THE GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY WILLIAM H. COUNCELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Vol. I. Easton, Talbot County, Md., March 2, 1867. No. 7.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of one square (six lines,) insertee 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.

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

"Quick Sales and Small Profits,"
IS STILL THE MOTTO OF
HENRY ISAACSON & CO.,
AT EASTON, MARYLAND.

WE beg leave to inform our customers and the public in general, that we have just received the largest assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

ever offered in this section of the country. Encouraged by unabated success during the last season in our business, we augmented our large stock, by adding a vast number of new articles, never kept before; so that our stock is one of the most complete on this shore.

In Foreign Goods, we wish to recommend an extensive selection of the finest styles and fabrics, of solid colored goods, comprising Delaines, Alpacas, Imperials, Catanias, Ducals, Melanges, Poil de Chevre, Reps, Mermoes, and all the brands of Black Dress Silks.

All these goods, also in figures and designs, purchased for nett cash in the first Importing Houses on this continent.

In Domestic Goods, we have almost every brand of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Canton Flanels, Drills, Denims, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cottonades, Bed-Tickings and Cambrics.

Prices of Cabouts and Muslins, ranging from 15 cents upwards.

To our BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
READY MADE CLOTHIG,

and general assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, we have made unusually vast additions.

N. B.—Stores and Drawers, selling from 75 cts. upwards.

Extra quality of Boots at $4.00, and full suits of Clothing from $8.00 upwards. Prime quality Hats $1.50, and Caps 50 cents.

Our Shawls, Blankets, Ladies' Cloaks, Basques, Talmas, Walking Coats, Zephyr Knit goods and Cotton and Woolen Hoes,

We shall strictly sell as heretofore, at New York and Philadelphia prices.

Especial attention is solicited from the Ladies, to our vast stock of Skeleton, French Embroidered and Balmoral Skirts. Skeletons just now on hand as low as 75 cts., Balmorals at $1.50.

To our former published facilities and advantages in buying our stock, we have the pleasure to announce that we have made permanent arrangements at our Head Quarters in Philadelphia, to draw supplies of our foreign goods direct from Houses in Europe.

We repeat our thanks for favors, and shall with no less zeal in the future, study the interest of our customers. Respectfully, &c [oct 6] ISAACSON & CO.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
THOMPSON & KERSEY
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,

HAVIN just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with one of the finest stocks of

Fall and Winter Goods,

ever offered in this market. Their Stock comprises every variety of goods usually found in a country store, all of which have been selected with the utmost care, bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be disposed of at a very small advance over the cost.

They deem it unnecessary in this advertisement to attempt to itemize—suffice it to say that their stock of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS,

is superior to any thing ever offered by them

BOYS' AND GIRLS WEAR,

is unequaled. Their stock of *HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.*, is surperior to any thing ordinarily exhibited on the Shore. To an examination of which they earnestly solicit an early call from their numerous friends and the public generally, promising to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and warranting every article to turn out as as represented.

THOMPSON & KERSEY'S CARPET WARE ROOM,

Is now stored with the largest and most beautiful stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, &c., &c. ever offered in this county, and will be sold for cash *at a small price* that they can be bought for in the city. Call and examine them for yourselves, and prove the truthfulness of what they say oct 13

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

E. T. LEONARD. EDWARD BLAND. C. H. LEONARD
FARMERS & MERCHANTS'
Agues and Dead Haven.

ON and after Saturday, March 16, one of the above Vessels will leave Easton every *Wednesday*, and Baltimore every *Saturday*.—Every effort will be made to make this a sure Line, and all goods delivered in Easton when required. Let your grain and goods come and every effort will be made to give satisfaction.—Goods and Freight of all kinds will be brought from the city as cheap if not cheaper than by any other line. All freight must be paid on the delivery of the goods. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

mar 4-1y LEONARD, BLAND & CO.

P. S.—All orders must be accompanied by the cash and all bills for freight will be present when the delivery of the goods.

Orders left at Dawson & Bro.'s, Easton, and W. S. Pawson's or Lloyd & Lowndes', No 95 Smith's Wharf, Baltimore, will be attended to.

L., B. & Co.

OFFICE—In same room occupied by R. B. Dixon, opposite the residence of Judge H. H. Goldsborough.

Livery Stables.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has arranged with Messrs. Albertson & Norris, to take charge of the Eastern Hotel Stables, and persons stopping at the hotel shall hereafter have no cause to complain of the want of attention to their horses. I shall give the business my personal supervision, and leave nothing undone to give satisfaction.

My Headquarters will be in the new office in the Star building, where travelers will find a suitable place to deposit whips, robes, &c., &c.

Horses will be received on Sunday by the day, month or year.

Horses and carriages for hire at all times and seasons. Travelers sent promptly to any part of the county, or adjoining counties.

My hacks will continue to run regularly to all the Steamboat landings, and passengers conveyed to and from that steamboat with the greatest possible dispatch.

The subscriber is paying the market price for Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades and Straw, &c., and persons having such articles for sale will always find a ready market at my stables.

Shoeing of all kinds will also be done, as heretofore.

Thankful for past favors, by strict attention to business, I hope to merit and receive a large share of public patronage.

mar 3-1y FRANK G. WRIGHT.

SING'S warranted patent Itch Ointment—
Norris' Tonic,
Indian Chologogue,
Ayer's Ague Cure,
Rewand's Tonic Mixture,
Dutton's celebrated Liver Pills,
"Devil's" Sovereign Remedy for the cure of Fever and Ague, and all chills and fevers.
Mishler's Herb Bitters, to be had at the drug store of

aug 4 LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. L. C. COX offers his professional services to the citizens of Easton and vicinity. Office and residence on Dover street, at the house occupied by the late Mrs. Hughlett, where he may be found when not professionally engaged. [jan 12-6m

GILLING & SEINE TWINES
IMPORTED BY US AND FOR SALE,
Wholesal and Retail.
Also, Cotton, Linen and Woolen Carpet Chain, by R. T. WHITE & CO.,
237 Market Street,
Philadelphia,
☞ Orders promptly attended to.
jan 5-3t

PAY FOR SLAVES!!!
PAY FOR SLAVES!!!
PAY FOR SLAVES!!!

OWNERS of Enlisted or Drafted Slaves, can now make Claim for Compensation from the United States. Also for STATE BOUNTY. I have all the necessary Forms, and will faithfully attend to the prosecution of such Claims. WM. B. HILL,
Attorney-at-Law,
70 W. Fayett Street,
jan 5-4t Baltimore, Md.

JUST RECEIVED—Family, Extra and Super Flour.
Crushed, Granulated Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugar.
Buckwheat—prime.
Superior Sugar Cured Hams.
do., Sugar Cured Middling Bacon.
Lime—by barrel or bushel.
Fresh Soda, Cream and Water Crackers.
Superior Green, Black and Japanese Tea.
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee.
Pepper—Baker's Chocolate—Starch.
Table Salt—Rosted Rye—Rice.
Aimond, Castile, Rosin, Flannel, German, Erasive and Country soap, &c., &c.
dec 1 JAS. H. GRACE.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS.

MRS. E. A. MASON has just returned from the city with her FALL & WINTER MILLINERY, comprising all the latest styles which will be sold cheap for cash.

She will open her new Bonnets on next Tuesday, the 16th instant, to which she invites the Ladies generally.

DRESS MAKING

Will also be carried on as usual, with neatness and despatch.

Thankful for the liberal patronage she has received in the past she solicits a continuance of the same. [oct 13

SALISBURY, BRO & CO.,
Extensive Manufacturers and Importers of
GOLD, PLATED & OREIDE JEWELRY,
SOLID AND NICKLE
SILVER WARE,
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND SWISS
WATCHES,
CASED BY OURSELVES,
And every description of Fancy Goods and Yankee Notions,
Especially adapted and designed for Southern and Western Trade.
Circulars and full descriptive Price Lists are free. Agents wanted everywhere. Address
SALISBURY, BRO. & CO.
51 Dorrance Street,
nov 10 3m Providence, R. I.

SURVEYING.

THE subscriber, having had several years practical experiance, offers his services to the public to perform all kinds of

SURVEYING, &c.

Charges moderate. Address,
CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
Surveyor,
apr 23—1y Bay Hundred P. O.

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

GUANOS AND FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
Mexican do.
Pacific do.
Moro Phillip's Phosphate,
Rhoe's Super Phosphate,
Whitelock's do., do.
Flour of Bone, &c., &c.

for sale at lowest city prices without charge for delivery. Peruvian Guano furnished at a reduced price if quantity can be made up.

Orders respectfully solicited for any of the above. Deliveries made promptly

THOMAS C. NICOLS,
aug 4-tf Easton, Md.

Fashionable Fall and Winter
MILLINERY AND FANCY
GOODS.

MRS. E. A. LYNCH has just returned from the city with a very complete and handsome assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

of every style, suitable for Fall and Winter, all of which has been selected with great care and will be sold very cheap for cash or on short credit to punctual customers. All kinds of Millinery work done in the best and fashionable manner, and at the shortist notice.

Being thankful to her friends and the public generally from their liberal patronage during the past year, she respectfully solicits an examination of her goods, and a continuation of the same. [oct 13] E. A. LYNCH.

Fashionable Millinery,
FANCY GOODS
AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,
STAMPING FOR EMBROIDERING.

MRS. M. A. STEWART, has just returned from the city with a well selected assortment of Millinery Goods, Fancy Goods, Dress Trimmings, &c., all of which have been selected with grea. care, and will be sold cheap for the cash. As I have to pay cash for my goods, I am compelled to sell on the same terms The public is requested to call and examine for themselves. A large stock of pattern Bonnets on hand.

STAMPING.

At a considerable outlay of money I have procured a stamping apparatus, and am now prepared to do all kinds of Stamping with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and JEWELRY sold and repaired at the same stand three doors South of the M. E. Church. [oct 20

JNO. C. TURNER. JNO. T. GRAHAM.
JOHN C. TURNER & CO.
PLANING MILL
And Lumber Yard,
No. 140 *LIGHT STREET WHARF,*
BALTIMORE.

HAVE for sale Planed Boards, Flooring, Weather-boarding, Siding, Rough Lumber, Shingles, Palings and Fencings.

Sash, Doors, Frames and Shutters furnished to order at manufacturers' prices.

Orders promptly attended to and at lowest market prices.

REFERENCES:

Rd. Thomas,	Cashier,	Easton, Md.
Jos. Graham,		do.
S. T. Hopkins,		do.
Thos. Clark,		do.

june 30-1y

THE FALL FASHIONS.

MY friends and the public general are notified that I have just received the FLL FASHIONS, and am prepared to "cut and fit" coats, pants and vests in a manner to please all.

I hope my friends will all give me an early call and leave their measures, as nothing sets off a gentleman so much as a new suit of fashionable clothes.

All work made by me warranted to fit. Cutting done as usual.

I want all my friends to know that I work *very cheap* for CASH; and it is better to pay the cash than to have their work done on a credit.

All whose accounts have been standing over twelve months, are notified that *one year* is the limit of the law; if they don't call and settle, I shall be compelled to send some one to hunt them up. So, come up, friends, and do the fair thing, that there may be no hard thoughts between you and your tailor.

oct 27 JOHN SATTERFIELD,

NEW
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening an extensive variety of Fall and Winter goods, from the market of Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
KERSEYS,
SATTINETTS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

in great variety. Also, bleached and unbleached muslins, Plaid Domestics, Linseys, 5-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, red Flannel, white do., opera do., Calicoes, Ginghams, Shawls, Hoods, Irish Linens, Linen Table Damask, Bird Eye Hdkfs Hosiery, Gloves, Notions of every description, together with a large stock of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS AND CAPS
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c.,

all of which have been selected with great care and purchased at the lowest nett cash price and will be sold at a small advance for cash.

JAMES D. MANSFIELD,
oct 20 St. Michaels.

Sailor Boy's Farewell.

Wait, wait, ye winds! till I repeat
A parting signal to the fleet
Whose station is at home:
Then wait the sea-boy's simple prayer,
And let oft be whispered there,
While in far climes I roam.

Farewell Father? reverend hulk!
In spite of metal, in spite of bulk,
Soon may his cable slip:
Yet, while the parting tear is moist,
The flag of grattitude I'll hoist
In duty to the ship.

Farewell to Mother! *first-class* she!
Who launched me on lifes stormy sea,
And rigged me, fore and aft;
May Providence her timbers spare,
And keep her hull in good repair
To tow the smaller craft.

Farewell to Sister! *Lovely Yacht!*
But whether she'll be "manned" or not,
I cannot now foresee:
May some ship a "tender" prove,
Well-found in stores of truth and love,
And take her under lee.

Farewell to George! the "Jolly Boat!"
And all the little craft afloat
In home's delightful bay,
When they arrive at sailing age,
May Wisdom give the weather-gage
And guide them on their way.

Farewell to all on Life's rude main!
Perhaps we no'er shall meet again,
Through stress and stormy weather;
But, summoned by the *Board* above,
We'll harbor in the port of Love,
And all be moored together.

Poor People in Large Cities.

There have been bread riots in different parts of Europe; there is very general want and destitution throughout those extensive regions of our Southern States which were devastated by the late Civil War; there are need and suffering nearly everywhere; and all the destitution that is felt in any quarter of the civilized world acts upon this great City, wherein the meeting surges of European and American wants are hurled against each other. Every one who cannot find a position or career to his mind elsewhere seems to fancy that there *must* be room for him in New York; and so, with a population largely in excess of our needs, thousands of strangers throng our piers and streets each month, eagerly hopefully, madly seeking here something to do. There should be a general, concerted effort to warn others against this suicidal resort; but there are selfish influences at work to counteract this: to our prisons, our charitable institutions, our haunts of crime and vice, of pollution and shame, are consequently crowded with recruits who came to New York in quest of honest bread and, finding none, were driven by what seemed to them necessity to take services in the armies of Satan. There is no doy no hour, which does not witness the entry of many souls on the road to ruin who might have been saved by timely warning against the fatal tendency to seek in some great city either the royal road to wealth or the means of earning an easy livelihood. Some have suffered reverses of fortune, and plunge into a city to escape sneering observation while they earn a living by means which they would consider beneath their standing where they formerly flourished. Some want to see and be seen; many are bread by the dulnees of their rural neighbors, and want to live where they may partake of the intellectual or social life of the age we live in—may see Ristori act, or hear Perepa sing or listen to a sermon by Beecher or a lecture by Agassiz. A thousand various motives impel the mighty throng which is constantly overpeopling a great city, dooming each other and their predecessors to famine, and aggravating for the thrift as well as the needy, the miseries and horrors of a hard winter like this.

The saddest feature of this grand mistake is the accumulation of helpless people in every great people. Speaking generally, cities should be resorted to only by the able, the skillful, the efficient. If you know how to do the work of three or four average men, and are sure of a chance to demonstrate it, you may get on in a city; but if you can do but one man's work, the heavy cost of living in a city will soon devour you. A single person with average capacity may, while in the flush of youth and healthful vigor, get on hear as a journeyman laborer cook or chambermaid; but let such a one marry and have children and she or he is on the high road to a pauper's grave. Rents and food *will* be high here, at least while almost everybody prefers to live in a city, and the constant influx of youth and energy tends to crowd out the burdened and the flagging. In this boiling, breaking turl, only strong or dexterous swimmers can reasonably hope to live; yet here is just where the bait and the lame love to congregate. Let any one evince chronic incapacity to make his way in the country, and his relatives and friends are pretty certain to ship him off to seek his fortune in a city.

The legions of incapables thus piled upon this emporium exceed all belief. There are probably one hundred thousand people here to-day who, if they had been placed in the garden of Eden when Adam was, would have soon starved to death there for want of some one to pluck the fruit and put it into their mouths. That a human being should go on without some other human being to hire him, and direct him, and pay him, is to these utterly inconceivable.

It is a chronic fatuity of the helpless and incapable persons to insist on doing either what they cannot do tolerably or what nobody wants to pay them for doing. Mr. Reginald Granville Stiggs, for instance, having admired Shakespeare, Byron, and Tennyson, and being pressed to exertion by hunger and thirst, sets up to live as a poet. But, where the poet's impulse to write is born of hunger, and thirst, you may bet high that the reading world does not, and will not, hunger nor thirst for his poetry. It is not according to the laws of the universe that a man's need of shelter and warmth should be successfully grappled with by writing a secret of verses instead of choppin a cord of wood; and the cases wherein this rule seems to be controverted, if thoroughly, fairly scrutinized and considered, really serve to affirm and establish it.

Two-thirds of the misery to-day endured on earth, results from defective or mistaken education. Our starving needle women were generally starved into needle-work; had they been seasonable and properly trained to it, they might live thereby and not starve. There is a smaller percentage of suffering to-day among the unlettered laborers living in this City than among the graduates of European universities. We would not affirm that as many are educated out of usefulness as into it; but there are too many who make poor and useless lawyers, doctors, or teachers, who might, if properly trained, have proved quite respectable hod-carriers or wood-sawyers. They would have cost the world for less and done it more good, than as they are. Understand that we do not object to special training for special callings. It may be very well that Miss Slingsby should be fitted to teach music for a living: we only protest against so educating her that she can *only* teach music—that if nobody wants to pay her for teaching music, she is bound to steal or starve.

What shall the helpless do? What shall be done with them? What can be done for them? Difficult as it may seem to find answers to these questions, we are bound to face them. We propose them as subjects for meditation, not as themes for essays. Let us each render them all the help we fairly can, while we give our best thought to the problem—How shall they be made helpful, while the rising and future generations are so trained and warned that the number of the helpless shall grow fewer and fewer evermore?

The French Merchant and his Dog.

A French merchant having some money due him in a neighboring village, set out on horseback, accompanied by his dog, in order to recover it. Having settled the business, he set out for his residence with the bag of money tied before him. His faithful dog seemed to partake of his master's satisfaction.

After some miles the merchant alighted to rest in the shade, and taking the bag of money in his hand laid it down by his side under a hedge, and, on remounting forgot it. The dog, perceiving the forgetfulness of his master, ran to fetch the bag but it was to oheavy for him to drag along.

He then ran back to his master, and by whining, barking, and howling, seemed to endeavor to remind him of his mistake. The merchant did not understand his language; but the faithful creature persevered in its efforts and trying to stop the horse in vain, at last began to bight his heels.

The merchant absorbed in deep thought as he rode along, and wholly forgetful of his bag of money, began to think the dog was mad. Full of this suspicion, in crossing a brook he turned back to see if the dog would drink; but the faithful animal, too intent on his master's business to think of itself, continued to bark and bite with greater violence than before.

"Mercy!" cried the afflicted merchant, "it must be so; my poor dog is certainly mad; wht must I do? I must kill him, least some greater misfortune befall me; but with what regret!—Oh! could I find any one to perform this cruel office for me! But there is no time to lose; I myself may become the victim if I spare him!"

With these words he took a pistol from his pocket, and with trembling hand, took aim at his faithful servant. He turned away in agony as he fired, but his aim was to sure. The poor animal fell wounded, and weltering in his blood still endeavored to crawl toward his master, as it to tax him with ingratitude.

The merchant could not bear the sight. He spurred his horse with a heart full of sorrow, and lamented that he had taken a journey which had cost him so dear.

Still, however the money never entered his mind; he only thought of his poor dog, and tried to console himself with the reflection that he had prevented a greater evil, by dispatching a mad animal, than he had suffered a calamity by his loss.

But such thought gave him little satisfaction.

"I am most unfortunate," said he to himself: "I would have almost rather have lost my money than my dog."

Saying this he stretched out his hand to grasp the treasure. It was missing, no bag was to be found. In an instant he opened his eyes to his rashness and folly.

"Wretch that I am," said he, "I alone am to blame! I could not understand the meaning of my dog's actions, and I have killed him for his zeal. He only wished to inform me of my mistake, and he has paid for his fidelity with his life."

Instantly he turned his horse, and went off at full gallop to the place where he had stopped.—He saw with half-starved eyes the scene where the tragedy was acted; he perceived the traces of blood as he proceeded: he was oppressed and distracted; but in vain did he look for his dog; he was not to be seen on the road.

At last he arrived at the spot where he had left his money. But what were his sensations! His heart was ready to bleed with the sight that then met his view. The poor dog, unable to follow his dear but cruel master, had determined to give his last moments to his service. He had crawled, all bloody as he was, to the foregoing bag, and now, in the agonies of death he lay watching beside it.

When he saw his master, he still testified his joy by the wagging of his tail. He could do no more; he tried to rise, but his strength was gone; even the carresses of his master could not prolong his life for a few moments.

☞ The man who was "hemmed in" by a crowd has had a stitch in his side ever since.

Sagacity of a Negro Boy.

Philip Thicknesse, tells the following amusing story of a little negro boy in West Indies.—His master finding him a child of good parts, often conversed familiarly with him; but whenever he cemmitted a fault, gave him a note to carry to the overseer of the plantation, in which he directed that he should be whipped.

The boy perceiving the constant and unpleasant consequence of carrying a bit of paper to the overseer, took a favorable occasion to ask his master about it, asking him why at such times, and such only, the overseer should beat him with so much seve ity?

The master informed him, that the paper talked so-and-so to the overseer, because he was idle and neglected to work.

"Why, massa," said the boy, "I never see you work."

"Not with my hands, 'tis true," replied the master; "but I work with my head, which is much greater labor than yours."

The next time the boy was sent with a note to the overseer, he threw it away; and on his master inquiring of him what the other had said:

"Nothing at all, rejoined the boy. "I did not go to him, having this time worked with my head too."

SPIRITUALISM IN THE PATENT OFFICE.—A curious application for a patent has been made by a New Yorker for a process to determine the falsity or truth of spiritualism. It consists of a room closed perfectly, so that all air and light is effectually excluded, except air for breathing, which is admitted from a stop-cock, opened from time to time. Light is only admitted by being passed through a dark blue, violet, or black liquid so that the room is perfectly dark to the unaccustomed eye, but becomes slightly illuminated when remaining long in it, the inventor asserting that the particles of common light are much too heavy and solid compared with the much finer constituents of the bodies of spirits; therefore common light passes through them, and is not reflected from their surface; to see spirits at all, the light must be first filtered. The room is to be painted with spirits of turpentine, or any other spirits mixed with substance akin to corbon. The inventor asserts that with these precautions it may become possible for the inmates of the room to see spirits, forms or ghosts. He claims the use of filtered light in a closed room for the purposes of divination. The patent was refused, on the ground that when a company of persons were for some time inclosed in such a room, without sufficient air to breathe, they will not only see ghosts, but also give up their own.

Two Dutchmen Who built and used in common a small bridge over a stream, which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning some repairs which it required; and one of them positively refused to bear any portion of the expenses necessary to the purchase of a few planks. Finally, the aggrieved party went to a neighboring lawyer, and placing two sovereigns in his hand, said:

"I give you all dish moneys if you'll make Hans do justice mit the bridge."

"How much will it cost to repair it?" asked the honest lawyer.

"Not more ash run pounds, replied the Dutchman.

"Verry" well, said the lawyer, pocketing one of the sovereigns, and giving him the other; "take this, and go get the bridge repaired; 'tis the best course you can take."

"Yaas," said the Dutchman, slowly," yaas, dat ish more better es to quarrel mit Hans; but as he went along home, he shook his head frequently, as if unable, after all, to see quite clearly how he had gained anything by going to law.

☞ And you have been married, Patterick, three times?"

"Yes, indade, sir."

"And what do you say of it—which wife did you like best?"

"Well, Becky O'Brine, that I married the first time, was a good woman—too good for me—so she got sick and died, and the Lord took her.—Then I got married to Bridget Flannegan. She was a bad woman, and she got sick and died too and the devil took her. Then, fool as I was, I got married to Margaret Hagerty. She was worse, bad, very bad—so bad that neith the Lord nor the devil would have her, so I have to keep her myself."

☞ A provost marshal writes: "One of the provost guard brought a colored man into the office charged with stealing water melons. As he was being led away I said to him.

"I hope Tom, that I may never see you here again."

He turned to me with a peculiar shrewd expression, and said.

"You woulan't ha' seen me dis time cap'n, if de sogers hadn't foteh me."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GAZETTE.

The man that doth no paper take,
Grudging the price of one a year,
Will never a good husband make,
Because his wife can never know what
is going on in the world and his children will all be copperheads and very ignorant appear.

The last line is thought by critics to be rather too long for good metre, but the moral is excellent.

☞ Old Cooper is a Dutchman, and like many anothers, of whatever nationality, has a wife that is "some." One day the old man got into some trouble with a neighbor, which resulted in a fight. The neighbor was getting the better of the old man, who was resisting his antagonist to the best of his ability, when his wife broke out with—"Lie still, Cooper if he kills you I'll sue him for damages!"

THE Aberdeen (Miss.) *Sunny South* tells the following;

"Look out there! What are you kicking my dog for?"

"I'm kicking him 'cause he's full of fleas; I don't want to get 'em on my clothes."

"Fleas! Why, the dog sleeps with me.'

"Yes, darn you, that's what he gets 'em."

☞ That's a pritty bird, grandma," said a little boy.

"Yes," replied the old dame, "and he never cries."

"That's because he's never washed," repled the youngster.

FOUR CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—We learn that this little incident happened one day last week to a lady of this city, and that this is the third time she has thus augmented the number of her household by more than one at a time—first two, then three, and now four.—Mobile Register.

☞ Why do honest ducks dip their heads under the water? To liquidate their little bills.

☞ At Black Hawk, Colorado, they charge $14 a day for board, and $20 a day for board, with lodgings.