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. XLIV. EASTON, Md., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861. No. 17.

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.

THOMPSON & KERSEY'S

GREAT DRESS GOODS EMPORIUM,

IS NOW THOROUGHLY STORED WITH EVERY POSSIBLE VARIETY OF

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'

DRESS GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASONS, VARYING FROM THE LOWEST GRADES, TO THE

CHOICEST STYLES

BOTH OF

American Manufacture

AND OF THE

LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

THE above goods have been carefully selected from the best Importing houses in the two cities

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,

and will be disposed of on our usual accommodating terms, and at prices, which we think cannot fail to meet the views of purchasers.

The Boys' and Misses',

were not forgotten in making our selections; a nice line of such goods will be found in our Stock, to which we invite the attention of parents. Our stock of

HEAVY DOMESTIC GOODS,

is as usual large and full, as is also the Stock of

Groceries,

QUEENSWARE.

CHINA, GLASS,

WOODWARE, &c., &c.,

to an inspection of all of which we very cordially invite the public.

THOMPSON & KERSEY.

apr 6

THE LATEST FASHIONS,

FALL AND WINTER, 1860.

MRS. KATE PLUMMER, has just received the Latest Fashions, to an inspection of which she invites her friends and the public generally. The new styles of bonnets are very pretty. [sep 29

S. T. KENNARD,

DEALER IN

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS.

OLD Mong'la Rye Whiskey } pale and dark.
" Bronsville, do. }
" Cognac Brandy, dark and pale,
Best old Holland Gin,
" Madeira Wine,
" Sherry, "
" Lisbon "
Catawba "
Sweet Malaga "
Champagne "

Feeling confident of being able to suit all, I solicit a call from the public and my customers.

apr 6 S. T. KENNARD.

T. C. NICOLS, JR.,

SOLE AGENT FOR

ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Price $15 for 2000 lbs., Cash.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER.

Price $30 for 2000 lbs., for approved *endorsed note* at eight months from March 15th, *without interest*. Note to be given *on or before* the delivery of the article. Or for Cash $28 00 for 2000 lbs.

☞ In all cases the freight is $1½ per ton to be paid in Cash.

The subscriber has experienced much satisfaction from the sale of over one hundred tons of "Allen & Needles' New Fertilizer" the past year, from the fact that although *some* persons did not have their expectations realized all unite that it has merits of a high order and nine tenths of the purchasers expressed themselves satisfied that, but for the severe drouth of last summer, it would have paid them handsomely. This concentrated manure is highly ammoniated being composed mainly of BONES, HAIR, ANIMAL MATTER AND SULPHURIC ACID. It is put up in new and sound seamless bags, which when emptied may be used for grain bags or other farm purposes.

The terms on which this manure is sold are such as to place it within the reach of all farmers, enabling them as it does to pay for it out of the crop it assists in producing.

The subscriber has been furnished with numerous verbal and written replies to his questionings concerning it, some of which are very flattering.

One verbal one is from a farmer of high standing in Trappe district who states that his corn crop was greatly benefitted by it and that after his crop of corn was matured he put a piece of the same land in Lucerne and at the time of his report December 10th his Lucerne *was then ten or twelve inches high*, something he never saw before at the same season.

Another report is, that a trial was made in the same field with Guano, Stable Manure, Lime and Marl and where the "Fertilizer" was applied, *though the poorest land in the field*, his corn was the best.

Annexed is a written report.

EASTON, MD., Oct., 13, 1860.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Jr., Esq.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry in regard to the success of "ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER" purchased of you last Spring I will say that owing to the drought the corn crop generally was cut short, but where the Fertilizer was applied the corn grew off finely and so continued until the drought stopped its progress. I applied it also to both Sweet and Irish Potatoes *with great success* making the *best crop I ever made*. I applied it also to Garden Vegetables, and notwithstanding the dry season I raised more vegetables than I have for the last *three years all together*. My confidence in it is so strong that I wish you to retain for me five tons to go on my wheat.

Yours Truly,

CHARLES M. JUMP.

Numerous testimonials could be added to the above but it is deemed unnecessary. Few condemn it, numbers applaud it.

Orders are respectfully solicited and the earlier they are given the better as the supply is limited. It can be hauled any time and not affect the date of the falling due of the note, as whether taken before or after March 15th the notes will all bear same date.

I repeat send in your orders early. A small supply on hand to begin with.

Delivered without extra expense on Tred Haven or Choptank Rivers. Or on any other river or the shore where the orders reach 50 tons or more. [jan 19, 1861.

FRENCH'S TREBLE DISTILLED BAY RUM, just received, and for sale by

mar 30 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

HORSFORD'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR —for sale by

mar 23 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON!!

1861.

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 cities, (March 12, 1861,) and respectfully invite the public to call and examine his Stock of new and beautiful

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS

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

Men and Boys' Wear, &c.

Also a complete Stock of

HARDWARE.

QUEENSWARE.
GLASSWARE.
STONEWARE.
WOODWARE,
GROCERIES,

also Hats, Bridles, Collars, Halters, Whips, Umbrellas, Brooms, Buckets, Rope, Traces, Oil Cloths, Lime, &c.

LIQUORS.

In this department may be found the most extensive stock of Philadelphia Imported Brandies, Wines, Gins, Jamaica Spirits, Peach and Apple Brandies, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga and Champagne Wines, and fancy Liquors, of any other House on the shore.

Most of my Goods having been purchased for the CASH, (in view of the financial crisis) I am enabled to offer great inducements to cash buyers and punctual customers. A call from the public is respectfully invited, and orders for goods solicited, which shall receive prompt attention.

apr 6 JOS. RASIN.

S. T. KENNARD.

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

For 1861.

I MOST respectfully announce to my customers and the public, that I have just returned from the cities with a large and well assorted stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

of which the following is but a small portion of the varieties:

Fig'd and plain Challies—from 20 to 50.
" " " Delaines " 12½ " 37½.
Lawns from 10cts to 50.
Organdies of beautiful qualities and styles for 25, 37½, 50 and 75.
Colored Silks as low as 75.
Poena Cloths for Ladies Suits, from 10cts to 37½
Hoop Skirts " " and Children in great varieties and styles, from 25cts to $5.
Ladies Fr. Collars, undersleeves and Collars in sets.
" Bl'k and Mohair Mitts.
"Jouvin's" Kid Gloves of all sizes.
French Chintzes fig'd and plain.
Dress trimmings in all colors and styles.
Fancy and bl'k Silk Beltings.
Crotchet Cord, needles and Braids.
Fancy and bl'k dress buttons and Zouave do.
Cravats for Ladies.

GENTLEMANS' WEAR,

can be found cheap for cash or to punctual customers the handsomest stock ever offered in this market. It consists in part as follows:

Plaid and plain col'd Cassimeres in pat's & suits.
Bl'k French Doe Skins do
" Satin and Silk Vestings.
Colored do do of various patterns.
Fancy and black Cravats.
Gents "Jouvin's" bl'k, col'd and White Kid Gloves
" Linen and Marseilles shirt bosoms.
" " " Paper collars new styles.
and a complete stock of

CHILDREN AND BOYS WEAR.

In heavy goods I can compare most favorably with any seniors competitors. I have Osnaburgs ¾ and 1 plain and ¾ twiled and blue and brown denims, striped shirtings, heavy "Farmers" duck and drillings, Janes plain and plaid, which makes my stock of servants wear large and complete. I also have my usual supply of

Groceries, Hardware,
Queensware, Glassware,
Woodware, Stoneware, &c., &c.

To an inspection of which I respectfully invite my customers and the public, feeling confident I can please both in price and quality.

apr 6 S. T. KENNARD.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY, contains 85 per cent of Oil, and is acknowledged to be more efficacious than the crude Oil, because more solid it is retained in the stomach, however disordered it may be; when on the contrary, if the stomach is not in proper condition the liquid Oil will pass off undigested and consequently inoperative. Price $1,00 per bottle, and for sale by

mar 16 DAWSON & BRO.

The Noblest Ambition.

BY F. WILLIAMS.

Many a man holds fina persuasion,
Cherished deep in heart and brain,
That for him some great occasion
Shall produce colossal gain.

Day by day he idly dallies
Where the mountains kiss the skies,
Strolling through life's greenest valleys
Without striving to arise.

Till, while lounging, overtaken
By the messenger of Fate,
By ambitious hopes forsaken,
Mourns he o'er his luckless state.

Then of all ascent despairing,
With less spirit than a slave,
He contented is with sharing
With the low the humblest grave.

Ah! you unimpulsive natures,
Poor, indeed, must be your chances;
Nature stints your moral statures,
Fortune, your inheritance.

By long looking at the planets,
Heav'n no more is made your home,
Than can flocks of gulls or gannets
Gaze on swans, and swans become.

Always onward, upward, ventures
He whose foot has never swerved,
Till God cancels the indentures
Of the appreticeship he served.

Why should we still pick up pebbles,
Sauntering idly on the shore,
When the shortest voyage trebles
What shall gain we owned before?

Though contentment is a blessing,
Hearts should with their hopes expand,
And all mean desires suppressing,
Throb but for the great and grand.

Gloriously go kings bedizen
Heroes for successful wars,
Till the soldier's scant horizon
Seems a galaxy of stars.

But a nauch more stern campaigning
He, for conscience sake, endures,
Who the victory has been gaining
That the grandest prize secures.

Climb, who would man's claim inherit—
Soar above the human clod:
He who highest brings his merit,
Nearest brings his soul to God.

The Curse of War.

We take the following pathetic remarks from the Baltimore American of Saturday:

It does not require any extraordinary amount of courage to inaugurate a war. As a general rule, the individuals whose dictum settles the question are the very persons who are personally the least liable to suffer from the consequence of their own wickedness or folly. As for the *thing* itself—whatever we understand by the wholesale slaughter of men—there can be one opinion among beings with human souls. It is a dismal curse; and while always classed with pestilence and famine, is the most terrible curse in the trio. In the litanies where the prayer for the deliverance from these awful calamities occurs, the idea is always expressed or implied that these judgments are sent in punishment for national sin. The ground upon which this theory proceeds is easily understood. War is not sent up on a people as the penalty belonging to individual transgression—because the doctrine of future rewards and punishment provides time, place and circumstances for the settlement of personal accounts; while a nation has no future existence, as such, and cannot therefore endure a penalty to be inflicted hereafter. The theological dogma is logically perfect.

If we acknowledge an overruling Providence at all, we cannot escape the conclusion that His Law must be enforced by penal sanctions. And it does not alter or weaken the argument to deny the authority of a Divine Revelation. The revelations of a law written upon the hearts of men as reasonably involve a penalty as if the law were written upon tables of stone, or in a Book claiming to be the expression of His will. Neither does the denial of temporary or eternal suffering in a future world of woe alter the case. It is true that mere culture in the flesh the penalty of sins committed in the flesh, the doctrine which teaches that wars are God's scourges, sent in righteous anger on account of crimes of more than ordinary turpitude, is established, instead of being disproved.

Supposing this much to be admitted—and we presume that the vast majority of our readers will readily admit the general doctrine—the question that presses upon us is may not this dreadful judgment be evaded? Is it not possible to avert the storm of Divine wrath before we are swept away on the tumultuous tide? And if there was ever a problem whose solution demanded the unremitting exercise of our highest powers, certainly this is such a problem.

We do not pretend to have formed this solution: but we earnestly appeal to all of our countrymen whose eyes may meet these words to pause and consider the matter while there is yet time. It is an appalling fact that comes to us from many thousands of anguished souls, already enduring unspeakable agonies, in the prospect unspeakable evils yet to come. It is the echo of a great cry, coming from a million of broken hearts, and which will be heard by the Lord God of Sabaoth, though it falls unheeded upon human ears. It is the voice of a million of helpless women, whose happy homes have been blighted by the clamor of warlike preparations, and by the ever-present vision of death in its most horrible forms. It is a solemn warning, coming from the graves of our fathers, who died to purchase *for us* the very blessings we are so recklessly preparing to trample under our feet. And it is a "still, small voice," audible in the silent night watches and—whether we will or not—heard by us more distinctly than the sound of many waters, or the braying of ten thousand trumpets.—Will we heed the voice or not? If we will but listen, we are saved from horrors from the bare contemplation of which man shrinks back appalled and which can be regarded with indifference only by devils and damned spirits!

THE GREAT RACE.—An illiterate correspondent, who is given to sporting, wants to know when the "Anglo-Saxon race," so much talked about, is to come off?

Voice of Tennessee.

OPINION OF JOHN BELL, GOVERNOR BROWN AND OTHERS.

To the People of Tennessee:—In the perilous times upon which our country is thrown, we trust it will not be deemed presumptuous or improper in us to express to our fellow-citizens our united opinion as to the duty of the State in this direful emergency.

We are threatened with a civil war, the dreadful consequences of which, if once fully inaugurated, no language can depict. In view of such consequences, we deem it the duty of every good citizen to exert his utmost powers to avert the calamities of such a war. The agitation of the slavery question combined, with party spirit and sectional animosity, has at length produced the legitimate fruit. The present is no time to discuss the events of the past. The awful present is upon us, and the portentous future is hanging over us. There has been a collision, as is known to you, at Fort Sumter, between the forces of the seceded States and those of the National Government, which resulted in the capture of the fort by the army of the Confederate States. In view of this event and of other acts growing out of the secession of seven of the Southern States, the President has issued his Proclamation calling out the militia of the States of the Union to suppress what the Proclamation designates as a "combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law."

Tennessee is called upon by the President to furnish two regiments, and the State has, through her Executive refused to comply with the call. This refusal of our State we fully approve. We commend the wisdom, the justice and the humanity of the refusal. We unqualifiedly disapprove of secession both as a constitutional right, and as a remedy for existing evils; we equally condemn policy of the Administration in reference to the seceded States. But while we, without qualification, condemn the policy of coercion as calculated to dissolve the Union forever and to dissolve it in the blood of our fellow citizens, and regard it as sufficient to justify the State in refusing her aid to the Government in its attempt to suppress the Revolution in the seceded States, we do not think it her duty consulting her position in the Union, and in view of the great question of the peace of our distracted country, to take sides against the Government. Tennessee has wrong'd no State or citizen of this Union. She has violated the rights of no State, North or South. She has been loyal to all where loyalty was due. She has not brought on this war by any act of hers. She has tried every means in her power to prevent it. She now stands ready to demand nothing within her constitutional rights, and as we think, to do nothing calculated to aggravate either party. Nor in so doing she would at once terminate her grand mission of peace in her, between the States of the South and the General Government. Nay, more, the almost inevitable result would be the transfer of the war within her own borders—the defeat of all hopes of reconciliation and the deluging the State with the blood of her own people.

The present duty of Tennessee is to maintain a position of independence—taking sides with the Union and the peace of the country against all assailants, whether from the North or the South. Her position should be to maintain the sanctity of her soil from the hostile tread of any party.

We do not pretend to fortell the future of Tennessee in connection with the other States, or in reference to the Federal Government. We do not pretend to be able to read the future purposes of the President and Cabinet in reference to the impending war. But should a purpose be developed by the Government of over running and subjugating our brethern of the seceded States, we say unequivocally that it will be the duty of the State to resist at all hazards, at any cost, *and by arms*, such purpose or attempt. And to meet any and all emergencies she ought to *be fully armed*, and we would respectfully call up on the authorities of the State to proceed at once to the accomplishment of this object.

Let Tennessee then prepare thoroughly and effectually for coming events. In the meantime let her, as speedily as she can, hold a Conference with her sister Slave holding States yet in the Union for the purpose of devising plans for the preservation of the peace of the land.

Fellow citizens of Tennessee, we entreat you to bring yourselves up to the magnitude of the crisis. Look in the face impending calamities. Civil war—what is it? The bloodiest and the darkest pages of history answer this question.—To avert it who would not give his time, his talents, his untiring energy—his all? There may be yet time to accomplish everything. Let us not despair. The Border Slave States may prevent this civil war; and why shall they not do it.

Neill S. Brown,
Russell Houston,
E. H. Ewing,
C. Johnson,
John Bell,
R. J. Meigs,
S. D. Morgan,
John S. Brien,
Andrew Ewing,
John H. Callender,
Balie Peyton.

Nashville, April 18, 1861.

I Pity the Printer.

'I pity the printer,' said my uncle Toby.

'He's a poor creature,' rejoined Trim.

'How so?' said my uncle.

'Because in the first place,' continued the corporal, 'because he must endeavor to please everybody. In the negligence of a moment, perhaps, a small paragraph pops upon him, he hastily throws it to the compositor—it is inserted, and he is ruined to all intents and purposes.'

'Too much the case, Trim,' said my uncle with a deep sigh; 'too—much the case.'

'An, please your honor,' continued Trim, elevating his voice, and striking into an imposing attitude—'an please your Honor, this is not the whole.'

'Go on, Trim,' said my uncle, feelingly.

'The printer sometimes,' pursued the corporal, 'hits upon a piece that pleases him mightly, and he thinks it cannot but go down with his subscribers; but alas! sir, who can calculate the human mind? He inserts it, and it is all over with him. They forgive others, but they cannot forgive a printer. He has a host to print for, and every one sets up for a critic. The pretty miss exclaims, 'Why don't he give us more poetry, marriages and sonnets!—away with these stale pieces.' The politician claps his specs on his nose and runs it over in search of an invecture; he finds none; he takes his specs off, folds them in his pocket, declaring the paper good for nothing but to burn. So it goes. Every one thinks it ought to be printed expressly for himself; as he is a subscriber, and yet after all this complaining, could you believe it, sir, there are some subscribers who do not hesitate to cheat the printer out of his pay? Our army swore terribly in Flanders, but they never did anything as bad as that.'

'Never,' said my uncle Toby, emphatically.—*Sterne's Tristram Shandy.*

A crusty old bachelor says, the talk of women is usually about the men. Even their laugh is but the, he!

Virginia Secession Ordinance.

We append the Ordinance of Secession of Virginia, passed on the 17th ult., and which has just been made public. Accompanying the document is a long schedule setting forth the time and manner of holding a poll for its ratification by the people, &c. A poll will be opened in each military camp of Virginia Volunteers, whether in or out of the State, and the voters there suffered to vote; this will be beside the regular election precints. The election for members of Congress for this State to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the 4th Thursday in May next, is suspended and prohibited until otherwise ordained by the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

To Repeal the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers under said Constitution:

The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in Convention on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, having declared that the powers granted under said Constitution were derived from the people of the United States, and might be resumed whensoever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the Federal Government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern slaveholding States.

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain that the Ordinance adopted by the people of this State in Convention, on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and all acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution, are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution aforesaid, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in the full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. And they do further declare that the said Constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding on any of the citizens of this State.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken the room on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Done in Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A true copy. JOHN L. EUBANK,
Secretary of Convention.

Tennessee.

The following is an extract from a letter written by one of the most reliable men in Nashville to a gentleman of Washington city:

NASHVILLE, April 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Place no reliance on the flash dispatches sent from here about "tremendous" secession meetings, not one of which has numbered one thousand men and boys, including Union spectators. Still less dependence place upon such things as a despatch which I give you below from the Louisville Courier of this morning:

"NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 16, 1861.

"Editor Louisville Courier: An immense procession, composed of men of all the old parties, headed by bands of music, and with the flag of the Confederate States flying, is now passing the streets.

"There is but one feeling, and but one sentiment here. All are for the South, and down with Lincoln.

"Vast crowds are assembling, and there will be speaking at 4 o'clock P. M. U. A.

The "immense procession" passed twice in front of my house, yelling considerably, and, being counted, numbered, including boys and stragglers, and excluding musicians some hundred and thirty one persons. Did any one ever see the like of the prostitution of the telegraph and the press?

The Baltimore Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following appointments have been made by the President for the city of Baltimore:

Collector—Henry W. Hoffman (Union.)
Postmaster—Wm. H. Purnell (Union.)
Naval Officer—Francis S. Corkran, (Republican.)
Navy Agent—Wm. Pinkney Ewing, (Republican.)
Surveyor—Judge Marshall, (Republican.)
Appraiser at Large—F. Schley, of Frederick, (Union.)
Appraiser—John F. Meredith, (Union.)
Appraiser—C. P. Montague, (Union.)
Marshal—Washington Bonifant, (Republican.)
District Attorney—A. W. Machen, (Union.)

Song of the Newspaper.

I am a newspaper;
I carry the news
To all of your dwellings—
Wherever you choose;
A more faithful servant
Can hardly be found—
Almost omnipresent.
I'm scattered around.

Like stars in the heavens,
And sands on the shore;
Like leaves that have fallen
When Summer is o'er,
I fly o'er the land,
I pass o'er the sea,
I brave every danger—
It's pleasure for me.

I gather the news from
The steamers and cars,
And telegraphs, sparkling
With trade, peace and wars;
I fill up my mission,
Defending the Truth,
And teach useful lessons,
For old men and youth.

An elderly gentleman sent the following couplet with a pair of gloves to a young lady:

If you from Glove do take the letter G,
That Glove is *love*—and that I send to thee.
T. Page.

The lady returned the following answer:

If you from Page do take the letter P,
That Page is *age*—and that won't do for me

DORA, what did you do with the tallow that Mr. Jones greased his boots with this morning?

Please marm, I greased the griddle with it.

You did. That was right—I was afraid you had wasted it.

The Lawyer's Stratagem.

A gay, young spark who long had sighed
To take an heiress for his bride,
Though not in vain he had essayed
To win the favor of the maid,
Yet fearing, from his humble station,
To meet her father's cold negation,
Made up his mind, without delay
To take the girl and run away!
A pretty plan—what could be finer?
But, as the maid was yet a minor,
There still remained this slight obstruction—
He might be taken for abduction!
Accordingly he thought it wise
To seek the 'squire, and take advice—
A cunning knave who loved a trick,
As well as fees, and skilled to pick,
As lawyers can, some latent flaw,
To help a client cheat the law.
Before him straight the case was laid,
Who, when the proper fee was paid,
Conceived at once a happy plan,
And thus the counsellor began:
"Young man, no doubt, your wisest course
Is this: to night obtain a horse,
And let your lady-love get on;
And just as soon as this is done
You get on, too—but hark ye, mind,
She ride before—*you ride behind*.
And thus, you see, you make it true,
The lady runs away with you!
That very night he got the horse,
And put the lawyer's plan in force;
Who found next day—no laughing matter—
That truant lady was his daughter!

In the Dark.

Some years ago, in Newcastle county, Delaware an Irishman was knocked down and robbed. He accused a man of having committed the robbery, and in due time the case came to trial. The Irishman being upon the stand was cross-examined, after having sworn positively to the guilt of the prisoner, by one of the keenest lawyers, and something like the following was the result:

"You say the prisoner at the bar is the man who assaulted and robbed you?"

"Yes."

"Was it moonlight when the occurrence took place?"

"Divil a bit ir it."

"Was it starlight?"

"Not a bit; it was so dark that you could not have seen your hand before you."

"Was there any light shining from any house near by?"

"Divil a bit of a house was there anywhere about."

"Well, then, if there was no moon, no stars, nor light from any house, and so dark that you could not see your hand before you, how are you able to swear that the prisoner was the man? How could you see him?"

"Why, yer honor, when the spalpeen struck me, the fire flew out or me eyes so bright, you might have seen to pick up a pin, you might."

The court, jury, counsel and spectators exploded with shouts at this quaint idea, and the prisoner was directly after declared not guilty.

An amusing incident took place in one of our large dry good stores in New York a short time since.

A good looking, honest faced country girl came to town with her "folks," to do a little shopping. The magnitude of the piles of goods, the dazzling array of articles, the flitting cash boys, quite over powered our good friend, who scarcely knew what to do. Her "folks" obstinately refused to go in, but loitered about the door.

The clerks being all busy just then, the young lady was obliged to remain standing for a few moments. At length the gaily dressed little fellow came bowing and smiling up to the blushing customer with—

"Anybody waiting on you, ma'am?"

The color deepened in her cheeks as she pointed to the door and faltered out,

"Yes, sir, me is."

The clerk swelled.

WHY A CAT WASHES ITSELF AFTER INSTEAD OF BEFORE EATING.—A cat caught a sparrow, and was about to devour it, when the sparrow said:

"You ought not to eat till he washes his face."

The cat, struck with this remark, set the sparrow down, and began to wash his face with his paw, but the sparrow flew away. This vexed puss extremely, and he said:

"As long as I live I will eat first and wash afterward"—which all cats do even to this day.

The English travelers complain that they are so hurried in our hotels and so little in our stage coaches. An Irish traveler took a different view of the case. Honest Pat came in at one o'clock, and was called up in half an hour.

"And what will ye charge for the bit of a lodging?"

"Twenty five cents," was the reply.

"And sure 't was kind of ye to call me so airly; if I'd slept till morning, I'd not had the money to pay the bill!"

Here is an "Impromptu," by a lady who signs herself "Eve," suggesting that new finance, though by the way she says nothing of interest:

I see thou art thy father's joy,
Thy mother's hope of bliss,
So on thy ruby lips, fair boy,
I'll plage my sweetest kiss.

But who, in vain a spinster gray,
And not a dashing beau,
If I should chance to come this way,
I'll claim the debt you owe!

A young lady of extraordinary capacity recently addressed the following letter to her cousin:

DEER KUZZEN.—The weather what we is ais keld and I suppose what you is it air kolder.

We is all well, and mother's got the his Terrier, brother Tom has got the Hupin Kaugh, and sister Suzan has got a baibee, and hope these few lines will find you the same. Rite sune.

Your aphfectionate Kuzzen.

"Miss, will you take my arm?" asked an old bachelor.

"La, yes! and you too," replied the young lady.

"Can only spare my arm," hastily replied the bachelor.

"Then," said Miss, "I cannot take it; as my motto is to go the *whole hog* or none at all!"

Some tasteful individual remarks that the best lip salve in creation is a kiss. The remedy should, however, be used with the greatest care, as it is apt to bring on an affection of the heart.

A pedagogue was about to flog a pupil for having said he was a fool, when the boy cried out—"Oh, don't! I won't call you so any more! I'll never say what I think again in all the days of my life."

AN IMPORTANT VOWEL.—The employment of one vowel will render the following couplet intelligible:

P r s v r y p r f c t m n;
V r k p t h s p r c p t s t n.

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