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BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.
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The Easton Gazette.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,
Not exceeding one square, (10 lines) inserted THREE TIMES 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.

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

APPEALS

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS NOTICE, EASTON, MD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the town of Easton, on the first Tuesday and Friday in the Month of May, and every Tuesday and Friday thereafter, during said month so long as there may be any transfers to enter, for the purpose of HEARING APPEALS, on oath, and hearing transfers and abatements, of the assessed property of said county, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of Maryland. By order of the Board.

THOS. K. ROBSON, Cl'k.

Persons making application for transfers of property, will be required to comply with the following section of the Act of December Session, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, chapter two hundred and sixty-six, entitled, "A supplement to the act entitled, An Act for the General Valuation and Assessment of Property in this State, passed at March Session, eighteen hundred and forty-one, chapter twenty-three."

SECTION 15. And be it enacted, That when ever any person shall make application to the Levy Courts, Commissioners or Appeal Tax Courts, as the case may be to make him or her an allowance or deduction on account of the sale, transferalienation, loss, destruction or removal of any property, or the collection or payment of any public debt or private security for money, it shall be the duty of said levy courts; commissioners or appeal tax courts to interrogate such persons, on OATH, in reference to the said property or security and disposal of the same, and especially to require him or her by whom the said property has been sold or transferred, the amount of the purchase money, or the money collected and paid, and how the same has been invested; and it shall also be the duty of the said levy courts, commissioners or appeal tax courts, to interrogate the said person, on OATH, in reference to any acquisitions or investments made by the said person, and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investments, in whatever description or security, shall be added to the assessable property of the person so applying and charged accordingly, and if the said person refuse to answer the interrogatories proposed, as aforesaid, no deduction shall be made on his or her assessment.

apr 3—3w

State of Maryland.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, Apr. 13, 1858.

To the Sheriff of Talbot County:

SIR:—By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1858, March 10 chapter 225, and which went into force from its passage, entitled, "An Act to provide for the taking the sense of the people upon the expediency of calling a Convention to frame a new Constitution and form of Government for this State, and to provide for the election of Delegates to said Convention"—it is provided that on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY OF MAY NEXT, and at the same places where city and county elections are now held by law, for the election of Delegates to the House of Delegates, every person entitled to vote at the election of delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote with reference to the question of a convention to form a new Constitution and form of government, by expressing in writing, or in printed form, on the ballot he may cast, the words "For a Convention," or the words "Against a Convention," as the case may be; and in case there be any blank ballots cast at said election, the same shall not be counted; and that the Sheriffs of the several counties, and the city of Baltimore, shall give notice of the day on which, by the provisions of said Act, the people are to vote for or against the said Convention, in the same manner as notice is given of the election of Delegates to the General Assembly.

And it is further provided, that it shall be the duty of the several Judges of election of this State, who shall be appointed in the same manner as in cases of Judges of election for Delegates to the General Assembly, to receive, accurately count, and duly return the number of ballots cast at said election, for or against a convention to the Clerks of the Circuit Courts respectively, in the several counties of this State, and to the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, as the same are now required to be returned in the election of Delegates to the House of Delegates; and that the several Clerks aforesaid, shall make return to the Governor, within twenty days after said election, of the number of ballots given for, and against, the call of a Convention in the same manner as they return the number of ballots in the case of an election for the Governor of this State; and the laws regulating the returns for the election of said Governor, shall regulate, govern and apply to the vote at said election.

And it is further provided, that any Sheriff, Clerk or Judge of election refusing or neglecting to make return, or perform any of the duties by said Act required, shall be liable, to indictment therefor, and upon conviction, be sentenced to a fine not less than five hundred dollars, and six months imprisonment.

Which provisions and requirements I hereby make known to you, so you may be enabled to give the notice and perform the duty of you required by said act.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of April, 1858.

{SEAL}

By order of the Governor,

THOS. H. HICKS.

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the above mentioned Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An Act to provide for taking the sense of the people upon the expediency of calling a Convention to frame a new Constitution and form of Government for this State, and to provide for the election of Delegates to said Convention, passed as aforesaid,

Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held in Talbot County, on the *Fourth Wednesday in May next, being the 28th day of said month,* at the usual places of holding elections in the several election districts in said county, to take the sense of the people on the expediency of holding the convention aforesaid. Those opposed to a convention will have written or printed on their ballot, "*Against a Convention;*" those in favor of a Convention, will have written or printed on their ballot "*For a Convention.*"

OLIVER P. SPARKS, Sheriff of Talbot County.

apr 24-te

TO CORN GROWERS.

I HAVE now completed the arrangements for the sale of my *WYANDOTTE CORN*—it being a branch Corn growing from four to ten stalks and yielding from frout to fourteen ears to the hill—all from one grain

See Circular at the following places, where I have left it for sale:

Dawson & Bro, Easton; I W Jump, Trappe; Benson & Leonard, Royal Oak; H F Byrne, St Michaels; Harper & Wittman, Bay Side Grown by

J G LEONARD,
Near St Michaels, Md

feb 13-tf

ROCK SALT.—Farmers in want of Rock Salt, &c. can be supplied at moderate cost by

DAWSON & BRO.

apr 10

For the Easton Gazette.

THE BIRDS.

Oh! listen to the birds' sweet song,
Amid the trees and bowers,
Their notes joyous all day long,
As swiftly pass the hours:
For they know naught of this world's care
As on life's path they travel,
To them the world is very fare,
And for them earth has no trouble.

Oh! would I were a little bird
To soar amid the heavenly clouds,
All day my voice should be heard
Giving cheer to those with trouble bowed,
And then at eve as day depart'd
Some lonely forest tree I'd seek
And there alone most thankful hearted
With Heaven's just God I'd speak. T. W.

THE FUTURE PROBLEM OF POLITICAL PARTIES—A CONSERVATIVE POWER RISING.

It is now becoming a matter of more than ordinary interest to know what shall be the future of political parties in this country—what their fate and how the great problem shall be outworked. All acknowledge that two contending partizan powers are necessary to the healthful action of republican institutions. Without these, fostering a due spirit of conservatism, we would be in danger of running, not only into domestic difficulties, but might, before being conscious of it, verge even upon monarchy. It becomes the duty, therefore, of every good citizen, to pause, reflect and advocate such measures as will best tend towards effecting the greatest amount of good to the greatest number. This is not only a privilege, but a right, inherent and consonant with the true spirit of our cherished institutions. Since the earliest dawn of American independence, it became apparent that without some potent balancing power, something to hold in check radicalism, we would be in danger of shipwreck and destruction as a government. Washington in his almost ubiquitous wisdom, foresaw this, and embraced the earliest opportunity to discountenance so hazardous a principle—so also did other patriots of the Revolution. Seeing then there must be contending parties—that there ever has been and ever will be—it is a privilege we enjoy and a duty we owe, to ourselves personally, and the community at large, as also to the cause of freedom, to select, support and encourage that which promises the best results.

Past history, so far as we have been able to read it, rises up in the stern condemnation of modern—or what is falsely termed national Democracy, being adequate to the ends desired. It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Peace, harmony and fraternity of feeling—a unanimity in the great onward march of our governmental problem, bringing it to the full development of perfection, terminating in simplicity, utility and happiness, is the prime object. This after years of trial, democracy, holding almost uninterrupted control, has failed to do. Threats of disunion, which in the purer days of our ancestors, were held almost as treacherous or sacrilligious, have now become common place and are bandied from mouth to mouth under the evil workings of this heretical doctrine.

We are told day after day that if certain measures are not subscribed to, foul as they are unjust, the bonds of our confederacy shall be sundered, and all this to please a few capricious, ambitious demagogues.—The time has come when such usurpers must be put down, and their hollow threats spurned in contumely and scorn. The honest people are gaining knowledge. They have learned wisdom from the past, and will turn it to account in the future. The pestilence of sectionalism has sickened them, and they are turning from it as did those of old from Egyptian plagues.

The salvation of this government, its future prosperity, and the permanency of our civil institutions, rest with the people.—They, and they alone, must be the guardians of so sacred a heritage. It was too dearly bought to be trifled with, and is a boon too holy to be marred or jeopardized by sectional strifes. We have had enough of such threatnings, such menaces, and can hazard no more. The time has gone by for trifling—unity of purpose, unity of action, and purity of motive towards a great conservative reform—a reform which shall place power where it should be, doing justice to all alike, marching to glorious triumph under the broad banner of a mighty national, Union conservative party, opposed to existing Democracy, must be the climax; and, as we read the signs of the times, is now inevitable. There are no tangible reasons against it, and everything to urge in its favor.

In looking carefully over the proceedings of Congress we find that the whole opposition was united in opposing English's Kansas Compromise, upon the ground, not only of its being a trick, but of its unconstitutionality and unfairness—its want of adaptation to the ends of justice and the popular will.

It has been shown clearly that this bill does not in any way or manner involve the rights of the South on the negro question. And further that it is a purely Democratic contrivance, proceeding from Mr. English, a Northern man—a Northern Democrat—accepted reluctantly by Southern Democrats, and opposed by such men as Quitman and Bonham. In fact the whole body of the combined opposition, North and South, are opposed to this bill and its policy, as being dishonest and as having a humiliating tendency to deceive the country. It was resorted to in an extreme for the purpose of disguising the complete defeat of the Administration. These facts are too palpable for contradiction.

To be candid and deal fairly with the North, all must admit—for indubitable testimony establishes the fact—that she has *put herself on the record* in favor of admitting into the Union a slave State if the people will it, thus plainly falsifying the Democratic charge, that all the North are pledged never to let any more slave States enter the Union. Mr. Crittenden's bill was accepted by them with the express desire, we are told, to disavow this slander, so often falsely reported, that their purpose was to refuse admission to slave States under any circumstances. The facts here stated will be found fully confirmed by reference to the proceedings of the House, of April 29th, as officially reported in the Congressional Globe.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, in his speech upon that occasion, stated that "the plain, fair, equitable proposition is the proposition of the Crittenden Montgomery Amendment." "Gentlemen upon this side of the house, (said he,) who voted for the proposition, voted for it with their eyes open.—They voted for it not only as an amendment, but they voted for it to make it an act of Congress. They did so well understanding that it embraced the principle, that if it was the will of the people of Kansas that she should be a slave State, they conceded that she should be."

At this point Mr. Marshall was interrupted by several members, and finally, Mr Sherman, of Ohio, rising in his place, by general consent, representing the Republican party, said—"I desire to say that I agree in every particular with the sentiment just uttered by the gentleman from Kentucky; and I will say that so far as my knowledge extends, every Republican member of the House read, carefully considered and pondered over the Crittenden amendment and voted for it with his eyes open." Mr. Gittings, also united with Mr. Sherman, and the sentiment met an undivided response from the entire opposition. Here then is the record showing that all those, north and south, who opposed Lecompton and favored the Crittenden Compromise, were united to vindicate the principle and the right of the people to form their State Constitution as they pleased, which principle and which right the administration and the democratic party have combined to deny and destroy.

With, therefore, these sacred rights of the people—principles lying at the very foundation of their common proceedings—thus attempted to be subverted and overthrown—the great unity of conservatism, reconstructed and appropriately named, will go before the country to displace sectional democracy, reform the Government, take it out of the hands of a minority, force democrats to observe silence on the slavery question, and restore the people to power.

The great danger and difficulty heretofore has been in the mistaken idea of two mighty sections of our country becoming antagonistic upon sectional, partizan disputes and geographical distinctions. Democracy is called upon to rally and protect the South, whilst Republicanism is charged with being sectionally arrayed against it in defence of the North. With parties thus existing, the contest must ever be, not that of the people at large, but of free against slave territory, to see which shall control the majority of States, and thereby secure a Presidential electoral ascendency. Such political distinctions are fraught with imminent danger. They war against a fair, honest expression of public sentiment, and no true patriot, or good citizen, can give them encouragement, for in doing so, however triumphant at first, devastation must sooner or later inevitably follow.

It cannot be otherwise; and to such sectional strife, sanctioned by political organizations, if ever our Union is dissolved, may be attributed the cause. Hence we behold the momentous importance of a great conservative Union party, acting in harmony, rising far above all such destructive and dangerous principles, having for its aim and end the preservation of our institutions, the protection, prosperity and happiness of the whole nation. To accomplish this nothing more is wanted than reasonable, liberal concessions from all parties; and seeing the advantages to be attained, we feel confident sensible men everywhere will unite in demonstrating the problem.—*Balt. Patriot.*

OUTRAGE AT GEORGETOWN, D. C.—Officer Trunnell on Wednesday week arrested Michael McEnnis, charged upon the oath of Julia A. Herbert, with having committed an outrage upon her person, in the Georgetown watch house on the 3d instant. McEnnis was one of the night watch at the time. A correspondent says:

The female in question came on from Baltimore—where she says she resides—to meet her husband, who had gone down the river fishing, and not meeting with him, and finding herself in a strange place, and destitute of means, and knowing no person in our city, went to the station house for lodging, where McEnnis took advantage of his position as one of the watch to perpetrate the shameful outrage upon her person. The rest of the watch had not gone on duty, it being before the arrival of the hour for them to do so. The accused was taken before Justice Reaver, who, upon the evidence of the woman, committed him to jail to take his trial before the Criminal Court, and likewise Julia Herbert, as a witness against him. McEnnis is a married man, having, we are informed, a very respectable wife and children now residing in our city.

IT is authoritatively stated that the "Mormon Peace Commissioners" have no power to offer any proposition to Brigham Young, looking to an avoidance of a conflict; but they were simply to warn that defiant individual that the government is determined to reduce him to submission, and counsel him to yield and save bloodshed.—The Commissioners, however, may receive overtures from the Mormons, and transmit them to the Government.

"Granpa, did you know that the United States have been in the habit of encouraging tories?"

"Certainly not, Simon, what kind of tories?"

"Terri-tories. Now give me some peanuts, or I'll catch the measles, and make you pay for 'em"

DOESTICKS GETS MARRIED.

We've taken a partner for life, and I've got a wife. In my room a pair of brown gaiters occupy the corner where our boot jack used to hang, and we flatter ourselves that I've made a good bargain in the exchange. I now take a renewed interest in the price of beef, and we bully our butcher with the air of a respectable married man. We buy my potatoes now myself, and we are not to be bamboozled out of my spare change by anybody. But I am not a "malefactor," and I did not go on a "train." We have finished all my "trains," and I henceforth claim for ourself the name of a correct and sober individual. Beer we will not take into my mouth, and our lips shall be sealed when the festive 'cocktail,' would tempt me to indulge, nor shall the social "cobler," or the genial "julep" or the seductive "smash" induce me to fracture our resolution. Ourself is the best judge of the properties of my domestic life.

Trangle, avaunt! Jones, get thee behind me! Moreweight, arint thee! Tying, my jolly joker, not even with thee will I take our accustomed "nip." "H. W. B." we esteem thee as my friend and our jocose contributor, but thou and I, Harry, have taken our last "swig" from your little wicker bottle. Delmonico's shall know us no more, and at Mataran's shall I never again comfort ourself with my mid-day sherry which did so much refresh us. Depart from us, Arnold! tempt me not.

We are now a Benedict, and I am determined to become respectable, steady and serious. I have invented an anti-bachelor's multiplication table, which we have learned by heart, and which I commend to the careful consideration of our readers:

"Twice two 'smashes' buys a pair of earrings (cheap.)

Twice three "coblers" buys a pair of gloves (female.)

Twice four "lagers" buys a pair of gloves (female.)

Twice five "julips" buys a breast-pin, (female.)

Twice six "punches" buys a linen collar, (female.)

Twice seven "ales" buys a pair of shoes, (female)

Twice eight 'toddies' buys a calico dress, with cloth enough for a basque and pantaletts.

Twice nine "bitters" buys a summer bonnet (and leaves a trifle towards the vail and trimmings.)

Twice ten "sangarees" buys a pair of stays (machine stiched with patent eyelets and embroidered down the neck.)

Twice eleven "slings" buys a collar and under sleeves; and leaves a balance towards the fringe.

Twice twelve "brandy straights" are good for a hooped skirt, (light-house size) two pair of long stockings, and a silk parasol.—And so on through, ending up with—

Twelve times twelve baskets of champagne pays house rent for one year, and leaves a margin."

It's astonishing how much I've learned of the mysteries of feminine apparel in ten days. I know that the dear creatures trim their bonnets with foundation muslin; that it takes three breadths and a half to make a dress and the lower edge of their white skirts is always hem-stiched with lace work.

Good-bye Bachelordom. We are a married individual, though still, as ever, with a considerable reservation.

Yours, DOESTICKS, P.B.

THE PLANS OF THE MORMONS.—*The City to be Destroyed.*—A Mormon priest, high in authority, has writen a letter published in the California papers, in the which it is said:

"Our plans are all matured and laid. If they (that is the troops,) enter these valleys, which will be most difficult, we purpose *cacheing*, i. e., burying our grain, for we have abundance of it, and then we'll make a Moscow of everything that will burn. Burn up the grass, and every mortal thing that will burn, and leave behind us nothing but desolation, upon which it will be impossible for our enemies to subsist. We shall retreat to the dense canons and places in the mountains, surrounded by natural barriers which render the interior impervious to all egress, and which are alone accessible through narrow, and almost impassable defiles, that can be successfully guarded by few, to the exclusion of thousands. It is impossible to introduce a large army into this Territory. They cannot bring sufficient food to last them more than one year, and if the grass is destroyed how will their cattle subsist? We will also destroy all the timber, and everything suitable for fuel, and when they come to the mountains and canons for something to cook their scanty meals with, they will find Mormon mountaineers there, and perhaps a thousand and one red men to pick them off on the right hand and on the left. Enough on this subject."

HOW THEY DISPOSE OF ROGUES IN DELAWARE.—At a recent court session at New Castle, the following sentences were passed upon convicts: William McComuster, convicted of assault with intent to commit rape, was brought into court, and sentenced to pay a fine of $350,00, and on the 15th of May stand in the pillory one hour and be whipped with thirty lashes, and be imprisoned 30 days, afterwards to be sold to the highest bidder for the term of fourteen years.

Brison, Mannering and Harman were also tried on the charge of stealing three grain sacks from Joseph Fitzsimmons, living near Newport. The Jury found the prisoners Guilty on both charges, and Brison and Mannering were sentenced to receive ten lashes in each case, on the 15th inst.; to be imprisoned one month in each case, and to wear a convict's jacket for six months. Harman was sentenced to receive ten lashes in each case, and be sold in the State for a term of seven years.

AN ORIGINAL LOVE LETTER.

I came in possession of the following amusing burlesque love letter through an acquaintance, Miss Den Ruo, who received it through the Post-office from a "Down Easter," and as it may serve to amuse some of your lady readers, I give it *verbatim*:

"MY DEAR, SWEET JERUSHA—Aye, dearer than grass butter at forty cents a pound; sweeter than jammed rose-leaves buried in crushed sugar. Oh, how I love thee. Honey-comb of beeswax; essence of distilled and clarified syrup of loveliness; beautiful bud of blooming beauty; lovely as the luscious sugar plum; pretty as the pearly dew-drop glistening from the petals of the pure lily at peep of day; rosy as the ripe pink-tinged peach; clearly skinned as the white and snowy marble of Italy; bright as the beautiful glistening star which lights up the earth upon the darkest night! How can I describe thy charms? Forehead beaming with intelligent ideas, and worthy the head of an empress or a queen; hair as soft as moonlight, and as slippery as a shooting star; eyes sparkling in beds of ivory like the peel-ed onions in a box of "Mason's Challenge Blacking:" voice as silvery and mellifluous as the clear ringing of a Spanish quarter, bewitching the hearer and throwing over him a fading feeling of seven or eight distant heavens; nose curved, inclining downward like the bending boughs of the drooping willow, or the proud beak of an eagle, snuffing the pure air of heaven as if in hunger for its prey; lips smacking of sweet things, red and ripe as a fine water melon, and standing apart over the white pearly teeth like sentinels over a lime-kiln! How shall I proceed! Oh, juicy lips.—When I think of them, oysters lose their taste, and brandy peaches grow insipid; teeth like rows of oyster shells bedded among radishes, and giving a beautiful representatation or imitation of capabilities for appreciating roast beef and other luxuries; chin, pointed as the upper end of a patent lightning rod; ears, broad enough to take in all the fervent appeals my pen is capable of uttering; deep enough to contain all promises and peppermints an enthusiast can offer; ears, capable of hearing a remark before thought gave it shape or tongue gave it utterance. *Tongue!* oh, stand snugly back in the shades of oblivion, and hear the rapid wag of that noble member, resembling the movements of the forked instrument protruding from the painted and beautiful skinned adder; neck, long, slim, white, clear as the ice sold by the "Boston Ice Company," and as graceful as the swan's. But why elaborate, when taken upon the whole, you are so luscious and lovely? I adore thee, and shall wait in anxious solicitude your fond answer to my unworthy and brief description of your charms and these pure offerings of love. Your own and only, JEREMIAH.

TALE OF LOVE—AN OLD WIFE IN SEARCH OF HER YOUNG HUSBAND.—About six months since an elderly lady of property, living in Brooklyn, N. Y., who bought her fashionable wares at a celebrated dry goods house in Broadway, New York, became enamored of a handsome young man who attended there. After many visits she decided to invite the young man to her magnificent house in the city of churches She told him she wanted to see him on matters of gravest importance. He blushed, and more out of curiosity than admiration he consented to visit her. The young man was dazzled at the magnificence of the house to which he had been invited, and was entirely lost in conjectureing for what purpose he had been brought thither. The lady, after giving her guest some vinous refreshments, proceeded to narrate the fact of her long observation of his employers and found him to be a highly moral and worthy young man—worthy of a better situation in society. She confessed that she had become enamored of him, not of course for his physical beauty, but for his moral worth, and finally wound up by offering him her hand in marriage. The lady was on the shady side of five and forty, while the lover was not twenty-two summers old. The latter was in love, too, with a handsome young lady in the millinery department of the same establishment where he was employed. He flatly refused, notwithstanding that she had some $30,000 which she could place in his hands. After several interviews, the widow gradually won the young man to her views; and finally he consented to and did marry her. After the marriage she refused to make over her real estate to her husband, and this displeased him. About a week ago the "Benedict" thought he would take a trip to the country, to see a few friends. His wife consented; but in a few days, he not returning, she concluded her bird had flown. She started in pursuit of him, and learned that the young lady had accompanied him in his flight The old lady arrived in this city, and consulted with an experienced detective, who put her, after some inquiries, on the track of the guilty pair, who had gone further west. The wife says she is now prepared to give him full control of all her property, if he will but return alone to his home.—*Chicago Daily Union.*

HORRIBLE SCENES IN SONORA.—*A Church Full of Women and Children Burned.*—The Yaqui Indians are at war with the people of Sonora, Lower California. These Indians entered Santa Cruz de Mayo and killed every man there was in it, got all the women and children together, shut them up in the church and set fire to it, and then burned the rest of the town. At a battle fought on a plain called El Sancito, between Gov. Pesquiera and Don Jesus Gandara, the latter was totally defeated, and himself killed in the action, and also three of his principal officers taken prisoners and shot on the following day. This occurred on the 23d of February last. The troops are now at the river Yauqui, and have intentions of killing men, women and children, and of stealing all the cattle and corn they can lay their hands on.

AN INDIAN WEDDING.

A late Nebraska paper contains a long account of the marriage of a Pawnee chief to a royal-blood squaw of the Otoe tribe.—The bridegroom was named Whitewater, and the bride Wah-mush-pe-shianga. We extract the following:

"The chieftain's daughter was elegantly dressed in a red-flannel shirt, with deep blue calico border, a checked apron, a summer-killed buffalo robe, and a white-felt hat.—Her jewels were magnificent. From either aricular depended bright ornaments of brass, tin and copper.

"We must not omit to mention that Miss Wah-mush-pe-shinga also wore a 'red petticot,' embroidered according to a design of her own, with porcupine quills, representing a desperate dog-fight. Her entire wardrobe and jewelry could not have cost less than six thousand dollars in Fontenelle money. The bridegroom was attired in all the magnificence which his rank and wealth demanded. He wore a standing shirt collar, a medal of President Pierce, a blue straight-collared soldier coat with brass buttons, and an elegant pair of spurs, while his stalwart loins were admirably clothed in an ancient coffee-sack. Altogther, the appearance of the bride and the groom was appropriate to their high sphere in life.

"The most sumptuous feast awaited the guests at the residence of the bride's father. It was spread in a camp-kettle, and suspended over the fire that burned in the centre of that princely lodge. It consisted of young dog-meat, very tender, blue corn and old dog-meat, beaver-tails and mule steak, fresh fish and sugar—making, altogether, one of the most palatable and nourishing compounds that ever graced a royal camp-kettle. The horn spoons of occidental luxury seldom conveyed to the educated palate viands more tempting and delicate. As for drinks, corn whiskey, made of red pepper, tobacco plugs, and rain-water, together with molasses-sweetened coffee, made up the list.

"Among the distinguished persons present, we did not fail to notice the six Mesdames Patanasharo, the wives of the 'Injin' who is now at Washington, visiting James Buchanan, on official business. Also, Mr. Whitecow, of the Omahaw principality, Mr. Big Soldier, Esquire Wilcat, and the Hon. Short-tailed Elk."

A LESSON IN GRAMMAR.

"Jake, did you ever study grammar?"

"I did sir."

"What case is Mr. D——?"

"He's an objective case."

"How so?"

"Because he objected to pay his subscription that's been owing for three years and a half."

"Right! What is a noun?"

"Don't know, but I know what renoun is."

"Well, what is it?"

"Running off without paying the printer, and getting on the black list as a delinquent."

"Good? What is a conjunction?"

"A method of collecting outstanding subscriptions in conjunction with the constable, never employed by printers until the last extremity."

"That's right! Go to your seat, and quit shooting your paper wads at the girls."

JUMPING THE ROPE.—Little girls, and sometimes large ones, grow ambitious at times in this exercise, and their movements should be watched, as they may do themselves injuries, from the effects of which they may never recover. We have known women made cripples for life by this exercise, in their juvenile sports of an hour.—A serious case of the kind occurred in this city the early part of this week. A young lady from New York, in a thoughtless hour resolved to see how many times she could jump the rope without stopping as others had done, and went on until she was exhausted, and sunk into an absolute helplessness. As an immediate consequence she was seized with an affection of the heart, and was for two or three days in danger of sudden death. At the last accounts she had improved a little, but is still in imminent danger and her recovery can only be the result of the utmost care, with the aid of a considerable lapse of time.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE AT A WEDDING.—A few days ago a couple residing in the neighborhood of Bridestown, Devon, went to the parish church to be married. The bridegroom, instead of taking his intended bride at the church door and accompanying her to the altar, walked thither with the bride's sister, who was one of the bride's-maids. The bride appeared to have thought that her intended husband had changed his mind at the last moment, and she retired into a pew, in a very dejected state of mind. The ceremony proceeded, and it was not until the clergyman came to the important question, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" that the bridegroom was conscious of his mistake. He then looked round the church with astonishment and exclaimed, "This is the wrong maid, sir!" The right maid was soon found: the ceremony was again commenced, and the right maid was married to the right man—much to the satisfaction of all parties.

A LADY THAT "KNOWS THE ROPES."—One of the young ladies that visited the U. S. ship Portsmouth the other day, who was not supposed to have the slightest knowledge of nautical parlance, asked Captain Doran why the aftermost sail was like a tyrannical mother. The gallant captain scratched his head over it a while and then "guv it up." "Because it's a spanker," modestly lisped the important young miss."

An editor out West says, "if time is money, he would like to exchange a little of his for the 'shad.'"