The Easton Gazette.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &c.

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EASTON, MD.
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OFFERS his services as Auctioneer, and will promptly attend sales when ever called on. [mar 9-1y

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AND
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JAMES B. RATHELL, having been appointed Constable in Trappe District, he also offers his services as Auctioneer. Business entrusted to him in either capacity, will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. He will be in Easton every Tuesday
mar 19-1y

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(mar 28

Plastic Slate Roofing.
THE attention of Carpenters, and those contemplating building new houses or putting new roofs on old ones, is particularly called to the Plastic Slate Roofing, the greatest Roofing Material of the age. For flat roof there is nothing to equal it. It is cheap, ligh and flexible non-expanding, non-contracting fire-proof, weather-proof and everlasting roofing.
The subscribers are now prepared to put on these roofs at short notice, cheap for cash. Orders addressed to us through the Easton Post Office promptly attended to. For further information respecting the Plastic Roofing, address,
WILLIAM H. DUNCAN.
GEORGE W. DUNCAN.
feb 15 1m

Coal! Coal!
THE consumers of coal will remember that the summer season is the time to buy coal the cheapest. I am now receiving at my coal yard at Easton Point the various sizes of best quality of Anthracite Coal, and am preparing to deliver the same at any place in Easton or vicinity, *very cheap*, for CASH.
Persons on any of the Talbot rivers or Creeks can have their coal delivered on their premises.
Cooking coal, smithing coal, and Cumberland Lump Coal, for grates, always on hand at the lowest market rates.
The quality of the coal is the best; it is clean and in good order; and will be sold at 2240 lbs. to the ton.
Persons would do well to send in their orders while the price of coal is down.
ju 2 R. B. DIXON.

TILE! TILE!
FARMERS, if you would improve your farms, and make good crops, without the expense of buying fertilizer for every season, TILE your land, *especially your low springy land*, It is impossible to make good crops, or to improve land without thorough drainage. This is the season for putting in tile. Every farmer should try a few acres. The expense is trifling in comparison with the advantage gained. Try it.
COOPER & WHITE, EASTON,
Have on hand a large supply of egg shape TILE from 2 to 7 inches, vent, which they are offering cheap.
They also have on hand half a million common and pressed *handmade* BRICK, which they are selling at the lowest market prices.
All necessary information given for [illegible]. Wood taken in trade.
jan 5

AN elegant assortment of Fruits and Confectionery, suitable for Christmas just opened at
dec 24 Bateman & Trippe's

$3000 a Year and Expenses To Agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One Machine without money. For further particulars, address 25 N. 9th St, Philadelphia, Pa.

FLOUR—in store and for sale by
nov 16 Wilson & Son.

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1868.
Allow me to call your attention to my

Preparation of Compound Extract Buchu.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu vacuo. Juniper berries, by distilation to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small portion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle,) leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,
With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist, of
16 Years' Experience.

(From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World)

NOVEMBER 4, 1854:

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAM,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
9th & Brown St., Philadelphia.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

the great specific or Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu,

in affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

Helmbold's Fluid Fxtract of Buchu and Improved Rose Wash

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Cold iva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and ordor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthing than any of the preparations of Bark and Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to effect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50 Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address,
H. T. Helmbold,
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE

Unless done up in a steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

apr 23

SELECT POETRY.

HOW TO WOO AND WIN,

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"Would you play the manly lover,"
Said a graybeard to his son,
"List, my lad, while I discover,
How a maiden should be won.

"Woo her not with boastful phrases,
Lest you teach her lip to sneer;
Still a suitor's warmest phrase
In his conduct should appear.

"Woo her not with senseless sighing;
Maidens love a laughing eye;
Tell her not that you are 'dying,'
Lest she, mocking, bid you die!

"Woo her not with weakly whining
O'er your poverty or pelf,
Lest she answer by declining
Both your sorrows—and yourself!

"Woo her with a manly wooing;
Giving hostages to Fate,
All the heart's devotion showing
By its strength to work and wait.

"Woo her not with idle prattle,
Whom you fain would make your wife
But with proof that in life's battle,
You are equal to the strife.

"Like the knight whose simple suing
Won the lady (says the tale,)
When despite their wordly wooing,
All the rest were doomed to fail.

"Lady!" quoth the bold Knight Errant,
Brief the story I shall tell;
I would wed thee; here's the warrant
I shall love and serve thee well!"

"And, behold! his dexter fingers
Crush a horse-shoe, like a reed!
And within her lap there lingers
All the gold the twain can need!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAN DOMINGO.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COMMISSION—THE COMMISSION TO SAIL TO-DAY—ITS EARLY HISTORY—A SERIES OF REVOLUTIONS—BAEZ AND CABRAL—EXPORTS, DEBTS & REVENUES—THE TREATY OF 1866, AND THE COMMISSION OF 1871.

The Dominican Republic, from the time of the discovery of Hayti, has been so interwoven with the Haytian Republic that in discussing the one it is almost impossible to avoid discussing the other. Originally one colonial dependency of Spain, then partly a Spanish and partly a French colony, sometimes one republic, sometimes governed by generals rul[illegible] Hayti have almost always vacillated between an unwilling unity and a hostile seperation. The history of these two Republics is the old story of nationalities springing from demoralized colonies—colonies slowly but surely inoculated with tendencies to anarchy by the selfish policy of far-off Governments, whose only desire is to extract from their dependences every possible benefit and advantage without conferring any in return.

GEOGRAPHY OF ST. DOMINGO.

The Island of Hayti, or San Domingo, lies between the islands of Cuba on the northwest, Porto Rico on the southeast and Jamaica on the southwest, and has an area of 27,690 square miles, and a population of 706,500. The area of San Domingo proper, or the Dominican Republic, is 17,500 square miles, and its population, according to the *Geographisches Jahrbuch*, is 136,500. The island was called Hayti, or the Highland Country, by the natives, and Hispaniola, or Espanola, and also San Domingo, by the Spaniards. The outline of the coast is unusually bold and striking—a continual succession of bald, rugged limestone mountains, sometimes retreating into the interior, sometimes rising high and precipitous over the sea, but lacking the one great beauty of other mountains, snow. Three great ranges of mountains traverse the island from west to east in a parallel direction: Montchiboo, the highest summit of the central range, rising 7,200 feet above the level of the sea.

DISCOVERY OF THE ISLAND.

The island was discovered by Columbus in 1492; the Spaniards establishing their first permanent settlement at Cape Isabella, a bold and mountainous headland stretching out from the extreme northern and central point of the island. Disappointed, however, in the yield of gold, which they had been educated to believe was unlimited, many of the Spaniards left the island in search of richer fields, and towards the middle of the seventeenth century a body of French colonists who had long been established in the neighboring island of Tortuga succeeded in obtaining a firm footing on the west coast of Hayti, and were eventually confirmed in its possession by the treaty which Louis the Fourteenth made with Germany, England, Spain and Holland at Ryswick in 1697.

FRENCH COLONIZATION.

In 1699 an association called the Royal Company of San Domingo, with a capital of 1,200,000 livres, was formed in France for colonizing the southern and northern divisions of the new colony. But the company neglected their colonists, making their needs subservient to their own selfish interests, and, their privileges being curtailed by a succession of Government edicts, they, in 1720, ceded back to the King all their rights and privileges under their charter. By far the larger portion of the island, now known as San Domingo, was, however, in the possession of the Spaniards, the boundary line running more or less in conformity with the outline of the coast from the Bay of Mansanilla, on the north of the river Ausses-a-Pitre, on the south coast.

THE INTERNECINE WAR.

The colony, however, did not thrive, and the decree of the French National Convention in 1791, giving to the colored people the rights of French citizenship, brought about the terrible internecine war in which Toussaint l'Ouverture played so conspicuous a part against the whites and their British allies. In 1795 the Spaniards had, by the treaty of Basel, ceded their portion of the island to France; consequently, when the insurrection of the blacks and colored people terminated successfully, in 1801, the independence of the entire island was proclaimed under one Government.

NAPOLEON'S ARMY CAPITULATE.

On the signing of the peace of Amiens, between France and England, 1802, Napoleon despatched a large fleet and 25,000 men for the recovery of San Domingo. A barbarous and bloody war followed, which, though involving the captivity and death, in France, of the patriot Toussaint, resulted in the capitulation of the French army, and their departure from the island in 1803.

CIVIL WAR.

The blacks and creoles, however, could not agree among themselves. Civil war ensued, and lasted till the year 1810, ending in the proclamation of Christopher as King of Hayti, with the title of Henry I. European peace negotiations again divided the island, the Spanish section being restored to Spain. But the revolutionary spirit rife throughout the island was too strong to contend against, and on the 21st of January, 1822, the whole island was re-united under the name of the Republic of Hayti, with Gen. Boyer as first President.

RECOGNITION PURCHASED FROM FRANCE.

In 1838 the united Republic agreed to pay to France the sum of 60,000,000 francs, in certain annual installments, in exchange for their recognition as a nation in France. (This was the transaction to which Senator Sumner referred in his late speech opposing the appointment of San Domingo Commissioners.)

THE REPUBLIC OF SAN DOMINGO.

Boyer presided over the island till 1843, when he was displaced by a revolution headed by Riviera, and driven from the island Shortly after this event the inhabitants of the eastern part of the island, the old Spanish division, rose against the Government and proclaimed the separate Republic of San Domingo, and in spite of all the efforts of Soulouque [afterwards the Emperor Faustin I, of Hayti] they eventually succeeded in achieving their independence in 1849. A permanent truce was arranged between the Republics, and the island has ever since remained divided.

CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT.

The Provisional Government of the new Republic at once sent a commission, of which Cabral was a member, to Curacoa to offer the Presidency to Baez. But no sooner was Baez installed in office than Cabral began successfully to intrigue for his overthrow, and Baez soon left the island in disgust. Cabral's reign was shorter than that of Baez.—Baez was recalled by the people, and remained President until continual disorde led the republic to become voluntarily once more a Spanish colony.

THE REPUBLIC RESTORED.

Misrule and oppressive taxation brought about the revolution of 1863, the restoration of the republic in 1865, and of Baez as President, but no cessation of the intrigues of Cabral, who, though much inferior in intelligence to Baez, who was educated in Paris, has many partisans in the interior, the principal strength of Baez being at the capital and the large seaports.

RICHEST OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

San Domingo is one of the richest in natural resources of the West India Islands, though thus far little has ever been done to develop them, notwithstanding the unusual mildness of its tropical climate and its many fine harbors. The soil is generally fertile in the highest degree, the soil of the mountain slopes being almost as fertile as that of the plains and valleys. The south part of the island is intersected and watered by many rivers, which not only increase the natural productiveness of the soil, but afford a means of communications with the interior districts.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Sugar-cane, coffee and tobacco grow in the greatest luxuriance, but the natives are not so successful in cotton planting. The tobacco of San Domingo is almost equal in quality to that of Havana, and though not commanding so high a price in the market, is nevertheless, when manufactured, sold in considerable quantities as Havana tobacco. The Bremen and Hamburg steamers carry about three thousand ceroons of San Domingo tobacco to Europe every month.

SUPERIOR TOBACCO.

A ceroon weighs 112 pounds, and is worth about $12 so that the export trade to those ports in tobacco alone is nearly $500,000. The tobacco plant is supposed to be indigenous to the island. It is generally good quality, but is deteriorated from want of proper preparation for market and packing. The best quality is grown on the grain plains near La Vega and Coturg. It is sold in Santiago whence it is transported over the mountains to Puerto Plato, where it is shipped for New York, *en route* for Hamburg, Bremen and other places. It is anticipated that the next crop will reach 125,000 quintals.

TIMBER AND FRUITS.

Logwood, mahogony, oak, ebony, and stain-wood of a superior quality are plentiful, and on the north part of the island there are extensive forests of pine on the mountain sides, suitable for shipbuilding. Several kinds of dye-woods are also found in the forests. In addition, the plantain grows luxuriantly, besides vanills, quassia, ginger, sarsaparilla, turmeric and indigo. Almost every known variety of West India fruits, such as the melon, pineapple, mango, quava, bread-fruit, &c., are also plentiful.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES.

The mineral products of the island are various and rich, including gold, silver, platinum, quicksilver, iron, tin, copper, sulphur, antimony, manganese, rock salt, bitumen, jasper, marble, lazulit, opal, and several prescious stones. The mines have, however, never been properly developed, owing to the want of capitol and the instability of the national authority and Government. On the north of the central chain of mountains, on the verge of the Vega Real, in one of the finest valleys of the island, 190 miles in length, lies the principal gold region. At the foot of the southern range, just north of Lake Farioquillo, copper and gold are found; though the great copper region lies between San Domingo City on the southeast coast and the southern mountain range. Silver is found in the valley near the junction of the central and southern ranges. The working of the gold mines in the Chibao Mountains has been abandoned, and gold is now only obtained in the northern part of the island from washings in the streams.

CATTLE, GAME AND FISH.

The numerous rivers and streams flowing from the mountains abound in fish; turtle of all sorts are taken, and wild fowl and game are abundant. In the extensive and rich pastures of the interior hornd cattle, goats and sheep do well. Hogs are extremely prolific and are to be found in droves.

COMMERCE OF THE ISLAND.

The commerce of the island has suffered severely from the continual changes and revolutions which have befallen it.—In 1789, before the edict of the French Convention, which brought about the war of races, the exports of the whole island, consisting chiefly of sugar, cotton, coffee and tobacco, were valued at $27,828,000. It is now known to be far below this amount, but the Government of the country is so loosly conducted that it is impossible to arrive at any trustworthy statistics as to their commerce or finance.

DEBTS OF THE ISLAND.

When the Dominican Government raised their 6 per cent loan for £757,000 in London a year ago, they hypothecated the customs of Santa Domingo and Puerto Plata, the royalties of the woods forests and coal mines of Somana and the royalties of the guano island, Alta Vela, to meet the payment of the annual interest and the sinking fund; these were valued at the time at $855,000 a year, though the valuation cannot be strictly depended on. The sinking fund will extinguish the bonds of the loan by the time it comes due.

TOWN OF SAMANA.

At Samana a new town has been laid out, in which houses and stores, which have been sent out from New York, are in course of erection. Docks have been built and a regular monthly steamer runs to New York, and lately took thither the first shipments of tobacco, consisting of 1,700 ceroons, from the part of Samana. A railway, 30 miles in length, is constructing between Samana and Santiago de les Caballieros, which is anticipated will open up a vast district for cultivation and bring a large export trade to the magnificent bay of Samana.

COAL IN ABUNDANCE.

Immense beds of coal of a superior [illegible] worked, and are reported to be capable of incalculable production. The coal which is said to present many of the characteristics of the famous mines of Cardiff in Wales, is found near the surface, and is mined with ease and a little expense; and bearing near the shore of the bay, can be readily shipped to the nearest or most profitable market.

MR. SEWARDS VISIT.

In 1866 Mr. Seward visited San Domingo, and had a long interview with President Baez. The result of that meeting was the conclusion during the same year of a treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and the Republic of San Domingo. The treaty inaugurated a new era of prosperity for the Republic, and doubtless gave rise to the consideration to the question of annexation.

ORIGON OF ANNEXATION PROPOSITION.

Agents of the Dominican Government made formal proposals to the authorities at Washington, and Gen. Babcock was sent out to San Domingo by the President; and on the 4th of September, 1869, certain bases for the negotiation of a treaty of annexation were agreed upon and signed by Gen. Babcock and Mr. Manuel; Maris Gautier, the Dominican Secretary of the State.

THE TREATY AND ITS REJECTION.

The treaty was sent by the President to the Senate for ratification during the last session of Congress but the Committee on Foreign Affairs having decided adversly, it failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote, the votes cast being 38 in favor and 28 against the treaty. In his anual message to the present Congress the President alluded to the rejection of the treaty, and said that time had confirmed his conviction "that the best interests of this country, commercially and materially, demand its ratification."

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSION.

He spoke of the vast and undeveloped resources of San Domingo, of the great political value of it to this country, and suggested that "by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress the Executivelee authorized to appoint a Commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island." In accordance with this suggestion, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, on the 13th of December last, introduced in the Senate the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of Commissioners in relation to the Republic of San Domingo, which Congress has now adopted.

A BOTANIST TO BE SENT TO ST. DOMINGO.

By the request of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the President has authorized him to send the Botanist of the Department and one assistant with the Commissioners to St. Domingo to collect seeds, plants and mineral and to study the nature of its climate, its adaptability for plantations of cinhona, for quinine, the price of labor, and various objects connected with the objects of his Department.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COMMISSION.

Hon. Andrew T. White, a member of the San Domingo Commission arrived in Washington on Sunday, and had a pleasant interview with the President.—The President said to Mr. White he was earnestly anxious to have everything probed to the bottom. He remarked further, with a broad smile, that he wanted all villainy exposed, if they could find any, and especial search made for those lots on Samana Bay said to be marked Grant, Babcock, etc. He further said he trusted he was open to conviction against the policy of annexation as he was desirous that others' should be converted to such policy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cling to Those Who Cling to You.

There are many friends of summer,
Who are kind while flowers bloom;
But when winter chills the blossoms,
They depart with the perfume,
On the broad highway of action,
Friends of worth are far and few;
So when one has proved the friendship,
Cling to him who clings to you.

Do not harshly judge your neighbor,
Do not deem his life untrue,
If he make no great pretensions—
Deeds are great, but words are few,
Those who stand amid the tempest,
Firm as when the skies are blue,
Will be friends while life endureth—
Cling to those who cling to you.

When you see a worthy brother
Buffeting the stormy main,
Lend a helping hand fraternal,
Till he reach the shore again,
Don't desert the old and true friend
When misfortunes come in view;
For he needs friendship's comforts—
Cling to those who cling to you.

SELECT READING.

The Deaf Aunt and wife.

I had an aunt coming to visit me for the first time since my marriage, and I don't know what evil genius prompted the wickedness which I perpetrated towards my wise and ancient relation.

"My dear," said I to my wife on the day before my aunt's arrival, "you know aunt Mary is coming tomorrow; well, I forgot to mention a rather annoying circumstance with regard to her. She is very deaf; and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. It will be rather inconvenient, but I know you will do everything in your power to make her stay agreeable.

Mrs.—— announced her determination to make herself heard if in her power.

I then went to John N——, who loves a joke about as well as any person I know of, and told him to be at the house at 6 p. m., the following evening, and I felt comparatively happy.

I went to the railroad depot with a carriage next night and when I was on my way home with my aunt, I said:

"My dear aunt, there is one rather annoying infirmity that Annie, (my wife) has, which I forgot to mention before.—She is very deaf, and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order [illegible]

Aunt Mary in the goodness of her heart protested that she rather liked speaking loud, and to do so would afford her great pleasure.

The carriage drove up—on the steps was my wife—in the window was John N——, with a face as utterly solemn as if he had buried his relative that afternoon.

"I am delighted to see you," shrieked my wife—and the policeman on the opposite sidewalk started, and my aunt nearly fell down the steps.

"Kiss me my dear," bawled my aunt, and the windows shook as with the fever and auge. I looked at the window—John had disappeared. Human nature could endure it no longer. I poked my head into the carriage and went into strong convulsions.

When I entered the parlor, my wife was helping aunt Mary to take off her hat and cape; and there sat John with his face buried in his handkerchief.

Suddenly—"Did you have a pleasant journey?" went off my wife like a pistol and John nearly jumped to his feet.

"Rather dusty," was the response in a war whoop, and the conversation continued.

The neighbors for blocks around must have heard it, when I was in the third story of the building I heard every word.

In the course of the evening my aunt took occasion to say to me:

"How loud your wife talks!"

I told her deaf persons talked loudly and that my wife being used to it, was not affected by the exertion, and that she was getting along very nicely with her.

Presently my wife said softly:

"Ah, how very loud your aunt talks."

"Yes," said I, "all deaf persons do.—You are getting along with her finely; she hears every word you say." "And I rather think she did.

Elated at their success at being understood, they went at it hammer and tongs, till everything upon the mantle-piece clattered again and I was seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of the house.

But the end was near. My aunt being of an investigating turn of mind, was desirous of finding out whether the exertion of talking was injurious to my wife. So—

"Doesn't talking so loud strain your lungs?" said she in an unearthly whoop for her voice was not so musical as it was when she was young.

"It is an exertion," shrieked my wife.

"Then why do you do it?" was the answering scream.

"Because—because—you can't hear if I don't," squealed my wife.

"What!" said my aunt, fairly rivaling a railroad whistle at the time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises; and looking around and seeing John gone, I stepped into the back parlor, and there he lay flat on his back, with his feet at right angles with his body, rolling from side to side, with his fist poaked into his ribs, and a most agonized expression of countenance; but not uttering a sound, I immediately and involuntarially assumed a similar attitude, and I think from the relative position of feet and heads, and our attempts to restrain our laughter, apoplexy must inevitably have ensued, if a horrible groan which John gave vent to in his endeavor to suppress his risibility had not betrayed our hiding place.

In rushed my wife and aunt, who by this time comprehended the joke, and such a scolding as I then got I never got before and I hope never to get again.

A coquette is a rose bush from which each beau plucks a leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Remarkable Boy.

Farmer Bogles was a veracious old dodger. If there was anything he delighted in it was to secure the attention of some one while he spun a yarn about the wonderful cuteness of his boy Tom. Tom was his idol—his hero on every occasion—and never would the old fellow let his hero suffer for want of a romance.

"Ah!" said Bogles one day, as he had fairly fixed his auditor, "Tom is the most remarkable boy you ever set eyes on; he's like his old dad—you can't no more sarcumvent him than you can a woodcock. You recollect that choice apple tree that stood down under the hill beside the stump fence? Well, I was mighty savin' o' them apples, I can tell you.—I forbid Tom touchin' 'em, as they brought a high price in the market, and every one told; but he would get 'em in spite of me. It was his way, you know, and all possessed couldn't stop him. One day I caught the young scapegrace up in the tree, stuffin' his sack with the fruit, and I determined this time to punish him for it."

"Thomas, my son," says I, "your father's calling ye—come down."

I thought I'd be sort of persuasive, so it would fetch him; but he smelt the rat and didn't budge an inch.

"I can't, dad," says he, "these pesky apples are in the way."

"Tom," I continued sternly, for my dander began to rise, "come down this minnit, or I'll cut down the tree and let yer fall."

You see my poor limbs wouldn't permit my shinnin' after the boy, so I had to take other means.

"Oh, no you won't, dad," says Tom; "only think how you'd mourn if you couldn't sell the apples to stuff the old toad-skin."

That was too much to have my own boy accuse me uv such parsimunny.—So what does I do but git the ax and cut away at the bottom uv the tree.

"Tom—Thomas," I cried, as the tree was about half cut off, "will you come down now, and save yourself?"

"Never mind, dad," says he, "I ain't spilin'."

It was no use; I couldn't bring him that way; and so I chopped away at the tree, till at last it began to sway and fell to the ground.

"What! and crushed your own boy?" ejaculated his horried listener.

"Not by a long chalk," replied old Bogles, winking knowingly. "You couldn't come it over Tom in any such way. What had he done but crawled out on a limb, and while I was choppin' at the bottom ov the tree, he had been cutting off the limb [illegible] up there on the limb!"

Topham the Strong Man.

Thomas Topham—the "strong man"—was born in London, 1710, and was bread a carpenter, but afterwards "traveled on his muscle." He was a quiet peaceful man, of middle size and weight, make like other men, except that the usual cavities under the arms and hands were in his case filled with muscles.—The wonderful stories of his feats are well authenticated.

He could hold under perfect restraint, and with ease to himself, the strongest horse.

He lifted a table six feet long, with fifty pound on the end of it, with his teeth, and held it in a horizontal position a considerable time.

He rolled up a pewter dish, weighing seven pounds, with as much apparent ease as the reader would roll up a piece of paper.

He held a pewter quart cup at arm's length and squeezed the sides to gether like an egg shell.

He lifted a weight of two hundred pounds with his little finger, and waved it gently around his head.

He lifted Mr. Chambers, a clergyman—who must have lived on the fat of the land, for he weighed three hundred and seventy-eight pounds with one hand, Mr. Chambers' head being placed on one chair and his feet on another.

At a blow he struck a round bar of iron, one inch in diamiter, against his naked arm, and bent it like a bow.

One night, observing a watchman asleep in his box, he picked up box and watchman, carrying the load with the greatest ease, and dropped them over the wall into Tindale burying-ground.

A butcher once passed a window at which Topham was sitting. He stooped down and took half an ox from the fellows shoulders with so much ease and dexterity that the man swore that the devil had flown away with his beef.

At a race a man insisted upon driving upon the track; so Topham took hold of the tail of the cart and drew it gently back, the driver whipping the horse like a madman all the time.

When he kept a public house two men were determined to fight him; so to satisfy them, he seized them by the napes of their necks and knocked their heads together till he knocked all the fight out of them.

CURIOUS FACTS OF NATURAL HISTORY.—A single horse fly produces in one season 20,000,000.

Some female spiders produce nearly 2,000 eggs.

Dr. Bright published a case of an egg producing an insect 80 years after it must have been laid.

A wasp's nest usually contains 15,000 or 16,000 cells.

The Atlantic Ocean is estimated at three miles, and the Pacific at four miles deep.

There are six or seven generations of gnats in a summer, and each lays 200 eggs.

There are about 9,000 cells in a square foot of honey-comb; 5,900 bees weigh a pound.

The bones of birds are hollow and filled with air instead of marrow.

Fish are common in the seas of Surinam with four eyes; two of them on horns grow on the top of their heads.

Capt. Beaufort saw near Smyrna, in 1841, a cloud of locusts 46 miles long, and 300 yards deep, containing, as he calculated, 169 billions.

With a view to collect their webs for silk, 4,000 spiders were once obtained, but they soon killed each other. Manufacturers and war never thrive together.