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Speech of Senator Vickers.

Extract from a speech of Senator Vickers in the United States Senate, June, 8th, 1868:

The Senate having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 1058) to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama to representation in Congress—

Mr. Vickers said— * * *

It must be recollected that the General Government is one of delegated limited and defined powers, not a nation as Great Britian or France, Austria or Prussia.—It received its existence from the States for the purposes of common defense, general welfare, and the security of liberty, and is hedged in by defined boundaries. It is the creature of the States, made by a surrender of certain of their powers for specific purposes, the proper execution of which was to inure to the mutual benefit of all the States. It can exercise no power nor claim any attributes of sovereignty inconsistent with the independence, dignity, and equality of the States. The idea that the child and creature of the States and the people of the States, created and brought into being by their co-operation, to preserve, protect, and defend the common interests against foreign nations, and to promote the general welfare, should become the master and monster to absorb the powers of the States, take from them their chief attributes of sovereignity, and degrade them, was never before heard of. In the forty-fifth number of the Federalist, written by Mr. Madison, I find these words:

"The powers delegated to the proposed Constitution to the Federal Government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State Governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation, and foreign commerce, with which last the power of taxation will, for the most part, be connected. The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the State."

Here is a Government of limited powers, expressed, defined, and bounded by provisions of the Constitution, while the powers remaining in the States are unlimited and indefinite; and now this Government of limited and defined powers seeks to obtrude a constitution upon a State of unlimited and undefined powers. Could it be said that under the Articles of Confederation the Congress of the United States would have such a power as is now claimed by this Congress in regard to imposing restrictions upon a State? No such power was given to the Confederacy, and no pretense was ever set up that any such had any legal existence. If under the Articles of Confederation no such power existed, does any such exist under the Constitution of the United States? I read again from the forty-fifth number of the Federalist, written by Mr. Madison:

"If the new constitution be examined with accuracy and candor, it will be found that the change which it proposes consists much less in addition of new powers to the Union than in the invigoration of its original powers. The regulation of commerce, it is true, is a new power; but that seems to be an addition which few oppose, and from which no apprehensions are entertained. The powers relating to war and peace, armies and fleets, treaties and finance, with the other more considerable powers, are all vested in the existing Congress by Articles of Confederation.—The proposed change does not enlarge these powers; it only substitutes a more effectual mode of administering them. The change relating to taxation may be regarded as the most important; and yet the present Congress have as complete authority to require of the States indefinite supplies of money for the common defense and general welfare, as the future Congress will have to require them of individual citizens; and the latter will be no more bound than the States themselves have been to pay the quotas respectively taxed on them."

No such power as that claimed by this Congress existed in Congress under the Articles of Confederation; and if any one will take the trouble to read the preamble to the Constitution they will find them substantially the same, with the addition that the Union was to be formed by the adoption of this Constitution. Here is a constitution having no new powers but that of reference to the regulation of commerce; a Constitution with no enlarged powers; no additional, except that with reference to commerce; a Constitution which merely gave additional vigor to enforce the powers which were in Congress under the Articles of Confederation; and under this constitution, with such an interpretation as that, we are now called upon to exercise a power not in the Articles of Confederation, not in the Constitution, but which can be found only by some application which I cannot discover nor understand. In regard to the rights of the States even after their admission, in the case of Pollard's Lessee *vs.* Hagan, in 3 Howard, which was referred to in the discussion of the Arkansas bill, the Supreme Court of the United States says:

"The right of Alabama, and of every other new State, to exercise all the powers of government which belong to and may be exercised by the original States of the Union, must be admitted and remain unquestioned, except so far as they are temporarily deprived of control over the public lands.

"Whenever the United States shall have fully executed these trusts, the municipal sovereignity of the new States will be complete, throughout their respective borders, and they and the original States will be upon an equal footing in all respects whatever.—We therefore think the United States hold the public land within the new States by force of the deed of cession and the statutes connected with, them, and not by any municipal sovereignty which it may be supposed they possess or have reserved by compact with the new States for that particular purpose. The provision of the Constitution above referred to shows that no such power can be exercised by the United States within a State. Such a power is not only repugnant to the Constitution, but it is inconsistent with the spirit and intention of the deed of cession."

Further, the court say:

"It cannot be admitted that the king of Spain could, by treaty or otherwise, impart to the United States any of his royal prerogatives; and much less can it be admitted that they have capacity to receive or power to exercise them. Every nation acquiring territory by treaty or otherwise, must hold it subject to the constitution and laws of its own Government, and not according to those of the Government ceding it."

The court say that although the king of Spain had this eminent domain, although he had a right to grant the land under the water, yet, when the United States took the territory they did not take with it such a power over the land covered by the water as that they could patent it; in other words, that they took it in trust for the people of the United States; that they could not take this right which the king of Spain had in the soil; they could not grant it; and that the State of Alabama could not be deprived of her use of the navigable waters by a grant of the land.

The same doctrine was held in Withers *vs.* Buckley, (20 Howard's Report, page 92.) where the Supreme Court in the opinion say:

"It was contended that the Mississippi river, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, shall be common highways and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the State of Mississippi as to other citizens of the United States.

"In considering this act of Congress of March 1, 1817, it is unnecessary to institute any examination or criticism as to its legitimate meanining, or operation or binding authority, further than to affirm that it could have no effect to restrict the new State in any of its necessary attributes as an independent sovereign government, nor to inhibit or diminish its *perfect equality* with the other members of the confederacy with which it was to be associated.

"These conclusions follow from the very nature and object of the confederacy, from the language of the Constitution adopted by the States, and from the rule of interpretation pronounced by this court in the case of Pollard's Lessee against Hagan, 3 H. p. 779."

Although the State of Mississippi made a compact with the General Government upon her admission, it was held that such was not valid, no such agreement could be entered into, and that the people of Mississippi had the right to the free waters of the State. Before the General Government can acquire power over the right of suffrage in the States there must be a change of the Constitution. It is contrary to the spirit and the genius of our Government that with such limited powers it should have the right to control suffrage or to make a contract for the control of it or its prohibition in any of the States. It has no existing capacity to acquire or use such political power. It could not obtain by treaty the absolute power to control the soil and waters ceded to it so as to make a condition relating to them in the nature of a compact when providing by law for the admission of Alabama and Mississippi, because the exercise of such a power by a Government of limited and specific powers was inconsistent with the nature and rights of State governments as they existed at the time of the formation of the Constitution, and of all such which should be admitted into the Union, and which, of constitutional necessity, must be upon terms of equal dignity and rights. By what authority, express or implied, can it now receive and hold alleged forfeited rights of sovereign States in trust to be dispensed at pleasure on a subsequent recognition of those States? The theory that the General Government can become a trustee of sovereign political State power is a pretension which finds no sanction or color of authority in the letter or spirit of the Constitution, nor in the history of the Government, nor in analogy, nor in any of the discussions of statesmen, commentaries, and written dissertations upon our frame of government, nor in any known traditions or speculations prior to the year 1861.

As a further illustration of the superiority of the State governments in reference to their reserved power and dignity, and of the proper relation of the General Government to the States, I refer to the forty-fifth number of the Federalist, which declares—

"That the State governments will have the advantage of the Federal Government, whether we compare them in respect to the immediate dependence of the one or the other; to the weight of personal influence which each side will possess; to the powers respectively vested in them; to the predilection and probable support of the people; to the disposition and faculty of resisting and frustrating the measures of each other. The State governments may be regarded as constituent and essential parts of the Federal Government; while the latter is nowise essential to the operation or organization of the former.—Without the invention of the State Legislatures the President of the United States cannot be elected at all. They must in all cases have a great share in his appointment, and will, perhaps, in most cases, of themselves determine it. The Senate will be elected absolutely and exclusively by the State Legislatures. Even the House of Representatives, though drawn immediately from the people, will be chosen very much under the influence of that class of men whose influence over the people obtains for themselves an election into the State Legislatures.—Thus each of the principal branches of the Federal Government will owe its existence more or less to the favor of the State governments, and must consequently feel a dependence which is much more likely to beget a disposition too obsequious than too overbearing toward them."

We have thus presented to us by the able and enlightened pen of Mr. Madison, who assisted to frame the Constitution, who understood thoroughly the nature and extent of the powers of the State governments, imported and reserved, and without whose aid and influence the Constitution would probably not have been adopted, a statesman's account of the character, attributes, and relations of the States and General Government, and the dependence of the latter for its continued existence upon the former; and now at this enlightened period we have the extraordinary exhibition of a Government which he foretold would be more likely to become obsequious, arrogating to itself original and sovereign functions and powers over the existence and organic laws of State governments, sitting in judgment upon them, prescribing conditions of a fundamental nature upon their constitutions, and attempting to fasten a perpetual restriction upon the right of the people to alter their form of government!

Rules for Courting.

The following good advice on the above subject is from the pen of John Quill, who seems to have had rather a blissful experience in such matters:

Having had much experience in the science of courting, I have determined herewith to lay down some definite rules for the guidance of my young friends.—You see I had a good many unsuccessful courts before I met my wife—the females whom I loved having gone emphatically back on me. But, bless you, did it harm me? No, it didn't. I was benefitted thereby, when I met my wife I knew the ropes, and gathered up my affections, made one full swoop on Sallie's heart, and the door thereof banged wide open and let me in. I will give you the rules and shed the sunny light of illustration upon them from my own life.

First. Never go courting the girl's parents. You had better edge up to the charmer at once, for you can't marry her if you don't try, unless she wants you, and then you may be able to, even if the old folks are hard on you.

This is the policy I pursued myself in my last unsuccessful attempt.

Second. By all means get the girl's ma down on you as much as possible. If the old lady is always blowing against you, the dear little one takes your part and can't help loving you.

I did this way, and my present mother-in-law used to throw brooms and washboards at me, and teach the dog to bite me in the trowsers as I climbed over the fence.

Third. If you see any others prowling about, euchre them if you can. If you see one of them buy tickets for the opera, go up and make an engagement with the girl, and then get you tickets afterwards; but when they visit the house, always act as if you were at home and they were only visitors, and never leave first.

I always did this, and have frequently sat until daybreak, while the fair one snored away on the sofa. You can't bluff me. No, sir; ha! ha! I gues not; I would have been there yet if the other fellow had stayed.

Fourth. If the old man has worldly wealth, express a dislike to greenbacks, and a hankering after love in a small cottage.

Fifth. If you are long in the parlor, you may sometimes try if your arms fit well on her waist.

I tried this once, and called forth a scream, which induced her heavy father and two brothers to chuck me down the front stairs. So you be careful.

Sixth. When you inquire if she will have you, don't fall on your knees. It's ridiculous, besides being rough on trowsers. Just take her hand and speak out like a man.

I behaved similar to this to a female, and said to her [illegible]

[illegible]

we put the first little Quills into it, it suddenly jerked up, and came frightfully near battering the devoted child's brains out upon the ceiling, while the gum ring, which had been kept in a box with cockroach poison, threw the baby into fits, and he—it was a boy—had spasms in the crib for four days.

Eighth. If a girl refuses you, don't give it up, but try again. Because two negatives make one affirmative in grammar, don't consider yourself accepted when a girl jilts you twice.

I asked one female forty-one times, and at last she expected it whenever I came, and would sometimes holler out "No!" from the top of the stairs, before I got fairly into the house. This is unusual, let me here remark.

Ninth. Kiss all the children in the house even if they are dirty, and smear molasses candy in your hair. Let the boy play horse with you, and make a fool of you generally. This always works. It's a trump if you play it right.

Tenth. And finally, if there are two sisters, and the other is jealous, get some one to choke her off, while you go in for the younger.

I did that once, and used to get a friend to ask the senior out for the evening, but she very soon found me out, and used to arrange her hair pins in the sofa cushions before she went out, so that it was extremely uncomfortable.

Thus it will be seen that when courtship is alluded to I am right there. If any further instruction is wanted, send me a letter enclosing a stamp, (fifty cents) and I will cheerfully give it gratis.

Selected Poetry.

Make Home Beautiful.

Make your home beautiful—bring to it flowers;
Plant them around you to bud and to bloom,
Let them give life to your loneliest hours,
Let them bring life to enliven your gloom;
Make your one world one that never has sorrowed,
Of music and sunshine, and gold summer air;
A home-world, whose forehead care never has sorrowed,
And whose cheek of bright beauty shall ever be fair.

Make your home beautiful, weave round its portal
Wreaths of the jessamine, and delicate sprays
Of red fruited woodbine, with gay immortelle,
That blesses and brightens wherever it strays.
Gather the blossoms, too—one little flower,
Varied verbena, or sweet mignonette,
Still may bring bloom to your desolate bower,
Still may be something to love and to pet.

Make your home beautiful—gather the roses
That hoard up the sunshine with exquisite art;
Perchance they may pour, as your darkness closes,
That summer sunshine down into your heart!
If you can do so, make it an Eden
Of beauty and gladness! remember, 'tis wise;
'Twill teach you to long for that home you are needing,—
That heaven of beauty beyond the blue skies.

Make your home beautiful—sure, 'tis a duty;
Call up your little ones—teach them to walk
Hand in hand with the angel of beauty;
Encourage their spirits with nature to talk.
Gather them around you, and let them be learning
Lessons that drop from the delicate wings
Of the bird and the butterfly—ever returning
To Him who has made all these beautiful things.

Make home a hive, where all beautiful feelings
Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring:
Make it a temple of holy revealings,
And love its bright angel with "shadowing wings."
Than shall it ever be, when afar on life's billows,
Wherever your tempest-tossed children are flung,
They will long for the shades of the home-weeping willow,
And for the sweet song which their mother had sung.

OUR WORTON LETTER.

DEAR TRANSCRIPT—"Who struck Billy Patterson?" is a question which, seeing that it has already waited for upwards of thirty years seems now never likely to obtain a satisfactory answer.

Who *struck ile* in Galena? or who *struck* your humble Squeeze such a *hit?* in a late issue of the Transcript, with his *double entendre* is perhaps a matter more easy of *pene*tration.

Indeed the sleeping (?) *Bard* was only [illegible]ad of the "application of the *poultice* to [illegible]use him from his deep lethargy:" and [illegible]nce the "light *plaster*" called forth the [illegible]awing *blister* which did *not* "give too [illegible]eep a wound," he tenderly offers the [illegible]ked-for *dressing*.

No Patch, old chum, one *swallow* can [illegible]ever make a *summer*, and if any number [illegible] them could, I would gladly send you [illegible]e formula: especially to one whose friend[illegible]ip I so much respect. We do not deal [illegible] secret rescipes, and the *dear little ducks* [illegible] whom you speak, having long since [illegible]assed the rigors of the *gosling state*, are [illegible]ow unable to betray with their "quack" [illegible] old goose like myself.

As the Major does not like his correspondents to deal largely in personalities I shall not further transgress. But ever mindful of your great kindness in waking us up, I must assure you, my dear friend, that your *diagnosis* was entirely incorrect when you thought "Worton seemed fainting away," even if your *prognosis* was favorable and your remedy, though a random shot, pleasantly severe. We were in anything but a fainting mood.

No oil speculations becloud our visions of reality: no unbleached Americans, with can in hand, flavor our wells with that delicious compound, kerosene: no forty (monomaniacal) men and women standing at the gates and corners to make remarks at passers-by * * * —extorting from us bitter words of anguish or sympathising tears, or mar our happiness or peace of mind; but while the busy husbandman commingling pleasures with his toils—while every one attending to his own legitimate business, peaceably screue—and

While the swallows circle, flying
Round the chimney 'gainst the sun,
And the reapers home returning,
And the binders one by one,

Worton, dear Transcript, is full of mirth and merry-making. Tin weddings occur to drive dull care from among us. Real weddings, too, are celebrated, which gently remind us that *our* time may some day come: when, dressed up in our Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, we shall lead our fair Elvadora to the altar: when that comely form and fair complexion shall be ours: those eyes! eclipsing the very stars of heaven in splendor: when we shall become possessed of those lips: ah! yes, those lips from which

Drip ever honeyed dew,
That humming birds might sip:

and that clear ringing voice, more musical than the winds sighing among the cedars of Lebanon, or the waves that fall at night upon the land of Salilee.

Yes, quilting parties, too, where nimble fingers displaying symetrical hands, ply the "sharps" and "betweens," and where tender swains and bashful virgins take their first stitch in love-making; and strawberry feats, with their many delightful accompaniments; scenes where

"Gently the music rose and fell,
And the dancers' flying feet
Beat gliding time to the fairy spell
Of the waltz so sad and sweet—

And other scenes of sociality and good feeling takes place to unite us more firmly in our attachments to each other, and more indelibly impress upon our minds—there is no place like Worton! But no faintings. No hysterical contortions, disturb our desultory festivities. No, no.

Surely summer is upon us now in full vigor. No longer need we desire warmer days nor ask for less rain. The time of singing birds and babbling brooks have come; and while

The notes of beauteous songsters,
From their verdant couches high,

charm us with their melody, the sunshine flickers on the leaves, and the ardent kisses of the summer breeze are on our cheeks. The leaping waters flash in their courses, and millions of insects are chirping and whistling in hedge and field. The turtles have shaken themselves out of their winter torpor and are darting their ugly necks into the sunlight.

We are now in the midst of harvest. A full crop is expected: I trust we shall not be disappointed. We have no fruit, and the corn crop prospects not most flattering. If the wheat fails, we will truly realize "hard times" indeed. Politics, this hot weather, are quiet with us: better for us and the country that the professional politicians were quiet also, for a while, just to try whether we could not glide along in our way to peace, union and prosperity in a noiseless style. How we should rejoice at the experiment! But we have no hope of such relief, and have learned by this time—if we ever can—

"How sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong."

SQUEEZEBREEZE.

Hanesville, July 7, 1868.

Glass Making.

The art of glass making is of very high antiquity. The oldest known specimen of transparent glass is a bottle about 3½ inches high, discovered by Mr. Layard in the ruins of N. W. palace at Nineveh, and now in the British Museum. It was blown in one solid piece, and then hollowed out by a machine. It has engraved upon it the name and title of Sargon, accompanied with the figure of a lion. Its date, therefore, is the latter part of the seventh century B. C. The art, however, had been practised in Egypt many centuries before this. There was discovered at Thebes a glass head bearing the name of a king who lived about 1450 B. C. The monuments carry us back much further even than this. On the paintings at Beni Hassan, which belong to the reign of Orsirtasen I, who reigned B. C. 2,000, we have figures of glass-blowers at work, and on the monuments of the tenth dynasty, some two centuries earlier still, are drawings of bottles of transparent glass containing a red wine. The skill shown by the ancient Egyptian glass-blowers is almost incredible. Except perhaps in point of brilliancy—and, the evidence here must necessarily be wanting, in consequence of the chemical changes which time causes in the substance of the glass—they seem to have equalled, and in some instances, surpassed any productions of more modern times. Their art in introducing different colors into the same vase has, I believe, as yet found no imitators. One very curious specimen of their skill has been preserved. It is not quite an inch in length, by one-third in breadth, and one-sixth in thickness, and contains a figure of a bird resembling a duck, in very bright and varied colors. "The most delicate pencil of a miniature painter could not have traced with greater sharpness the circle of the eyeball and of the plumage of the neck and wings." The most wonderful thing, however, is that the picture goes all through the glass, so that both sides show the same figure. The way in which it must have been made was by arranging threads of colored and uncolored glass in such a manner as to produce the required figure at each end of the mass. The thread was then united by heat, each thread being adjusted separately. The bar of glass thus made would be cut into horizontal sections, each section of course containing the figure. In some cases of similar work the details are so fine as only to be made out with a lens, which accordingly must have been used in its manufacture. It is extremely interesting to find that Mr. Layard did discover a magnifying lens at Nineveh. Many specimens of Greek glass have come down to us, Mr. Webb exhibiting no fewer than thirty-three specimens in the Loan Collection at South Kensington. Of Roman glass, examples are much more numerous; the Museo Borbonico alone has 2,000. The Romans themselves considered a colorless glass as the most precious kind. Nero gave as much as 6,000 sestercia (nearly £50,000) for two cups with handles on each side. The most valuable example of Roman glass that has come down to us is the famous Portland or Berberini vase. "Portland's mystic urn,"—as Darwin calls it—now deposited in the British Museum. In 1845 it was most wantonly broken into fragments, but has been most admirably restored by Mr. Doubleday, only one very small piece being wanting. This vase, which was found in a tomb supposed to be that of the Emperor Alexandra Saverus, who was murdered A. D. 235, is composed of two strata of glass, blue and white. The white surface was then carved like cameo, leaving white figures on a dark background. It was purchased from Sir William Hamilton by the Duchess of Portland. At her sale the Duke of Portland, after a private understanding, it seems, with Wedwood, bought it in at £1,029.10s.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A Story by Lamartine.

In the tribe of Neggdeh, there was a horse, whose fame was spread far and near, and a Bedouin of another tribe, by name Daher, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered in vain for it his camels and his whole wealth, he hit at length upon the following device, by which he hoped to gain the object of his desire. He resolved to stain his face with the juice of an herb, clothe himself in rags, and to tie his legs and neck together, so as to appear like a lame beggar. Thus equipped, he went to wait for Naber, the owner of the horse, who, he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful steed, he cried out in a weak voice, "I am a poor stranger; for three days I have been unable to move from this spot to obtain food. I am dying; help me, and heaven will reward you." The Bedouin kindly offered to take him up on his horse and carry him home; but the rogue replied, "I cannot rise; I have no strength left." Naber, touched with pity, dismounted, led his horse to the spot, and with great difficulty, set the seeming beggar on its back. But no sooner did Daher feel himself in the saddle, than he set spurs to the horse, and galloped off, calling out as he did so—

"It is I, Daher, I have got the horse, and I am off with it."

Naber called after him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he turned and halted a short distance from Naber, who was armed with a spear.

"You have taken my horse," said the latter. "Since heaven has willed it, I wish you joy of it; but I do conjure you never to tell any one how you obtained it."

"And why not?" said Daher.

"Because," said the noble Arab, "another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of many refusing to perform an act of charity, for fear of being duped as I have been."

Struck with shame at these words, Daher was silent for a moment, then, springing from the horse, returned it to its owner, embracing him. Naber made him accompany him to his tent, where they spent a few days together, and then became fast friends for life.

How a Sun-Stroke Affects a Man.

The general impression is that death by sun-stroke is very painful, but the contrary would seem to be a fact, judging from the following account of the effect, of such a visitation, given by Gen. Sir. Napier. He experienced an attack while in Scinde, where the thermometer, according to the General himself, was as much use to him as it would have been to a boiling lobster, and wrote as follows to one of his daughters: "The sun-stroke was a staggerer; yet my hope is to die by one, for never death come in an easier shape. I was just deadly bad I been left alone; but the only feeling of the transition would have been a tiredness, like that experienced at being suddenly waked up before time. This was to a degree almost to be called painful; then came a pleasant drowsiness, with anger that the doctors would not let me sleep. Were it not for others, would that my horn had been sounded; so easy, so delightful, I may say, was the approach of death." This resembles the accounts that have been given by men who have been saved from freezing to death, after having got far down into the dark valley; so that excess of heat and excess of cold produce precisely the same effect.

☞ A young man asked an old gentleman for his daughter in marriage. The answer was, "Go into the orchard and bring in a number of apples. Give me one half of the whole number, and the mother one half of the balance and half an apple over, and to the daughter one half of the remainder and half an apple over, and have one left for yourself, without cutting an apple, and then if she is willing you can have her." He solved the question, and kow many did he bring?

AMERICAN pedestrians will have to improve somewhat before they can talk about the "championship of the world." One Woodhouse, of England, lately ran from Newington to Croydon and back twice, forty miles, on a wager that he could accomplish it in five hours. He won, with seven minutes to spare, was not greatly fatigued, and pocketed the enormous stakes, £20.

TO EVERY MAN there are many, many dark hours—when he feels inclined to abandon his best enterprise; hours when he feels unequal to the burden, when all his aspirations seem worthless. Let no one think that he alone has dark hours. They are the common lot of humanity.

☞ A machine has recently been invented which, from ordinary ash or other soft and flexible wood, turns out two hundred strawberry boxes per minute. The immense number which can be manufactured in a short time materially reduces the price, and these boxes, which are of unique design, can be purchased at six cents per dozen.

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