injunction to the young Bishop of Ephesus (1 Tim. ii. 2) It said, and may easily be believed, that this gains for the lady a larger amount of respect and attention than is usually the lot of her sex in the East. A gentleman residing in Syria was exceeding surprised, once on entering the house of a leading priest, to find him engaged in washing the linen of the household; and on enquiring the reason of such an apparently uncleical occupation, the reverend papa replied: "I do this to save my wife labor, that she may live the longer; for you know, O Kyrie, that the law of our Church does not permit me to have another, and I wish to keep this as long as I can."

MONUMENT OF THE LATE HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS.—A meeting of the friends of the late Henry Winter Davis has been held in this city at which Wm. J. Albert, Esq., president, and Joseph J. Cushing, Esq., acted as secretary.—Resolutions were adopted for the formation of a "Henry Winter Davis Monument Association" and for the appointment of committees on constitution and by laws, finance, and to solicit plans for the proposed monument. Upwards of $3,000 were subscribed as an earnest of the desire of those present to carry their proposition fully into effect.—*Baltimore Sun of Monday.*

4405