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

TERMS.

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

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLIII. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860. No. 48.

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.

PATCHETT & WRIGHT,

MOST 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 Cashmere, striped and plain De Laines, 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 Cassinere 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 Fronts, Hoisery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Hu'kfs., a nice lot of Neckties, Linen Collars; largest stock of Umbrellas we ever had in store. Carpet Bags, Carriage Whips, Horse Blankets. We ask 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 advertiseing 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

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.,

a 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.

FALL & WINTER,

1860.

NOW opening at the old established stand in St. Michaels, a large and well selected Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Blk and other colors French Cloths,
Blk French and other Beaver Cloths,
Blk Doe Skin, and Fancy Cassimeres,
Silk, Grenadine, Cashmere and other
Vestings, Plain and Plaid Cassimeres,
for Boy's Wear, also Tweeds and
Cashmerets for Boy's. Sattinetts,
Heavy Tweeds, & Full'd Cloths,
Also the best English and
American Prints, Plain and
Figured French D'Laines
and Merino's, Goberg's
Cashmeres, Poplins,

and nearly all the varied styles of Dress Goods to be found in the market. Also bleached and brown Muslin; 3-4, 6-4 and 10-4 sheetings, plaid Domestic, heavy Osnaburg Prints, Plantation Stripes, plain and twilled Osnaburgs, together with

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

TINWARE, WOODENWARE,

Plows, Plow Castings,

and many articles not mentioned, to which an examination of purchasers are invited.

oct 6 JAMES D. MANSFIELD, St. Michaels.

Millinery Goods for Sale

IN THE TRAPPE.

THE subscriber intending to remove from the Trappe at the end of the year, she would sell her Millinery establishment on moderate terms. Her goods are new and saleable, and to any one that may have a desire to engage in the above business they can here get a bargain.—The stand is an excellent one.

sep 22 ELIZA J. GATTIN.

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.

MENS & BOYS 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.

A CARD.

THE subscriber having located in the town of Trappe he takes this method of informing the citizens of that vicinity that he will carry on the carpenters business in all its branches. He also wishes to inform his friends and old customers in Easton that he will still undertake jobs of work there when desired. He will be in Easton frequently on public days and orders for work will be promptly attended to in Easton as well as in Trappe District.

dec 3-1y CHAS. E. GATTIN.

To Persons out of Employment.

AGENTS WANTED,

In every County of the United States,

TO engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published. Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the land.

To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing

LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
nov 3-3m No. 221 North Second st., Phila.

WHEELWRIGHT

AND

Farming Implement Shop.



THE subscribers would most respectfully inform the citizens of Talbot and the public generally that their Shop is now complete, and that their experience in the above business enables them to give general satisfaction in all kinds of work pertaining to their business. They are at all times prepared to manufacture Carts, Wagons, and Farming Implements generally, and during the season, they will at short notice repair Wheat Cradles, newly wood or repair wheat Machines, Horse Powers, Threshers, &c. They can at all times, during working hours, be found at their Shop, adjoining Hugh S. Wrightson's Blacksmith Shop, on West street.

J. SWAINSCOTT,
aug 25-1y J. H. THOMPSON.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE

ESTABLISHMENT

IN TOWN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his many friends and patrons and the public generally that he has just returned from the city with a



stock of *BOOTS AND SHOES* that for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in this market. He deems it unnecessary to speak of the variety in his store, as he has in his purchases, embraced all.

He can always be found at the old stand of Elliott & Hughes, ready as formerly, to serve with pleasure, all who may favor him with a call.

His stock of material is of the best quality and finish and will be worked up according to order, by the best and most experienced workmen on the shore.

He proposes to do business on his former easy and accommodating terms, asking, however, that for all bills paid in cash at the time of purchase, he will allow a discount of five per cent.

oct 6 C. ELLIOTT.

JESSE HUGHES.

Bargains! Bargains!

IN

BOOTS & SHOES.



THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of G. C. Mackey, Esq., is prepared to sell all kinds of *Boots, Shoes Gaiters, &c.* as cheap, if not cheaper than they can be had at any establishment of the kind in Easton, or on the Shore. I have also just returned from the city with a large Stock of *Boots, Shoes, &c.*, of every description, to an inspection of which I invite my friends and the public generally. I think I can offer inducements to all who wish to buy. I am also prepared to manufacture work at short notice and in the best manner, having purchased an excellent stock of leather, and desire that a share of patronage may be bestowed upon me by those who have heretofore favored me, as one of the old firm of Elliott & Hughes. I shall also have repairing done in a neat and workman-like manner, and at very short notice. I have on hand a lot of *Hats, Caps, and Harness*, which I wish to close out at a low figure, to make room for other goods.

I feel very thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me in times past, and beg a continuance of the same, feeling confident I shall be able to please all who may thus favor me.—Also one or two sets of Furs, for sale at cost.

I remain, the public's obedient servant,

oct 6-1y JESSE HUGHES.

N. B.—There is no connection whatever between my establishment and any other, but each of the old firm acts solely for himself.

NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF TALBOT AND ADJACENT COUNTIES.—I will have the largest stock of Stoves that ever was in Easton, by the 20th of August inst., which I will sell at ten per cent. advance on first cost, for cash. As I was the first one to keep a Stove house in Easton, I solicit a share of public patronage. My Stoves will be of the heaviest plate and latest style. Call and examine for yourselves and find out prices before purchasing elsewhere. Old Stoves taken in exchange for new ones. (aug 11) CHAS. KEILHOLTZ.

APPLE PARERS—a thing every housekeeper should have.
Tea Bells—a novel, beautiful and useful affair.
Tea Scales—no housekeeper should be without one.
Egg Beaters—will do the work in one minute, that the old fashioned affair would require half an hour to do.
Waiters and Trays—new and beautiful patterns.
Ask for anything in the Hardware line and if you do not find it at the Hardware Store, it is little use looking for it. THOS. C. NICOLS.

OVENS, Spiders, Skillets, Pots, Pans, Buiscuit Bakers, Potato Steamers and all cooking utensils required in the fire place may be found in great variety at the Easton "Hardware" Store and *cheaper* than they can be bought elsewhere on the Eastern Shore. [aug 18

DO you want any good Hosiery, Hd'ks, Gloves, Combs, Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, or any other article in the fancy line? Then go to the variety store of

(sep 8) J. P. BLAKE.

Union Breathings.

May God Save the Union.

BY REV. G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Air—"STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

May God save the Union!—God grant it may stand,
The pride of our people, the boast of our land.
Still, still, 'mid the storm may our banner float free,
Unrent and unriven o'er earth and o'er sea.

May God save the Union! We trust in its might!
In the time of the tempest, in fear and in flight.
We'll fail not, we'll faint not, if still in the sky
We can see *all* the stars in the azure field fly!

May God save the Union!—The red, white and blue,
Keep our States still united the dreary day through.
Let the stars tell the tale of the glorious past,
And bind us in Union, forever to last.

May God save the Union! Still, still, may it stand.
Upheld by the prayers of the patriot band!
To cement it our fathers ensanguined the sod—
To keep it, we kneel to a merciful God.

The Political Crisis.

The following extract, from an article in the Kent (Md.) Conservator, is said to give the views of Senator Pearce on this momentous theme:

"Yet, while our sympathies are with our Southern brethern, we cannot but deplore their precipitation in the movements which threaten evil consequences to us all. It was scarcely kind, not to say respectful, in one or two States to propose secession, without a word of consultation with their brethern, including those whose frontier position exposes them to the evils of Northern aggression in the greatest degree, and who have proved in the recent election their devotion to sound principles of legislation on this subject, as well as the most ardent of the Southern States. These independent movements seem to imply, if not a distrust, a complete disregard of our opinions, or perhaps, a belief that *we must follow* where they choose to lead us. A common cause should have induced a common appeal to all who were alike interested, before any movement was made.

"The State of Maryland, we think, is opposed to secession, and does not consider the mere fact of Lincoln's election as sufficient to justify a revolution. The Union has given us, for seventy years, peace among ourselves. This, in itself, is a blessing of inestimable value. We say peace, not meaning to contradict what we have said of Northern aggression. But we have had no wars among ourselves, no mutual ravaging of our states, no sacking of cities, no desolation of homes and hearts. Our free commerce between the states has indeed been most beneficial to the North; but it has also yielded many benefits to the South; while our Union has given us strength, and the prestige of power, which compels the respect of all foreign nations and governments. Washington considered the Union the "palladium of our political safety and prosperity," "the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad."

"If it has not of late secured the harmony of the Northern and Southern sections—if it has not prevented the enthusiastic fanatic and the hypocritical demagogue from aiming blows at our domestic institutions, it has, at least, restrained and opposed their mad efforts in some degree. And is it wise, *now*, to risk the many blessings which the Union has secured to us, because it has not yielded all that we had a right to expect from it? Is it wise to fly to evils that we know not of, until we have exhausted every means to remedy those of which we complain; and until the North shall have attempted, or displayed beyond all doubt her purpose to treat us as conquered provinces? When that purpose shall be clearly demonstrated, then we doubt not that Maryland will be as ready to strike for her violated rights as she was when her noblest sons pledged life, fortune and sacred honor for their country's independence of colonial vassalage.

"We incline to think that it would be well for all the Southern States to confer on these questions before a step farther is taken by any one. Mr. Lincoln, if he be disposed, can do little injury to the South, in the next two years at all events; because he will be checked by majorities against him in both Houses of Congress, unless, indeed, the States which are inclined to secede shall, by the resignation of their Senators and Representatives, leave the other States opposed to the incoming administration in a minority.

"The North has been fatally self-deceived.—One of their Senators had the indecency to say that the South could not *be kicked out of the Union;* and the republican papers now sneer at Southern excitement as at the poutings of a feeble child. This is worse than the excitement which it derides and misunderstands. We would counsel prudence, calmness, deliberation and moderations to the South. To the North the just considerations of Southern complaints, and of their own interests, before it be too late—before this glorious Union shall be shattered into broken and dishonored fragments."

A VIRGINIA UNION MEETING.

The people of Fauquier, were addressed at their last court, on Monday, on the great question of the day, and the issues involved, by Gen. E. C. Carrington, who was replied to by Hon. Wm. Smith. After a rejoinder by Gen. C., the discussion became general, and speeches were made pro and con, by Messrs. B. H. Shackelford, Forbes, W. W. Payne, John Scott, W. H. Payne, and others, a further notice of which will be given when we obtain particulars. We learn that Hon. Wm. Smith, in reply to a question on the subject, stated that he himself would go with Virginia—that he was not prepared, at this time to advocate secession or dissolution, but that the South must have guarantees from the North against aggression. The speeches were all animated—but the discussion was conducted in a dignified tone and spirit, and there was marked interest and attention among the large crowd in attendance.

HOW TO AVOID DISEASE.—The great thing, then, to do in order to ward off serious disease, (and sickness never comes without a friendly premonition in the distance, only that in our stupidity or heedlessness we often fail to make a note of it,) is simply to observe closely three things.

1. The instant we become conscious of any unpleasant sensation in the body, cease eating absolutely.
2. Keep warm.
3. Be still.

These are applicable and safe in most all cases: sometimes a more speedy result is attained, if instead of being quiet, the patient would by moderate, steady exercise, keep up a gentle perspiration for several days.—*Dr. Holl.*

About the Present Crisis.

Arguments Against Secession

The Alabama State Sentinel presents to its readers the following arguments in opposition to the secession of Alabama from the Union, and the formation of a separate government. The editor of the Sentinel has long been a leading democrat of that State:

"Dissolve the Union, and you dissolve the fugitive slave law. Do this, and you convert every State into a Canadian province. You could not of right demand your slaves in Arkansas. When did you ever recapture a slave from Canada or Mexico?

"Now turn to the map of the United States. Look at the situation of Delaware and Maryland. What is to prevent their slaves from going to Pennsylvania and New Jersey? Turn to Virginia and Kentucky. Side by side you have Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The river is frozen in winter. It is dry or shallow in summer. A man can swim it, cross it in a boat, on a plank, a raft, or on a log, at any season.

"Look at Missouri. Arkansas and Texas, particularly Missouri. There is Illinois on the east, Iowa on the north, and Kansas on the west, all free States. Dissolve the Union, and they become to Missouri, each of them, *foreign governments*, precisely such as Canada and Mexico, where your slave, once he enters, had as well be dead or free. In the Union as things remain, the slave knows he is liable to be pursued and brought back, and will not hazard the attempt to escape. Out of the Union, and he soon learns that every farm house, every hamlet and village in the city of refuge, and beyond question would go any length to get over the line. Here are five States in this condition. They cannot dispense with the constitution and the fugitive slave law.

"But we will form "treaties. Yes, when *one* can make a bargain and have things all his own way. We have treaties with England and Mexico, but none we know of reaches the case. If we cannot live together under the constitution, or consent to have the laws enforced, it is folly to delude ourselves with the hopes of a treaty for the return of fugitives from either justice or labor.

"But we will pursue our slaves, if need be, with a hundred men." "Yes, and they will resist with two hundred men."

"Then we will bring five hundred." "And they will bring a thousand."

"What comes next but an armed invasion, and proclamation offering freedom to the slave? These five States poll nearly half a million, more than two-fifths of the entire vote of the South."

A Southron Visits Mr. Lincoln.

The only article of a conservative character we have observed in the Charleston journals within the last two or three weeks is the following, which we find in the Charleston Courier of Saturday last, credited to a Tennessee paper.—Is it true?

[From the Charleston Courier of November 24.]

A SOUTHERN PLANTER VISITS LINCOLN.—*Lincoln's Policy as defined by himself.*—A wealthy planter of Mississippi, a native of Maury county, Tenn., and a Breckinridge Democrat, passed through this city on Saturday last, and related to a gentleman of one of the upper counties, whom we know to be entirely reliable, the following:—We take the liberty of giving the facts elicited publicity because of their importance.

The planter desired to purchase an additional supply of negroes to pick his present crop of cotton, but feared to do so on account of the great depreciation in their value and the alarming excitement which pervaded the South. In order to ascertain from his own lips Mr. Lincoln's policy, he visited him at his residence in Springfield. Mr. Lincoln informed him that he was opposed to any interference with slavery in the States, or with the inter-State slave trade; that he was opposed to abolishing or interfering with slavery in the District of Columbia; and that he was only opposed to its extension in the Territories, but added "that was only an opinion of his." He was then asked what would he do in the event that South Carolina seceded from the Union?—He replied that he would let her go if Congress did not pass a "force bill." He stated that if no one would accept office in that State of course they could receive no benefit from the Government, and the whole expense for the distribution of the mails would devolve on her own citizens. He concluded by advising the Mississippian to purchase as many negroes as he needed; and expressed the opinion that, in twelve months, slave property would be worth more than it ever had been.

Upon these assurances the gentleman was, on Saturday, making his way to Virginia to purchase more negroes. He says that Lincoln is a man of profound acquirements, and that he doubts not will make as good if not better President than Mr. Buchanan has done.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

"EMBLEM OF ETERNAL REST."—In the wild sea of life, when man's heart is filled with ambitious thoughts—thoughts that transport him a moment to the loftiest pinnacle of human glory and surround him with every blessing that wealth, honor, fame and love can afford, or, possessed by a spirit of industry in the pursuit of gain through all the labyrinths of intrigue, speculation or toil—it is well that there is in this wide tumultuous sea one bright island where the wearied spirit or the drooping heart may find repose.

The physical and mental man, strung to the highest tension in the daily pursuit of some phantom that ever flies, is ever chased, but never overtaken, absolutely needs the rest the sacred Sabbath gives. The soul buried in the corrupting influences of an every-day calling, becomes surcharged with weariness and longs for the holy calm that rests upon that bright green isle, whose streams are ever pure, and whose air should be untainted with the miasma that infects the atmosphere of secular pursuits. Here it finds rest, and invigorated by the purity of its moral ailment, it is the better prepared to meet the snares and temptations of the world; unscathed by the insidious or bold attacks of vice, it is conscious of the power to purify that which is found in a proper observance of the

"Day of all the week the best,
Emblem of eternal rest."

If you want to kiss a pretty girl,
Why kiss her—if you can.
If a pretty girl wants to kiss you—
Why let her, like a man.

Said a certain individual to a wag—"The man who has raised a cabbage-head, has done more good than all the metaphysicians in the world." "Then," replied the wag, "your mother ought to have the premium!"

IT is said that jealousy is love, but this is not true. Jealousy may be produced by love, as ashes are by fire, yet jealousy extinguishes love as ashes smother flame.

CORKSCREWS have sunk more people than cork jackets will ever keep up.

Humorous.

AN Illinois editor, who sometimes has an "attack of phonography," recently attended a country meetin', where he took down the different topics of conversation.

"Vote for Lovejoy!" exclaimed a political aspirant, indignantly; "I'd as soon vote for Wm. Lloyd Garrison himself, loaded down as he is with——"

"Two of the fattest beef critters you ever set your eyes on," interrupted a dealer in cattle, "that I sold for——"

"That horrid yellow dress again," exclaimed Miss Spruce, in what might have sounded like a whisper had she been on the other side of the room, "painted too, and half an inch thick, and wears——"

"Teeth and toe-nails to get to the office," broke in another politician, "the people will not trust him again; besides he is ——"

"Sparvined in both hind legs, wind-broken and foundered to boot, as I told Mr. Jarvis at the time ——"

"One tea cup full of butter, two of sugar, three of flour four of eggs, and a sprinkle of nutmeg makes ——"

"Both ends meet, when the year comes round poor woman! for she has got six children, the oldest one bland, and ——"

"No saddle or bridle to ride with; sombody stole it, while I was gone to Chicago after ——"

"The long promised millenial day, which we have no doubt is to be brought out by the ministration of ——"

"Two Dutchmen, a monkey, and a hand organ to grind it; and oh! it made the funniest music, and the little fingures danced about like ——"

"Nine thousand miles of railroad track, and this at an estimated cost of ——"

"Five cents a dozen, I sold four hens to Mrs. Wilson, and the hawks carried off three, beside any number of chickees, and ——"

"Such a handsome young man; and he dances so beautiful. Did you ever see a handsomer pair of whiskers, or a more insinuating——"

"Handle to my new tea-pot, and Tom declared he had not touched it at all, and know Emily hadn't, for she had been there all the time——"

"Running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour with no head light on; and around a curve at that when the locomotive broke the bridge over——"

"That young Miss Brown that had the small pox last spring. They do say that she is going to marry——"

"The scarlet fever and the whooping cough and I don't know what he hasn't had, poor darling! This is the first time I have taken him out since——"

"The Mexican war, which I consider perfectly uniustable, unless it is on the ground that ——"

"The preacher has come," exclaimed a boy and depositing my report in my pocket, I proceeded into the school house to muse upon the utility of phonography.

THERE was a fellow once stepped out of the door of a tavern on the Mississippi, meaning to walk a mile up the shore to the next tavern.—Just at the landing there lay a big raft, one of the regular old-fashioned whalers—a raft a mile long. Well, the fellow heard the lanlord say the raft was a mile long, and he said to himself, "I will go forth and see this great wonder, and let my eyes behold the timbers which the hand of man hath hewn." So he got on at the lower end, and began to amulate over the wood in pretty fair time. But just as he got started, the raft started too, and as he walked up the river it walked down, both traveling at the same rate.—When he got to the end of the sticks, he found they were pretty near ashore, and in sight of a tavern; so he landed, and walked straight into the bar-room he'd come out of. The general sameness of things took him a little aback, but he looked the landlord steady in the face, and settled it in his own way. "Publican," said he, "are you gitted with a twin brother who keeps a similar sized tavern, with a duplicated wife, a comporting wood-pile, and corresponding circus bill, a mile from here?" The tavern keeper was fond of fun, and accordingly said it was just so. "And, publican, have you among your dry goods for the entertainment of a man and horse, any whiskey of the same size of that of your brother's?" And the tavern man said, that from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same he had. They took the drinks, when the said, "Publican, that twin brother of yours is a fine young man, indeed. But do you know, I'm afraid that he suffers a good deal with the Chicago diptheria?" And what's that?" asked the toddi-sticker. "It's when the truth settles so firm in a man that none of it ever comes out.—Common doctors, of the catnip sort, call it lyin.' When I left your brother's confectionary, there was a raft at his door, which swore his life to was a mile long. Well publican, I walked that raft from bill to tail from his door to yours. Now I know my time, an' I'm just as good for myself as for a hoss, and better for that than any man you ever did see. I always walk a mile in exactly twenty minutes, on a good road, and I'll be busted with an overloaded Injun gun if I've been more'n ten minutes coming here steppin' over the blamed logs at that."

JOE LANE'S LATEST.—Out West several people are inconsolable because the elegant and refined Joseph Lane is not to be our next Vice-President. They say that his defeat is a death-blow to American literature, and will cause a complete stagnation in that branch of the book-trade devoted to Webster's Spellers. It is rumored that his friends in Oregon were affected to tears by the following dispatch:

"Mo and Brick are dephected, but god's will be dun. GOSEF LANE."

EFFECTS OF LOSS OF SLEEP.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expands its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that those are recuperated during sleep. If the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is called insanity.

Thus it is that, according to English history, persons who were condemned to death, by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs. Thus it is, also, that those who are starved to death become insane—the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences are these:

1. Those who think most—who do most brain work—require most sleep.

2. Time saved from necessary sleep, is infallibly destructive to mind, body, and estate.

3. Give yourself, your children, your servants give all that are under you the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular early hour, and to rise the moment they awake, and, within a fortnight, Nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bands of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system.

This is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself; great Nature will never fail to write it out to the observer under the regulations just given.

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