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

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within one month of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—a failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

ADVERTISEMENTS,
Of the length (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.

Vol. LI. Easton, Talbot County, Md., February 29, 1868. No. 26.

STILL LATER & STILL CHEAPER.

JOHN W. CHEEZUM has just returned from the city, and has now open, the largest stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

ever offered by him, and purchased at the great decline of prices the last week.

For Ladies'—a great variety of dress goods, adapted to the season. For gentlemen—cloths, in extensive assortment of styles and prices, kerseys and flannels, red and white, cotton flannels and heavy drills, bleached and brown muslins.

He invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call to examine his stock and prices. [oct 12]

1867. 1868.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Millinery & Fancy Goods.

MRS. E. A. LYCH has just returned from the city with a new assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, such as Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruffings, Corsets, and a great variety of all kinds of goods in the above line too numerous to mention. She invites her friends and the public generally to give her a call. Store corner Washington an Dover Street, Easton, Md.
oct 12

Look Here!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he always keeps on hand, and is constantly receiving new supplies of

Ready Made Clothing,

such as

COATS, PANTS, VESTS, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c. Also, Trunks and Hats.

His supply of Fall and Winter Suits is very large. Selling at Baltimore prices.

Being thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him since he has been in Easton, he hopes by strict attention to business, and keeping a good stock of goods, to merit a continuance of the same. J. L. STEINEM,
jan 4 1y One door from Talbot House.

NEW
Fall & Winter
GOODS,
AT TRAPPE, MD.

JAS. T. MULLIKIN & CO. have just returned from the city with a new and very large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, viz:

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES
CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE, TIN & WOODWARE,
Groceries, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to the selection of Ladies' and Gents' DRESS GOODS.

The above stock will be sold at as reasonable terms as any house will sell them on the shore.

N. B.—Mr. WM. FRANK MADDUX has been admitted to an interest in our house from Oct. 1st, 1867. oct 22-1y

Fashionable Millinery.

NEW STYLES FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1867.

MRS. M. A. STEWART, has just returned from the city, with a full and complete assortment of all kinds of the best fashionable MILLINERY GOODS & NOTIONS. All of which have been selected with care and judgment, and will be sold very reasonable. All kinds of Millinery Work.

STAMPING FOR BRAIDING AND EMBROIDERY,

done with neatness and dispatch.

Thankful for past favors, she hopes to merit a continuance of them. Stand 3d doors below the M. E. Church.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, sold and repaired at the above place by
oct 12 C. H. STEWART.

FASHIONABLE
FALL AND WINTER
Millinery for 1867.

MRS. E. A. MASON, has just returned from the city with her usual variety of the above goods. She would name in part all the latest styles of Bonnets and Hats; also a full supply of Bonnet Materials, which will be made to order in the latest styles, ribbons all colors and widths, very cheap, Belting and Belt Buckles a large lot. Velvet Ribbons all colors and widths—full supply, latest styles Dress Trimmings. In Notions, she would name Ladies' and Childrens' Gloves, Childrens' Merino and Yarn Hose, Ladies' Merino Vests a fine article; Woolen Goods, such as Hood and Breakfast Shawls, Yarn and Zephyr Worsteds—all shades, Braids of all kinds, Skirt Braids, best quality, fine Mohair Braids, Whale Bones, covered Steel Corset Springs, the Empress Corset—best in use, and a great many other articles too tedious to name.

Having purchased her goods with great care, and to the best advantage, she will be enabled to sell them at the lowest possible price for the cash.

She returns her thanks to the public for their liberal patronage in the past, and will leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ She will have her regular opening of ready-made Bonnets, on Saturday (to-day) and Tuesday, to which she invites the ladies generally.

Stamping, of all kinds done as usual.

DRESS MAKING.

She has secured the services of a first class Dress Maker from the city, and is now prepared to carry on the above business.

All the *latest fashions* received monthly.
oct 19

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.—Saves time, saves labor, saves money, saves clothes, saves women. Sold by.
sep 14 SAML. PATCHETT.

PLASTER—Pure ground Plaster for grass crops, barrel or ton.
apr 20 NICOLS & BARTLETT.

WANTED.

SAGE, BEESWAX and FLAXSEED, by
nov2 DAWSON & BRO.

AXES, AXES—Stewart's best, just received and for sale by
nov 23 C. H. A. HARRISS.

[From the "Clayton Herald."

Ancient and Modern Ruins,

OR,

THE SPIRIT OF EVE ON FEMALE FRANCHISE.

BY JAMES A. BIBB.

Which, to Rational Minds would seem most conclusive to the Promotion of Civilization and general Welfare of a Nation's moral prosperity, for Woman to remain in her proper Sphere, where God intended, and Educate her Children to Religion and Civilization, or to sally forth into Corrupt Fields of Political Strife, and let those Children grow up in Error and Vice, while she may be found pulling the Hair from the Head of some Political Opponent:

* * * * * * * * *

When God first made this world of ours,
And gave it man as his own,
No strife of sex in Eden how'rs,
Or female rule then were know;
But Adam had an extra rib,
In the which was error laid;
So then to make "the image man,"
That rib was in woman made.
Thus were the seed of sin and strife
First sown in fair Eden's plains,
And ever since that fatal day
Men made slaves for rattle-brains.

* * * * * * * * *

We have read of great things,
And foolish things too,
But the vilest of all
Was a "franchise" shrew.

* * * * * * * * *

We have read of dire wars,
And their many sad deeds;
The glory and renown
Of famed Archimedes.
We've read of Byzantium,
Once conquered by Rome—
A city of splendor—
The Grecian's proud home.

We've read of Palmyra,
Once Syria's great city—
The Goth and the Vandal,
Egyptian Banditti.
And of vain Babylon,
And her tottering walls,—
Her builders all sleeping
Where no voice again calls.

We've read of ancient Greece,
And her once bright glory,
And seen her vain struggles
In annals all gory.
We've read of her Sparta,
And statesmen, proud Zeno;
Her city of Athens,
And wisdom of Plato.

We've read of great Tully,
Whose voice was like thunder,
As it rang thro' the halls
Of Roman Rotunda.
We've read of sau Homer,
A father of sweet songs,
An idol of millions,
The enchanter of throngs.

We've read of Ephesus,
The home of Apelles,
A painter of portraits,
As history doth tell us.
Also of famed Troy,
Which fell for sweet Helen,
And of the great castles,
Old Priam did dwell in.

And we've read of Balbec,
Now slumbering in dust;
And her silver and gold
All cankering with rust,
And Jerusalem, too,
The great city of God,
Which is sleeping in death
Beneath Time's cruel rod.

Of Egypt so ancient,
The land of great science,
Her Thebes and Memphis,
And walls of defiance.
And of the great Caesars,
Once scourge of old nations;
And other great tyrants,
And men of all stations.

And of Nero, the fool,
Who the fiddle did play,
While his city by fire
Was crumbling away.
We've read of the Muses,
And shrine of Apollo;
And of many vile kings,
Who warning did follow.

We've read of Mohomet,
An imposter of old,
Whose idols were power,
Women, silver and gold,
And of Alexander,
A vile tyrant of yore,
Who conquered the world,
And then wept for some more.

And still on we might go,
Relating old history;
But now we are coming
To still greater mystery,
We'll cross the vast ocean
To our own native land,
Where the hills are so high,
And the forrests so grand,

It is here we now hear
In our councils of State,
Long speeches on "franchise"
For our women so great.
Oh! Father, let it come—
We know not ourselves—
Till those damsels shall rote
The Fays and the Elves.

—" In Bible history, we learn that God is perfect, and that, in creating man, he did it after his own image, therefore the necessity of removing the extra rib from Adam's left side. (Women are always on the left side of the right.)

A Minnesota Marriage.

In the semi-rural district of Winona, forty miles north of that city, on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi river, lives, among several people, a jolly good fellow of a Justice of the Peace, whose ideas of marriage are much similar to the waters of a deep river. Once started it is hard to turn them. On a fair day last week, after the 10x12 law dispensary had been swept, after chairs had been set in a row against the off side of the office, and sundry whipped quids of tobacco had been kicked under the stove there was a wooden step on the stairs and a vigorous rap on the door.

"Come in," said the justice, as he settled into a legal look so becoming a man of law duly elected to dispense the favors of the blind goddess.

A stout woman entered. She had on a short woolen dress—wooden sole shoes—spotted red cheeks, black hair, and eyes that snapped like the locks of a shot gun. In a Portugese accent, and in the worst possible English, she said:

"You law man?"

"Yes, madam, be seated."

"Want paper. Want paper to take man."

Just then a stout French half-breed entered the room. He was unable to speak a half dozen words, and looked either scared or bashful.

The Judge saw at once that there was some marriage to come off, and said to the woman, who was standing with compressed lips watching the justice and the door:

"Want paper to take this man."

"Yes—want paper. Me teach him—(Nice woman thought the justice.) He no good man me take him so quick as I can."

"All right, my dovies—fix you in the jerk of a lamb's tail," said the justice as he turned to the man and said:

"You know this woman; can you take her?"

The man shook his head and muttered unintelligible words.

"Ah! I see, can't talk English. Well, never mind."

He ran into the street, invited a few friends up stairs, and on returning with them said to the woman:

"You want to take this man for better or for worse?"

"Yes—me want to take him—me will pay."

"All right."

Then turning to the man who stood trembling—

"You take this woman for better or for worse, and promise to keep her, &c."

"Umph!" and several nods of the head.

"Then in the name of the law, and by virtue of the authority in me vested, I pronounce you man and wife." And he stepped forward before the woman could say a word and kissed her red lips.

"*Slap*," came her hand in his face and she clutched his hair. The new husband jumped in to take the woman away and to protect her, as the woman supposed, when in self preservation the Justice gave him a rap on the nose. The woman pitched into the new husband, who in turn pitched into her, and for about five minutes there was a general bustling and a display of legs, garters and things decidedly astonishing. At last the parties were separated, when the man and the woman took another turn at each other, the blood and hair flying in all directions.—Down came stove, over went the table, clatter went the chairs and into the street like mad, went the Justice with a black eye and the bosom of his shirt looking like a warranty deed covered with red seals.

A crowd rushed up stairs and found the man and the woman lying on the floor, hugging each other like young bruins, their arms and legs mixed up worse than tomato vines, the woman on top, and pommelling her newly made husband with a hearty will.

The newly married couple were separated, when through the aid of two interpreters it was discovered that the night before, the parties, occupying adjoining shanties in the lower portions of the town, had got into a dispute over a piece of stove-pipe, which was claimed by both, and from words they had come to blows. Each party had hastened to the justice's office in the morning for a warrant for each other, with the result as stated above.

The latest news from there was, that the parties had gone in search of another justice to unmarry them while the genial cause of their terrible squabble was "setting up the boys," and bathing his bunged eye in camphor and whiskey. For an actual fact it is the richest within our knowledge.

NASBY.

The Decease of Elder Pennibacker—The Parson Indulges in appropriate Reflections.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(which is in the State uv Kentucky.)
Jan. 25, 1868.

Wun by wun we go! Wun by wun the tall oaks wich hev stood onmoved, the blasts uv time, totter and fall! We view their prostrate forms a second, methinks, they sink into the earth and are lost to site, tho to memry dear, forever. Then around the old stump the young sprouts grow up more vigorauser than ever.

I ain't slingin these moral reflecshuns for nothin. I never waste the pathetics. When ever a man is pulled drowndid from the creek in this vicinity, wich happens frekently, their bein three distilleries onto it, I never weep until I see whether he belongs to my congregashun. It requires too much uv an effort to weep, to do it on all okkashuns.

Elder Absum Pennibacker, to-wunst the strength and ornament of the meetin-house uv wich I her bin for two years the pastor, departed this life at 2 P. M., this afternoon. For him I weep, for him the tears is flowin over the paper onto wich these lines is penned. I am writin them in the presence uv the wife and children uv the deceast, and it does em good to see me affected. When one kin confer satisfaction at so little trouble as to carry an onion in his pocket handkerchief he would be a brute ef he did not prove hisself ekal to the occasion.

Elder Pennibacker wuz born in the eastern part uv Pennsylvany uv real old Democratic stock. He wuz born amid the scenes uv the war uv independence, and he growed up with Revolooshenary memries inspirin in him. His father fought in the Revolooshen, havin come all the way across the Atlantic to do it. He wuz a Hessian, and therefore wuzn't punished by the Amerikin Government. But at the Fourth of Jooly celebrashens, the old man wuz invited to sit on the stand, the yeomanry uv that secshun not knowin that it made any difference ez to the side he took in the struggle.

Young Absum growd up amid exsient influoences. There wuzn't no skools in the vicinity in his infancy, and jist ez he mite hev bin contaminated by em, his father moved to Kentucky, where he wuz safe from all sich.—The old gentleman dyin, Absum inherited the paternal akers, and paternal niggers, and become a man among men. The genius uv the man now began to develup. Untrammeled by the narrer views uv his paternal ancester, he boldly launched out for hisself. He early distinguished hissell by his inventive genius, wich took the real Kentucky shoot. 'Twas him who conceived the idea uv braidin small wire into the lashes uv nigger whips; and not satisfied with that, he, after a month's hard study, brought out the improvement in the nigger paddle of borin holes into it. He hed a despit struggle to get it adopted. The blind planters uv the neighborhood hed faith in the old paddle, plain, and the Elder wuz forst to demonstrate, by actool experiment on his niggers, its cooperiority. He killed two in doin it, but he triumphed. It was found that more chastisement cood be inflicted with it in a given time than by the old method, and that it lasted longer.

I need not say wat his politics wuz. He wuz never nothin but a Dimocrat. He commenst his career votin three times for Jackson, and the candidates wich followed in succession hed no cause to complain uv his zeel. Under Bookanan his faithfulais wuz rewarded. The post offiis wich I now hold wuz given him, and he discharged the duties faithfully and to the best uv his ability. Ez he coodent read, he put wat letters wich arriv out into a box outside, lettin every one who come take one ef they wantid to. The paper wich come to the offis for Deakin Pogram, he learned to distribit in two weeks. The outgoin mail he dumped into a Loosville bag, feelin a great load was off his mind when it departed. He held the office till they wantid him to make out a quarterly report. He wuz nooplussed. He either had to buy a nigger who cood read and writ or resign, and he resigned. A halt starved Yankee was appointed in his stead, who reigned till I relieved him.

The Elder wuz the happy possessor of three hundred niggers. They wuz probably the best lot of niggers, ez they run, in Northwestern Kentucky. He had three shades uv color.—The trader cood find anything in the line uv nigger, up to these three, that he wantid, on his plantashen. There wuz the pure congo, the agil mulatto, and the comely quadroon. There wuz no higher mix than the quadroon, for be it remembered, the family hedn't bin slave-owners but three generashens. They hed accomplished a great deal, for the time they hed hed them.

The Elder hed bin in failin health ever since 1862. In that year he embarkt into a speculashon wich bid fair to make him one of the wealthiest men in the State, and wood, hed things bin continued normal.

Ther wuz niggers runnin to the Federal camps from all parts uv the State, and the Elder conceeded the idea uv goin to the said camps and claimin uv em. The offiser in command wuz so anxious to conciliate em, that he wood gladly give em up, without bein pertikler about proofs, and the Elder gathered, in that way, in two months, over a hundred. It required a good deal of ridin, and that fatigue, combined with the exposure incident to bushwackin Federal pickets, wich wuz guardin his fences and sich, brought on a spell of sickness from wich he never fully recovered. The Emancipashun Proclamashun nearly finisht him, and he lingered along, a broken man, until Johnson's 22d of Febrooary speech, wich acted as a tonic onto him. He revived, but the effect was temporary. Ez the Conservatives made headway, he came up, and ez Congris triumphed, he went down, and thus he lived like a candle in a tin lantern, flickrin or quiet, ez the wind blowed.—He plucky up amazingly after the slekshuns last fall, but alas! the treachery uv Meade and the reinstatement of Stanton, wuz two blows from wich he could not hope to recover. And so yesterday, at 2 P. M., wich in this case means post mortiem, he died.

"Send in Sairey," sed he, and a favorite mulatto woman uv hizen, who, owin to the fact uv her having eight children who wuz quadroons, hed stayed onto the place, wuz sent for. She sot on the bed, and the Elder's head wuz placed in her lap. "Give me my munney," sed he, and a box uv Confedrit scrip wuz given him. And so, with his hed in Sairey's lap, fingerin Confedrit scrip, and takin likker out uv a spoon, he passed gently away. It was troo Kentucky departure. "This is the end uv life!" sed I.—"May my end be like his," murmured Deakin Pogram, and all wuz o'er.

There wuz trouble immejitly. When the Elder's will wuz read I wuz disappointed to find that he had not remembered me, and Mrs. Pennibacker wuz also disappointed to find that the Elder had left the hall uv his estate to Sairey; and his wife, Sairey and the people uv the corner to which he wuz indebted in small sums, wuz disappointed to find that Bascom had a mortgage on everything the Elder porsessed, uv quite its valyoo. Bascom, I beleeve, hez a mortgage on to every foot uv ground within ten miles uv here. He wood have a mortgage onto my property, I make no doubt, ef I had any. But I ain't, hallelooyg! I do wish, however, that some one uv more enlarged views wood start a grocery here! Its inconvenient to hev so sharp a man supplyin you with the absloot necessaries uv life. We buried the Elder to-day. It wuz a large funeral. In the front wuz his children by his wife, then the entire corners, and back uv them more than forty niggers. Wat drawd em to his tomb? Wuz it instinkt? Who kin tell? But a pillar has fallen; I am too sad to write more.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Which is Postmaster.)

An Extraordinary Invention—A Steam Man.

The following story of a remarkable mechanical invention is told by the Newark, N. J. *Advertiser*:

Mr. Zadock Deddrik, a Newark mechinist, has invented a man; one that, moved by steam, will perform some of the most important functions of humanity; that will, standing upright, walk or run, as he is bid, in any direction, and at almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load of whose weight would tax the strength of three stout horses. The history of the curious invention is as follows:

Six years ago Mr. Deddrick the inventor, who is at present but twenty-two years of age, conceived the novel idea of constructing a man that should receive its vitality from a perpetual motion machine. That idea was based on the well known mechanical principal that if a heavy weight be placed at the top of an upright slightly inclined from a vertical, gravation will tend to produce a horizontal as well as a vertical motion. The project was not successful.—However, by observing carefully the cause of the failure, preserving and perfecting the man-form, and by substituting steam in place of the perpetual motion machine, the present success was attained.

The man stands seven feet and nine inches high, the other dimensions of the body being correctly proportioned, making him a second Daniel Lambert, by which name he is facetiously spoken of by the workmen. He weighs five hundred pounds. Steam is generated in the body or trunk, which is nothing but a three horse power engine, like those used in our steam fire engines. The legs which support it are complicated and wonderful. The steps are taken very naturally and quite easily. As the body is thrown forward upon the advanced foot, the other is lifted from the ground by a spring and thrown forward by the steam.

Each step or pace advances the body two feet, and every revolution of the engine produces four paces. As the engine is capable of making more than a thousand revolutions a minute it would get over the ground on this calculation, at the rate of a little more than a mile a minute. As this would be working the legs faster than would be safe on uneven ground or on Broad Street cobble stones it is proposed to run the engine at the rate of five hundred revolutions per minute, which would walk the man at the modest speed of half a mile a minute.

The fellow is attached to a common Rockaway carriage, the shafts of which serve to support him in a vertical position. These shafts are two bars of iron fastened in the usual manner to the front of the carriage, and are curved so as to be joined to a circular sustaining bar, which passes around the waist, like a girth, and in which the man moves so as face in any direction. Besides these motions, the machinery has been arranged by which the figure can be thrown backward or forward from a vertical nearly forty five degrees. This is done in order to ascend or descend all grades.

To the soles of the feet spikes or corks are fixed which effectually prevent slipping. The whole affair is so firmly sustained by the shafts and has so excellent a foothold that two men are unable to throw it down. In order to enable it to stop quickly, it is provided with two appliances, one of which will, as before stated, throw it backward from the vertical, while the other bends the knees in a direction opposite to the natural position.

An upright post, which is arranged in front of the dash board, and within easy reach of the front seats, sustain two miniature pilot wheels, by the turning of which these various motions and revolutions are directed. It is expected that a sufficiently large amount of coal can be stowed away under the back seat of the carriage to work the engine for a day, and enough water in a tank under the front seat to last half a day.

In order to prevent the "gnat" from frightening horses by its wonderful appearance, Mr. Deddrick intends to clothe it and give it as nearly as possible a likeness to the rest of humanity. The boiler and such parts as are unnecessarily heated will be encased in felt or woolen undergarments. Pantaloons, coat and vest, of the latest styles, are provided. Whenever the fires need coaling, which is every two or three hours, the driver stops the machine, descends from his seat, unbuttons "Daniel's" vest, opens a door, shovels in the fuel, buttons up the vest and drives on.

On the back between the shoulders the steam cocks and guages are placed. As these would cause the coat to set backwardly a knapsack has been provided that completely covers them.—A blanket neatly rolled up and placed on the top of the napsack perfects the delusion. The face is moulded into a cheerful countenance of white enamel, which contrasts well with the dark hair and moustache. A sheet iron hat with a guage top acts as a smoke stack.

The cost of this "first man" is $2,000, though the makers, Messrs. Deddrick & Grass, expect to manufacture succeeding ones, warranted to run a year without repairs, for $300. The same parties expect to contract, on the same principal, horses which will do the duty of ten or twelve ordinary horses of the same species.

These it is confidentially believed, can be used alike before carriages, street cars and ploughs. The man now constructed can make his way without difficulty over any irregular surface whose ruts and stones are not more than nine inches below or above the level of the road.

Our Florida Correspondent.

FLORIDA, 2d mo., 5th, 1868.

DEAR COUNCELL:—My last letter was from Fernandina, a small city on Amelia Island. It is the terminus of the Florida rail road running to the Gulf at Cedar Keys, and promises to be a place of some note. A line of steamers is projected from Galveston, N. Orleans, Mobile and other places to Cedar Keys, on the Gulf side, thence, send trade across the peninsular to Fernandina by rail road; from thence, a line of steamers to N. York, which will save seven or eight hundred miles and avoid the Florida Keys, which is very disastrous to shipping. But the prospects of the trade at present is gloomy, the road is dmpidated and the company not able to keep it in good repairs. Some times the cars get out of wood along the track and have axes ready, stop and cut wood enough to last to another station, every other section of land along the whole line being given to the rail road by the U. S. Government, excepting lands settled on previous to the organizing of the company. At the entrance to the harbor of Fernandina is Fort Clinch. It is yet unfinished, but it was a place of some note during the late war—the harbor is a beautiful bay and has the best bar for shipping to pass in or out south of Savannah, some 29 feet of water. It will be the best shipping point for all Florida and part of Georgia, exclusive of the gulf trade. Jacksonville, some 25 miles up the St. John's River, is the only place that is likely to be a rival of Fernandina, but the bar at its mouth is the great trouble; it is not sufficient for large shipping. We have not yet been to Jacksonville, but will say something about it and the beautiful St. John's River when we see it, and learn a little more of the orange culture. Mostly the whole of the orange business now centres on the St. John's. Many northeners are coming down and planting out groves, among whom is Harriet Ward Beecher. They raise the finest oranges in the world from accounts. We do not get, at Easton, any such oranges as I have seen. The best retail at Savannah, at 10 cents a piece. Florida is very healthy and the finest climate of any State in the Union, but it is very little settled; nearly the whole of the part we have seen is in timber, now and then finding dwellings a few miles apart, with a little clearing large enough to raise some corn, some vegetables, a little sugar and some cotton; the principal occupation is raising cattle—the woods affording fine grazing all the year round and having no snows and but little cold weather they roam at large pretty much all the while. Now and then they are gotten up and once every year they are all hunted up, branded or otherwise marked so as to be known. Sugar cane grows very fine here and with the simplest manner of making it, it yields in syrup and sugar from $300 to $400 per acre. They also raise sea island cotton which is now worth from 50 to 90 cts. per lb.; it is a much longer fibre than the short staple and very fine and silky.—I never saw any up north. I am told the finest and best raised on some of the sea Islands will bring $1,25 per lb. We measured a stalk twelve feet high—here where we are stopping, the cotton crop last year was very short, owing to the country being so flat and low the heavy rains drowned out all the low lands—they have not learned what good a small ditch will do.—Nearly the whole country can be drained and made productive. The timber is mostly yellow pine and grows very tall, the most of it from fifty to sixty feet, without a limb. The soil within 10 to 20 miles from the coast is very fine.—No stones or pebbles to be seen even as large as a grain of wheat that I have seen. Many places has a clay subsoil strata, but it is different from that in Talbot; bricks burnt out of it is a gray or drab color, the roads are solid and excellent to haul on, except when very wet, then they sometimes mire a little in springy places. The sand is so fine when dry that it packs under the wheels and sinks but very little. Deer and wild Turkeys are plenty and afford sport to the hunter. We were out surveying yesterday and fell in with a party hunting Deer.—They jumped two just ahead of us and succeeded in killing one, a fine doe. It was larger than a sheep, weighing, I suppose, when dressed, near 100 lbs. The old settlers are mostly very hospitable, but in moderate circumstances and use the plough and hoe. I believe, altogether, in cultivating their little fields, they pay little or no attention to raising fruit or grasses. Apples, pears and cherries seem to be almost unknown. Some raise a few peaches. Strawberries ripen in March, peaches and grapes in June, green peas all the year. They can raise almost all the tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, figs, olive, melons, pine apples, cocoa nuts, nectarines, prunes, tamarind, pecan, almond and many other fruits, but to raise many of them to perfection, one must go about one hundred miles south of this place where no frost ever comes. This State will, some day, be the Italy of America. We find roses and some other flowers still in bloom and peach trees are commencing to blossom. The Florida Rail Road company has advertised to give away two hundred thousand acres of land on their road, to actual settlers, in small tracts. The eastern portion is sandy and suited to trucking, fruits, &c. The interior is very rich, especially the hammock lands, and for cotton or sugar cane, probably unsurpassed by any in the Union. Unimproved lands, except heavy timber, can be bought for from one to three dollars per acre.—Improved lands are higher. A good orange grove in full bearing would bring probably seven or eight hundred dollars per acre. They often pay from one to two thousand dollars in fruit, yearly, if well trimmed and attended to. They commence bearing from the seed, in seven years. We have seen a few trees only, with fruit on them; what I have written about the orange groves, is from hearsay. We have not yet seen one and may not have a chance to do so before we return. We find that when we have snow in Maryland, it turns to rain before it gets here. Very little snow falls below North Carolina. A north east gale in Maryland will generally reach here in less than two days. A little ice has formed down here twice this winter, but not much thicker than a knife blade.—The climate is delightful this season of the year, except a few cold days. Many children go barefooted the year round. My letter is about full and must close. K.

FOR THE FARMER.

Sowing Grass Seeds.

The importance of sowing grass seeds evenly, and sufficiently thick to occupy every part of the ground to the exclusion of weeds, cannot be pressed on the minds of farmers too forcibly.

In many cases there are not half the number of plants of the artificial grasses which could profitably stand on the allotted space of ground. The space unoccupied by good grass is wasted, and would be equally reasonable for a farmer to let his cows remain with half the milk in their udders as to permit his fields, that have been duly and properly prepared for the reception of grass seed, to remain half covered with plants; and yet this is a spectacle which we annually see exhibited in the fields of many who are styled pretty good farmers. Nature never works this way; give her time and don't countercact her efforts and she fills every space with some vegetable production. An intelligent farmer, who is fully aware of the importance of having his fields evenly set with grass roots, states that in sowing grass seeds he first passes over the ground, strewing about half the quantity proper to put on, and then he crosses the field sowing the other half, and in this way he disperses the seed more evenly, and he is less likely to leave vacant spaces for occupations of weeds. This plan of showing takes double the time to perform the work, but it is done much better, and amply compensates for the extra labor bestowed.

Every farmer should make strenuous efforts to make two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, and then his animals will not be likely, to go out with the empty belly-ache.

Effect of Rusty Straw on Animals.

The condition of straw known as "rust," "red-rag," "red-gum," etc., is caused by a fungus called *Uredo Rubigo*, which form yellowish-brown oval spots and blotches on the leaf, stem, and chaff.

The class of diseases produced by feeding on rusty straw, are of those usually seen among animals that are poorly fed and nourished, viz: marasmus, glanders, farcy, skin diseases, catarrhal affections, and watery swellings of the body and legs.

During eight months, and out of seven hundred horses fed on rusty straw, there were constantly from forty-five to fifty on the sick list; and, in the month of November, there were as many as sixty-two cases resulting from the same cause. Such, then, is but a synopsis of a record that ought to open the eyes of farmers and others to a proper use of rusty straw.—*Cor. of Practical Farmer.*

New Way to Fatten Hogs.

During our visit to the East, we were asked to look at some fattening hogs in the sty of Dr. Caleb Plaistridge, of Lebanon, N. H. They were very fine ones, but not so good, we were told, as the Doctor usually raises His system is this: For twenty years past he has planted one-fourth of an acre of sweet corn, and killed three hogs. The hogs have a good, large, airy sty, with feeding trough so arranged that they cannot interfere with each other at feeding time, and free access to a large, dry yard, through which runs a spring of clear water.—When his sweet corn is large enough to roast, he commences feeding it, stalk and all, in the yard, giving them all the swill they will eat. This he continues until they refuse to eat the stalks, after which the rest of the corn is fed in the ear, and the fattening process finished with corn meal. During the whole twenty years he has failed but twice of killing hogs of over five hundred pounds weight each, and he gives credit for most of the weight to sweet corn. He says, properly fed, it adds two hundred pounds to each of his hogs. Until the frost kills it, they will eat sweet corn, stalks and all.—Try it next year, will you?—*Pontiac Jacksonian.*

Care of Colts.

A little oats in the sheaf and a little good hay daily, is necessary to keep them in vigor and thriving. They should not be fattened like hogs—but have enough of food and of the right kind to make bone, muscle, and keep up the health and strength of the system. They should not be kept in close, warm quarters, but should have plenty of fresh air. They also need daily exercise and should be turned out several hours each day in winter to have a good run.—Plenty of food, plenty of pure air, well ventilated stables, and plenty of healthful exercise, will make good colts, which, in proper time, will become good, serviceable horses.—*Cobnan's Rural World.*