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

Vol. LI. Easton, Talbot County, Md., June 6, 1868. No. 40.

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, inserted without charge.

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, will receive prompt attention.

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.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES OF Millinery & Fancy Goods,

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS AND PATTERN BONNETS.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lynch

HAS just returned from the city with a large and full assortment of the above Goods, which have been selected with great care and at very low prices. She invites her friends and the public generally to give her a call, and feels confident of pleasing *all* who may so favor her. She also has a *very fine assortment of ready-made Bonnets*, calculated to *please* the most *fastidious*.

☞ Bonnets made to order, and repairing done at the *shortest* possible notice. All kinds of fancy work done.

Thankful for the patronage bestowed upon her in the past, she will leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of the same.

E. A. LYNCH,
Cor. Washington & Dover Streets.

apr 25.

NEW STORE,

At the Old Stand, Formerly Occupied by A. DODD & SON.

THE undersigned having purchased the Store Room formerly occupied by A. Dodd & Son, (at the Southwest corner of Dover and Harrison streets,) and having just received and opened a fine assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

offers them to his friends and the public generally at a *small advance for* CASH.

Among the stock will be found

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Crackers, Soaps, Candles, Coal Oil, Tobacco, Snuffs, Pipes, Family, Extra, and Super Flour, (Duer's brand,) which is considered superior to Gambrill's.

Also, a fine lot of STONE WARE, (white and colored,) among the white I name Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pourers, Tea Pots, Plates, Dishes, &c. Among the colored are Jugs, different sizes, Crocks, do., Pitchers, do., Jars, do., Bowls, Spittoons, &c.

He has also a nice article of

Rye and Common Whiskey

and many other articles too tedious to enumerate here, all of which have been purchased at a *low figure for cash*, and will be sold at a small advance, on the SAME TERMS.

He respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock, feeling assured they will be pleased with the *prices* and the *quality* of the goods.

The public's ob't serv't,
jan 18-1y ARTHUR BROWN.

NEW STORE! New Goods!! NEW STAND,

AT THE SIGN OF THE

RED FLAG.

O Dover Street in the town of EASTON.

Cash Buyers look to your interest!
One cent saved is two made!!

NO MONOPOLY!
FREE TRADE!!
EQUAL RIGHTS!!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up a store room on Dover Street opposite Nicols & Bartlett's cheap hardware store, where he has opened a stock of goods just received from the city and selected with great care and at low prices. His stock is now ready for inspection and an invitation is extended to all to call and examine for themselves. It is no trouble to show goods, and his motto is "live and let live." His stock consists in part of Calicoes of the latest Spring styles, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Drills, Oznaburgs, Linens, Domestics, Shirtings, Flannels, Mens' and Boys' wear, Notions, Hosiery, Fancy Goods and Boots and Shoes.

The attention of Housekeepers is especially directed to his fine assortment of family Groceries, consisting in part of Brown and White Sugars, Super, Extra and Family Flour, (Duer's Brand) at retail or by the barrel, Bacon, Lard, Pork, Beans, Coffee, Tea; a variety of washing Soaps, Baking and Washing Soda, Molasses, Syrups, Coal Oil, Salt, Pepper, Spice, Segars, Smoking Tobacco, best Garret Snuff, Confectionery, Dried and Green Fruits, Corn, Corn Meal, Millfeed and many other articles not herein named.

☞ Remember NEW STORES SELL CHEAP.—Call early and get bargains as I am determined not to be undersold.

He returns thanks for the liberal share of patronage extended to him and solicits a continuance of the same at the sign of the RED FLAG, on Dover street, where he promises to sell cheaper than formerly. Country produce generally on hand and for sale, and taken at all times in exchange for goods.

mar 21-1y J. H. T. HUBBARD.

SOMETHING NEW.

BRAZILIAN RAT-TAIL CIGARS.

I HAVE just received a few of the above fine and new style Cigars, which I invite my friends to call and try.

mar 14 M. M. HIGGINS.

PRICE REDUCED—Coal Oil of superior quality, warranted to be above the standard, for sale at a reduced price by

may 2 DAWSON & BRO.

"COSTAR'S"

PREPARATIONS

EVENYBODY—Tries Them!
EVERYBODY—Uses Them!
EVERYBODY—Believes in Them
EVERYBODY—Recommends Them!

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, &c. Buy a 25c. or 50c. box of

"Costar's" Exterminators.

"Only Infalible Remedies known."—"Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c. Bottle of—

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exter.

"Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs."—"Never fails." A Liquid, used by Hotels, Boarding Houses, Ships, Boats, Public Institutions, and Housekeepers everywhere.

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c., &c. Buy a 25c. or 50c. Flask of—

"Costar's" Insect Powder.

Destroys instantly Insects on Fowls Fleas on Animals. "Nothing exceeds it in power and efficacy." "Free from Poison." Imported and prepared only by "Costar."

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—

"Costar's" Corn Solvent.

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it." It is positively efficacious. Take away the cause. Apply the Corn Remedy, to your comfort. Then tell your friends about it.

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c. or 50c, Box of

"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.

Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c. This Salve has proved a comfort and blessing to thousands.

"A Universal Dinner Pill," (sugar-coated) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. 25c. and 50c. Boxes—

"Costar's" Bishop Pills

Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing—cleanses the system of impurities, and builds up constitutions broken by the use of Tobacco, Liquors, &c.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. Take home the Cure—the nicest improved article. 25c. and 50c. Sizes

"Costar's" Cough Remedy.

The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

For the "Toilet," for Beautifying the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00

"Costar's" Bitter-Sweet and Orange Blossoms

Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, &c.—Ladies of taste and elegance in New York are now using it altogether, to the exclusion of everything else. Try one bottle and see its wonderful quality.

☞ Beware! of all worthless Imitations. None genuine without "Costar's" signature 25c. and 50c. sizes kept by all Druggists. $1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price. $2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by express $5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by express. Address,

HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by LEVIN H. CAMPBELL, Easton, Md., and by all Wholesale Druggists in Baltimore, Md. (feb 1-6m

No Cross, No Crown.

The twilight's length'ning shadows
Fall darkly across the floor,
And autumn's withering leaflets
Creep through the open door;
And I clasp my hands while the dying sun
Sinks and the bright day is ended and gone,
Troubled and weary.

Not that my life is barren,
Not that my lot is low—
God has given me blessings
That many never know;
But over them all a shadow clingeth,
While in my heart one voice e'er ringeth,
Mournful and dreary.

Oh! I have tried to conquer
The tempter of my life;
But I'm weary with this toiling—
I'm weary of this strife;
And my soul leaps forth to the hills of gold,
With a yearning anguish it never hath told—
Hushing its moan.

Oh! for Thy help, my Father,
To labor firm and true—
To learn this precious lesson—
There's *work* for me to do;
Then shall I never again sink down,
But cheered by the thought "No cross, no crown,"
Bless every day.

Again the autumn shadows
Gleam brightly across the floor,
And lightly the crimson leaflets
Dance through the open door;
For I set no more with my mournful dreams—
I have found my work, and the sunshine streams
O'er all my way.

From Tinsley's Magazine.

Played Out.

Played out, played out, good bye, dear;
The pretty game is done.
Shall we sigh for what is lost, dear?
Or smile for what is won?

Lost! only hope and freshness;
Won! only vain regret.
We staked our counters gaily;
We needs must pay the debt.

"We!" well, two played the game, dear;
But was it really "we?"
For one was very earnest,
And one "amused" you see.

This game's little hard, dear,
In its unshaken law;
I do not seek to mend it;
I only mark the flaw.

That when a hand's played out, dear,
One laughs and turns away;
And one has just a wound, dear,
To sting her dying day.

And which must bear the pain, dear?
Why, justly, she who made
Sweet, solemn, foolish earnest
Of graceful game they played.

Played out, played out—content you,
You need not frown nor fear;
I make no idle moanings;
Nor never shed a tear.

As tired of baseness trusting—
As tired of cold decay—
As tired of baffled hoping—
As you of trifling play.

So leave the table, others
The feverish joy may court;
And—the woman count the cost, dear,
The man find fresher sport.

Ex-Gov. Brown.

The following is an extract of a speech of Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, delivered before the Republican National Convention recently in session at Chicago. Read it, ponder it, and then see how Georgia is expected to go at the Presidential election next fall:

Mr. Brown—As I remarked before I left my seat, I was an original secessionist. I was born in South Carolina. Growing up under the influence and teachings of that master intellect, Calhoun—then in the full glow of his meridian—I eagerly imbibed his States rights doctrines, and I suppose that I sincerely and religiously believed that they were correct, as you believed that your opposite views were sound for years before the unfortunate struggle we have passed through. I foresaw that the issue which divided North and South must ultimately be settled by the sword. There was no common tribunal whose judgment either side would respect. If the Supeeme Court decided a question upon this great issue, the party against whom the decision was made refused to abide by it because it regarded it as political. While Mr. Clay lived—that great man, that pacificator—(cheers and great applause)—we were able to avert this great issue; but Mr. Clay was called from his field of usefulness. Webster died and Calhoun slept with his fathers; and when the storm again rose there was no one who could pour oil upon the troubled waters and stop the deluge, and secession was the result. I went into it cordially. As a States rights man I stood by it—[cheer]—as long as there was any chance to sustain it. When the President of the Confederate States abandoned the great States rights doctrine that we commenced and were agreed upon I differed from him. When he adopted his conscript measures, which gave him the entire control of the whole army of the Confederate States, and of every officer in the army—an error, sir, you did not commit—I took issue with him. But we went through the struggle, and I will not attempt now to renew its history. But we of the South fell, you of the North were the conquerors, and I think I had sense enough at the end of the struggle to know when I was whipped. [Cheers.] The President of the United States, after the surrender at Gen. Johnston, ordered my arrest and imprisonment. After my release your courts were open and I was left free to act. I felt then the time had come when I should make my choice between this land and this Government and some other land with some other Government. I still love my own native land the best—[cheers and cries of "Good"]—and with your construction of the Constitution established by the sword I still prefer this Government of the United States to any other organized Government. [Cheers.] The natural inquiry then was, what is my interest and what is my duty? I believed it was my interest and my office to remain in this Government. If I remained here I must seek amnesty of the Government for the past and I must ask its protection for the future; if it yielded me that I was bound in honor to return to my allegiance and make a good citizen of I could. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.] Hence I have advocated every measure from that time till this for reconstruction. [Applause.] When the President of the United States proposed his plan I advised our people to accept it, because we had fallen, and we had no other power to negotiate with but him. He did not call Congress together. When Congress, which has the legitimate control of this question—(cheers and prolonged applause)—proposed the Constitutional Amendment to the Southern States I advised such friends as sought my opinion on the question that it was better to accept it, but the feeling was so overwhelming against it that no voice could sustain it. Then there was the Constitutional Amendment. There was but one issue in it, and that was the suffrage question, and that Congress left with the States to settle for themselves. If we voted for it with the black race we might count them in our representation; if we refused to vote with them we could not count them. That was right. (Cheers, great applause and cries of "Right.") With reference to the Federal debt there was no question. There was but one other important question, and that was the provision that disqualified me and others with me from holding office. That was no living issue. I, and others like me, will soon pass from the stage, and if we do there are other and better men to take our place. Therefore, in my judgment, we acted very injudiciously. What followed? The Supplementary Reconstruction acts. I advised on the passage of the first of these that we should accept it. At that time it would have been easy for me to live. Without vanity I may say I had some popularity in my State, and had four times been chosen its Executive, and I might have retained and courted popularity, but duty directed a different course. I followed it, and have received the nearty denunciation of my people, or a large portion of them, for having done so. I have been denounced as an enemy of my race and a traitor to the cause which has wrought so much. I do not think so. I think my course more honorable than that of a man who was a Rebel and sought the same amnesty that I received and the same protection from the Government I receive, and then stays in its bosom prepared to sting it when opportunity offers. (Cries of "good" and applause.) When I fought you I fought you boldly and openly. When I surrendered I surrendered in good faith, and when I took the oath I took it with a purpose religiously to serve it.—By my theory—and I had been taught that it was the true one—my primary allegiance was to the State. When I had formerly taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States I understood it to bind me only when my State remained it the Union, but if she withdrew—which I believe she had a right to do for just cause, according to the necessity of the case, of which she must be the judge—I did not feel that I had violated that oath when I went with my State; but the oath which the President of the United States bound me was very different. I was sworn now to support, not only the Constitution, but the Union of the States. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, as I understand them, have always been the very platform upon which the Democracy had stood; but when that platform was knocked from under my party, I had nothing left to take hold on. As I understood the doctrines of Democracy—they were State sovereignty and the right of secession. The sword has established a different doctrine, and hence it is that I am no longer bound by allegiance to the Democratic party. The Hamiltonian and Websterian construction of the Constitution has been established by the sword, and I have acquiesced in that, and I find the Republican party standing on the platform to-day that has been abandoned by the Democratic party. I know that is a very unpopular doctrine in the South, but I believe it is true.—But let me tell you, Mr. President and gentlemen, that there are many white men in the South, there are large numbers of original Democrats, there are a large number of original Secessionists in the South, who to-day stand firmly by the Republican party, and will support the great Captain of the age—Gen. Grant. They tell us there you establish negro supremacy in the South. Not so, not so. While we grant to the colored people all their rights, civil and political, we do not expect them to be our masters.—As much as you have seen in the papers on the subject, it is not so in the State of Georgia.—For instance, when those who are included within the Constitutional Amendment and who will be voters, although they have no right to hold office under our Constitution, come to the ballot box there are two hundred thousend majority of white men. We claim that we have the superiority of race. Tell me not, then, that the black people of Georgia can rule. Why, they are two hundred thousand in the minority, and we have these advantages. It is not true in other States, even where the blacks are in the majority. If our white race act properly in this matter there will be no difficulty. In conclusion, let me say that while we have a hard fight to make in Georgia, if you will give us the fruits of the victory we have lately won in a desperate fight, we expect to give Georgia for Gegeral Grant. [Applause.] We have elected our Governor, we have adopted our Constitution and elected a large majority of both branches of the General Assembly. Yet our Governor is not inaugurated, our Legislature is not called together. We desire that the Stevens bill which passed the House of Representatives the other day be slightly amended in the Senate, and then passed. The amendment we desire is one to allow Gov. Bullock to convene his Legislature.—Then let them receive us into Congress, and give us the control of the State Government and its patronage, which we fought for and won, and must have if we succeed in this contest. (Applause.)

FREEDMEN'S SAVING.—In the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company for the month of March, 1868, deposits were made as follows: Augusta, Georgia, $1,929 17; Baltimore, Maryland, $27,106 37; Beaufort, South Carolina, $15,206.47; Charleston, South Carolina, $25,888.46; Huntsville, Alabama, $106.55; Jacksonville, Florida, $27,668 32; Louisville, Kentucky, $5,393 86; Memphis Tennessee, $10,195.58; Mobile, Alabama, $11,492 59; Nashville, Tennessee, $5,262 73; Newbern, North Carolina, $5,677 45; New Orleans, Louisiana, $7,480 26; New York, $9,660 91; Norfolk, Virginia, $27,180 93; Richmond, $2,611 59; Raleigh, $1,779 05; Savannah, $7,467 51; Tallahassee, $2,368 48; Vicksburg, $11,259 73; Washington District of Columbia, $31,559 11; Wilmington, North Carolina, $175.13. Total, $301,132.73; total amounts of drafts for the month, $309,833.70; excess of drafts over deposits, $5,700.12; total deposits, $1,192,933.73; total drafts, $2,487,26.24; total amount now on deposit, $705,566.49.

RAILROAD DEPOT.—The Managers of the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad have determined to locate the depot for this town on Mr. T. T. Martin's farm immediately opposite Muse's Point. A bridge will be erected connecting it with the Market House wharf. All things considered, we think they could not have made a better selection.—*Cambridge Democrat.*

☞ A lawyer is always strongest when he is the feeblest.

☞ Advertise in the "Gazette" and thrive.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Schuyler Colfax was born on the 23d of March, 1823, in New York city, and was the only son of a widowed mother. His father was an officer of the New York city bank, and died four months before the birth of Schuyler. In the veins of the Speaker runs the blood of the Revolutionary fathers: his grand father, General William Colfax, have been the commanding officer of General Washington's life guards throughout the Revolutionary war. Genral Colfax's wife was Hester Schuyler, a cousin of General Philip Schuyler. Speaker Colfax received an ordinary common-school education, and then obtained a clerkship in a store. After three years service he removed to Indiana with his mother and her second husband a Mr. Mathews, and settled in St. Joseph county. For four years young Schuyler served as a clerk in a store in the little village of New Carlisle, and when seventeen years old, upon receiving an appointment as deputy county auditor, removed to the county seat, South Bend, where he has since resided. At an early age Mr. Colfax commenced to take an active interest in political matters, and frequently published his views upon the questions of the day in the local newspaper. He soon required a reputation as an able writer, and in 1845 became proprietor and editor of the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, published in South Bend. Though commencing with small subscription list, the paper, by its general interest and editorial ability displayed, soon became remunerative. Mr. Colfax was a Whig as long as there was A Whig party and at its death, like all of its members of clear heads, progressive tendencies, and decided character, he joined the Republican party. In the Whig party he had risen to some prominence, having been a delegate to and one of the Secretaries of the Convention which nominated General Taylor. Mr. Colfax's first nomination to Congress was in 1851 when he was beaten 200 votes—said to have been "colonized." At the time of his second nomination the Nebraska bill was the most exciting issue before the country, and the representative from the district having voted for it against the desires of his constituents, the anti-Nebraska men immediately selected Colfax to take the lead in punishing the delinquent, and elected him by two thousand majority. When the Thirty-fourth Congress met there was a majority opposed to the Administration, but this opposition was of inharmonious material. A famous contest for the Speakership, extending from December 3, 1855, to February, 1856, resulted in the election of Mr. Banks—the first formal national triumph of the national anti-slavery sentiment. As the Speaker has the power to constitute the committees of the House, who prepare and in a great measure decide all its business, the result was gratifying, and may be attributed in a great measure to the exertions of Mr. Colfax, who by a great effort succeeded in saving off the election of Mr. Orr, a strong pro-slavery man. In the session of 1856, Mr. Colfax delivered his well-known speech on the bogus "laws" of Kansas which was considered so able a summary of the case involved, that during the Presidential campaign of that year half a million copies were printed for distribution. From the year 1856 up to the present time Mr. Colfax has been successively elected by large majorities. Mr. Colfax was an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, and as long as the latter lived he loved, respected and trusted Mr. Colfax, in whose judgment he placed such implicit confidence that it has been said he rarely took any steps affecting the interests of the nation without making his intentions known to him.

In 1863 Mr. Colfax was chosen and has since remained Speaker of the House of Representatives, and has acquired a high reputation as a shrewd and kindly chairman and a skillful parliamentarian: Since that date his name has been so conspicously before the people that this portion of his life is familiar to all. We extract the following appreciative notice from a brief sketch which we find in *Putnam's Magazine* for June.

His open face has become familiar to large audiences throughout the country who have listened to his addresses upon political topics, upon the late President Lincoln—by whom he was warmly loved—upon his tour across the continent to the Pacific or up on the subjects connected with the work of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. He is pure in his personal and moral habits; has a broad outspoken and catholic sympathy with every good work of reform, whether political moral intellectual or religious, and has the warm and enthusiastic confidence of Christain and temperance reformers throughout the country. He attends, and we believe is a member of the Reformed Dutch Church, and is a thorough teetotalist. Without being educated as a scholar; industrious reading has given much of what is valuable in scholarship unalloyed by its pedantry, its clannishness, or its egotism. Without being bred a lawyer, practical familiarity with legislation has taught him all that is most valuable in law, freed from the conservatism and inaptitude for change and reform which rest like an incubus on many of those minds which are bred by the habits of the legal profession to look for precedents which shows what the law has been, rather to broad principles which settle what the law ought to be. Yet Mr. Colfax has frequently shown the happiest familiarity with precedents, especially in questions of parliamentary practice. As a presiding officer he is the most popular the House has had since Henry Clay. His marvelous quickness of thought, and talent for the rapid administration of details, enable him to hold the reins of the House of Representative, even in its most boisterous and turbulent moods, with as much ease and grace as Mr. Bonner would show the paces of Dexter in Central Park, or as Gottschalk would thread the keys of a piano, in a dreamy maze of lautless, quivering melody. As an orator, Mr. Colfax is not argumentative, except as clear statement and sound judgment are convincing. He rides no erratic hobbies; he demands few policies which the average sense of intelligent men cannot be made to assent to on a clear statement of his position. He is eminently representative. A glance at his broad, well-balanced, practical brain indicates that his leading faculty is the sum of all the faculties—judgment—and that what he believes the majority of the people either believe or can be made to believe. Some men may be further ahead of the age. Mr. Colfax finds sufficient occupation and usefulness in adopting himself to times and things as they are, without cutting his throat with paradoxes or stealing a march on mankind with some new light, which they are very likely to regard as a "will-o-the-wisp." He has no eccentricities, but great tact. His talents are administrative and executive rather than deliaerative. He would make good appointments and adopt sure policies. He would make a better President, or Speaker of the House, than Senator. He knows men well, estimates them correctly; treats them all fairly and candidly. No man will get through his business with you in fewer minutes, and yet none is more free from the horrid brusquence of busy men. There is heart and kindness in Mr. Colfax's politeness. Men leave his presence with the impression that he is at once an able, honest, and kind man. Political opponents like him personally, as well as his political friends. We have never heard that he had any enemies. The breath of slander has been silent toward his fair, spotless fame. The wife of his youth, after being for a long time an invalid, sank to her final rest for several years ago, leaving him childless. His mother and sister preside at his receptions, which for many years have not been the most brilliant, but the most popular of any given at the *Capital*. Socially Mr. Colfax is frank, lively, jolly. The everlasting I-hood and Us-ness of great men is forgotten in his presence. His manners are not quite so familiar as those of Lincoln, but nearly so. They are gentle, natural, graceful, with a bird-like or business-like quickness of thought and motion. Though manly, they are genial and winning. American mothers believe in Schuyler Colfax. There are more babies named for him that for any public man since Clay. It is a sure test of greatness when mothers are willing to take the name of a public man to the baptismal font, and scarced link together that oft-repeated name and that tender, unfledged life with holy prayer. They know that, come what will, that name, however tried and tempted, will never disgrace their offspring. What more shall we say of Schuyler Colfax? The nation honors him. We are willing to believe that he some day will be President or not, he can afford to be *right*.

[From the New Orleans Cresent.]

A New Way to Collect old Debts.

A friend related to us he other day an incident which is an illustration of a new way, not to pay, but to collect old debts. We are informed that it is a veritable occurence.

Just before the war, in ——county, Mississippi, a young man (whom we shall call Smith) became indebted to another (whom we shall call Brown) in the sum of twenty-five dollars. Not having the money convenient, he gave his note, payable on demand. Both of them went into the army, and both survived the war. Soon after the termination of hostilities Brown applied to Smith for the payment of the money. Smith was able to pay, but refused to do so. After repeated refusals, Brown told him that he would not go to law about it, but that he intended to whip him every time he caught him in town, and to credit the note by five dollars for each "licking" until the whole amount was paid off. Soon afterward, Smith, who lived a mile or two in the country, came to town, and Brown true to his word, jumped in and gave him a good "mauling."

He then deliberately took out the note, called for pen and ink, and credited "By one whipping five dollars" Smith kept away from town for sometime, venturing in at last, Brown tackled him again. But Smith made a better fight than before, and it was only after a long and hard fight that Brown made him cry "enough." "You made such a good fight this time," said Brown, "that I will credit the note by ten dollars," which he did. Smith knowing that he would be whipped again if he was caught in town, finally concluded to pay the money, and send it to the creditor by a friend. Brown canceled the note, and returned fifteen dollars of the money, saying he had that much worth of satisfaction out of the other's hide, and it was a proper credit. This is certainly a new way to collect old debts.

Never was with Him.

About ten years since a young man of very good character hired a horse from a livery-stable, to ride out to a little town about 20 miles distant. Unfortunately, about half way out the horse was taken sick and died. The livery man sued him for the value of the animal, representing that the horse had been killed by fast riding. One of the young man's witnesses (rather green, or supposed to be, and who had a peculiar way of talking very slow) was called to the stand and questioned thus by the prosecutor:

"Are you acquainted with the prisoner at the bar?"

"Y a-a-s," (very slowly drawled out.)

"How long have you been acquainted with him?"

"Three years."

"Well, sir, please state to the court, what kind of reputation he bears as regards fast and slow riding on horse back."

"W a-a-l, I suppose if he was riding with a company of persons who rode very fast, and he did not want to be left behind, he would ride fast too. And if he was riding with a company that rode very slow, and he did not want to go ahead alone, I suppose he would ride slow too."

Judge (very much enraged)—"You seem very much inclined to evade answering questions properly. Now, sir, you have stated how the gentlemen rides when he rides in slow company. Now, sir, *I* wish you to state to the court how the gentleman rides when he rides alone."

"W-a a-l, having never had the pleasure of riding with him when he was alone, I don't think I can tell!"

CHARACTER.—We may judge a man's character by what he loves—what pleases him. If a person manifests delight in low, sordid objects, the vulgar song and debasing language, in the misfortunes of his fellows or cruelty to animals we may at once determine the complexion of his character. On the contrary, if he loves purity, modesty, truth—if virtuous pursuit engage his heart and draw out his affections—we are satisfied that he is an upright man.

A country youth who desired to know how to become rich, sent a quarter in answer to an advertisement, and received the following valuable recipe: "Increase your receipts and decrease your expenditures. Work eighteen hours a day, and live on hash and oat meal gruel."

A witness spoke of a particular person as having seen him "partially clad."

"Was he not quite nude?" asked the examining.

"No," replied the witness, "he wore a pair of spectacles."

"Captain," said a son of Erin, as a ship was nearing the coast in inclement weather, "have ye an almanac on board?"

"No," said the Captain. "Then, be jabers, we shall have to take the weather as it comes."

☞ A scene in a Morris and Essex railroad car: Fond Wife—"Let me see your paper a moment dear." Husband—"Yes, as soon we get to the tunnel."

☞ The lap of luxury—a cat enjoying her milk.

☞ The oldest business in the world—the nursery business.

When may a man be to be dressed in borrowed plumes? When he's tarred and feathered.