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THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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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, wil receive prompt attention.

CHAS. H. GIBSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EASTON, MD.
Office opposite the M. P. Church. [mar 16 1y

L. A. LEONARD,
Attorney-at-Law
mar 9-1y EASTON, MD.

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

A. A. TOWNSEND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EASTON, MD.
E special attention given to the COLLECTION of CLAIMS. [jy 4 1y

EDWARD B. BATES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PROMPT attention to COLLECTION of CLAIMS and purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE.
Office with I. C. W. Powell, Esq., Easton, Md. (aug 1

Auctioneering.
JAMES A. ROE,
EASTON, MD.,
OFFERS his services as Auctioneer, and will promptly attend sales whenever called on. [mar 9-1y

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!
A. A. TOWNSEND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and COLLECTOR OF UNITED STATES and STATE BOUNTIES.
Applications filed by applying at his office, opposite the residence of Thos. C. Clark, Esq.
jy 25 2m C J S

M. M. HIGGINS,
BEING often in receipt of all grades and descriptions of staple
Boots AND Shoes,
desires by this method to call the attention of his friends (throughout the county) and the public to the great inducements he offers in said articles.
Having lately added the above to his full line of GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c., and his additional expense being so slight, thinks he can afford to, and therefore does, offer them lower than they are to be found elsewhere at any Retail Shoe Store in the county.
Call and examine, and I am sure that all candid parties will accede to my assertion.
nov 21 J

N. E. NICOLS,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE
COLLECTION of CLAIMS
AND THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, FERTILIZER FARMING MACHINERY, &c., &c.,
EASTON, MD.
REFERENCES:
James Lil. Martin, Easton, Md.
Capt. E. L. F Hardcastle, " "
Mr. Wm. S. Pawson, Baltimore "
Messrs. Upshur Lloyd & Bro., " "
Hon. Eli Saulsbury, Dover, Del.
Capt. E. R. Newhard, Allentown, Pa
(mar 28

NICOLS & BARTLETT,
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Iron, Seeds, Guanos
AND PRODUCE,
DOVER STREET, EASTON,
FOR the season of 18 8, offer at prices greatly reduced, HARDWARE in all its branches.
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS,
Fine and Common Table Cutlery, Fine Plated Forks and Spoons, Waiters, Trays, Sauce Pans, Bake Pans, Roll Pans, Brass Kettles, Porcelain Kettles, Stove Kettles, Stove Spiders, Sieve Waffle Iros, Irons, &c., in great variety and
MECHANICS'
Tools of all descriptions, and various prices.
FOR FARMERS,
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Threshers, Hoes, Spades, Forks, Shovels, Rakes, Carts and Plow Harness, Hames, &c.
FOR CARRIAGE MAKERS & WHEELWRIGHTS,
Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Bolts, every description of Malleabledron, Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Canvass and Muslin, Dash Leather, &c.
FOR BLACKSMITHS,
every variety and size of Iron, Steel and Tools
FOR SHOEMAKERS.
Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Awls, Bristles, Hammers, Lasts, Ready-Made Shoe, Boot Gaitrs Uppers, &c.
The celebrated RED JACKET AXE unsurpassed, for wood cutters.
Every description of BUILDERS' HARDWARE, such as Nails, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Locks, &c.
Great reduction in price of PACIFIC GUANO, WHITELOCK'S CEREALIZER, Patapsco Guano Company's Phosphate, and Andrew Coe's Super Phosphate, and Rodunda Guano.
Lime by the barrel, hogshead and cargo.
FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Special and liberal terms allowed on all Fertilizers, which are delivered free of charge at convenient landings. [apr

LIME—just received the very best white-washing Lime, by barrell or bushel.
sept 12 J. H. GRACE.

LIME—Just received a supply of white washing Lime.
apr 4 NORRIS & WILLIAMS.

JUST RECEIVED from PETERS & WOLLEY, a nice assortment of Spiral Spring Hoop Skirts at reduced prices, for sale by
jy 4 SIM'L. PATCHETT.

FOR SAUSAGE MEAT, &c—Pure Powdered Sage, Black Pepper, ground in grain Cayenne Pepper and Saltpetre, for sale by
nov 28 DAWSON & BRO

Candies, Fruits,
RAISINS, CANDY TOYS, Oysters, &c., in store and for sale by
M. M. HIGGINS.

COAL OIL, warranted No. 1, at 50 cts. per gallon, for sale by SAML. PATCHETT.

TOYS, TOYS—A full line of beautiful and cheap Toys for Christmas, just received and for sale by M. M. HIGGINS.

Bounty, Bounty.
UNITED STATES additional and other BOUNTIES, collected in the shortest possible time, by application to
A. A. TOWNSEND,
Attorney-at-Law.
jan 23 tf Easton, Md.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS
Brown's Bronchical Troches,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Ayres' Cherry Pectoral,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Juniper Tar, Seiler's Cough Syrup, Bull's Cough Syrup, Pure Cod Liver Oil, Whitecomb's Asthma Remedy, to be had of the Drug Store of CAMPBELL & HENRY.

DR. BACKER'S PAIN PANACEA—The greatest discovery of the age for the relief of Pain. It is used both internally and externally—for sale at the Drug store of
jan 23 CAMPBELL & HENRY.

Barber's Improved Periscopic
SPECTACLES
IMPART that clearness and brilliancy of perception that cannot be obtained from any other form of Glasses. They are superior to all others.
THEY STRENGTHEN and RESTORE the SIGHT, EVERY ONE SHOULD USE them.
We have these Glasses mounted in Gold, Silver, Nickel and Steel frames.
A very desirable HOLIDAY PRESENT.
Wholesale and Retail Rooms,
No. 248 North Eighth St., (2d Floor)
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Agents wanted in every town. (nov 28 3m
N. B.—CAUTION.—No Travelling Agents employed for the sale of my goods; arrest promptly all persons representing themselves as such, and report to us, and save yourselves and us from imposition.
WILLIAM BARBER,
Manufacturer of Spectacles.
dec 26 248 North Eighth St., Philad'a.

Individual Enterprise Line.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
IF the Ice will permit, Steamers of this Line will continue their trips to the Eastern & Western Shores as they are now running, until Christmas.
On and after Saturday, December 26th, the steamers Sam'l. J. Pentz and Champion will be withdrawn, and if navigation continues open the steamer Highland Light, Capt. E. T. Leonard, will run as a day boat, leaving Baltimore Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford, Easton, and Intermediate Landings. Returning, leave Easton on Mondays at 6 o'clock, A. M., instead of 7 A. M., as heretofore.
On Wednesdays she will leave Easton at 7 A. M., as before. [jan 16

NEW DRUG STORE IN EASTON.
THE subscribers would most respectfully announce to the public that they have just opened their new DRUG STORE, with a full assortment of
Fresh and Pure Drugs,
ALSO
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS and GLASS
BRUSHES and COMBS,
of every description.
Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c.
Particular attention paid to compounding preparations with neatness and accuracy.
By strict attention to business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.
jan 16 BATEMAN & TRIPPE.

Terrible Storm at SEA!
All Hands near Being Lost; But Everything Turns up Right.
THE Steamer Highland Light, after a stormy night and a clear sky, and the wind blowing a gale, reached Annapolis harbor. But strange to say, though many were made awfully sick, not a soul was lost. All goods destined for Easton reached here safely about 11 o'clock next day, and created a terrible excitement on the "Flats." Such a rushing of men, women and children, old and young, to the front doors, never was seen before. Windows were thrown up, heads put out, and a general inquiry made as to what had raised the excitement, when, lo! and behold! it was cart loads, and wagon loads, and dray loads of Goods destined for
Dave Griffith's Cheap Grocery Store,
where he would be happy to receive a call from the public generally. He challenges the Eastern Shore, and is determined to win the "First Position" among the cheap groceries, and can beat all the "Cheap John's" in St. Michaels, Centreville, Denton and Cambridge.
All articles kept in a No. 1 FAMILY GROCERY. LIQUORS of all kinds, by the gallon or bottle; FLOUR by the barrel or retail; SUGAR, COFFEE, BACON, HAMS, LARD; CHEESE, FISH, &c.
Also CANNED FRUITS of all kinds, such as Peaches, Pears, Plums, Strawberries, Pineapples, Cherries, Blackberries, Whortleberries and a great variety of Brandy Fruits and Preserves, and canned Lobsters.
Pickles in variety, Sardines, &c.
CONFECTIONERY of all kinds, including Raisins, Currants, Citron, Ginger, Figs, Common and French Candies, and Nuts of all kinds.
Also a splendid assortment of GLASSWARE and QUEENSWARE.
Also some splendid TOILET SETS, and fancy Vases, finest ever offered in Easton.—Come, young man, and make your "sweet heart" a handsome and useful present, that you may not "be forgotten a hundred years hence."
The public are invited to call and get the worth of their money, as I defy competition, and sell everything for Cash or country produce as cheap as any first-class grocery in the city. (dec 19) D. B. GRIFFITH.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in
1825.
THEY CURED YOUR
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,
And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are
The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.
All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters
is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving invigorating and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.
There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.
Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.
These Remedies are the best
Blood Purifiers
ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7 50.
The tonic is put up in quart bottles.
Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
At the German Medicine Store,
No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.
These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine dealers everywhere.
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
aug 29-1y

THE WEEPING WILLOW.

The church-yard has a noble tree,
The willow—the willow:
She bends her head so gracefully,
The fair and stately willow.
That acre which the Lord hath bless'd
How calmly sweet its dwellers rest,
With her light shadow on their breast,
The willow—the willow!

She looketh down her love to see,
The willow—the willow;
She keeps her trust so tenderly,
The faithful weeping willow;
But life still creepeth over death,
With sunshine, and with singing breath,
And in green beauty flourisheth,
The willow—the willow!

You know her by her drooping leaf,
The willow—the willow;
In tender majesty of grief,
Low bends the stately willow.
But greenly fair as hope could be,
In faith's own sweet humility,
She droops her boughs caressingly,
The willow—the willow!

In other scenes my childhood knew,
The willow—the willow;
Beside the meadow brook she grew,
The stately weeping willow.
There thick the glinting sunbeams lay,
And bending gracious to our play,
Her slender branches seemed to sway,
The willow—the willow!

Oh, greener than the laurel grows
The willow—the willow;
And all most blessed lives repose
In shadow of the willow.
A giant sorrow grew and strong,
Where all the lesser joys may throng,
And murmur in their sweetest song,
The willow—the willow!

Harpers Magazine.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Good Stories about General Grant.

Gen. Hillyer, lived in St. Louis when Grant left his little farm near by to enter into the firm of "Boggs & Grant, Real Estate Agents, Houses to rent." In those days he had a desk, I believe, in Hillyer's law office.

"Was the General silent then as now?"

"No. We considered him more than commonly talkative. So he is now; but he won't talk for effect, nor before strangers freely. This reticence of Grant, so much made of, is partly discrimination, and partly the form of an old bashfulness he had when a boy. Anybody whom he knows can hear him speak at any time."

"In St. Louis I liked Grant. He was entertaining, and I was attached towards him by what I hardly knew at that time. Afterwards I knew it to be manhood, the same that he developed in battle so well. I was in New York when I heard of his appointment, and soon afterwards came a telegraph message to join his staff. I was at the Planters' House, in St. Louis, on business soon afterwards, and wishing to see Grant, he rode up during the day with some of his staff officers, and they had one empty horse.

"Here Hillyer," said Grant. "Here's your horse. The boat has been waiting for me three quarters of an hour. Stir yourself."

"I am not going Grant. I never entertained the motion a minute in earnest."

"Come along! I can't listen to that. Time presses!"

"But I have not written to my wife.

"Well, that you had better do. After this next action I am going into, you can come home—if you don't get your head knocked off first—and fix up your business."

In brief, Hillyer found himself going down the river in ten minutes, to his own bewilderment, wondering greatly whether he could stand up in action. Perhaps in this way Grant will impress into his Cabinet some unwilling talent, if there be any talent unwilling to go into the Cabinet. I have not seen any of this latter sort.

"Did you notice any strong traits of character in Grant soon afterwards?"

"His courage and soldierly vanity in action first struck me, and his entire willingness to fight. He never talked before action, as if he had any personal foreboding, but grew more cheerful and consentrated as the time of battle approached.—His indisposition to leave any position he had taken was often uncomfortable. I remember at Pittsburg Landing, that he, Rawlings, myself, and some other staff officers, were in a place where the artillery of the enemy was concentrated. Their fire was terrible, and every instant I expected to have my head shot off.—Grant sat on horse-back, straight and cheerful, as you have sometimes seen a man of a hot day go out to be rained on, rather enjoying it. He kept us all in half agony. One officer said to me:

"Go tell the old man to leave here, for God's ake!"

"No! Tell him yourself. He'll think me afraid, and so I am, but he shan't think so."

"There we sat, the fire crossing upon us. At last one of the green members of the staff rode up to Grant, saying:

"General, we must leave this place. It isn't necessary to stay right here. If we do we shall all be dead in five minutes."

"I guess that's so!" said Grant, and he rode away to our relief.

"As to fear," continued Hillyer, "Grant used to say that he had seen men who said they never knew what it was, but he had never seen anybody who said it of them. Another thing that struck me with Grant was his own attempt frequently to supercede his own good luck. At Donaldson he went to Commodore Foote and begged him to run past the rebel guns with a gun boat or two. Foote replied, saying that he would be shot to pieces. Grant maintained that he would suffer no more than in ordinary bombardment. This took place before Farragut made a practical demonstration of Grant's theory. Now, if Foote had done this, the rebels would have evacuated Fort Donelson, and the battle and capture there which made Grant historic, would never have happened.

"Grant developed wonderfully in the war, and though I as a Democrat opposed his election, I had no doubt that he was the safe, strong man, worthiest to head the army. There is needed no better instance or proof to this effect than the following: I was at City Point in 1864, and sitting close by Grant I saw him break the seal of a letter. Then he smiled good naturedly.

"What's that, Gen. Grant?"

"A letter from Sherman. Read it."

"I read the letter, and it said that Sherman could no longer hold Atlanta, his line being too long. He asked permission to destroy the town and move to the sea, subsisting upon the country and turning at bay to fight Hood, whenever the latter pursued him too closely. All this seemed brilliant and soldierly to me, and I asked Grant what in it made him laugh.

"Why, he said, I was wondering what Hood could find to subsist upon if he followed in the rear of Sherman.

"This was the General supplying an error of genius. Sherman supposed that Hood would follow him. Grant knew that Hood could not cut off the barren and devastated country. So he sent this word to Sherman: 'You have my permission to destroy Atlanta and march to the sea-side after you detach Schofield and —— to go to Tennessee. Hood will not follow you; he will march upon Nashville, Now see!' Had Sherman carried off his whole force seaward, mistaking the effect of his movement upon Hood, Nashville would have fallen, Ohio and Indiana been invaded, and the Southern Confederacy been an accomplished fact."

"Grant," said Hillyer, "is as stern as Jupiter. There is no finer story of two stern men than Grant and George H. Thomas, before the battle of Nashville. Thomas has a dislike of being whipped, and he is cautious and sedate to the last degree till the time for the decision has come. General Grant sent word to Thomas to move out of his works and attack Hood. Thomas was not ready, and he went out deliberately with his preparations. Grant telegraphed again:—"The country is excited. Attack!" Thomas was not yet quite ready. Then Grant sent John A. Logan to Louisville to ready to take command and telegraphed again: "If you do not attack Hood before —— date, I shall be under the painful necessity of relieving you." Just at that time Thomas was ready, not by necessity, but by the completion of his affairs, and the happy collision of events made the battle of Nashville up honor to both."

California Oranges and Lemons.

The cultivation of the orange in Calafornia has been one of the most successful of the introtropical products. The orange, lemon, and citron were introduced at the old missions of the far south some fifty years ago, but there were not two hundred trees of all species of the citron family in the country in 1864. At the present time it is cultivated—except on the north coast—everywhere in the State where not too cold from elevation or exposed to an access of summer fogs and winds. In 1866, the State as reported by Surveyor General to have in existence a total of 11,800, orange trees, mostly near Los Angeles City: but in the spring of 1867 there were then in the county 5,000 mature orange trees, 120,000 young trees from two to four years old, and 200,000 new plants from 1867. A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin says:

The citrous family also do well in Santa Barbara, for in 1865 the assessor returned 440 lemon and 415 orange trees, and very excellent oranges were produced in 1867 on some of the older trees. The bergamot and Sicily lemon with the Mexican sour orange have been growing at the mission gardens here for the last forty years, but mostly as an ornament, and are in flower all the year; and for several seasons the finest kind of lemon fruit have been produced in some of the gardens in the town, of No 1 quality and of great size and too much profit, and both trees stand the climate as well as in Los Angeles.—It may be safely estimated there are now in the county not less than two thousand orange and lemon trees and plants of the different varieties, and from this nursery the cultivation may be wisely extended.

These trees seem, so far, to do best in the coast country between Santa Barbara and San Diego, but there is no doubt they will give larger returns near Vasolia and in the lower Colorado than they do on the coast, as in family of plants, particularly the orange it is extensively found of a torrid climate and more juicy, which eliminate more sugar in the fruit. At any rate, so far, its cultivations at Los Angeles has been very profitable and probably that vicinity will give $70,000 worth of oranges, and $10,000 worth of lemons in 1868, and as the trees run from four to eight years, it will become a very valuable interest hereafter, particularly when the cost of these two are three fourths reduced in price, which would then be many times more than they are sold for on the coast of Mexico or in Tahiti, where in certain ports they can often be had for $3 per thousand.

Some idea of the gains of an orange or lemon plantation in bearing in California may be formed by quoting the wholesale prices of these fruits in San Francisco in mid April, 1868, when the best Los Angeles lemons were selling for $50 per thousand, and their best oranges also for $50 per thousand.

THE NEW AMENDMENTS.—The two new amendments to the Constitution of the United States—Articles 15 and 16—have, after a long continued and exhaustive debate, passed the Senate. As they differ from those heretofore passed by the House, they will have to go back thither for concurrence. If agreed to by the House, they will then be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States; and in case they are ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, will be held as part of the Constitution. As passed by the Senate they are as follows:—

"Article 15. No discrimination shall be made in the United States, among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed.

"Article 16. The second clause, first section, second article of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to read as follows:—

"Article 16. Each State shall appoint by a vote of the people thereof, qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector; and that the Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people."

The vote stood 40 yeas to 16 nays; the following Republicans voting in the negative—Messrs. Anthony, Corbett, Edmunds, Fowler, Grimes, and Sprague.

"Mother, I shouldn't be surprised if our Susan gets choked some day." "Why, my son?" —"Because John Wipsy twisted his arms around her neck the other night, and if she had not kissed him to let her go, he would have strangled her."

Miss Polly Collins took up Robert Knowles for not fulfilling his promise to marry her.—The gist of the evidence turned out thus: "I asked Polly if she would have me, and she answered yes; but I did not tell Polly I would have her." That made it bad for Polly.

History of the Habeas Corpus.

About six hundred and fifty years ago, on an Island meadow in the river Thames, still known as Runnymede, on the 12th of August, the iron-clad friends of freedom in England met King John and wrested from him Magna Charter, the great charter of English liberty. It contains these words: "No man shall be arrested, imprisoned, or deprived of his own free customs, or outlawed and banished, or injured in any manner; nor will we pass sentence upon him, nor send trial upon him, unless by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." This is the great germ of our civil liberty.

It was defended in England by many bloody wars, and has been ratified by many acts of Parliament and at the present day no King or Parliament in England would dare in any way to restrict the privilege of the habeas corpus.—It was engrafted as a fundamental principle in our Constitution, and our fore-fathers believed it to be a sure guarantee for the rights of future generations.

About six years before the Federal Constitution was adopted, a remarkable prophecy was uttered under the following circumstances: In 1780, Henry Laurens, former President of the Continental Congress, was sent as Minister to Holland.

On his way he was captured and imprisioned in the Tower of London for fourteen months.—When Lord Shelburne became Premier, Laurens was brought up on habeas corpus and released. After his release he dined with Lord Shelburne, when the conversation turned on the separation of the countries. Lord Shelburne remarked:

"I am sorry for your people."

"Why so?" asked Laurens.

"They will lose the habeas corpus," was the reply.

"Lose the habeas corpus!" said Laurens in astonishment.

"Yes," said Lord Shelburne. "We purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value, and it so engrafted in their creed, as the very foundation to their liberty, that no man or party will ever dare to tramp on it. Your people will pick it up and attempt to use it, but, having cost them nothing, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great internal feud that you have, the majority will trample upon it, and so will go your liberty."

☞ It appears from the return made by the Registrar General that in the week that ended on Jan. 16th, 4,582 births and 3,251 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 26 per 1,000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 25 per 1,000 in London, 27 in Edinburg, and 24 in Dublin, 22 in Bristol, 20 in Birmingham, 30 in Liverpool, 26 in Manchester, 32 in Salford, 25 in Sheffield, 24 in Bradford, 31 in Leeds, 25 in Hull, 28 in New-castle-upon-Tyne, and 27 in Glasgow. The rate in Vienna was 28 per 1,000 during the week ending the 9th inst. In London the births of 1,179 boys and 1,091 girls, in all 2,270 children, were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1859 68) the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2,192. The deaths registered in London during the week were 1,490. It was the second week of the year and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1,850. The deaths in the present return are less by 340 than the estimated amount, and are less by 11 than the number recorded in the preceding week. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 280, the corrected average number being 365. Three deaths from small-pox, 20 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 51 from whooping-cough, 24 from typhus fever, 27 from enteric fever, 8 from simple continued fever, and 12 from diarrhœa were registered. One hundred and fifty eight deaths occurred from phthisis, 197 from bronchitis, and 100 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 193, from bronchitis 307, and from pneumonia 117. Diseases of the brain and nervous system proved fatal to 172 persons, and 99 persons died from diseases of the organs of circulation. The deaths of 2 persons from alcoholism, of 3 children from burns and scalds, of 3 persons from drowning, of 10 infants from suffocation, of 7 persons who committed suicide, and of 2 persons who were killed by horses or carriages in the streets were recorded. The deaths of 600 children under 5 years of age were registered, of these 19 died from measles, 44 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 18 from croup, 46 from whooping cough, 9 from enteric fever, 2 from simple continued fever, 3 from erysipelas, 8 from diarrhœa, 4 from want of breast milk, 4 from thrush, 17 from tabes mesenterica, 12 from phthisis, 30 from hydrocephalus, 14 from cephalitis, 70 from convulsions, 78 from bronchitis, 58 from pneumonia, 15 from premature birth, 15 from teething, and 50 from atrophy and debility. A mariner died in the City of London Union Workhouse, Bromley, on 11th Jan. at the age (as stated) of 102 years.

BOYS BEWARE.—Oh, say, boys, you had better keep your eyes peeled. We mean you courting going boys. A young chap in New York was nearly killed recently by absorbing some poison used as a cosmetic on the crimson cheek of his "Mary Ann." Look out how you kiss girls with rosy red cheeks. If you don't you will awake some morning and find yourself dead as blazes. Surely gals are "killing creatures" now-a-days.

ADVERTISEMENT.—"A young lady who has received a good education can read and write, and is versed in geography, history, music, dancing, and elementary mathematics, wishes a situation in a respectable family as washer and ironer."

"Will you have the kindness to hand me the butter before you?" said a gentleman politely at the table to an ancient maiden. "I am no waiter, sir." "Well, I think you have been waiting a long time."

When you see a man on a moonlight night trying to convince his shadow that it is improper to follow a gentleman, you may be sure it is high time for him to join a temperence society.

MARRIAGE.—An incurable old batchelor, and who seemingly rejoices in his infirmity, describes marriage as "a female despotism tempered by puddings."

It is hard to tell whether the statesman at the top of the world, or a ploughman at the bottom of it, labors hardest and suffers most.

A lady was dreadfully affronted the other day because a gentleman accosted her as old friend.

He who seeks to increase the quantity of his lands by unjust suits at law, will soon find himself as groundless as his suits.

☞ Daylight is wasted upon cats, diplomatists and owls, that can see so much better in the dark.