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THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Vol. LI. Easton, Talbot County, Md., November 30, 1867. No. 13.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (six lines,) inserted ONE TIME for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each.

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

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

LEONARD & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys-at-Law,
mar 9-1y EASTON, MD.

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

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

SURVEYING.
THE subscriber, having had several years practical experiance, offers his services to the public to perform all kinds of
SURVEYING, &c.
Charges moderate. Address,
CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
Surveyor,
apr 23—1y Bay Hundred P. O.

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

J. W. PITTS. G. R. STALEY. J. R. H. GRAHAM
J. W. PITTS & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
286 W. Pratt & 52 S. Howard Sts.
nov 3 1y BALTIMORE.

AUCTIONEERING.
THE subscriber having taken out license for the above business, most respectfully informs the public that he will promptly attend to auctioneering in any part of the county that his services may be desired. When it is not convenient for persons to see him in person, a letter addressed to him at Easton, will receive immediate attention.
june 27-tf WM. K. RATHELL,

Auctioneering!
THE sundersigned returns his thanks to the public for past favors, and respectfully informs them that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may employ him as an auctioneer. He will attend sales in any part of the county, and orders left at either of the Printing offices in Easton, will be promptly attended to.
WM. H. BOSTIC, Auctioneer.
sep 26 1y

Remedial Institute
For Special Cases,
NO. 14 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.
FULL information, with the highest testimonials; also, a Book on Special Diseases, in a sealed envelope, sent free. Be sure and send for them, and you will not regret it; for, as advertising physicians are generally impostors, without references no stranger should be trusted. Enclose a stamp for postage, and direct to Dr. Lawrence, No. 14 Bond Street, New York.
nov 17-1y.

FERTILIZERS.
ROBERT B. DIXON,
DEALER IN
BAUGH'S RAW BONE,
MARYLAND POWDER OF BONE,
MORO PHILIPS' PHOSPHATE,
LISTER'S PURE BONE.
THESE Fertilizers are all standard manufacture, and of the best manufacture, which I offer for sale at lowest Factory prices, delivered at all the landings on Choptank, Tread Avon, Miles and Wye Rivers. Parties buying here save drayage in Baltimore and freight from Baltimore. Give them a tryal. ROBT. B. DIXON.
Office on Washington St., Easton, Md.
aug 10

Fashionable Millinery.
NEW STYLES FOR
FALL AND WINTER, 1867.
MRS. M. A. STEWART, has just returned from the city, with a full and complete assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable MILLINERY GOODS & NOTIONS. All olswhich have been selected with care and judgment, and will be sold very reasonable. All kinds of Millinery Work, STAMPING FOR EMBAIDING AND EMBROIDERY, done with neatness and dispatch.
Thankful for past favors, she hopes to merit a continuance of them. Stand 3d doors below the M. E. Church.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, sold and repaired at the above place by
oct 12 C. H. STEWART.

J. STEINEM & CO.
FALL and WINTER
GOODS.
THE subscriber being thankful for the patronage extended to them since commencing business in Easton, they are happy to again inform the public that they continue to carry on the same business at their new store room (next to Haddaway's Hotel, where may be found
READY-MADE CLOTHING
OF ALL SORTS,
Pants, Vests, Dress Coats, Sack-Coats, Whole Suits, &c. They hope by a strict attention to business to receive the favors of the public.—Now is the time to secure bargains in Fall & Winter clothing, as they desire to close out their present stock. Call and examine their stock.
nov2

FLOUR—Family, Extra and Super Flour, just received.
oct 26 JAS. H. GRACE.

GOLDEN DRIP SYRUP.—A nice article, try it. For sale by
aug 10 SAML. PATCHETT.

CHEESE.—A prime article just received and for sale by [oct 12] J. W. CREZDM.

Buckwheat.
JUST received a supply of fresh ground Buckwheat—warranted of superior quality.
oct 26 JAS. H. GRACE.

Owners of Water Power
Should use the celebrated
LEFFEL TURBINE
WATER WHEEL,
Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT.
Baltimore, Md.
Send for a circular. [sep 28 6m

NEW FALL AND WINTE
GOODS.
POWELL & WRIGHT have opened their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing in part, a complete assortment of Ladie's and Gentlemen's
Dress Goods, Hosiry, &c.
They think in taste of selection and cheapness, they will compare favorable with any in this market. Call and see. [oct 5

1867. 1868.
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.
Millinery & Fancy Goods.
MRS. E. A. LYCH has just returned from the city with a new assortment of fall kinds of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, such as Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons; Flowers, Ruffllings, Corsets, and a great variety of all kinds of goods in the above line too numerous to mention. She invites her friends and the public generally to give her a call. Store corner Washington an Dover Street, Easton, Md.
oct 12

STILL LATER & STILL CHEAPER.
JOHN W. CHEEZUM has just returned from the city, and has now open, the largest stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
ever offered by him, and purchased at the great decline of prices the last week.
For Ladie's—a great variety of dress goods, adapted to the season. For gentlemen—cloths, cassimeres in great variety of styles and prices, kerseys and flannels, red and white, cotton flannels and heavy drills, bleached and brown muslins.
He invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call to examine his stock and prices. [oct 12]

To the Owners of Real Estate in
TALBOT AND ADJOINING
COUNTIES.
THE undersigned having established a Land Office in Easton, would respectfully represent that a large number of individuals and a few parties from different sections of the North, have signified their intention to visit this region with the view of locating.
To those persons having property to dispose of, (particularly improved farms) I trust it would be to their advantage to place such in my hands for sale.
Having been in the land business many years, fourteen years of which were with the Bingham Estate, the largest land estate in Pennsylvania, extending through 12 counties, and with a large personal acquantance through the Northern and Eastern States, it would readily be accorded as affording superior advantages, over many others in the same avocation.
Maj. G. B. OVERTON.
sep 7 6 Late of the U. S. A.

FASHIONABLE,
FALL AND WINTER
Millinery for 1867.
MRS. E. A. MASON, has just returned from the city with her usual variety of the above goods. She would name in part all the latest styles of Bonnets and Hats; also a full supply of Bonnet Materials, which will be made to order in the latest styles, ribbons all colors and widths, very cheap, Belting and Belt Buckles a large lot. Velvet Ribbons all colors and widths—full supply, latest styles Dress Trimmings. In Notions, she would name Ladies' and Childreus' Gloves, Childrens' Merino and Yarn Hose, Ladies' Merino Vests a fine article; Woolen Goods, such as Hood and Breakfast Shawls, Yarn and Zephyr Worsteds—all shades, Braids of all kinds, Skirt Braids, best quality fine Mohair Braids, Whale Bones, covered Steel Corset Springs, the Empress Corset—best in use, and a great many other articles too tedious to name.
Having purchased her goods with great care, and to the best advantage, she will be enabled to sell them at the lowest possible price for the cash.
She returns her thanks to the public for their liberal patronage in the past, and will leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of the same.
☞ She will have her regular opening of ready-made Bonnets, on Saturday (to day) and Tuesday, to which she invites the ladies generally.
Stamping, of all kinds done as usual.
DRESS MAKING.
She has secured the services of a first class Dress Maker from the city, and is now prepared to carry on the above business.
All the latest fashions received monthly.
oct 19

APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!!
A few barrels prime New York and Virginia Apples, consisting of Red Streaks, Sweets Greenings. Flours and Pippins, just received by nov2 DAWSON & BRO.

DOBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.—Saves time, saves labor, saves money, saves clothes, saves women. Sold by.
sep 14 SAML. PATCHETT.

PLASTER—Pure ground Plaster for grass crops, barrel or ton.
apr 20 NICOLS & BARTEETT.

TWO Counter Show Cases—Mahogany frames and large glass, for sale by
oct 5 DAWSON & BRO.

JUST RECEIVED 6 Doz. Glass Jelly Moulds. For sale by
sep 14 SAML. PATCHETT.

FOR STOVES.—Mica, or Isinglass, Stove Brushes. Carburet of Iron Stove Polish—for saleby [oct 19 DAWSON & BRO.

BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS for the fall season, just opened and for sale by
sep 14 THOMPSON & KERSEY.

WANTED.
SAGE, BEESWAX and FLAXSEED, by
nov2 DAWSON & BRO.

Mother's Grave.

Why seek for line or sentiment
To place above her clay?
There is no marble white enough
Her virtues to display,
There is no language strong enough
Our sorrows to portray—
But the sacred name of Mother
Says all that words can say,
And is the fullest tribute
That loving hearts can pay.

Then carve upon the tablet
That marks her place of rest,
The word we learned to utter
As we hung upon her breast,
And in that simple utterance
Our fondest love expressed,
For the hallowed name of Mother
To us was truly blessed,
Then carve in enduring letters
The name we loved the best.

The Last Good-Bye.

Farewell! Farewell! is often heard
From the lips of those who part;
'Tis a whispered tone, 'tis a gentle word
But it springs not from the heart.
It may serve for a lover's lay,
To be sung 'neath the summer's sky:
But give me the lips that say
The honest words, "Good-bye!"

Adieu! Adieu! may greet the ear
In the guise of courtly speech;
But when we leave the kind and dear,
'Tis not what the soul would teach,
Whene'er we grasp the hand of those
We would have forever nigh,
The flame of friendship burns and glows
In the warm, frank words, "Good bye!"

The mother sending forth her child
To meet with the cares and strife,
Breaths through her tears her doubts and fears
For the loved one's future life.
No cold "adieu," no "farewell" lives
Within her choking sigh;
But the deepest sob of anguish gives,
God bless thee boy—"Good-bye!"

Go watch the pale and dying one;
When the glanc ehas lost its beams—
When the brow is cold as the marble stone,
And the world a passing dream;
And the latest pressure of the hand,
The look of the closing eye,
Yield what the heart must understand—
A long, a last "Good-bye."

QUERIES.

The members of the "Mind-your-own-business-Society" propose for consideration the following queries:

If a person feel a person treading on his toes,
Need a person ask a person how a person knows.
Is it anybody's business
If a gentleman should choose
To wait upon a lady,
If the lady don't refuse?
Or, to speak a little plainer,
That the meaning all may know,
Is it any body's business,
If a lady has a beau?

Is it anybody's business
When the gentleman does call,
Or when he leaves the lady,
Or if he leaves at all!
Or is it necessary
That the curtain should be drawn,
To save from further trouble
The outside lookers-on?

Is it anybody's business
But the lady's if her beau
Rides out with other ladies,
And doesn't let her know?
Is it anybody's business
But the gentlemen's if she
Should accept another escort,
Where he doesn't chance to be?

Is a person on the sidewalk,
Whether great or whether small;
Is it anybody's business
Where that person means to call?
Or if you see a person
And he's calling anywhere,
Is it any of your business
What his business may be there?

The substance of our query,
Simply stated would be this;
Is it anybody's business
What another's business is?
If it is, or if it isn't.
We would really like to know,
For we're certain if it isn't,
There are some who make it so.

If it is, we'll join the rabble,
And act the noble part
Of the tattlers and defamers,
Who throng the public mart:
But if not, we'll act the teacher,
Until the meddler learns
It were better in the future
To mind his own concerns.

Sharp Reprcof.

My pretty little dears you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more exercise and less sofa; more making puddings and less piano; more frankness and less mock modesty. I like a buxom, bright eyed, rosycheeked, bouncing lass, who can darn stockings, make her own frocks, mend trousers, command a regiment of pots and shoot a wild duck as well as the Duchess of Marlboro or the Queen of Spain, and be a lady withal in the drawing room. But as for your pining, moping, screwed up, wasp waisted, pretty-faced, music mordering, novel devouring daughters of fashion and idleness: with your consumption soled shoes and silk stockings, you won't do for wives and mothers.—*Mrs. Ellis's Lectures.*

☞ A clergyman who enjoys the substantial benefits of a fine farm was slightly taken down a few days ago by his Irish plough-man, who was sitting at his plough in a tobacco field, resting his horse. The reverend gentleman being an economist, said, with great seriousness:

"John, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a stub scythe here and be cutting a few bushes along the fence while the horse is resting a short time?"

John, with quite as serious a countenance, as the divine himself, said:

"Wouldn't it be well, sir, for you to have a tub of potatoes in the pulpit, and when they are singing, to peel 'em awhile to be ready for the pot?"

The reverend gentleman laughed heartily and left.

The Reactionary Party.

While the policy of the Republican party in the present situation of the country is simple and plainly defined, the Democratic or reactionary party, alert and anxious for a chance of returning to power, contents itself with denunciation, appeals to the lowest prejudice, and claims to be the peculiarly conservative party of the country. Its policy, if it should return to power, must be inferred from its antecedents and the principles announced by its orators and organs. Its view of the origin of the present political situation is evident from the views of those who speak for it, and this view must dictate its measures. Thus at the late Democratic meeting in the city of New York the chief speakers were Mr. James S. Thayer, Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, Mr. Cox, Mr. O'Gorman, and Mr. Montgomery Blair. The latter gentleman's performances and opinions are of no significance because he is a mere political shyster. But the four others are representive men of the Democratic party. They were all known during the war as the most virulent Copperheads.

Mr. O'Gorman, indeed, spoke at the great New York meeting after the fall of Sumter, and urged a show of force to persuade the Southern brethren to see that they had made a mistake but the fighting, if there were to be any, he begged might be of the most fraternal character, and he had no conception whatever then, nor does he seem ever to have acquired any, of the real nature and necessity of the great struggle. When the war really began Mr. O'Gorman opposed it, and denounced the Government with a bitterness which was nowhere surpassed.—Mr. Thayer was an open and frank advocate of secession; and declared that if what he called a revolution were to take place, it should begin at home in the free States. Mr. Voorhees was implicated in the conspiracy of "the Sons of Liberty" and "Knights of the Golden Circle," and declared with fervor that he would "never vote one dollar, one man, or one gun" to carry on the war. Mr. Cox was of opinion that "Lincoln and Davis ought to be brought to the same block together." These orators spoke for the Democratic party then as they speak for it now. The war, in their opinion, was unconstitutional, unnecessary, and wicked. It was occasioned by the aggressions of the free States upon the rights of the slave States. Upon the abstract question of Slavery these gentlemen held the doctrines of their party. The negro was of an inferior race. Slavery tended to civilize him; and whether Slavery were right or wrong it was none of our business. To condemn slavery was "to poison the wells" of our Southern brothers; it was to breed dissension; it was to foment disunion.

Such were the views of these representative Democrats before and during the war. Since the surrender of Lee they have declared, upon all occasions, that arms having been laid down every thing returns to its previous condition; and the only constitutional method of dealing with the situation is to indict and try as many persons for treason as may be thought wise.—At the same time they decry such a course as impolitic. The policy of reconstruction, therefore, which a party holding such views must necessarily put into practice, should it regain power, is that which springs from the theory that the rebellion is now a suppressed riot, and that it is impolitic to prosecute any rioter. During the war the Democratic party denied the constitutional power of the Commander-in-chief to emancipate slaves, and prophesied a servile insurrection and universal massacre of the white population of the rebel States as the inevitable consequences of emancipation. But the party now generally acquiesces in the fact of the freedom of the late slaves. It insists, however, that Congress has no power whatever to enfranchise them politically, and prophesies, as a consequence of negro voting, the lapse of the late rebel States into a barbarism as universal as the massacre which it foretold as the consequence of emancipation. The Damocratic policy of reconstruction would therefore be the surrender of the emancipated class to the care of the white class of the population. What kind of care that would be, what justice or mercy slaves emancipated as a means of subduing their masters might expect from their masters after they were subdued, experience and common-sense assure us. Under the name of fraternity the Democratic policy would replace Davis and Toombs in the Senate, and Lee in the army. Under the name of conciliation it would intrust the political prosperity of ten States to those who do not disguise their regretful reverence for baffled rebellion. As it formerly betrayed human nature and struck at nationality under the plea of State sovereignty, so it would now dishonor the nation and outrage justice under the name of conciliation and heavenly good-will.

Yet the chief Democratic argument is an appeal to hatered. It expends its force and eloquence in defaming the negro. Its highest strain is that this is a white man's government, which is true as a matter of fact, since of thirty millions of people only four are colored. But it is wholly untrue as an argument for the exclusion of colored men from the suffrage, for there has never been a time in the history of the country when they have not voted in some of the States. By incessant denunciations of "nigger equality," as well as by the most contemptible falsehoods, the Democratic party tries to inflame the hostility of race. While in the city of New York and elsewhere in the North there is no degree of bestiality into which a white human being can sink so low that he is not still a good enough voter and an intelligent fellow-citizen, yet the colored man every where is of necessity of an inferior race, semi-civilized, a barbarian, ignorant, and degraded. The staple of Democratic speeches is ridicule of the negro, or a solemn effort to prove his total incapacity for intelligent citizenship. Now we ask for a single evidence of that incapacity as a class which is not equally true of the foreign-born voters of the city of New York as a class. And we ask any man who wishes the speedy return of peace and prosperity to the country whether he trusts the statesmanship of a party which systematically excites hostility between the Irish-born and the colored population. It is the old tactics of the slaveholding oligarchy, which always fostered the mutual jealousy of the poor whites and the slaves.

The Democratic party also claims to be peculiarly conservative. Conservative of what? Of the great principles of liberty, of equality before the laws, of equal defenses of rights, of governments of all the people? By no means. It is merely conservative of the traditions of caste and slavery, which the country has outgrown; of class supremacy, of class legislation, of unequal laws, of governments from which half of the people are arbitarily excluded. Of what is the Democratic party conservative? Is it of the Constitution? One of its chief candidates for the Presidency, Mr. Horatio Seymour, attacks the Senate as unjustly constituted. Is it of the national good faith and fame? The other of its Presidential candidates, Mr. Pendleton, demands repudiation. It will not be denied that the most intelligent and highly civilized parts of the country are politically Republican; and the most ignorant sections Democratic. In the city of New York it can not be disputed that the parts which are the least enlightened give the heaviest Democratic majorities. Now is ignorence truly conservative? Does any body who is competent to pronounce suppose that the political majority in the city of New York represents as real a conservatism as the majority in the States of Iowa or Massachusetts?

We repeat that the policy of the Democratic party in the present situation of the country is founded upon bitter hostility to a part of the population, and upon disregard of the principles of the Constitution and of public honor. It is conservative in no other sense whatever than that of the old Tory conservatism in England which protested that to abolish the death-penalty for stealing a leg of mutton was to sweep away the bulwarks of the Constitution. Its whole course is a series of tactics for getting into power. There is no evidence any where of a serious desire to deal fairly with the pressing questions of the country. The only thing every where evident is that it has changed no opinions, that it holds as strongly as ever to the spirit of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98; that it honors and trusts most the men who were the most subservient to the domination of slavery in the government; and that it wholly and contemptuously denies that government should rest upon the expressed consent of the governed. Should it return to power we must expect every question settled by the war to be reopened. We must anticipate repudiation and a commercial convulsion such as no country ever experienced. We must be prepared for a policy toward the freedmen upon which the civilized world would cry shame.—The success of the Democratic party would be the restoration of the rebellion in power.—*Harper's Weekly.*

What Every Young Man should Do.

1. Every young man should make the most of himself, intellectually, socially and phisically.

2. He should depend upon his own efforts, with help from above, to accomplish these results.

3. He should be willing to take advice from those competent to give it, and to follow such advice, unless his own judgment or convictions, properly founded, should otherwise direct.

4. If he is unfortunate enough to have a rich and indulgent father, he should do the best he can under the circumstances, which will be to conduct himself very much as though he had not the obstacles to overcome.

5. He should remember that young men, if they live; grow old; and that the habits of youth are oftener than otherwise perpetuated in the mature man. Knowing this fact, he should "govern himself accordingly."

6. He should never be discouraged by small beginnings, but remember that nearly all great results have been wrought out from apparently slight causes.

7. He should never, under any circumstances, be idle. If he cannot find the employment he prefers, let him come as near his desires as possible—he will thus reach the object of his ambition.

8. All young men have "inalienable rights," among which none is greater or more sacred than the privilege to be "somebody."

9. Every young man should remember that this is not the only world to which he stands related; and it becomes him seriously to consider what and where he is to be a thousand years hence.

DANGEROUS CUSHION.—Some time since a physician was consulted by a young man who received a serious injury to his eye from its coming in contact with a needle while he was reclining upon the bosom of a friend. The needle penetrated the eye, and caused so destructive an inflamation that the Dr. was unable to subdue it before the vision was entirely destroyed. Young ladies—particulary those who have lovers—take warning, and use some more suitable repository for your pins and needles than the front of your dresses. And young men who will a wooing go, endeavor to seek your legitimate resting places, at home and in bed before the lateness of the hour will necessitate the resting of your heads upon so dangerous a pillow.

MILK FOR HEART DISEASE.—Dr. Pecholier avers that a milk diet, if strictly adhered to, will relieve a person afflicted with certain forms of heart disease. Under the influence of this diet the impulse of the heart diminishes, together with the palpitation, and the congested condition of the face, the brain the lung. The patient experiences unexpected improvement, and by the adoption of this plan life may be prolonged, even in cases where a permanent cure cannot be hoped for.

AN editor wrote a leading article on the fair sex, in the course of which he said: "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beaus. When the paper was issued, he was rather shocked to discover that an unfortunate typographical error had made him say, "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beans!"

A Shot at the Decanter.

There is a current story that a Quaken once discovered a thief in his house, and, taking down his grandfather's old fowling piece, he said, "Friend, thee had better get out of the way, for I intend to fire this gun *right where thee stands.*" With the same considerate spirit we warn certain good people that they had better take the decanters off their tables, for we intend to aim a Bible truth right where that decanter stands. It is in the wrong place. It has no more business to be there at all than the thief had to be in the honest Quaker's house. We are not surprised to find a decanter of alcoholic poison on the counter of a dram-shop, whose keeper is licensed to sell death by measure; but we are surprised to find it on the table or the sideboard of one who professes to be guided by the spirit and the teachings of God's Word. The bottle stands right in the range of the following inspired utterance of St Paul: "It is good neither to eat flesh *nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby the brother stumbleth.*" This text must either go out of the Christian's Bible or the bottle go off the table. The text will not move and the bottle must.

The passage itself is so clear that it can hardly admit of a cavil or a doubt. It breathes the holy and benevolent principle that abstinence from things that are naturally hurtful to others is a Christian expediency that has the *grip* of a moral duty.

It would be easy to prove unanswerably that alcoholic beverages are injurious to those who use them. The famous athleto, Tom Sayers, was once asked by a gentleman, "I suppose that when you are training, you use plenty of beefsteaks, and London porter, and pale ale?" The boxer replied, "In my time I have drunk more than was good for me; but when I have business to do, there's nothing like water in the dumb bells." After retiring from business," he took to drink and died like a sot. Cold water made him a Samson; alcohol laid him in his grave.

The inherent wrong of using intoxicating drinks is twofold. First, it exposes to danger the man who tampers with it; for no man was ever positively assured by his Creator that he could play with the "adder" that lies in a wine-cup without being stung by it. Second, it puts a stumbling-block in the way of him whom we are commanded to love as ourselves.

Now, on the same principle—not of self preservation merely, but of avoiding what is dangerous to others—what right have I to sustain those fountain-heads of death from which the drink-poison is sold? what right have I to advocate their license, to patronize the traffic, or even in any way to abet the whole system of drinking alcoholic stimulants at home or abroad? If a glass of wine on my table will entrap some young man, or some one who is inclined to stimulants, into dissipation, then I am thoughtlessly setting a trap for his life. I am his tempter. I gave the usage my sanction, and to him the direct inducement to partake of the bottled demon that sparkles so seductively before him. If he goes away from my table and commits some outrage under the effects of stimulant, I am, to a certain degree, guilty of that outrage. I gave him the incentive to do what otherwise he might have left undone. The man who puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips is accountable for what comes from those lips under the influence of the dram, and is accountable, too, for every outrage that the maddened victim of the cup may perpetrate during his temporary insanity.

It is an old-fashioned total abstinence that we are pleading for. We ask it, ask it, as Paul did, for the sake of those who "stumble." "Oh, those stumblers! We dare not speak of them. It would touch many of us too tenderly. It would reveal too many wrecks that angels wept over. It would open tombs whose charitable green turf hides out of sight what many a survivor would love to have forgotten. It would recall to me many a college friend who went down at midday into blackness of darkness.

And to day I see this social curse coming back into our houses, into our streets, into our daily usages of life, with redoubled power. Would that every parent were a "prohibitory law" to his family! Would that every pulpit and every platform would thunder forth the old warning cry, "Look not on the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." At the *last!* at the last! Oh! oh! who can tell when that "last" shall ever end? When will the victim's last groan be heard? When will the last horror seize upon his wretched soul?

SICK HEADACHE, ITS CAUSE AND CURE.—Dr. John Burdell, a dentist of New York—not the Cunningham man—says, "Not a case of this disease (sick headache) has ever occurred to me in my knowledge, except with the drinkers of narcotic drinks, (meaning tea and coffee) and not a case has failed of being cured on the entire renunciation of those drinks. In saying this, however, it is by no means claimed that there are no cases of sick headache to be found except those which owe their origin to tea and coffee. I only affirm that I have never known a case such cases. Whatever may be said of the violations of physical law in other respects, tea and coffee may claim sick headache as their peculiar favored representative."

THE TIME TO CUT BUSHES.—A correspondent of the *New Hampshire Farmer* says. "Repeated trials on as many different pieces of land, and each trial a complete success, has convinced us that December, the time we invariably do this, is the best season, at which time the growth of the year is evidently at an end. A piece of valuable pasture land of ours, over run with bushes, which had been many times cut over by a former owner for no purpose, because cut in the summer season, was by us cut over in December, 1862, and to this time, a period of nearly five years, not a bushhas sprouted and the land though moist, is well stoceed down to grass"

☞ A well known poet sent two poetical letters to the "post-office" of an Episcopal fair at Pittsfield, In one of them the first stanza was:

"Fair lady, whoso'er thou art,
Turn this poor leaf with tenderest care;
And hush! oh hush! thy beating heart—
The one thou lovest will be there!"

On turning the "poor leaf" there was found a one dollar bill, with some verses, beginning:

"Fair lady, lift thine eyes and tell
If this is not a truthful letter:
This is the one (1) thou lovest well,
And naught (0) can make thee love it better (10.'
)

QUICK TEMPERED.—A servant girl, on leaving her place was accosted by her master as to her leaving.

"Mistress is so quick-tempered that I cannot live with her," said the girl."

"Well," said the gentleman, "you know that is no sooner begun than it is over."

"Oh! yes, sir, and no sooner over than begun again."