PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING,
BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS,

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

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLI. EASTON, Md., SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1858. No. 32.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

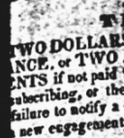
Not exceeding one square, (10 lines) inserted THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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.

MECHANICAL.

EDW. H. ANDERSON,



WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

SIGN OF THE BIG WATCH
EASTON, MD.

All Work entrusted to his care will be executed with neatness and dispatch. As he requires the cash for work done he can afford to do it as cheap if not cheaper than can be done on the Shore. [aug 29-1y

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1858,

and is prepared to make up work in the best manner, at his new Shop, on Dover Street, a few doors below Washington street. A good fit guaranteed in every case. Tailoring of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
may 8-tf JOHN R. MORTIMER.

MORRIS & COLLISON,

Carpenters and Builders.

THEY take this method of informing their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute with neatness and on moderate terms, all work entrusted to their charge.—They are prepared to take contracts in this or the adjoining counties, if required, or work by the day on reasonable terms. Thankful for the liberal share of public patronage received since they have been engaged in the above business they are determined to leave nothing undone on their part to ensure satisfaction. All orders addressed to them at Easton will be promptly attended to.
mar 6-6m S

House Carpentering.

T. E. GATTIN. WM. RATCLIFFE.

GATTIN & RATCLIFFE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Talbot that they have formed themselves into co partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business. They think from their experience in the business they can give entire satisfaction. They can be found at their shop "Washington Hall," on Washington street, when not engaged in the country. All orders addressed to them, at Easton, Md., for any kind of work in their line, will be promptly attended to.
feb 6-6m

EASTON FOUNDRY.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEW PLOWS,

OF every variety used in this section now ready for Spring use, at *reduced prices*

Also, a large lot of *Cultivators, Harrows, &c.* Also, 5 Tons of Plow Castings, made of the best Scotch Iron, which will be sold at the price of the common castings.

All plows warranted to do good work, or the money returned.

The Farmers are invited to call and examine for themselves, and a liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Old Iron taken in trade for new work.
mar 6-1y CHARLES KEILHOLTZ.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Spring and Summer Fashions.

JOHN SATTERFIELD respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties that he has just received from the city the latest styles for cutting Coats, Pants and Vests, and desires the public generally to call and see them; he will (as he has always endeavored in his cutting) make every effort to give satisfaction. All work done by him warranted to fit. For cutting garments the cash will be required.

All persons, whose accounts have been standing over six months, will please call and pay them, as I need and *must* have the money. [apr 24

HOUSE PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally of Talbot and adjacent Counties, that he has opened a Shop in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the above business. He will undertake work by Day or Job. His charges will be moderate, and thinks he has had sufficient experience in the business to render entire satisfaction.

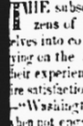
When engaged in town, all orders left at his Shop in rear of the jail, will meet with prompt attention, and when in the country if left at Elliott & Hugh's Boot and Shoe Store will be attended to as early as possible. Of the many witnesses he can obtain to testify to his work, he thinks the following will suffice as

REFERENCES:

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Esq.,
JAMES DIXON, "
Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
E. M. DAWSON, Esq., Talbot County.
SAML. W. THOMAS, Esq., Queen Anne's Co.
55-21-1y RD. H. T. COUNCELL.

AT

ELLIOTT & HUGHE'S



WELL known and long tried *Boot and Shoe Establishment*, next door to Thompson & Kersey, can be found by far the handsomest and cheapest stock of **Boots, Shoes,** *Slippers, &c.* in this market. In our stock will be found Gentlemen's Boots, Oxfor Ties,
Gaiters, Patent Leather Prince Alberts,
Sultania Boots, &c.
Ladies Gaiters, Slippers &c., of every description.
Boys Boots and Shoes, Youths do. do.
Misses Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, &c.
Children's Shoes.—A very large lot of Children's Shoes of every variety.
Servant Men & Women's Shoes for Spring and Summer. Also a large lot of the very best material, which they are prepared to work up in the neatest manner and at shortest notice.

We take this method of returning our thanks to the public for past patronage, and as we intend to pursue our usual straight-forward manner of business, we hope to merit and receive a continuance of past favors. Very respectfully,
apr 24 ELLIOTT & HUGHES.

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.

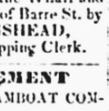
25.000 FT. of White Pine Fencing will be received in a few days and for sale for Cash or Negotiable Paper.
R. THARP.
mar 20

TO TRAVELERS.

ATTENTION

ALL WHO WANT GOOD BARGAINS.

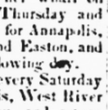
THE subscriber has on hand six or seven good substantial second hand Carriages, consisting of



Buggy Waggons, Rockaways and Foot Rockaways which he will trade or exchange for *good serviceable Road-Horses.* Persons having such Horses to dispose of are invited to call and examine the Carriages.
jan 23-3tS S. B. HOPKINS, Jr.

NEW LIVERY & HIRING STABLES.

THE subscriber most respectfully announces to the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that he has opened for their accommodation, a new *Livery Stable.* He has on hand a number of good, quick draft, road and saddle Horses, and a fine lot



of Carriages, which he will be happy to hire on the most reasonable terms. He will also keep on hand Carts, &c., for the purpose of Hauling, should such purposes be required. His stables will be kept at the residence of his father on Dover street. In his absence, all orders can be left either at the house or at his father's Carriage Shop

He hopes by keeping always on hand a good stock of Horses, and diligent attention to business to merit and receive a generous share of public patronage. The public's ob't serv't
SAML B. HOPKINS, Jr.

B. B.—Passengers conveyed to and from any part of the Peninsula. [apr 10-1y

THE NEW AND SWIFT

STEAMER KENT,

Capt. JOHN R. KIRWAN,

Having been put in Complete Order, will resume her Route to the Choptank River

ON and after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1858, leaving Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and Denton every Monday and Thursday Morning at 7 o'clock, touching at the following landings and none other:

Clora's Point,	Lloyd's Landing,
Howell's Point,	Dover Bridge,
Cambridge,	West Providence,
Hughlett's Wharf,	Potter's Landing,
Cabin Creek Wharf,	Denton.
Medford's Wharf.	

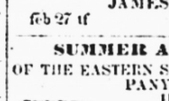
☞ Connection is made with Stage Line at Cambridge and Denton to all parts of the Peninsula. Fare $2—Meals extra.

C. K. CANNON.

☞ Freight will be received at the Wharf and Office, No. 141 Light Street, foot of Barre St. by
JAMES HOLLINGSHEAD,
feb 27 tf Shipping Clerk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

OF THE EASTERN SHORE STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S BOATS,



HUGH JENKINS,
Capt. J. Tilghman.
CHAMPION,
Capt. J. R. Griffith

ON and after Thursday, April 15th, the boats will run as follows:

The *Hugh Jenkins* will leave her wharf on Light street, Baltimore, every Thursday and Tuesday mornings, at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, and return by the same route on the following day.

The *Hugh Jenkins* will leave every Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, West River St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, and return by the same route on Monday.

The *Champion* will leave her wharf every morning (excepting Wednesday and Sunday,) at 7 o'clock, for Chester River, touching at Kent Island, Queenstown, Corsica, Spencer's, Harrison's Landing and Chestertown, returning the same day.

The *Champion* will leave every Wednesday morning, at the same hour, for St. Michael's and Miles' River Ferry, and return same day.

All freights by this line must be prepaid.

No freight received before 9 o'clock in the morning.

Passage to Annapolis,	$0 75
" Chester River & West River,	1 00
" St. Michaels & M. River Ferry,	1 50
" Cambridge, Oxford & Easton,	2 00

apr 17 G. CHESNUT, Agent.

TO THE FARMERS & BREEDERS OF TALBOT,

AND ITS ADJACENT COUNTIES.

I MOST respectfully and cheerfully announce to the public that I have permanently located myself in the town of Easton, Md., at the Brick Hotel, and will devote my attention to the handling of Horses, both under the saddle and in harness, as well as a particular attention to all sick Horses. Being generally known through this part of the country as a considerable horse fancier, I feel sure that I shall have no difficulty in giving perfect satisfaction to all who may engage my services in the manner above described. For which moderate prices will be made in all cases.

The public's ob't serv't,
jan 23-tf EBENEZER D. NUTZ.

SHOES AND HATS.—I have in store a large lot of Ladies Gaiters and morocco slippers, also Childrens Gaiters, Boots and Ties, which I am offering very cheap, together with all kinds of Hats for Gents and Boys, to which an early call is solicited. JAS. D. MANSFIELD,
may 15 St. Michaels.

COOL,

SPARKLING,

SODA,

with delicious fruit Syrups, can be had at all times at
june 12 DAWSON & BRO's.

CACHOU *Aromatise*, for diffusing an aromatic flavour in the Mouth, and removing the taste and smell occasioned by nauseous medicines, smoking, &c, to be had at the Drug and Chemical store of (june 5) L H CAMPBELL

FRUIT JARS!—A large assortment of the most recent and highly improved Jars for preserving Strawberries, Cherries and other fruits, just opened and for sale by
june 19 JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

WOOL! WOOL!!—Wanted washed and unwashed, for which the highest market price will be allowed in merchandise by
june 12 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

PERFUMED MATCHES—Without sulphur, and warranted to keep in any climate, to ignite freely, and burn without smoke or any unpleasant smell, for sale by
june 5 L H CAMPBELL

SALT—Ashton's Fine Salt, and Ground Alum do. Also an excellent article of Table Salt, in small bags—just received and for sale by
june 12 J. P. BLAKE.

LIME! LIME!!—No. 1 Lump Lime, by the bushel or barrel, just received and for sale by
(mar 27 J. P. BLAKE.

RICE! RICE!!—A beautiful article, clean and nice—received and for sale by
may 22 A. DODD & SON.

The Watcher.

Mother! watch the little feet,
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Rangling cellar, shed, and hall;
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs,
Little feet will go estray,
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand,
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this heavy task?"
These same little hands may prove,
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue,
Prattling eloquent and wild;
What is said and what is sung
By the happy, joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken;
Stop the vow while yet unbroken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessing in the Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lesson now impart,
Keep, O keep that heart true,
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

"Good Night." Good Night, Papa!"

These are the words whose music has not left our ears since the gloaming, and now it is midnight. "Good night, darling! God bless you; you will have pleasant dreams, though I toss in fever, haunted by the demons of care that harass me through the day. Good night!" The clock on the mantel struck twelve, and no sound was heard in the house save the regular breathing of those little lungs in the next room, heard through the door ajar. We dropped our pen, folded our arms, and sat gazing on the lazy fire, while the whole panorama of a life passed before us, with its many 'good nights.' It is a great thing to be rich, but it is a rich thing to have a good memory—provided that memory bears no unpleasant fruit, bitter to the taste; and our memory carries us back to many a pleasant scene—to the little arm chair by the fireside; to the trundle bed at the foot of *the* bed; to the tawn in front of the house and the orchard behind it; to the butter-cups, and the new clover, and the chickens and the swallows, and the birds' nests, and the strawberries, and the many things that attract the wondering eyes of childhood, to say nothing of the mysteries of the starry skies, and weird gloom of the moaning forest. But, then, there were the "good nighis," and the little prayer, and the downy bed; on which slumber fell as lightly as a snow flake, only warmer, and such dreams as only visit perfect innocence! The household "Good night!" Somebody, in whose brain its rich music still lingers, has written this:

"Good night!" A loud clear voice from the stairs said that it was Tommy. "Dood night!" murmurs a little something from the trundle-bed—a little something that we call Jenny, that filled a large place in the centre of two pretty little hearts. "Good night!" lisps a little fellow in a plaid rifle dress, who was named Willie about six years ago.

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake"—

and the small bundle in the trundle-bed has dropped off to sleep, but the broken prayer may go up sooner than many long petitions that set out a great while before it.

And so it was "good night" all around the homestead; and very sweet music it made, too, in the twilight, and very pleasant melody it makes now, as we think of it; for it was not yesterday nor the day before, but a long time ago—so long that Tommy is Thomas Somebody, Esq., and has forgotten that he ever was a boy, and wore what the bravest and richest of us can never wear but once, if we try—the first pair of boots.

And so it was "good night" all around the house; and the children had gone through the ivory gate, always left a little ajar for them—through into the lane of dreams.

And then the lover's "Good night," and the parting kiss! They are as prodigal of the hours as the spendthrift of his coin, and the minutes depart in golden showers, and fall in dying sparks at their feet. "Good night."—*N. Y. Illus.*

INDIAN WHISKY.—A citizen of St. Paul furnishes some pretty hard papers on his fellow-citizens who trade with the Northwestern Indians. He says a barrel of the "pure Cincinnati," even after it has run the gauntlett of railroad and lake travel, is a sufficient basis upon which to manufacture one hundred barrels of "good Indian liquor!" He says a small bucketful of the Cincinnati article is poured into a wash tub almost full of rain water; a large quantity of "doging" tobacco and red pepper is then thrown into the tub; a bitter species of root, common in "the land of the Dekotah," is then cut and added; burnt sugar or some such article is used to restore something like the original color of the whisky. The compound has to be kept on hand a few days before it is fit for use. It is then administered to the aborigines *ad libitum*.—He says all an Indian wants is something that will "bite!" and it matters not whether it is pepper, rum or tobacco; that he will give forty acres of land for one dose. He says some of the speculators, when they wish to "drive a bargain," have only to administer this innocent preparation to the Chippewas and Sioux simultaneously, and they all start at once for their war-clubs and tomahawks, and proceed to cleave each other's bratns out.

A waggish spendthrift said: "Five years ago I was not worth a cent in the world; now see where I am through my own exertions." "Well, where are you?" "Why, I owe more than three thousand dollars."

We go to the grave of a friend, saying: "A man is dead:" but angels throng about him, saying, "A man is born."—*Beecher.*

The Meeting at Chestertown.

The resolutions passed at the meeting of the slaveholders of Kent and other counties, on the 16th inst., we should have given last week, but owing to so large an amount of advertisements, we were compelled to lay it over to this week. The lateness of their insertion in the Gazette, will not, however, change their meaning, or lessen the desire of their perusal of those who have not seen them:

"Whereas, late events have disclosed the fact that there are in our midst some few mischievous and evil disposed persons, who have secretly and clandestinely operated to seduce our slaves to abscond, and in some instances to aid them in escaping, and it is known that there are others who give countenance to such evil doers, by using denunciations and threats, and in some instances to advise if not use, violence to those who have made an effort to remove from our midst one of those evil doers, We, therefore, citizens of the county in massmeeting assembled, and representing in person or by proxy, a very large proportion of the adult male population of the county, do deem it proper to express our most unqualified condemnation of all and every species of interference with our slave population and also of everything that can have the effect to countenance or encourage those who do thus wickedly interfere.

1st. That while we concede to every man the privilege to form whatever opinion his education, his reason, or his fancy, may lead him to adopt, we do not admit the right of any person enjoying the protection of our laws to commit any act, or give publicity to language in direct violation of the laws of the State, especially of those laws on the observance of which our social and pecuniary interest mainly depend.

2nd. That we regard any man who openly, publicly, and habitually proclaims hostility to slavery, a willingness to persuade, encourage or assist our slaves to abscond, as a person who ought not longer to be permitted to enjoy either the ordinary hospitalities of our people, or the protection of the laws.

3rd. That whilst we would not encourage, as we cannot in any case approve any unnecessary violence or harshness yet we cannot but regard such pestilent and dangerous persons as public nuisances, whose removal is a plain measure of defence, and who should therefore be advised of the necessity of leaving the county.

4th. That in the event of the removal of any such person thus assailing our rights of property, by word or deed, if any of their sympathizers, abettors, or defenders, should venture to visit the authors of the movement with punishment or violence, we hereby pledge ourselves to make common cause against such sympathizers, abetters or defenders.

5th. That in such a contest there can be no neutrality; he that is not for us must be regarded as against us, and we therefore deem it proper—and pledge ourselves accordingly—not to traffic or deal with any in the county, who will not openly and plainly, without limitation or modification express his detestation of everything like a tampering with our slaves, to assist or induce them abscond, nor with any one who shall express a desire or willingness to see violence committed on those who assist in causing such offenders to leave the county.

Ice-Making by Steam.

We learn from the London exchanges, that Mr. Harrison of Geelong, colony of Victoria, has invented an ice-making machine, driven by steam power, capable of turning out ten thousand pounds of solid ice per day. The process is very simple, as will be seen by the following description:

"The refrigeration is produced by the evaporation of ether in a vacuum: and the peculiarity of the invention consists in the arrangements for evaporating the ether at a low temperature, and condensing it as a higher, precisely the reverse of ordinary evaporating processes. The ether is contained in air-tight vessels, relieved from the pressure of the atmosphere. The cylinder in the centre of the apparatus is fitted with valves, so that each stroke of the piston withdraws a quantity of ether vapor from the left-hand vessels, and forcing it into a condensing vessel on the right hand.—Where the vapor is raised, an intense cold is produced; where it is condensed, a corresponding degree of heat is evolved. The ether, after resuming the liquid state, returns by a self-regulating valve to the evaporating vessel, and the process thus continues uninterruptedly, without requiring any attention, and without the slightest waste of material."

The expense of the process is merely that of the motive power, the ice is formed in block moulds of any size required.—This invention will be invaluable in hot climates, where ice is a priceless luxury, and has to be transported from northern climes at an immense cost, and is then only obtainable on the sea-board: whilst by this new method it can be made anywhere at an outside cost of two dollars and a half per ton. In tropical countries, where fevers prevail, ice is one of the necessary adjuncts to the effecting of cures, and were it readily attainable, how many valuable lives might be saved. Nor does the utility of the invention rest on making ice alone, for it is applicable to the cooling of meats, and the salting of provisions in hot climates, and many other purposes, where a reduction of temperature is required. Mr. Harrison will indeed become entitled to the appellation of a benefactor to society.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

A new stove has been invented for the comfort of travellers; it is to be put under the feet, with a mustard plaster on the head, which draws the heat through the whole system.

An umbrella has been manufactured in Connecticut, called the "lending umbrella." It is made of brown paper and intended exclusively to accommodate a friend.

The Submarine Telegraph.

THE OPINION OF A SCIENTIFIC MAN.

The following communication from T. P. Shaffner, Esq., a gentleman practically and scientifically versed in telegraphing, appears in the Washington Union:

"It is useless to enter into a discussion upon the subject [the Atlantic telegraph] at present. There is no probability that the contract will ever be made, for two reasons: First, the cable can never be worked if laid; second, there are reasons—some of which have been made known to the government—which will prevent the execution of any contract with that company.

I have some pretensions to a knowledge of the science and art of telegraphing.—Four years ago I published to the world in America and in Europe that my studies and experiments on both continents satisfied me that a current of electricity of any known form or mode of generation could not be transmitted for telegraphic service from Ireland to Newfoundland. Since that time these have been no new discoveries in galvanic or other electric developing powers changing the state of science then calculated upon in the demonstration of the impracticability of the proposed telegraph.

It has been stated that current of electricity has been transmitted through the whole 3,000 miles of the Atlantic cable in the ships, and climax has been attained.—This imposition has been fully exposed in memorial to Congress. When the cable is laid in the water, the element of retardation then commences its functions. "The further they lay out the cable the feebler will be the current," until it cease to traverse the wire.

I predict—not as a matter of prophecy, but as a certain result springing from the fixed laws in electric science—that the cable will be laid perhaps 1,000 or more miles and it will be found unavailable for telegraphing. In this dilemma the company will have the cable broke again, and the *accident* will be charged to Providence'—This will be the finale.

A Lady's Man.

Mrs. Stephen's in her excellent Monthly Magazine, thus "pitches in" against a class of men which is becoming far too numerous:

'Our own private opinion of the lady's-man is that he is thoroughly contemptible—a sort of the specimen of the life hardly worth thinking about—a nut-shell with the kernel withered up—a handful of foam drifting over the wine of life, something not altogether unpleasant to the fancy, but of no earthly use. A woman of sense would as soon put to sea in a man-of-war made of shingles, or take up her residence in a card house, as to dream of attaching herself to a lady killer.

"Women worth the name are seldom deceived into thinking our lady's-man the choicest specimen of his sex. Whatever their ignorance may be, womanly intuition must tell them that that the men who live for great objects, and whose spirits are so firmly knit that they are able to encounter the storms of life—men whose depth and warmth of feeling resemble the powerful current of a mighty river, and not the bubbles on its surface, who, if they love, are never smitten by mere beauty of form or features—that these men are far more worthy even occupying their thoughts in idle moments than the fops and men about town with those attentions they amuse themselves. If we were to tell him this, he would only laugh; he has no pride about him, although full of vanity; and it matters not to him what we may broadly affirm or quietly insinuate.

Soft and delicate though he be, he is as impervious to ridicule as a hod-carrier, and as regardless of honest contempt as a city alderman. Were you to hand him this article, he would take it to some social party, and read it aloud in the most mellifluous voice, as a homage to his own attractions."

HORSES RUBBING THEIR MANES AND TAILS.—In your last impression one of your correspondents wants a recipe for the prevention of the above. If he will procure a small box of the strongest preparation made of mercurial ointment from any druggist, and rub a little well in the roots of the hair of the mane and tail, he will find it a perfect cure for the evil complained of.—Several of my horses are similarly affected at this season, and I have only, to apply the ointment and its effects are immediate.—It may be that another dressing be required—say in a month—but, if well rubbed in at first, I have found one sufficient. I have found nothing so efficacious as the foregoing; indeed it is a certain cure.—VERAX.—[We have tried this formerly, but have not found it more efficacious than turpentine, while it is objectionable from its color and greasiness.]—*Ed. London Field.*

THE WAY THEY DO IT IN EGYPT.—Justice is cheap in Egypt. It is sold publicly at the tribunals every day, and goes a begging for buyers. Thus at the Cadi's Court, in Cairo, a ransom for murder costs the modest sum of fifty purses, or about $500; that for putting out an eye in an affray $250; the knocking out of a tooth about $25, and so on to the end of the chapter.—If the litigant is rich, he comes out of the meshes of the law swimmingly. At least, so says a recent traveller.

"Miss Josephina," said a thick, cherry-looking lipped negro, to one of Africa's daughters, "Miss Josephina, will you does dis nigger de anticipation ob dancin' a Wergina reel wid 'im?" "I doesn't assent to dance wulgaracious dance ob dat sort, Mr. Casus," said Miss Josephina, turning up still higher her well-rounded upper lip—"I dances only de porker!"

Dean Swift says, "I never wonder to see men wicked, but I often wonder to see them not ashamed."

To House Keepers.

SIMPLE CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—An old friend handed us the following simple receipt for publication. It has been practiced in his family for many years, with uniform success, even in the most alarming stages of the complaint: Take Indian corn, roasted and ground in the manner of coffee, or coarse meal browned, and boil in a sufficient quantity of water to produce a strong liquid like coffee, and drink a teacupful, warm, two or three times a day.—One day's practice, it is said, will ordinarily effect a cure.—*Middletown Republican.*

ONE OF THE BEST RECEIPTS FOR ROUP IN POULTRY.—Take of coarse and fine sharps half and half, or equal parts, and mix one teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper to a basinful of the above, when all the fowls can get it together without being at the trouble of feeding them by hand at night one by one. It is the best remedy ever found out. I have never known it to fail, and in cold weather it will always keep them warm and healthy, and will never do them harm.—RED CAP, *in the London Field.*

TO REMOVE MILDEW, AND ALSO ANY UNPLEASANTNESS FROM LINEN.—The following recipe will no doubt be acceptable to many, especially at this season of the year; To every four ounces of chloride of lime add two quarts of boiling water, and shortly, afterwards six quarts of cold water. Steep the linen in this water for twelve hours, and every spot of mildew will be removed, and also all unpleasantness.

TO MAKE CURRANT WINE.—We believe that we have as good currant wine as is made by the generality of people—some think that it is unexcelled. We confess we never drank better. The process of making is simple, but none of its requirements should be departed from. It is as follows:—

First, crush the currants effectually, then place them in a strong bag, and press the juice out, by whatever means will effect it best; then to each quart of juice add three pounds of pure, sifted, double-refined sugar, and then add as much water as will make one gallon. (Good brown sugar will answer, but not so well in retaining the fine flavor of the wine.)

To make a ten gallon keg of wine, it will require ten quarts of currant juice, and thirty pounds of sugar, filled up with water. Be sure that the sugar is well dissolved, by rolling over or shaking the cask; but we prefer mixing all together before putting into the cask, in an open vessel, in which it should remain 24 hours, and frequently skimmed. Fermentation will begin in one or two days, the bung being set upon the hole, and will continue some two or three weeks.

After it has *entirely* ceased fermenting, rack off carefully, then thoroughly scald out the barrel, return the wine to the cask, tightly bung up, and leave undisturbed for six months before using, when, if preferred, it can be bottled. It requires no clearing substance or spirituous liquor of any kind; as it is much better without either.

The keg, cask, or whatever vessel it may be made in, *should be full*, and as fermentation is going on, and the extraneous substances thrown out of the bung, the vessel should be kept full by adding sufficient water every couple of days—*Germantown Telegraph.*

PRESERVATION OF UNCOOKED FRUIT IN JARS OR CANS.—The principle involved in all the patent cans is public property, to be used as much, as anybody sees fit—the particular mode of performing the operation is all that is patented. Some of these cans are cheap enough to make it an object to use them. Glass jars are the most convenient kind, for if any change take place in the fruit—mould or fermentation of any kind, it is seen at once. In selection of jars in general the thinner the better, provided that only the glass is as nearly as possible of an even thickness. These cheap glasses are usually annealed (that, is, cooled off, after they are blown,) and the thinner and evener the glass the more sudden changes of temperature will they bear without breaking. We have had glass jars repeatedly that would break if set near the fire, if immersed in hot water, and even if set down and moved about on a sandy surface, stone or table. Jars break much more frequently by heat, than by any other casuality. Select then especially thin bottomed jars, with good lip at the top, and with mouths just as small as you can use for the fruit you wish to preserve. Provide good corks, which have been emerged in some soft cement while boiling hot, kept in a few minutes, taken out and allowed to cool before the cement is removed from the surface. This will make the corks air tight at the outset, but before this they should have been fitted to the cans, so that they might be inserted without effort. The cheapest and best sealing material for the outside of corks is the cheapest sealing wax that can be bought at the druggist, costing from twenty-five to thirty-eight cents per pound.

The fruit of whatever sort it is, should be picked with care, so as not to bruise, cleansed from everything extraneous, and packed in the jars with best white sugar. When filled, the mass should be a little compressed and shaken together, and then the jars immersed to the neck in boiling water.—Let them remain thoroughly heated through. If the fruit settles so that more can be put in, do so, and when sufficiently heated, cork the jars as they are taken out, and dip in the necks in melted sealing wax, which should not be too hot, for then it is a fluid that does not work well. Very poor sealing wax, when hot separates the coloring matters, etc., settling. It should therefore be stirred while heating.—[*The Homestead.*

Jules Gerald, the lion hunter, is of small stature, and apparently slight build, and in dress and manners quite a carpet knight.