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BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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

The Easton Gazette.

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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.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

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

THE PEOPLE'S CHEAP STORE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

1858. VERY CHEAP. 1858.

J. RASIN has just returned from the city with a large stock of GOODS, which he purchased upon the best terms and will sell at reduced prices

Heavy Osnaburgs, 11 and 12½ cents.
Heavy Drillings, 14 and 15 cents,
Good Brown Muslins, 6, 8, 10 & 12½ cts
Fine Bl'd Muslins, 6, 10, 12 & 15 cts

Striped Osnaburgs, Algonquin Stripes, Shirting Stripes, Blue Denims, Linen Drills and Ducks, plaid Domestic Calicoes, Linen Cambric hdk's, 6¼ cents; Brown and Bleached Table Linen and fine Irish Linen; Black Dress Silks, Delaines, Ginghams very cheap. Also a complete stock of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
STONEWARE, WOODWARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

Also Hats, Bridles, Collars, Halters, Whips, Umbrellas, Brooms, Rope, Traces, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Lime, Castings, &c., at prices, that will give satisfaction.

My friends and the public are most respectfully invited to examine for themselves. Dry Goods on first floor. Farming Implements on second floor. Carpet Ware Room on third floor.

apr 12 J. RASIN.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a very handsome selection of seasonable GOODS—many of which are just from the New York Auctions, and purchased at the smallest figures.

His stock of Cloths and Cassimeres are very complete, being of the best of fabrics, and at very reduced prices. Also Tweeds, Merino Cassimeres, &c. Also a beautiful stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting of every variety of new patterns, together with a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOODWARE, &c

To which the attention of buyers are invited.—
The public's ob't serv't
JAMES D. MANSFIELD.

apr 24 St. Michaels.

P. S.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods and the highest market prices given. J. D. M.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

I AM constantly receiving my supply of New Goods, suitable for the season,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE,
WOODWARE, &c.

Also a large lot of choice Liquors, viz: Old Monga Rye Whiskey, from 75 cents to $3 00.

Pale and Dark French Brandy, from $2 00 to $5 00.

Peach and Apple Brandy.
Jamaica Spirit and Holland Gin.
Champaigne, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Claret and Malaga Wines.

N. E. Rum and common Whiskey; also, some very superior Tobacco and Cigars, to which I respectfully ask the attention of buyers.

apr 19 H. C. MACKEY.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has lately commenced business at the store house formerly occupied by Jonathan Ozment, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE, WOOD-WARE,
HARD-WARE & NOTIONS,

which he will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere. His capital being limited he will be obliged to sell for Cash only, and hopes by strict attention to business and unceasing endeavors to give satisfaction, to merit a liberal share of public patronage J. P. BLAKE.

N. P—Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods and the highest market price allowed (mar 20–1y) J. P. B.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the Store Room recently occupied by James H. McNeal, adjoining Dawson & Bro.'s, and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of Domestic DRY GOODS. Also a large supply of family

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, WOODWARE,
TINWARE,
Brooms, Rope, Traces, Castings, &c.

apr 24 y W. PHILIP MACKEY.

SAML. PATCHETT. F. G. WRIGHT.

PATCHETT & WRIGHT,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
Queensware, Tinware,
Cordage, &c.

IN store a beautiful lot of Jewelry, a large stock of SPRING CLOTHING, &c. The subscribers have just returned from the city with a well selected stock of the above named Goods, which will be sold on our usual terms. We invite an examination of the same from our friends and the public.

All orders promptly attended to. [apr 10

NON-EXPLOSIVE
FLUID LAMPS AND LAMP-FEEDERS.

A FULL supply on hand and for sale. Call and examine them, and see the certificates of eminent scientific men as to the safety of the invention. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted to the undersigned must settle their accounts and notes with *Cash*, before the first of April, or I shall be compelled to hand them to an officer.—Come up gentlemen and save *Costs*.

mar 13 R. THARP.

100.000 FT. of Lumber, Scantling, Joists, &c., always on hand at Baltimore prices for Cash (mar 20) R. THARP.

LIME—20 bbls. fresh Lime will be received in a few days and for sale by

mar 20 R. THARP.

25.000 FT. of White Pine Fencing will be received in a few days and for sale for Cash or Negotiable Paper.

mar 20 R. THARP.

"IT IS I, BE NOT AFRAID!"

BY LEWIS DELA..

When on the sea a fragile barque
The Lord's disciples bore,
And beading winds with boist'rous waves
Defied the well manned oar.

They saw One walking on the sea,
And fear their hearts dismayed
Until they heard in tones beloved,
"'Tis I, be not afraid!"

Stilled were the waves, and hushed the winds,
The stormy skies grew fair;
Hope once more dawned in ev'ry breast,
For Christ, the Lord, was there

So, when the storms of sorrow rise
On Life's tempestuous wave,
And o'er the yawning gulf we see
No outstretched arm to save;

Yet, though the tempest wildly beats,
And dark the clouds may be;
There's One who in His love divine,
Walks on the stormy sea.

And thus He calls; "Come unto me!"
To be in faith obeyed,
If we above the storms would hear
A Saviour speak "Be of good cheer!
'Tis I, be not afraid!"

The Number Seven.

In six days creation was perfected, and the seventh was set apart for rest. On the seventh of the seventh month, a holy observance was ordained the children of Israel, who fasted 7 days and remained 7 days in tents; the seventh day was directed to be a Sabbath of rest for all things; at the end of 7 times 7 years commenced the grand jubilee; every seventh year the land lay fallow; every seventh year there was a general release from all debts, and all bondsmen were set free. From this law may have originated the custom of binding young men to 7 years apprenticeship, and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for 7, twice 7, or three times 7 years; every 7 years the law was directed to be read to the people; Jacob served 7 years for the possession of Rachael, and also another 7 years. Noah had 7 days warning of the flood, and was commanded to take the fowls of the air into the ark by sevens, and the clean beasts by sevens; the ark touched the ground in the seventh month, and in 7 days a dove was sent, and again in 7 days after. The 7 years of famine were foretold in Pharoah's dreams, by the 7 fat and the 7 lean beasts; and the 7 ears of full corn and the 7 years of blasted corn. The young animals were to remain with the dam 7 days, and at the close of the seventh taken away. By the old law man was commanded to forgive his offending brother 7 times; but the meekness of the last revealed religion extended his humiliation to seventy times 7. "If Cain shall be avenged 7 fold truly Lamech seventy times 7. In the destruction of Jericho, 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; on the seventh day surrounded the wall 7 times, and after the seventh time the wall fell. Balaam prepared 7 bullocks and 7 rams for a sacrifice; Laban pursued Jacob 7 days' journey; Job's friends sat with him 7 days and nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams in atonement for their wickedness; David in bringing up the ark offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams: Elijah sent his servant 7 times to look for the cloud, Hezekiah in cleaning the temple, offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams and 7 he goats as a sin offering. The children of Isreal, when Hezekiah took away the strange altars, kept the feast of unleavened bread 7 days. King Ahasuerus had 7 chamberlains, a 7 days feast, and sent for the Queen on the 7th day; and in the 7th year of his reign she was taken to him. Queen Esther had 7 maids to attend her. Solomon was 7 years building the temple, at the dedication of which he feasted 7 days; in the tabernacle were 7 lamps; 7 days were appointed for an atonement upon the altar; and the priests's son was ordained to wear his father's garments 7 days; the children of Isreal ate unleavened bread 7 days; Abraham gave 7 ewe lambs to Abimelech as a memorial for a well; Joseph mourned seven days for Jacob. The rabbis say God employed the power of answering this number to perfect greatness of Samuel, his name answering the value of the letters in the Hebrew word, which signifies 7—whence Hannah, his mother, in her thanks, says, "that the barren had brought forth the seventh." In the scriptures are enumerated 7 resurrections—the widow's son, by Elias; the Shunamite's son, by Elisha; the soldier who touched the bones of the prophet; the daughter of the ruler of synagogue; the widow's son of Nain; Lazarus, and our blessed Lord. Out of Mary Magdalene were cast 7 devils. The Apostles chose 7 deacons. Enoch, who was translated, was the seventh after Adam, and Jesus Christ the seventy-seventh in a direct line. Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the cross, on which he remained 7 hours; he appeared 7 times; after 7 times 7 days sent the Holy Ghost. In the Lord's prayer are 7 petitions, expressed in 7 times 7 words, omitting those of a mere grammatical connection. Within this number are contained all the mysteries of the Apocalypse, revealed to the 7 churches of Asia; there appeared 7 golden candlesticks, and 7 stars that were in the hand of him that was in the midst; 7 lamps being the 7 spirits of God. The book with 7 seals; 7 Kings; 7 thunders; 7 thousand men slain. The dragon with 7 heads, and the 7 angels bearing 7 vials of wrath. The vision of Daniel seventy weeks. The fiery furnace was made 7 times hotter for Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego; Nebuchadnezzar ate grass off the field 7 years. The elders of Israel were 70. There are also numbered 7 heavens, 7 planets, 7 stars, 7 wise men, 7 champions of Christendom, 7 notes in music, 7 primary colors, 7 deadly sins, 7 sacraments in the Roman Catholic church. The seventh son was considered as endowed with preeminent wisdom; the seventh son of a seventh son is still thought by some to possess the power of healing diseases spontaneously. Perfection is likened to gold 7 times purified in the fire; and we yet say, "you frighten me out of my 7 senses." Anciently a child was not named before 7 days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day. The teeth spring out in the seventh month and are renewed in the seventh year, when infancy is changed into childhood. At thrice 7 the faculties are developed, manhood commences, and we become legally competent to all civil acts; at four times 7 man is in full possession of his strength; at five times 7 he is fit for the business of the world; at six times 7 he becomes grave and wise, or never; at 7 times 7 he is in his apogee, and from that time he decays. At eight times 7 he is in his first climacteric, or year of danger; and ten times 7, or three-score years and ten, has by the royal prophet been pronounced the natural period of human life. There were 7 chiefs before Thebes. The blood was to be sprinkled 7 times before the altar; Naaman was to be dipped 7 times in Jordan; Apulcius speaks of the dipping of the head 7 times for purification. In all solemn rites of purgation, dedication and consecration, the oil or water was 7 times sprinkled.—The house of wisdom, in Proverbs, had 7 pillars.

An old friend by our side reminds us that the war of independence occupied 7 years, and that Burgoyne surrendered to Gates in 1777; so that as Americans, we have good reason to cherish this hallowed number.

Burning the Dead—How to Do It.

A book has lately been published in London, which seeks to show the advantage of the ancient method of burning the dead.—The only objection its author, who is a "member of the College of Surgeons," finds against burial is a sanitary one.—He says that "it is proven beyond all doubt that during the progress of that decomposition which a body undergoes when buried the elements of which it is composed, before entering into other and purer states, form certain putrid gases of so deadly a nature, that their inhalation in a concentrated state has been known to cause instant death; while in a more diluted form, they are productive of the most serious injury to health. These dreadful effluvia vary much in their virulence, according to circumstances: and there is probably one particular stage of decomposition in which they attain their most fatal power."

Churchyards are, it is well known, most pestiferous places. And we are assured that the gases emanating from the bodies when diluted posess the power of "producing various diseases, diminishing the avarage duration of human life, lowering the tone of the general health, and thereby rendering thousands more liable to be attacked by fever, cholera, or other epidemics. It is not because they are often impreceptible to the sense of smell that they are harmless."

How are these evils to be averted?—Thirty-five millions of human beings die every year—nearly four thousand every hour. By what means shall this great mass of decaying subtance be so disposed of as not to vitiate the air the living breath and the water the living drink? The remedy our author proposes is that of burning. To render the idea less revolting, he proposes a plan that seems to him without objection:

"On a gentle eminence, surrounded by pleasant grounds, stands a convenient, well ventilated chapel, with high spire or steeple. At the entrance, where some of the mourners might prefer to take leave of the body, are chambers for their accommodation. Within the edifice are seats for those who follow the remains to the last. There is also an organ and a gallery for choristers. In the centre of the chapel, embellished with appropriate emblems and devices, is erected a shrine of marble, somewhat like those which cover the ashes of the great and mighty in our old cathedrals, the openings being filled with prepared glass.—Within this—a sufficent space intervening is an inner shrine, covered with bright non-radiating metal, and within this again is a covered sarcophagus of tempered fire clay, with one or more longitudinal slits near the top, extending its whole length.—As soon as the body is deposited therein, sheets of flame at an immensly high temperature, rush through the long apertures from end to end; acting as a combination of a modified oxyhycrogen blowpipe, with the reverbatory furnace, utterly and completely consume and decompose the body in an incredibly short space of time; even the large quantity of water it contains is decomposed by the extreme heat, and its elements, instead of retarding, aid combustion, as is the case in a fierce conflagration.—The gaseous products of combustion are conveyed away by flues, and means being adopted to consume anything like smoke, all that is observed from the outside is occasionally a quivering transparent ether floating away from the high steeple to mingle with the atmosphere."

On the arrival of an emigrant ship, some years ago, when the North Carolina lay off the Battery, an Irishman, hearing the gun fired at sunset, inquired of one of the sailors what that was?

"What's that?" "Why, that's sunset!" was the contemptuous reply.

"Sunset!" exclaimed Paddy, with distended eyes; 'sunset!' Holy Moses! and does the sun go down in this country with such a bang as that?"

SYMPATHY.—A good deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very churlish and universally unpopular man, put the usual question—

'Are you willing to go, my friend?'

'Oh yes,' said the sick man, 'I am.'

'Well,' says the simple-minded deacon, 'I am glad you are, for *all the neighbors are willing*.

During the search for female compositors, it is reported that the following dialogue took place:—Good morning, Mr. Henpeck. Have you any daughters that would make good type-setters?" "No, but I have got a wife that would make a very fine "devil."

A STORY OF FEMALE HEROISM.

In the course of a recent speech in Congress, by the Hon. Joseph Lane, of Oregon he related the following incident, which occurred in the Indian war of Oregon.

While in Oregon last summer, I took occasion to inquire of the chief, who was mainly instrumental in getting up this war to learn the particulars of the fate of our people who disappeared in the war of 1855, and of whom we had been able to learn nothing.

When I suggested to the agent, in the council that I proposed to inquire into the fate of Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Haynes, and others he was inclined to think it would raise the bitter feelings of the Indians, but said that we could make the inquiry. I told him that it had passed through the country where these people had lived, and that their friends were very anxious to learn their fate. We inquired in relation to Mrs. Wagner, who was a well educated and handsome woman from New York, who had lived long in the country, and spoke the Indian tongue fluently.

She kept a public house by the road-side and the good cheer which she always furnished made it a place where travellers delighted to stop. The Indians informed us that on the morning of the 9th of October they came in sight of the house where they met some teamsters and packers, a portion of whom they murdered destroying the wagons and cargoes, as well of the animals, while she was standing in the door.

As soon as they had murdered the people outside, they came towards the house, which was strongly built of hewn logs, and had a heavy door, which fastened with crossbars. When she saw them running towards the house she shut the door and dropped the bars to prevent their coming in. They came to the door and ordered her to come out, and bring her little girl. She said 'no.'

Her husband was absent—and, by the way, he was the only man on that road who escaped. They said that if she did not come out they would shoot her. She declined, and after some deliberation, they determined to set the house on fire. The house was directly enveloped in flames; and the chief, who watched her through a little window, told me that he saw her go to the glass and arrange her hair, then take a seat in the middle of the room, fold her little girl in her arms, and wait calmly until the roof fell in, and they perished in the flames together. And the statement was confirmed by the people who found their remains lying together in the middle of the house.

THE NEW ORLEANS VIGILANTS—LAUGHABLE SCENES.

The Crescent of the 10th instant, recounts the following interesting particulars regarding the retreat of the Vigilants on Tuesday morning, and other incidents connected therewith. Some of the particulars we cannot vouch for, as they were obtained second-handed, but as all matters relating to the Vigilants possess interest, we tell the story as it was told to us, without being positive as to its strict correctness:

The Vigilants left the State Arsenal in a body, about two hundred strong, under Capt. Duncan; he representing to them that the time had come for their departure, and that he would take them to a place of safety. They marched down the levee to the Barracks, below the city. Arrived there, the order was given to stack arms. This being done, Capt. Duncan informed the men that it was necessary that he and the other leaders should remain there for safety, but that they, being privates, were not in so much danger, and had better disperse and each man look out for himself. The men, understanding that they would not be permitted to remain there, asked for their guns, that they might defend themselves after leaving. The Captain refused, telling them that they were better without weapons than with them, and politely showed them out at the gates.

Many of them instead of coming back to the city, went further down. Some crossed the river in skiffs, to make their escape as best they could whilst others went back into the swamp and there secreted themselves.

There they staid all that day, all night, and the greater part of yesterday. On Tuesday afternoon, about fifty of them, mostly foreigners, came forth from their concealment, surrendered themselves to a police officer who was down that way, and asked to be made prisoners, that they might get something to eat and be protected from the violence which they apprehended.—Whilst the officer was bringing them up, he received an order from Lieut. Leggett to dismiss them, he having no orders or authority to take them prisoners. They were accordingly dismissed, and advised to keep on up home, under assurance that no harm should happen them. This, however, only served to frighten them worse than ever; they fancied it was only a ruse to entrap them into some murderous ambuscade, and so turned back and retreated to their hiding places in the swamp.

Yesterday morning different persons who came up from the vicinity of the barracks reported that during the night the miserable men had broken into the gardens, and into some of the houses, and carried off all the food they could find. Green and over-ripe cucumbers, green melons, and all kinds of vegetables had been carried off and probably devoured. It was also stated that besides their starvation, and the horrors of a night passed among the mosquitoes in the swamp, many of them had taken sick and were altogether in a most distressing situation.

Word was sent down to the men that they were killing themselves for nothing, and that they had better come back to the city and disperse to their homes. It was guaranteed them that they should not be interfered with or molested by anybody. In the afternoon, they seemed to get over their fright, or at least to get over it to a certain extent; for they were seen, one man here and another there, quietly stealing home. They looked as if they expected to see a cannon pop out from behind every corner, or earth explode at every step. Whether all of them came back or not, we could not ascertain; but those who did, got home safely, and the pleasure they felt after their terrible and wretched seven days' experience as Vigilants, must have been one of those pleasures that is not often enjoyed in a life time.

Several of those who were known to belong to the Vigilants were yesterday seen on the streets, going about town in pursuit of their business, and were not, that we could hear of, interfered with or molested anywhere.

We hear of different members of the Vigilants, not among the fugitives abovementioned, who are laid up very sick from the effects of the severe duty and privation they underwent at Fort Vigilance.

From all accounts, there was more suffering, suspense, dissension and general misery among the Vigilants, than people have any idea of. Their sleeping quarters in the Arsenal, Court House, close, crowded, filthy and unwholesome, were little better than the Black Hole of Calcutta—for it must be remembered that during all the Vigilant excitement the weather was awfully hot, night and day; sixteen or twenty hours' duty out of every twenty-four, for five days, thoroughly tested every constitution; and plain bread and meat and coffee were not just the thing for the numerous epicurean palates that found themselves under the Vigilant flag.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

We hear great complaints of the Know Nothings, as the Americans are called by the Foreign Organ. They are charged with nearly all the crimes which are committed. If they obtain the ascendency in our city, or State, every thing goes wrong with their watchful organs, who represent all men in authority under the Know Nothings as a set of murderers and scoundrels—and yet, when facts are exhibited, it is proved, that all the plundering has been done by members of the immaculate democratic party. In the general government this nation has been cheated to an enormous amount by democratic contractors. For at New York, the city has been plundered of millions of money, as the Herald states, by democratic councilmen, and others in authority—whilst in Baltimore, every public officer, who has been guilty of plunder, or shown to be a defaulter, has turned out to be a democrat. Let these accusers of the Know Nothings, put their fingers upon a single member of the Know Nothing, or American party, who has defrauded the public. And yet we hear nothing from these foreign organs but allegations against the Know Nothings. It seems to be the determined purpose of these organs to misrepresent every thing in which Americans are concerned. They are willing by falsehood, to affix a stigma upon the natives of the country to gratify foreign paupers and vagabonds upon whom they are dependent for their party success.

In Baltimore, the vilest attacks have been made upon the Mayor of the city—and for no other reason than that he was placed in office by the votes of the American party. But nothing that his enemies can say against him can detract from the influence which he exerts upon society. He is, without a solitary exception, the best Mayor we have ever had in this city. Possessed of superior talents, sound judgment, and of undoubted firmness, he stands before the people of Baltimore, and the community generally, as a gentleman pre-eminently qualified for the highest office that can be bestowed upon him by the citizens of the United States—and yet if the miserable conductors of the foreign journals were believed, Mayor Swann would be condemned as the associate of rowdies and the abetter of every criminal act that is committed.—How these contemptible creatures can expect to posess public confidence, we cannot tell; for every man of good moral feeling must spurn the wretches who wantonly traduce the reputation of an honorable man to minister to the vicious appetites of the offscourings of the world. We had rather receive the approbation of ten honest intelligent and honorable men, than the approval of a thousand ruffians who would cry "stand and deliver," to every man of whom they might expect to obtain a cent.—*Balt. Clipper.*

[*From the Detroit Free Press, June* 11.]

HORRIBLE MURDER IN MICHIGAN.

A horrible murder was committed on Tuesday in the town of Mill River Point, Macomb county, near the line of this county. It appears that two brothers and a sister were living in that town. They were French. The sister was the housekeeper of the brothers. The two brothers appeared at the house of a neighbor, living some three or four miles distant, about twelve o'clock at night before last, and awakened them. Upon arising, he found the two men in a strange condition. They were both naked and had bands of straw tied around their waists. With this exception, there was nothing upon their bodies.—They said they wanted shelter and assistance, as people were after them Being asked why, they said that they had killed their sister. The story was not credited, and they were taken in and placed in an upper room, which was well guarded as their actions excited suspicions of insanity.

Yesterday morning the farmers in the neighborhood gathered together and went to the house of the brothers, and there met a most horrible sight. They found the mangled body of the young girl, stripped naked and lying in a wagon which stood in the road near the house. In the house was found a man who had nearly lost his life in defence of the girl. His name is Defair, which is all that we have respecting his case. The house presented all the traces of a desperate struggle, in which the young girl had been murdered and then dragged out of doors. Her hair was then cut off close to her head by these mad fiends, and she was thrown into a wagon in the barn-yard, which was then drawn around to where it was found. Her breast was full of gunshot wounds, and her face was cut up in an undistinguishable mass of gashes. She was then left in her blood, while the murderers sought the neighbors.

The murderers act like insane men, but have not been previously known as such; and how two persons could thus become insane at a moment's notice, and commit so horrible deed, is a mystery. They said that they were prompted by God to kill her because she persisted in going to church every Sunday, and asserted that they made attempts before they accomplished it.—The opinion of the inhabitants of the vicinity is that the insanity is a religious one.—If any insanity exists this is probably the true cause, but it may be only a cloak to cover up a diabolical deed and escape its consequences.

AGRICULTURAL.

CUTTING AND CURING CLOVER HAY.—*Editors Genesee Farmer:*—According to the thirty years of close observation made by the writer of this article, here is but one method of curing clover hay which pays well for the labor, and that I shall describe shortly.

Observation has taught me *that the best time* for cutting clover is when two-thirds of the blooms begin to turn brown. At this stage it makes the best hay, and is not sappy enough to reduce much in the curing process.

When the clover is in the above stage, cut it as rapidly as possible; but never cut when there is dew or rain water on the clover. Let the green clover be put in small shocks as fast as cut down, so that the sun might not wilt it. When enough is cut and shocked for a large stack, haul up and stack as fast as possible. The stack should be some 14 or 15 feet at the base and 16 or 18 feet high, so put up as to make it the shape of a cone. With a hay fork, let one hand throw up the green clover, while two hands stack and trample it, so as to make it as near air tight as possible. Every foot in height should have about one quart of salt sprinkled regularly over it. This will require about 75 pounds to the stack. In finishing, top it off and rake it down so as to turn rain. In ten or twelve days it will become wet and hot, and smoke like a coal kiln, so as to have all appearances of rotting; but in ten or fifteen days more, it will cool off and be found dry, bright, sweet hay.

If the clover were allowed to wilt before stacking, the hay would be dark and mouldy; but, if put up green, the hay will be bright green, and sweet and free from mould. This process preserves all the leaves of the clover, so certain to be lost by any other process; and it also preserves all the volatile constituents of clover, which are sure to be lost when it is cured in the sunshine or open air.

The whole management may be summed up in a few words. Cut and stack free from moisture, in the perfectly free state; salt it well, and make the stack as near air tight as hard tramping can make it. H. G.

CARE OF FRUIT TREES.—There are so many fruit trees planted in uncongenial soils that the cultivator would do well to study their natures and their specific food. The roots of trees will appropriate to themselves an elaborate food from many coarse substances that are buried beneath the surface of the ground, when those substances left upon the surface would afford no more nourishment than so many rocks.—For instance, we have seen the roots of trees send their feeders into apparently solid bones, thus seeking for phosphate of lime. Now, were these bones pulverized, how much easier the tree could be fed.—They may be pulverized by grinding, or put into a liquid state, by the use of oil of vitriol, or a strong solution of potash.—When it is remembered that food taken up by trees must be in a liquid state, it is matter of surprise that cultivators do not study to apply that specific liquid food which the most readily develops the fruit or foliage of the tree. Everything that the *tree feeds upon must* be in a perfect state of decomposition. Hence, a quart of putrid, liquid manure will do more to develop the fruit not formed than a wagon load of fresh stable manure. Those who pretend to cultivate trees should have a vat under ground, where all the bones, old shoes, hair, &c., can be made into a liquid that can be forked in around the roots of trees. By this process the Chinese make immense fruit crops from small plats of ground.—Feed the tree in its growing, fruiting state as regular as you would an ox in the stall, and with as great discrimination of the food required.—*Cotton Planter and Soil.*

Mr. Jones after having spent an evening over his bowl, went home a little "how come you so." He was fortunate enough to find his better half asleep. He went to bed and after a moment's cogitations, he thought it would be policy to turn over, lest his breath should betray him; when Mrs. Jones opened her eyes and very cooly said:—

"Jones you needn't turn over, you're drunk clear through."

"Wherever I go," said a gentleman remarkable for his State pride, "I am sure to find sensible men from my own State.

"No wonder," said the person he was addressing, "for every man of that State who has any sense leaves it as fast as he can."

"Where is the hoe, Sambo?" "Wid de rake, Massa. "Well, where is the rake?" "Wid de hoe." "But where are both?"—"Why, bof togeder, massa you 'peare to be berry 'ticular dis marning."