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WILLIAM R. COUTCELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLIV. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861. No. 3.

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.

1861. NEW GOODS. 1861.

PATCHETT & WRIGHT,

MAT respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have returned from the city with a large and handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

OF WHICH THEY NAME IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Plain and Fancy Delaines, Fancy Poplins, Merino Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Poil de Chevre, Lustres, fancy Cashmeres, striped and plain Debage, Swiss muslins, Plain and plaid Cambric. A large lot of English and American Prints, Blue and Orange colored Prints, Ginghams, Bonnet cord, Flounce Skirting, Napkins, Marseille Quilts, Black Dress Silk, Black Cloth Mantillas, a large lot of Ladies' and Childrens' Skeleton Skirts, a nice lot of Worked Collars, Linen Handk'fs, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Plaid Domestic Osnaburgs.—An excellent lot of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Goods for Boys, Childrens' Worsted Capes and Coats, Ladies' opera Hoods and Clouds, Wool Comforts, Chenille Scarfs, a large stock of Full'd Kerseys, Sattinetts, White and Red Flannels, Canton Flannels and Bed Blankets.

ALSO AN EXCELLENT LOT OF JEWELRY,

Groceries, Queensware,
Tinware, Hardware,
Glassware, Stoneware,
Brooms, Buckets, Tubs,
All kinds of Rope, Market Baskets, etc.

GENTLEMENS' DEPARTMENT!

Bargains will be offered for Cash in

CLOTHING.

WE most respectfully say to our friends and the public that we can sell them CLOTHING for cash as cheap as any House on the Shore. Having just returned from the city with a large Stock of *WINTER CLOTHING*—we name in part, Black Cloth and fancy Cassimere Coats, bl'k and fancy Cassimere Pants, bl'k Sattin, bl'k Cassimere, fancy Silk and fancy Velvet Vests, Gum Coats and Pants, Oil Cloth do., Drawers and Undershirts, fine Linen and Marseille Shirts, Shirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Glov's, Linen and Silk Hd'kfs., a nice lot of Neckties, Linen Collars; largest stock of Umbrellas we ever had in store. Carpet Bags, Carriage Whips, Horse Blankets. GIVE us our friends to drop down at the corner and examine for themselves, as we are always glad to show our goods.

Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of the same as every means shall be used to please those who favor us with their patronage. All orders promptly attended to.

oct 20-1y PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

FRESH FROM THE CITIES

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,

ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF TRADE,

IN QUANTITIES, TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. IN QUALITY AND STYLE TO SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS. IN PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

IN the crowded condition of our advertising columns we deem it unnecessary in this advertisement, to begin to enumerate or name the articles embraced in our selections; so numerous are they that it would be next to impossible. We therefore forbear enumerating, but beg to state that our Stock of

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS

is thorough and complete; comprising as it does almost every possible variety from the gravest to the gayest. The line of Goods for

BOYS AND MISSES

is also varied and full, as is the Stock of HEAVY GOODS FOR SERVANTS. In addition to the above our Stock of

GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

WOODWARE, &c.,

is large and full, all of which have been purchased with the utmost care and attention to the wants of this market.

We have spared no pains, but have expended more than ordinary time and care in the selection of the entire Stock.

We most respectfully solicit from our friends and the public generally, an examination of our goods, feeling satisfied that they cannot fail to be pleased, with qualities, styles and prices.

sep 29 THOMPSON & KERSEY.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

THOMPSON & KERSEY,

HAVE just opened and arranged one of the finest selections of

BRUSSELS, TAP. INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE DO., TWILLED VENETIAN
AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, &c., &c.,

ever brought to this Town.

Please call and examine them, and the necessity for leaving home to go to the city for the purchase of such goods, will not only be obviated, but it must be clearly seen that it is to the decided advantage to close the purchase with (oct 6) THOMPSON & KERSEY.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

AT

WM. P. MACKEY'S

CHEAP CASH STORE.

I HAVE just returned from the city with a full assortment of heavy domestic

DRY GOODS,

also a large lot of
Groceries, Queensware,
Tinware, Woodware, Cordage, &c.,
Granulated, Pulverized, Crushed,
and Brown Sugar, for sale by

oct 27 WM. P. MACKEY.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT DESPATCH OF

Fall and Winter Clothing.

HAVING just returned from the Monumental city, with a large and varied assortment Gents' Ready-made Clothing, all of which coming from our manufactory, hence, we can safely say that we can sell any thing in the above mentioned line for less money than any other establishment in this town. Our stock is now complete in anything suitable for Men's wear, viz: Frock or Sack Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests and a general assortment of Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Perfumery, Cutlery, &c., all of which we are determined to sell for less money than the same goods can be purchased. In short

We invite you all,
Big and small,
Short and tall,
To give us a call

before purchasing anywhere else and you may rest assured that we can sell you a greater bargain, give you a better fit, made in the latest style and of substantial material, at a lower figure than you ever bought them at before.—Thankful for past favors we desire a continuance of your custom.

LONG & TANNEBAUM,

oct 6 Easton, Md.

JUDSON'S Hyphophosphites, Herb Pills, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Brown's Bronchial Troches, for sale by

jan 5 Campbell & Goldsborough.

Last and Latest Arrival.

J. RASIN, has just returned from the city and is now opening a very large and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of all the latest and newest styles, too numerous to name.

MEN'S & BOY'S WEAR, &c.,

all of which I most respectfully invite the public to call and examine.

sep 29 J. RASIN.

1860. Fall and Winter. 1860.

NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND

ON FRONT STREET,

A large and Superior Stock of

Fashionable Ready Made

CLOTHING!

MOSES HERTZ, Agent for L. Hoffman, would most respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally that he has just returned from the city with a Large and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he offers at greatly reduced prices. His stock embraces Coats, (sack and frock) of all sizes, quality and price; Pants and Vests of every description; Shirts and Collars in variety; Neck Ties and Suspenders; Hats and Caps of the latest styles; Trunks, Carpet Bags, and other articles. A well selected assortment of Boys' and Servants' Clothing.—Also, Oil Cloth Fishing Coats, &c., &c.

The above goods have all been selected with great care—purchased unusually low for cash, and will be disposed of at very small profits.

The undersigned returns his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him and respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor. MOSES HERTZ,

oct 20-1y Agent.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES of lime and soda. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills, Morse's Indian Root Pills, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for sale by

dec 29 Campbell & Goldsborough.

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS, for Headache. Brown's Bronchial Troches.—See advertisement in this day's Gazette. For sale by

dec 29 Campbell & Goldsborough.

SPECTACLES, for Stoves, just received by

(dec 22) Campbell & Goldsborough.

The Union Must and Shall be Preserved.

—Gen. Jackson.

Air—"*Scots wha ha wi Wallace bled.*"

BY W. H. HAYWARD.

Seceders, Stop! reflect, and pause;
Be not rash without a cause,
Wait for the enforcement of the laws.
Be calm, and act like men.
Let not factious cruel hand
Like a burning, wild fire-brand,
Scatter terror thro' the land,
With the Sword and Pen.

By Washington, our nation's head—
By the noble heroes dead—
By their blood, so freely shed,
Swear, stand firm, and true.
In this dear land of liberty,
Where fames' monuments we see;
Spare to us this Union Tree—
Mount Vernon—where it grew.

By great Statesmen passed away—
By Webster and a Henry Clay—
By godly men, who nightly pray
For our native land—
By Bunker Hill, her sad camp-fires—
By Yorktown, where the foe retires—
By the graves of slaughtered sires,
Let this Union stand.

Let foreign Powers behold the sight,
Own the United States are right;
Invaders we will only fight,
Not brothers' blood outpour.
Let Northern, Southern, bond and free,
All live in love and unity
Why should we not all agree
Who Washington adore?

Shall this land we each revere,
Bought by blood and orphans tear—
By hearts who knew no fail or fear—
Be severed, rent in twain?
Accursed be he whose hand would mar:
Erase one stripe, blot out one star,
Of this lov'd flag, which, thro' the war,
Waved o'er the battle plain.

Let the Union Men arise!
See our Eagle, near the skies;
With our flag, aloft, she flies!
Forever may it wave!
Till time and nations here shall end,
The Stars and Stripes we will defend,
They on our Union must depend;
Secession is their grave!

Come, worthy Patriots, one and all;
The Nation speaks, obey the call:
Shall this Union stand or fall?
What is your reply.
'Tis Union! Union!! evermore—
Inheritance of blood bought power.
God has preserved it to this hour;
Its Glory *cannot* die.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 3.

The Position of Maryland.

The Baltimore American of yesterday contains a copy of the following memorial addressed to Governor Hicks, of Maryland, signed by about thirteen hundred of the leading citizens and business firms of that city:

"*To his Exc. Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:*

"The undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, beg leave to express to your Excellency their full approval of the course you have pursued on the subject of calling an extra session of the Maryland Legislature. They further beg leave to say to you that they have confidence in your patriotism and discretion, and that they hope you will steadily refuse to call the Legislature together unless, hereafter, in your calm and deliberate judgment, you see just cause to do so. At the present time (and we can only speak for the present time) the undersigned believe such a call would neither promote the welfare of our State nor of our country."

The American adds that there are a number of other memorials of the same character in circulation, largely signed, but they were not handed in early enough for publication yesterday.

The same journal states that Gov. Hicks arrived in Baltimore on Monday from a brief visit to the Eastern Shore, where he has received the assurance that his refusal to call a session of the Legislature at the present time meets with the hearty approval of men of all parties in that section of the State.

The "American" accompanies this statement with the following announcement, containing information important to our Maryland readers:

"The Governor states that he is in regular correspondence with the Governors of Virginia and Kentucky, and with numerous conservative friends of the Union in high positions at Washington. He is consequently possessed of knowledge with regard to movements that are in progress that many of those who are importuning him are wholly ignorant of. As an evidence of these movements to involve Maryland in the vortex of disunion and civil war he has authorized us to lay before the public the following extract from a letter from a gentleman in high position at Washington, whose character gives assurance that he has good authority for the announcement that he has deemed it his duty to make to the Governor:

"Washington, Dec. 25, 1860.

"*To his Excellency Governor Hicks:*

Dear Sir: Without the honor of your personal acquaintance, I take the liberty of apprizing you that, from intelligence which has recently come into my possession, I have every reason to believe that the Disunion leaders in this city intend to make Maryland the base of their operations during the next two months. Apparently satisfied that the "Cotton States" are sufficiently pledged to the overthrow of the Federal Government, they hope to bring Maryland into the line of the "seceding States" *before the 4th of March Next.* To this end they will stimulate your people by every variety of appeal calculated to undermine their loyalty to the Constitution; will, if necessary, resort to threats of violence in case the allurements of ambition should be powerless to move you from your steadfastness: and will, by industriously manufacturing public sentiment in Baltimore and all other points in the State, seek to give a factitious strength to their ill-omened cause.

"The motive of their labors is this: If they can succeed in bringing Maryland out of the Union they will inaugurate the new "Southern Confederacy" in the present Capitol of the United States. If this can be accomplished before the 4th of March next they will succeed in divesting the North of the seat of government, and, by retaining in their possession the public buildings and the public archieves, they hope at once to extort from foreign Government a recognition not only of their *de facto* but of their *de jure* pretensions.

"Such is the scheme. To compass its accomplishment they hope to shake your present determination in respect to the assemblage of the Legislature of your State. I have no fears that you will reconsider your resolution, but that you may not be surprised at any amount or degree of cogency which may be brought to bear upon you during the next five or six weeks, I have thought proper to place you in possession of the programme at present proposed to themselves by the disunionists.

"With great respect, I have the honor to be, &c."

The Governor has also letters to the same effect from other parties, showing that an organization is in existence in Washington, and actively spreading its influence throughout Maryland, with the view of an armed prevention of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. A meeting of the Legislature and a Convention is stated to be the first move towards "precipitating" Maryland into "a revolution" with the "Cotton States."

We may add that the intelligence communicated to Governor Hicks by his correspondence from this city is abundantly confirmed by well-accredited authorities. Nor are we compelled to rely upon mere rumor. The official debates of the Senate afford matter of grave consideration to such of the people of Maryland as desire to arrive at correct conclusions with regard to pending movements concerning their welfare. Under this head we invite their attention to the following significant outgivings from Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, who on the 11th of December last held the following language in the Senate of the United States:

"If Virginia and Maryland desire to have any influence or part in the formation of our government—a government to which they must finally owe their allegiance—they had better follow our example and go out of the Union quickly, and send their delegates to join us in forming a constitution and frame of government for our protection and our support. It may be that a government will be formed an I a constitution enacted and put in operation before they have had time to take part in it; and that when they go out of this Union, at the tail end of which they must live or follow our example and join our confederacy, they may find elements in that constitution and union that may strike at some of their peculiar interests.

"I understand one of the motives which influence the tardy action of these two States.—They are a little afraid of the opening of the African slave trade and the cheapening of negroes. Now, sir, while I state here that I am opposed to the opening of the African slave trade, because our negroes will increase fast enough, God knows, for our interest and protection and security; and, while I believe that the great masses of the Southern people are opposed to it, yet I will not stand security that if the Cotton States alone form a confederacy they will not open the African slave trade. And then what will become of the great monopoly of the negro market which Virginia and Maryland and North Carolina now possess? I only throw out these suggestions. I give no advice. My maxim through life has been never to give advice unless I am asked for it, and never to ask advice without taking it. So, sir, I do not intend to arrogate to myself the province or the privilege of giving advice to those great States.

"But, sir, so far as the District of Columbia is concerned, I want to say to the people here, in all kindness, that if Maryland secedes from the Union and joins us, as she ought to do in my humble conception, and a Southern Confederacy be formed of all the Slave States, I see no reason why Washington city should not be continued the capitol of the Southern Confederacy. Here are the buildings, ready to our hands. The facilities of traveling, railroads, and telegraphs have annihilated time and distance, as it were, and our extreme Southern Senators and Representatives would as soon come to Washington to legislate for our Republic as they would even to the central State of Georgia. For one, sir, I would be in favor of continuing Washington as the seat of government. [Laughter in the galleries.] Some people laugh—I do not know why—at that suggestion. It is a very important one to those people who own brick and mortar in this city; for, sir, goaded as we may be by the taunts of these people here, and obstructed as we may be by the tardy action of Virginia and Maryland in this great movement, we may form our Republic and establish our seat of government so permanently that it can never be removed; and then these marble palaces, now teeming with life and luxury, the habitations of beauty and elegance, instead of echoing with the songs of mirth and melody, will become the habitations of the bats and the owls."

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Male Members of Talbot Circuit.

According to previous notice, an adjourned meeting of the male members of the M. E. Church for Talbot Circuit, convened in the M. E. Church, in St. Michaels, on Friday, 11th instant; when, after regularly organizing, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, the General Conference of the M. E. Church, which met in the city of Buffalo, in 1860, removed, from the discipline of our church, a rule on the subject of slavery with which we were satisfied; and under which we had lived harmoniously and prosperously, for a great number of years; and in the place thereof, and against the earnest remonstrance of the delegates from the Border Annual Conferences, inserted by a large majority vote, a new chapter, which is highly offensive to a large portion of the ministry and membership on the border. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That as members of the M. E. Church on Talbot Circuit, within the bounds of the Philadelphia Annual Conference; *we repudiate* the new chapter, for the following reasons—1. We believe that the Scriptures furnish us a sufficient rule on this subject, for our faith and practice; and we learn from them, that slavery existed in the days of Christ and the Apostles; that neither He nor they denounced it, as an institution, or pronounced it—"contrary to the laws of God and nature"—as the General Conference has been pleased to do; but gave directions to both masters and servants, as to their duty towards each other. 2. Because, we think the conference, in its zeal to purge the Church of slavery, lost sight of both the "golden rule, and that rule in our discipline, which requires us to do no harm; and to avoid evil of every kind;" and by their disregard of those rules, have caused a great amount of trouble and confusion, among the membership the border, which we fear will prevent very many from uniting with us in church-fellowship.

Resolved, 2. That, as the whole country is so intensely excited on the subject of slavery, and as good and patriotic men from every section, are trying, if possible, to mature some plan of reconciliation and compromise between the North and the South; we deem it inexpedient and unwise for the M. E. Church, by any conference, or conventional action, or by resolutions of circuits or stations to advise secession, or a division of the church, at the present time; thereby increasing, as we fear, the difficulty of a settlement, between the States. We are therefore opposed to holding a general border convention, in Baltimore, on the 6th of March next, as proposed in the resolutions of the Cambridge meeting.

Resolved, 3. That we deem it unnecessary to hold a Peninsula Convention, before the next session of the Philadelphia Annual Conference as suggested by our Cambridge brethern—for we think the Conference must understand, from the separate action of the circuits and stations throughout the entire border, that a very large portion of the membership on said border, and especially within her bounds, are opposed to the doctrine and advice of the new chapter.

Resolved, 4. That we respectfully ask an expression of opinion, by the Philadelphia Annual Conference, at their next session, on the following points. First—As to whether they approve, or disapprove, of the sentiments of the new chapter on slavery—as applicable to the Peninsula portion of its territory? Second—If the chapter does not allow. "chattel" slavery holding, what kind, and under what circumstances, does it allow slaveholding at all?

Resolved, 5. That in case the Border Annual Conferences, at their next session, fail to repudiate the new chapter, or to advise some means of relief, then we are in favor of a Convention of Ministers and Laymen, from all the border conferences; to be held in the city of Baltimore, as soon as practicable; to petition the proper authorities, to call an extra session of the General Conference; to whom we can address our grievances, and from whom, we may demand relief.

Resolved, 6. That we highly disapprove the act of the late General Conference, in removing from the editorial chair of the old and time-honored Christian Advocate and Journal (whose weekly visits we hailed with pleasure,) its late able, and conservative editor, Rev. Able Stevens, D. D., and the putting, in his place, a man who, though we respect as a christian and gentleman, has no qualifications, superior to his predecessor, for that office (so far as we know,) except his extreme views on the slavery question; and for those views we entertain no particular respect. Therefore in view of the admitted fact, that the Christian Advocate and Journal, had at the time of the change of editors, a much larger circulation on the border, than all other Methodist papers, we regard the action of the general conference, in this respect, as offensive to our feelings.

Resolved, 7. That the M. E. Church is the Church of our choice—we love its doctrines—her institutions—her ministers, and every thing that belongs to Wesleyan Methodism, as handed down to us by our fathers; we have lived under her government and been happy, and though our brethern in the general conference, have unjustly interfered with our institutions, and thereby destroyed our peace and quietness, for a time—yet we still hope to live and die happy in her communion. We feel aggrieved by the action of the general conference, nevertheless we patiently and loyally submit to the powers that be, and wait a reasonable time, under protest, for relief.

Resolved, 8. That the Presiding Elder of this district be respectfully suggested to lay the foregoing resolutions before the Philadelphia Annual Conference, at their next session.

Resolved, 9. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions, be signed by the President and Secretary of this meeting, and sent to the Christian Advocate and Journal, the Baltimore Christian Advocate the Methodist, and the Easton Star and Easton Gazette for publication.

JAMES DAWSON, M. D., President.
Jos. S. Robson, Secretary.
Dec. 11, 1860.

Hair of the Presidents.

The Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, being designed "for the diffusion of knowledge among men," is very properly placed under the control of scientific gentlemen, who, by their perseverance and ability, have already secured for it a world-wide reputation. The Museum of the Institution is one of the first places which attracts the intelligent visitor to the metropolis, and it is well worth a visit, especially from the devotees of science. The Museum is composed of the vast collections made by the various expeditions which have been sent out by the general government for scientific purposes. The arrangement and classification of these by the talented and skillful corps of the Institution, affords to the scientific amateur much gratification in the inspection of the cases. It is to be regretted that the Museum is so exclusively of this character, for all who visit the Institution are not devotees of science; and many there are who look with much greater satisfaction upon curious relics of the past, than upon the scientific specimens there collected.

It is a great pity that the thousands of interesting relics, already in the possession of the Institution, are allowed to lie concealed from those would be delighted with a sight of them, while so much pains is taken to exhibit the egg shells and bird nests to the multitude, who can neither be instructed nor gratified by the sight of them. Of the thousands who visit the Institution, the great majority would give more to see the old knife which Daniel Boone dropped, when surprised by the Indians in the, then, forest of Kentucky, than all the birds nests and egg shells of the collection. It would not do to lay science aside to gratify the curious; but there can be no reasonable argument why the great mass should not be gratified, harmlessly, without extravagant cost to the Institution, while the scientific few are being instructed, and furnished with valuable information, at a heavy annual expense.

Among the few curiosities which attract general attention, is a collection of hair of Presidents of the United States, the brief history of which may not be uninteresting.

Previous to the opening of the Smithsonian, the National Institute, composed of wealthy scientific gentlemen, was in active operation, and for its curator it had John Varden, Esq., the present indefatigable operator, in a similar position, in the Smithsonian. For a number of years, the collection of the Institute was the only collection of curiosities open to the public in Washington.

While acting as curator of the Institute, Mr. Varden expressed a wish to make a collection of specimens of the hair of the Presidents, and several very influential gentlemen proffered their aid, and urged him to undertake the collection. After many difficulties were overcome, the collection, down to Franklin Pierce, was completed and now hangs, in a neat frame, in the East Wing of the Smithsonian Museum, to which the curiosities of the National Institute were transferred at its opening. The first specimen is a lock from the head of "Peter Patriæ." The collector has been careful to preserve a register of the means by which each specimen came into his possession. From it we learn that "Gen. Geo. Washington was born at Bridges Creek, Westmoreland county, Va., Feb. 22d, 1732, and died at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14th, 1799, aged 67 years. This valuable specimen was cut from his head at his death, and was, for many years, in the possession of the family of Gen. Hamilton. It was procured from the family by John McAran, an old gardener of the General, and by him was presented to the National Institute."—For the purpose of making the collection, it was loaned to Mr. Varden by Col. Peter Force, President of the Institute. It is but a small specimen—a few white hairs—and it will be remembered that the custom of powdering the hair was common at the close of the last century.

The lock from the head of the elder Adams, is a white curl, and is thus entered upon the register: "John Adams, born at Quincy, Mass., Oct. 19, 1735, O. S., died July 4th, 1826, aged 91 years. This hair was presented by W. R. L. Ward, Esq."

Thos. Jefferson was born at Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va., April 2d, 1743, O. S., died July 4th, 1826, aged 83. This specimen is very grey, with a reddish cast. It was presented by J. Madison Cutts, Esq., a nephew of Mrs. Madison.

James Madison, born in Orange county, Va., March 16th, 1757, O. S. died June 28th, 1836, aged 85 years. This lock is very grey, and, as was the old custom, powdered. It was also presented by Mr. Cutts.

James Monroe, was born April 2, 1759, died July 4th, 1831, age 72. This hair is light brown, silky, no grey. The register does not say at what time of life it was obtained, or if the hair of Monroe retained its color till his death. It was presented by W. R. L. Ward.

The hair of the younger Adams was obtained, probably, at the time of his administration, for although the specimen is very grey, a brownish tinge is discernable, which could hardly be when serving his latter terms in the House of Representatives. The register says: "John Quincy Adams, born in Boston, Mass., July 11th, 1767, died Feb. 23d 1848, aged 81 years. Presented by John Brown, barber at the President's house."

Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining a specimen of the hair of Gen. Jackson. Those who possessed relics of that kind, were very unwilling to part with the smallest portion of them. After a long time, Mr. Varden succeeded in obtaining from Mrs. Jane Cunningham a few white hairs, which she got from A. J. Donaldson, the General's adopted son. The registry is as follows:

"Andrew Jackson, born at Maxhaw settlement, S. C., March 15, 1767, died June 8th, 1843, aged 76. Presented by Mrs. Jane Cunningham; obtained from A. J. Donaldson, his adopted son."

Martin Van Buren. This specimen was presented by Professor P. A. Browne, who took much care in the collection, not only specimens of human hair, but of the pile of animals, for scientific purposes, ascertaining its construction by microscopic examination. The hair of Mr. Van Buren, according to this specimen, was very fine and nearly white, at the time this was obtained. Registered—"Martin Van Buren, born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5th, 1782.

William Henry Harrison, was born at Berkeley, Charles city county, Va., Feb. 9th 1773, died April 4th, 1841, aged 68 years. This lock is very grey, and was presented by John Brown, the barber at the executive mansion, and is a fair specimen of the hair of the General at the time of his decease.

Jno. Tyler, born in Charles city county, Va., March 29th, 1890. A few grey hairs. Presented by Prof. P. A. Browne.

James K. Polk was born in Mecklenburg co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795, died July 16, 1849, aged 54. This specimen was also presented by Prof. Browne. It is very grey.

Zachary Taylor. This lock was presented by John Brown, the barber, and is a very fair specimen of the stubby, nearly white hair of the warrior President. General Taylor was born in Orange county, Va., 1784, and died July 9th, 1849, aged 65 years.

Millard Fillmore, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., Jan. 7th, 1800. This specimen is grey, but the original brown is apparent. It was presented by Dennis Bowers, a cousin of Mrs. Fillmore.

Franklin Pierce. This glossy, dark brown lock, was presented by Pierce. Gen. Pierce was born in Hillsborough county, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. This is the last of the specimens collected. Would it not be well for those who are professedly the admirers of those illustrious men, when they visit Washington, to spend a day at the Smithsonian, and taking a position before the frame containing this collection, recall the history of the past, and reflect upon the part each of these Presidents took in establishing and embellishing the fabric which it is now proposed to destroy?

I frequently visit the Smithsonian Museum, and seldom fail to stop before this frame. I love to look upon those mementoes. They remind me that the Almighty God has blessed the labors of these good and great men; and looking upon them, when I remember that ambition and sordid selfishness are striving to drive peace and happiness from our firesides. I determine that my motto shall be—"*Patriæ infelici fidelis.*"

Yours, &c., Looker-In.

What a Spider can Do.

Let me put a spider into a lady's hand. She is aghast. She shrieks. The nasty, ugly thing. Madam, the spider is perhaps shocked at your Brussels lace, and although you may be the most exquisite painter living, the spider has a right to laugh at your coarse daubs as she runs over them. Just show her your crotchet work when you shriek at her. "Have you spent half your days," the spider, if she be spiteful, may remark, "have you spent half your days upon these clumsy ottomen covers? My dear lady, is that your web?

If I were big enough, I might with reason drop you and cry out at you. Let me spend a day with you and bring my work. I have four little bags of thread—such little bags! In every bag there are more than 1,000 holes—such tiny holes! Out of each hole thread runs, and all the threads—more than 4,000 threads—I spin together as they run, and when they are spun they make but one thread of the web I weave. I have a member of my family who is herself no bigger than a grain of sand. Imagine what a slender web she makes, and of that too, each is made of 4,000 or 5,000 threads, that have passed out of her four bags through four or five thousand little holes. Would you drop her too, crying out about your delicacy! A pretty thing for you to plume yourself on your delicacy, and scream at us." Having made such a speech, we may suppose that the indignant creature fastens a rope round one of the rough points of the lady's hand, and lets herself down lightly to the floor. Coming down stairs is noisy, clumsy work, compared with such a way of locomotion. The creeping things we scorn are miracles of beauty. They are more delicate than any alarm clock or any lady's watch made for pleasure's sake, no bigger than a shilling. Lyonet counted 4,061 muscles in a single caterpiler, and these are a small part only of her works. Hooke found 14,000 mirrors in the eye of a bluebottle, and there are 13,000 separate bits that go to provide nothing but the act of breathing in a carp.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

Some "feller," with a hankering after elysium, "sighs his soul away" in the following poetic effusion:

"O, is there not a happy land—
A land beyond the seas—
Where pot-pie smokes in boundless lakes,
And dumplings grow on trees?
Where ginger bread is found in stacks,
And "smearcase" by the ton,
And when you do a job of work,
You get the "ready John?"
Where Nature's lessons may be read,
In every babbling brook?
Where bumble bees don't sting a chap,
And muly cows don't hook?"

A witness called to give testimony in a town court, about a shirt came to the point very abruptly as follows:

"Mother said that Sal said that Polly said that Bob told her that he seen a man that seen a boy that seen a feller that run through the street with a red striped flannel shirt of a white color all checker, all over—and our gals won't lie, for the old woman has often licked 'em a hundred times for lying!"

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