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

TERMS.

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The Easton Gazette.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE or 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.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE
SPRING & SUMMER OF
1859.

WE take great pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally, that we have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a very large and beautiful stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

We have taken advantage of both cities in our purchases, and have spared no pains in our selections, and in point of *Beauty, Style, Quality and Price*, we challenge competition.

Ever ready in person, to respond to the smallest call, and having secured the services of prompt, polite and accommodating young gentlemen, we feel assured, that to call upon us will be to be both pleased and profited. In our stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

will be found

Plaid Peka, French Bareges,
Glassa Cloths, Barrege Robes,
Challi, French Lawns,
Challi Robes, Jackonet Lawns,
French Lavellas, Lawn Robes,
French de Beiges, Double Skirt Robes,
Mohair Lustres, Striped and Plaid Cambrics,
Merino Cashmeres, Plaid and Figured Swiss;
Thompson's Indestructable Double Extension Hoop Skirts,
Kid, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S APPAREL,

French Cloths, French Cassimeres, Linen Drillings,
Coatings in all varieties, Plain and Fancy Silk Cravats, Neck Ties,
Silk, Satin & Marseilles Vestings, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Striped & Fig'd Shirtings, Gloves, &c.

BOYS AND MISSES' GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY.

FOR SERVANT'S WEAR.

Osnaburgs, Twilled and Plaid, Heavy Drillings, Striped Cottons,
Cottonades, Plaid and Plain, Plaid Domestics, Printed Cloths.

ALSO A FULL SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GLASS, WOODWARE, TINWARE, &c.

To an examination of which we very respectfully solicit the public.

Easton, April 9. THOMPSON & KERSEY.

1859! 1859!! 1859!!!
NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS.

CREZOZ & EMORY having just returned from the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia with a large and handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, most respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine their stock before purchasing, as they flatter themselves they can please in styles, quality and prices. [apr 9

NEW GOODS.

We beg leave to inform our customers and friends generally, that we have just returned from the city of Baltimore with a full supply of everything in our line of business. We have on hand a good assortment of Domestic Dry Goods, together with a full supply of

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

All of which we are selling at prices to suit the times. We would advise all in want of goods in our line to give us a call.

apr 2 A. DODD & SON.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,
ALL KINDS;
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
VERY CHEAP.

J. RASIN has returned from the city, and is now opening the largest and cheapest stock of goods, ever before offered by him, at prices which cannot fail to please. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

apr 2 J. RASIN.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1859!

PATCHETT & WRIGHT would inform all purchasers of Cheap Goods, that they have just returned from the city, and are now opening at their old stand, under the Odd Fellow's Hall, a magnificent assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Over Coats, Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Pants and Vests.

DRY GOODS, *of every variety.*

Ladies' Dress Goods of the latest styles and fashions.

Hardware, Groceries,
Crockery & Tinware,

together with a large assortment of Jewelry and Notions. Etherial Lamps and Coal Oil do.

These goods have been selected with care, and will be sold at *prices to suit the times.* The public are invited to call and see for themselves.

apr 16

NEW GOODS.

JUST returned, with the *finest, largest* and most *complete* stock of GOODS from Philadelphia ever brought to this market

Ladies' Dress Goods,
of the newest and cheapest styles of
Lawns, Lawn Robes,
Dukales in Stripes, Plaid & modern patterns
Berages, De Baige, &c.

an elegant assortment of Calicos, from 6¼ to 12½.

For Gentlemen—a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Satin, Silk and Marseilles Vesting, Marseilles and Linen Shirt Bosoms, Shirting Calicoes, &c., &c., and a large assortment of Dress Goods, for Misses and Girls, &c., Handkerchiefs, Collars, Gloves, Belts, &c.

Also the finest lot of Ladies' Collars, Cambric and Swiss edging, Dimity, Ruffing, Kid Gloves, &c., &c., Irish Linens, Fig'd Dimity, extra Table Linen, Table Napkins, Pil'ow Case Linen. 5-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 bleached Shirting, and a very large stock of Bleached Muslin.

The largest stock of heavy Twilled and Plain Osnaburgs, Striped do, Blue Denims, very heavy, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 unbleached Muslin—bought since 1856 for this market. The public are respectfully invited to an examination of my stock.

mar 26 JAMES H. GRACE.

A CARD.

J. RASIN returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his return from the city and takes pleasure in inviting their attention to his second supply of

RICH DRESS GOODS

received by last Friday's steamer

FOR LADIES.

Robe A. Les, French Organdies,
Robe Princesse, Jackonet Lawns,
Double Skirt Robes, French Barages,
Poil De Chevres, White & Col'd. Brilliantes
French Lavellas, Striped & Plaid Cambrics,
Ducals and Challis, Plain and Fig'd Swiss,
Mantillas, Parasols, and Strid and plaid Natsooks
Fans, Black Silks, Shawls,
Dress Trimmings. Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Mitts, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black and Fancy Cloths & Cassimeres, Velvet, Silk & Satin Vestings,
Summer Cloths, Marseilles Vestings,
Cashmeretts and Tweeds, Plain and Fancy Drillings
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Satin Stocks, Ties,
Fancy Silk do., Black It. do., Madras do., Shirt Fronts, Collars, Marseilles Byron and Standing, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

apr 16 J. RASIN.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber has now open his stock of *SPRING DRY GOODS* comprising every variety

GENTLEMENS' WEAR
AND
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

In the selection of which great care has been taken to secure all the novelties of the very latest importations. Special attention has also been paid to the purchase of

Swiss and Cambric Goods,
Bleached Muslins, Brown Cottons,
Sheetings, Denims, and goods for servants generally.

Hardware, Queensware,
GROCERIES
Ropes, Brooms, Buckets, Spades,
Shovels, Hoes,

and Farmers goods of all kinds, he is prepared to offer more than the usual inducements. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the goods and to take special notice of their very moderate prices.

apr 16 JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH.

EXHIBITION!

JUST received from Philadelphia and Baltimore my selection of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

and now ready to be exhibited and sold at small profits for cash or to punctual dealers on time.—I name in part as follows: Challies, Barege De lames, Lawns, De Beges, Lavellas, French Chintz, Brilliants, Figured and Plain; good selection of Calicoes, Book, Swiss, Mull and Jackonet Muslins, Cambric Swiss, Thread and Cotton Edgings and Insertings, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Collars and Shawls, with almost every variety in the way of Dress Goods. Also a lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds,
and Vestings, together with a large assortment of
Boots, Shoes and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing, made to order:
A large stock of Goods for Servants such as Osnaburgs, Domestics, Striped Cotton, &c
Also, Groceries, Queensware,
Hardware, Tinware and Woodware.

Particular attention paid in the selection of articles generally used by farmers such as Shovels, Spades, Forks, Ploughs and Castings of all kinds in use. Carriage Harness, horse collars, bridles, cart-breeching, saddles, hames, &c.

Respectfully soliciting a call from my friends and the public, I will always be pleased to show my goods, being confident that the variety and price will please.

☞ Extra inducements to cash buyers—a discount of four per cent. on all sums of two Dollars.

E. T. BENSON, Royal Oak,
apr 16 Talbot county, Md.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.—A complete assortment of the best brands, kept constantly on hand and for sale by (apr 23) J. P. BLAKE.

KID GLOVES—all colors and sizes, and of the very best quality at
apr 23 J. H. GRACE.

A Song to Franklin.

Editor of the Baltimore Clipper:—The following capital song, by WILLIAM HENRY FRY, was read at a dinner given in New York on the 153 anniversary of the birth of FRANKLIN. It is one of the most perfect classical productions of the age; a credit to the talents and genius of its gifted author, and deserves a niche in every public journal whose proprietors are capable of appreciating the high standing of the individual in honor of whom it was written.—As such I solicit for it a place in the columns of your wide circulating journal.

Yours, &c. AMERICUS.

AIR—"The Star Spangled Banner."

When earth woke to life, at the dawning of time,
While yet in the shadow of chaos it trembled,
Great Jove round his throne, on Olympus sublime,
His court of Immortals, to rule it, assembled.
He gave each a share
Of the land, sea and air,
And emblems of office supernal to wear;
Then filling his goblet, all rose at the sign,
And pledged grateful homage in nectar divine.
Thus Phœbus he bade drive the sun's golden car,
And Neptune control the blue depths of old ocean,
O'er love Venus reign, fiery Mars over war,
And Bacchus, vine-crowned, o'er friendship's devotion.
But, quoth Jove, be it known,
That I still claim alone,
To wield the dread lightening, the strength of my throne!
All filling a brimmer, then plighted again
To JUPITER TONANS, king of gods and of men!
So started the world: and long ages rolled by,
While mortals, like gods, Jove's first mandate respected;
When musing one day, as he sat in the sky,
A speck o'er the clouds his keen vision detected,
"What is that now in sight?"
Cried he—"if I am right,
By the string and the bobtail, 'tis surely a kite!
Speed Mercury! see thou who flies it so near,
For by this good nectar some treason I fear!"
Soon Hermes returned, and replied to Jove's frown
"Forgive, awful sovereign, my message of evil;—
Yon lightening to earth, by that kite was brought down,
And is bottled and corked by a poor printer's devil!"
His cup Jove down dashed,
While his blasting eyes flashed,
And his voice o'er Olympus in deep thunder crashed:—
"I swear by the Styx, now, I'll ne'er drink again,
Till I smite him, a warning to gods and to men!"
All were mute, save Minerva, who answered him then,—
"Hold! sire! for worthy all honor that that man is:
Time will blazon his name with this motto—FULMEN EREPUIT CÆLO, SCEPTRUSQUE TYRANNIS!
Who maketh man free
Of all masters save thee,
And wieldeth thy lightning, e'en godlike must be!"
"Thou'rt right," cried Jove, gaily—"drink we all to the worth
Of the Sage and the Patriot, the glory of earth!"

The Nature and Properties of Timber.

BY THOMAS TREDGOLD.

Wood is that principal parts of the roots, trunks and branches of trees and shrubs; and its usefulness in building ships, and mechanical arts, is well known. The *wood* of different trees differ much in strength, hardness, durability and beauty; and consequently, in their fitness for the various purpose to which they are applied. The wood which is felled and seasoned for the purpose of building is called timber; and in stating the properties of woods, I shall consider those only that are fit for timber.

If the stem or trunk, of a tree, be cut across the wood is found to be made up of numerous concentric layers or rings, very distinct in some trees, but less so in others. One of these layers is commonly formed every year; consequently their number corresponds nearly with the age of the tree. Each layer consists, in general, of two parts; the one solid, hard, heavy and dark colored; the other of a light color, porous and soft; which renders the line of separation between the annual rings distinct.

Scarcely any two layers of the same tree are precisely alike, either in the proportion of the hard part, or in the thickness of the layers; as the layers vary in thickness according to the vegetation which took place in the year of their formation; and also in the same tree they vary, in thickness either according to the situation of the principal roots, or the aspect; the annual layers being always thicker on that side of the tree which has been most favorable to the growth of the roots, or that has had the advantage of a good aspect.

The structure of wood, and the nature of the vessels through which the fluids move in the living plant, are not thoroughly understood. Indeed, the study of vegetable anatomy is attended with considerable difficulties, but some important facts have been ascertained which can tribute materially towards a more perfect knowledge of the nature and properties of wood. Wood appears to be composed of various vessels, which in the living tree, convey the fluids necessary to its growth; between those vessels there are cells interposed. There is nothing of the character of solid fibers in wood, except the thin membranous coats of the cells and vessels, which adhere so slightly together in recently formed wood, that it is easy to seperate them. The vessels in the growing tree are intended to convey a watery fluid, called the sap, from the roots to leaves. When it arrives at the leaves, it undergoes some changes, and returns through the bark;* and the bark being expanded by the accession of moisture, rises from the wood, and leaves a cavity that becomes filled with the proper sap, which gradually hardens and forms a new layer of wood. The rising sap flows chiefly through the annual rings next the bark; and from the experiments of Mr. Knight, it appears that the sap, during its ascent, dissolves some portion of the substance that has been deposited in the vessels of the wood during the preceding winter, for the nourishment of the buds, leaves and young wood; hence the flowing sap is more dense in the upper, than in the lower part of the tree. Dr. Darwin draws a like conclusion from the debarked oaks producing leaves.

In trees, as the leaves expand, the sap ceases to flow, and the bark again adheres to the wood, and from the middle of June to the middle of August there appears to be a pause in vegetation; but, after this period, the sap again begins to flow, and the bark, which adhered so closely in the preceding months, may be separated nearly as easily as in the spring.

The sap which rises through the wood from the roots, is very different in its nature from that which decends through the bark to form a new layer of wood. That which ascends is nearly as liquid as water, and is called the common sap. It has, in general, a sweetish taste, and contains sugar and mucilage. It always contains acid, sometimes in a free state, sometimes combined with lime or potash. When this sap is left to itself, it soon ferments and becomes sour, and when the proportion of sugar is considerable it will undergo the vinous fermentation.

The decending sap, called the *proper sap*, differs so considerably in different trees, and is so difficult to procure in a separate state, that its properties have not been much examined. It is always less liquid and contains a much greater proportion of vegetable matter than the common sap. It is also very possible that trees of the same kind produce proper sap, of different qualities, in different climates; as we find the facts established respecting timber the growth of one climate, are not applicable to the same species of timber grown in another climate. That part of the wood next the bark is called *sap-wood*, because it is through it chiefly that the sap ascends; and as it is shown by Mr Knight, to contain some vegetable matter to be expanded in forming leaves and buds, it is reasonable to suppose that sap-wood must be more prone to decay than the internal part of the tree, called the heart-wood. As trees increase in size, the oldest part of the sap-wood generally loses all vegetable life, and the more fluid parts of it are either absorbed by the new forming sap-wood or evaperated, its vessels or cells become closed by the pressure of the new forming wood, and it ceases to perform any other part in the growth of a tree than to support it. When these changes have taken place it is found to be more compact, and generally of a darker color; and also contains only a small proportion of vegetable matter besides that kind which is called the *woody fiber* by chemists. It is then heart wood, or wood in its most perfect state. The life of trees, like that of man, has been commonly divided into three stages; infancy, maturity, and old age. In the first, the tree increases from day to day; in the second, it maintains itself without sensible gain or loss; but, in the third, it declines. These stages vary in every species according to the soil, the aspect, the climate, or the nature of the individual plant. Sir H. Davy, states that oak and chesnut trees decay sooner in a moist soil than in a dry and sandy one, and their timber is less firm.

The sap-vessels being expanded with moisture without the necessary degree of nourishing matter, the general texture becomes necessarily less firm—such wood splits easily—and is very liable to shrink and swell with the changes of the weather. Trees of the same kind arrive at the greatest age in that climate which is best adapted to their nature. The common oak, the fig and the birch thrive best towards the northern; the ash and the olive tree thrive best towards the southern parts of Europe.

We find, says Mirbel, the ashes of Calabria and Sicily to be longer lived than those of Prussia or Great Britain.

Oak and chesnut trees, under favorable circumstances, sometimes attain an age of about 1,000 years; beech ash, and sycamore seldom arrive at half that age.

The decline of trees appears to be caused by the decay of the heart-wood; it is this, as Sir H. Davy remarks, which seem to constitute the great limit of the age and size of trees; and the long period the central Parts are preserved by the cooling influence of the living trees is truly wonderful.

*Art, Anatomy, Vegetable, supplement to the Encyclopedia Brittaunica, page 192.

How the Indians Make Stone Arrow Heads.

The heads of Indian arrows, spears, javelins, &c., often found in many parts of our continent, have been admired, but the process of forming them conjectured. The Hon. Caleb Lyon, on a recent visit to California, met with a party of Shasta Indians, and ascertained that they still use those weapons, which in most tribes have been superseded by rifles, or at least by iron-pointed arrows and spears. He found a man who could manufacture them, and saw him at work at all parts of the process. The description which Lyon wrote and communicated to the American Etnological Society, though Dr. E. H. Davis, we copy below:

The Shasta Indian seated himself upon the floor, and laying the stone anvil upon his knee, which was of compact talcose slate, with one blow of his agate chisel he separated the obsidian pebble into two parts, then giving another blow to the fractured side he split off a slab some fourth of an inch in thickness. Holding the piece against the anvil with the thumb and finger of his left hand he commenced a series of continuous blows, every one of which chipped off fragments of the brittle substance. It gradually assumed the required shape.—After finishing the base of the arrow head (the whole being only little over an inch in length) he began striking gentle blows, every one of which I expected would break it into pieces. Yet such was their adroit application, his skill and dexterity that in little over an hour he produced a perfect obsidian arrow-head. I then requested him to carve me one from the remains of a broken porter bottle, which (after two failures) he succeeded in doing.—He gave as a reason for his ill success, he did not understand the grain of the glass.—No sculptor ever handled a chisel with greater precission, or more carefully measured the weight and effect of every blow, than this ingenious Indian, for even among them, arrow-making is a distinct trade or profession, which many attempt, but in which few attain excellence. He understood the capacity of the material he wrought, and before striking the first blow, by surveying the pebble, he could judge of its availability as well as the sculptor judges of the perfectness of a block of Parian. In a moment, all that I had read upon this subject, written by learned and speculative antiquarians of the hardening of copper, for the working of flint axes, spears, chisels and arrow heads vanished before the simplest mechanical process. I felt that the world had been better served had they driven the pen less, and the plough more.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

OLD LINE WHIGS, READ.

The following article from the Memphis *Bulletin*, whose editor is one of the eldest and ablest in Tennesee, is full of sound reasoning and good sense. We commend it to those who have been influenced by the clap-trap of the Southern Democracy about Black Republicanism:

THE POSITION OF THE OPPOSITION OF THE SOUTH—AFFILIATION WITH NATIONAL MEN EVERYWHERE.—We have stated heretofore in these colums the conditions upon which the Oppo-ition men of the South can co-operate with the Oppo-ition men of the North. We have stated that the former cannot, ought not, and will not co-operate with the Republicans as the Republican *party*. As a *party* the Southern Opposition men stand to them, precisely as the Southern Democrats do. We assail them as a party, and denounce the policy that lies at the bottom of their organization. We have not the slightest sympathy with or for them. The circumstance of a common hostility to Democratic misrule and administrative corruptions places us alike in the position of Oppositionists. That position is inevitable. We who in the South honestly oppose the Democratic party, cannot relieve ourselves of this position without renouncing our principles and becoming what patriotism forbids and self-respect revolts at Democrats. We must, as conscientious men, assail modern Democracy for its principles and denounce it for its practices. We believe the first are wrong and the latter corrupt. Thus believing, we should stultify our manhood and become contemptible in the eyes of mankind, by accepting such a party as the custodian of the present interests and director of the future policy of our country. Aside from the question of Slavery, we have no quarrel with the people of the North. Except that question, there is no obstacle to a party according to co-incidence of opinion.

We have said that the Opposition men of the South will not affiliate with the Republicans as a *party*. But as individuals recognizing national sentiments and accepting non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories as a compromise of that question, and coinciding with us in matters relating to the administrative policy, we can affiliate with them so far as to support the same man for the Presidency. If their is anything wrong in this position—if it be regarded as treason to the South let the man stand forth who can maintain it. Will a Democrat attempt? Let him! Whoever does, will advocate either positive and direct dis-union, or else a policy whose sectional feet will hurry him swiftly to it. He will maintain a policy that cannot possibly fail to place the Republican party in triumphant possession of the Government. It is a position upon which the Democracy of the South are united in sentiment, that the Republican party of the North embraces all the effective opposition to the Democracy in the free States—that this opposition to Democracy is anti-slavery—Abolition.

We take it that no Southern Democrat will dispute with us on this point, for to do so would be to concede the point we are aiming to maintain in this article. This conceded, we wish to be informed how the Democratic party can, with every Northern State against it, expect to carry the next Presidential election without affiliating with Republicans or Abolitionists? Grant it every Southern State—grant it to all the Douglas Democracy in the North (now denounced as Republicans) and still its defeat is inevitable without the co-operation of the very men it classes as Freesoilers or Abolitionist. Does it hope to succeed? It does. By what means? By obtaining every Northern vote it can get, no matter what shall happen to be the voter's sentiments upon the slavery question! It was never known to reject a vote. It never will be. It would swallow the whole Republican vote with the satisfaction which an anaconda would swallow a wolf.

How unfair, how inconsistent, how wanting in principle, then, is the attempt being made every day by Southern Democrats to prejudice the cause of the Opposition in the South, by charging it with an intention to affiliate with Republicans in the North for the purpose of electing a national statesman to the Presidency of the United States. The hopelessness of the cause of modern Democracy—the inevitably defeat that awaits them, and a certain exodus of the spoils of office from their camps, may assist us to account for the desperation that sits upon them like a raving maniac. We remind them in vain that the North has accepted the policy of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories—that the Republicans in the last Congress voted to admit Kansas into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution, in the event it could be ascertained that that instrument reflected the will of the people of that Territory, and that it threw overboard the organic principle of their party that no more slave States be admitted into the Union.—Within the shadows of the defeat that involve their party prospects, they behold nothing but the begrimmed monster of an avenging Opposition and hear nothing but the crash of the teeth that are to drag from their grasp the spoils of an injured, outraged and plundered people. In their desperation they forget that we must be one people North and South, East and West or break up the Union and become aliens and enemies to each other. The instinct of self-preservation drives them from folly to folly, and as one retreat fails to protect them, they fly to another, but like the Wandering Jew, find no rest upon the face of the whole earth.

We tell them that the unselfish, the patriotic Opposition of the South know of no means of maintaining the brother-hood of the Union, but by warning upon sectionalism, North and South. If the men of the North renounced the principle that alienates the two sections, must we not meet them and clasphands across Masons and Dixon's line? Whoever declines such an advance is no friend of our Union. The advance has been made by the North, as we have repeatedly shown. It has embraced non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, the much vaunted principle upon which the Democracy claimed to have carried the last Presidential election. If the leading Democrats of the South have gone back to intervention, is that conclusive against us who still maintain the ground they have abandoned? Once the North was for intervention, and the South, without a dissenting voice, was against it. The North came over to the position of the South. Shall the South now go back to intervention, as the Democratic leaders of the South demand?

We tell the Democracy that the Opposition of the South expect to affiliate with the conservative Opposition men of the North to carry the next Presidential election.—We tell them, too, that unless they pursue the same policy they need not hope to succeed. They will, beyond all doubt, struggle for northern votes, and when a man comes to the polls to vote their ticket, they will never ask him whether or not he is an Abolitionist. They will not care what he is, so he votes with them. We trust now that the position of the Southern Opposition is understood, as far at least as we understand it. If we are wrong let some one correct us.

Guano as Food.

The varied appetites and tastes of man have brought out many dishes which other generations have strictly forbidden, and although rats, and mice, and snakes, and frogs have in many places come into popular favor, we were not prepared for the announcement that Peruvian guano must soon become an edible luxury. Stranger things have, however, happened, and for the benefit of those who may wish to enjoy this new and healthy strengthening dish, we will give the method of preparing it, reminding them at the same time that the process has been patented in England, by a Mr. Wm. Clark, the inventor of the process, and discoverer of its uses, as here set forth.

Put two and a half pounds of guano, of the Isles of Peru, with three quarts of water in an enameled stew-pan, boil it for three or four hours, then let it cool; after standing sometime, separate the clear liquid and about a quart of this *healthy* extract is obtained. Now, it is proved by the opinion of learned men, that the more ailments are azotized, the more they are strengthened, and hence the inventor infers, that as guano is composed of matters the most so, it is, and must be peculiarly adapted for all classes of society, and especially for those who have much exertion and have not the means of buying meat. Mr. Clark sets forth, in his specification, that two or three tablespoonsful of this extract distributed in the food of one who lives on vegetables, is equal to at least two pounds of meat, and would give him as much strength as good meat at discretion, with the advantage that this extract gives to the vegetables a very agreeable taste! Of course too much should not be used, or it will be as repugnant as pepper or vinegar, but if used with proper discretion, it is said to be remarkably strengthening.

By its use, too, certain maladies, sometimes almost incurable, are said to be easily removed, and phthisis, paralysis, &c., are prevented by the use of a small portion daily. There are other marvelous properties in this new extract which we must now mention. Every one knows that good tools are the soul of industry, and that they must be produced before great manufacturing wealth can exist. The art of working steel in ancient times was in such high perfection that they were able to give this metal the softness and pliancy of silk, and the excellence of the Damascus blade, which no nation has since been able to more than imitate. Their method of manufacture has been lost and all efforts of modern times have proved futile in its resuscitation. Mr. Clark, however, the discoverer of this extract, claims without fear of being contradicted, that he has reproduced this secret lost for centuries

His extract of guano hardens iron, and gives it the properties of steel; while to steel it gives the fineness, sharpness and softness of the Damascus manufacture.—This, too, is the formula, which is very simple:—Temper the steel and iron in the extract of guano, at eight degrees of strength as indicated by Baume, and it will produce these marvelous results. The more they are tempered anew the better they become, qualities contrary to the ordinary tempering.—*Scientific Artizan.*

The boat had just arrived and, the landing was as usual crowded with cab men, porters loafers, &c. When the passengers commenced landing, a colored porter stepped up to a country looking chap, saying:

"Carry your baggage, sir?"

"No, I ain't got any baggage."

The porter looked at him a minute, then very coolly stooped down, and taking hold of his foot, said with an air of astonishment:

"Why, massa, that's one of your feet ain't it? Hang me if I didn't think it was a *leather trunk*.

It is a good sign to see a man wiping the perspiration from his face; it is a bad sign to see a fellow wiping his mouth as he comes out of a cellar.

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