© Maryland State Archives msa_sc3596_scm11317-0086

THE EASTON STAR
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
AT EASTON, MD.
THOMAS K. ROBSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
J. H. GREENHAWLK---Printer.

TERMS—Two Dollars, if paid within the year, or $2.50 at the end of the year. Clubs of ten, cash in advance $15.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞ Books received free of postage will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

☞ Single papers, five cents.

The Easton Star.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, &C.

VOL. 17—NO. 27. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1858. WHOLE NO. 859

Terms of Advertising

THE STAR has the largest circulation of any papre published on the Eastern Shore, and therefore is the best means of advertising.

TERMS—One square, three insertions, $1 and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction in price to those who advertise by the year, or for 6 or 3 months.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special notices, inserted before marriage and deaths, 10 cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths inserted free of charge.

Travelling.

UNION HOTEL.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has taken the above hotel in Easton, for the present year, and has thoroughly renovated and re-furnished it, and is prepared to accommodate the Travelling public as well as they can be accommodated at any house on the Shore.

The TABLE will be supplied with the best the market can afford, and the BAR constantly furnished with the most *choice LIQUORS.*

Particular attention will be paid to the STABLES, and those stopping at the hotel may depend on having their horses regularly fed, and well attended.

☞ Boarders accommodated by the day, week or month.

The long experience of my Mother, who has charge of the house, in catering, to the travelling public affords an assurance that those who patronize the TABLE cannot fail to be pleased.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

jan 5—tf T. B. MERRETT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS

Of the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company's boats, Hugh Jenkins, Capt. J. TILGHMAN, Champion, Capt. J. R. Griffith.

On and after Thursday, April 15th, the boats will run as follows:

The *Hugh Jenkins* will leave her wharf on Light street, Baltimore, every Thursday and Tuesday mornings, at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, and return by the same route on the following day.

The Hugh Jenkins will leave every Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis West River, St. Michaels, and Miles River Ferry, and return by the same route on Monday.

The Champion will leave her wharf every morning (excepting Wednesday and Sunday) at 7 o'clock, for Chester River, touching at Kent Island, Queenstown, Corsica, Spencer's, Harrison's Landing and Chestertown, returning the same day.

The Champion will leave every Wednesday morning, at the same hour, for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, and return the same day.

All freights by this line must be prepaid ☞ No freight received before 9 o'clock in the morning.

Passage to Annapolis, 75 cts.; Chester River and West River, $1 00; St. Michaels, and Miles River Ferry, $1 50; Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, $2 00.

apr 27 G. CHESNUT, Agent.

NO MISTAKE.

THE schooner BUCEPHELUS, Captain WM H. CHAMBERS, is now making her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Wednesday and Baltimore every Saturday.

Freights received at No. 2, State Tobacco Warehouse, Baltimore. NO ARTICLE WHATEVER, will be purchased by the subscriber UNLESS THE ORDER IS ACCOMPANIED BY THE CASH. It should be remembered that it is a small matter for one person to raise the cash to purchase ONE barrel of flour or sack of salt, when it would be very hard for me to raise the money to buy TWENTY. Charges for freights as usual.

All letters, cash, or orders left at the Drug Store of Dawson & Bro., Easton, or with J. S. Robson, No. 79, South st., Balt., will be promptly attended to. The public's obedient servant, N. E. NICOLS.

apr 20—tf

U. S. MAIL LINE.
Attention Travellers
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

THE traveling public are respectfully informed that the undersigned is running a line of stages daily (Sunday excepted) from Easton, Md., via Denton, to Felton station at which latter Point a proper connection is always made with the cars on the Delaware Rail Road.

The stage leaves Easton at 6 o'clock A. M. and Denton at about 10 A. M. Through tickets form Easton to Philadelphia, $3.50, from Hillsborough and Denton, $3.25.

By this route passengers from any point on the line: may leave home in the morning and arrive in Philad'a at 10 oclock, P. M. same day.

apr 16 JESSE SHARPE, Jr.

ATTENTION
ALL WHO WANT GOOD BARGAINS.

THE subscriber has on hand six or seven good substantial second hand CARRIAGES, including Buggy Wagons, Rockaways, and Foot Rockaways, which he will trade or exchange for good serviceable ROAD HORSES, on good terms. Persons who have such Horses to dispose of, are invited to call and examine the Carriages.

SAML. B. HOPKINS, JR.

jan 26 2w

FIRE BOARD PRINTS—Paper Curtains both plain and printed. A large assortment, and cheaper than ever, for sale by

ma 1 JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS—A very handsome assortment of all the different styles and kinds most fashionable, in store and for sale by

mar 11 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

NEW CROP SALAD OIL—A few baskets of 'Durand's' superior Bordeaux Salad Oil, crop of 1857, the first importation of the season, expected per steamer this day.

may 11 DAWSON & BRO.

AUSTIN'S PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS—Being now the agents for the sale of the above justly celebrated Freezers, we can furnish any size at Baltimore prices.

may 11 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

COTTON YARN—Cotton Yarns and Carpet Chains, (all colors) for sale by

june 1 H. C. MACKEY.

ECONOMY THE ORDER OF THE DAY—Every one their own Glove Cleaner.—Jouven's Inordorous Kid Glove Cleaner, cleans instantly, and removes grease. One bottle cleans 30 pair of Gloves—price 25 cents—for sale by

may 25 L. H. CAMPBELL.

COAL OIL—Just received. Also a lot of taps, rings and chimneys, for altering Etherial Oil lamps; we will alter lamps for $1 12½ cents each.

june 1 PARCHETT & WRIGHT.

SILK MITTS—A large and elegant assortment—all prices

ma 18 J. H. GRACE.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pub: 50.—

AN ACT making supplemental appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes.

CALAPOOIAS, MOLALLA, AND CLACKAMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY:

For fourth of five instalments for pay of physician, teacher, blacksmith, and farmer, per third article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For fulfilling the articles negotiated twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory:

For fourth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer and assistants, if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand two hundred dollars.

CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS.

For fourth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for pay of physicians, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred and forty dollars.

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.

For fourth of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred and forty dollars.

For fourth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationary, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Oregon, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods and presents, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in the Territory of Oregon, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon Terriory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, compensation of laborers and other employees, one hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Washington, including isurance and transportation of annuities, in goods and presents, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Washington Territory, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For defaying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of the Indians in Washington Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of laborers and other employees, sixty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including travelling expenses of the superintendent, agent and sub-agent, fifteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians of California to the reservations in that State, and for pay of physicians, smiths, mechanics and laborers at the reservations, one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuit of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the interior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the compensation of three special agents and three interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas and for purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting and furnishing agricultural implements and stock for the Indians in Texas, fifty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept and survey the Indian reservation designated by an act of the legislature of the State of Texas, approved February fourth eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and to appoint an Indian agent for said reservation.

For the maintenance of a school at Brazos agency, pay of a teacher, and purchase of books one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, presents of goods, agricultural implements and other useful articles, including travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and clerk hire, fifty-five thousand dollars.

CREEKS.

For payment in goods to the Creek Indians for damages on their annuity goods, wrecked in the steamer Governor Meigs, in December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

SEMINOLES.

For payment to the Seminoles for damages on their annuity goods, wrecked in the steamer Governor Meigs, in December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-two dollars and eleven cents.

For reimbursement to W. J. Cullen, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, for expenditures made by him in the recovery of five thousand dollars of public funds stolen from Fort Ridgely, six hundred and fifty dollars.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the seventh article of the treaty of fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For the erection of a blacksmith's shop, for supplying the same with tools and keeping it in repair, per seventh article of the treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For erection of houses for the miller, farmer, blacksmith, and engineer, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For assistant miller, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer and assistant, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

OMAHAS.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five hundred dollars.

For the erection of a blackksmith's shop, for supplying the same with tools and keeping it in repair, per eighth article of the treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For erection of houses for miller, farmer, blacksmith, and engineer, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For an assistant miller, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer and asssistant, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For this amount to erect suitable buildings at the Omaha agency, to replace those recently destroyed by fire, two thousand five hundred dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For fifth of seven annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty, tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ninety-nine thousand dollars, the same having been omitted in the enroling of the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine" approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

WINNEBAGOES.

For payment to Baptiste Lassallier, a Winnebago half-breed, for this amount, to which he is entitled under the fourth article of the treaty with the Winnebgoes, of the first November, eighteeen hundred and thirty-seven, four hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the date of unauthorized payment to John H. Kinzie, in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, at six per centum, four hundred and eighty dollars, together making eight hundred and eighty dollars

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to perform the engagements and stipulations of General Harney made with the Sioux Indians at Fort Piere in eighteen hundred and fifty-six, seventy-two thousand dollars.

To enable the secretary of the Interior to adjust differences and preserve peace with the Cut-head and Yanctonaise Bands of Sioux Indians, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian office under the act of fifth August, eighteeen hundred anu fifty-four and third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

PAWNEES.

For fulfilling the stipulations in the treaty with the Pawnees of the twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

For first of five instalments in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article of said treaty, forty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools, during the pleasure of the President, per third article of said treaty, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, per third article, twelve hundred dollars.

For the erection of houses for teachers, per third article, one thousand dollars.

For two complete sets of blacksmith, gunsmith, and tinsmith's tools, per fourth article, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For erection of shops for smith, per fourth article, five hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron, steel, and other necessaries for same, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article, twelve hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shops, per fourth article, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For the first ten instalments for farming utensils and stock during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article, twelve hundred dollars.

For the first year's purchase of stock, and for erecting shelters for the same, per fourth article, three thousand dollars.

For pay of a farmer, per fourth article, six hundred dollars.

For the erection of a steam grist and saw mill, per fourth article, six thousand dollars.

For the first of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article, six hundred dollars.

For the first of ten instalments for pay of a n engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article, twelve hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill, per fourth article, five hundred dollars.

For the erection of dwelling-houses for the interpreter, blacksmiths, farmer, miller, and engineer, (five hundred dollars) each, per fourth article, three thousand dollars.

For the first of three instalments for the pay of six laborers, per seventh article, three thousand dollars.

For payment to Samuel Allis, in remuneration for his services and for losses sustained by him, per tenth article, ene thousand dollars.

For payment to Ta-ra-da-ka-wa, head chief of the Tappah's band, and for other Pawnees, for their services as guides, and for losses sustained by them, (one hundred dollars each,) per eleventh article, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Pawnees to settle any just claims existing against them, per twelfth article, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the exterior lines of the reservation provided in the first article, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be, and he hereby is, authorized and required, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove from any tribal reservation any person found therein without authority of law, or whose presence within the limits of the reservation may, in his judgement, be detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, and to employ for the purpose such force as may be necessary to enable the agent to effect the removal of such person or persons.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to such persons of Miami blood as have heretofore been excluded from the annuities of the tribe since the removal of the Miamies in eighteen hundred and forty-six, and since the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and whose names are not included in the supplement to said treaty, their proportion of the tribal annuities from which they have been excluded; and he is also authorized and directed to enroll such persons upon the pay list of such tribe, and cause their annuities to be paid to them in future: *Provided*, That the foregoing payments shall be in full of all claims for annuities arising out of previous treaties. And said Secretary is also authorized and directed to cause to be located for such persons each two hundred acres of land out of the tract of seventy thous and acres reserved by the second article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Miamies, to be held by such persons by the same tenure as the locations of individuals are held which have been made under the third article of said treaty.

Approved 12 June 1858.

REVOLUTIONIZING A PLANTATION.—One of the editors of the *Evening Post*, now traveling at the south. tells the followiug story, related by Colonel Strother, of Berkeley Springs, Va., who is the "Porte Crayon" whose illustrated articles in Harper's Monthly have delighted the readers of that magazine It was about a young naval officer who determined to introduce the discipline of the service, and the modern improvements, upon his newly inherited estate on the James river, which, under the old management had gone far into dilapidation.

On his arrival he ordered the old crazy ploughs, the spades, rakes, and the other antiquated implements to be collected in a heap and burned in the presence of the whole plantation. The next day the miserable horses and cattle were collected together and shot. On the day following the old barns and out houses were fired and consumed.

On the next day he commanded the terror-stricken slaves to be led out, and the overseer to pronounce which of them were inefficient and deserving of death. About one hundred and fifty were thus picked out and led to execution. An immense howl and outcry for mercy mingled with promises of good behaviour, arose. The master at first appeared immoveable, but the pre-arranged intercession of the overseer finally induced him to relent, and allow them a further probation of a year and a half. At this exhibition of clemency, the gratitude of the poor negroes knew no bounds. A new spirit of industry seized them, and in a year or two, with the erection of new buildings, and the introduction of new methods of agriculture, the new master could boast of one of the best ordered and most productive plantations in the State.

CAN'T PLEASE OLD MAIDS.—The editor of a country paper, having been taken to task by a female correspondent for noticing Dr. Hall's recipe for preventing ladies from taking cold, viz: "to keep the mouth shut"—hits back as follows:

"We never could make ourselves popular with old maides. Do what we would—squeeze 'em behind the door, which they dearly love—flatter 'em on the sofa—dance with 'em at parties—take 'em to sleigh rides, and treat 'em to ice cream, oysters, 'kisses'—in short, attend ever so gallantly to all their wants save making them a direct offer—and the moment our back was turned they would turn to and show their teeth, (false ones, of course,) Well, hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and we never blamed 'em"

Poetry.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

PAY AS YOU GO.

A MAXIM FOR THE TIMES.

BY UNCLE SAMUEL.

To be sung by all clases, to the tune of "Villikins and his Dinah."

I.

There's a world of old maxims in use by mankind,
But few of the whole, sir, are made to my mind;
The best of them all, sir, I'd have you to know,
Is the old fogy maxim—*Pay as you go.*

II.

This maxim is short, but 'twill ever be sweet,
'Tis easy to learn, and 'tis quick to repeat;
'Tis suited to all, be they high, be they low—
The true-progress maxim—*Pay as you go.*

III.

With this honest test, sir, laid bare in my hand,
I went East and West, sir, all over my land;
Each man that I met with 'twas all the same so—
All preached, but few practiced—*Pay as you go.*

IV.

I called at the WHITE HOUSE, through thick and through thin;
With a cook of his eye, BUCK invites me in;
"Dear NEPHEW," said I, "'Specie Bias' please toe!"
"Dear UNCLE," said he, "please—*Pay as you go.*"

V.

In an omnibus crowd, Mr. COLLINS I met;
He was red as a beet, and all of a sweat;
"The *Adriatic*," quoth he, "makes a very fine show!"
Quoth I—"Here's a flag for her—*Pay as you go.*

VI.

I pressed through the brokers, all over the banks,
Heard awful hard swearing, saw very shy pranks,
Said a BEAR—"UNCLE SAM! shall we weather the blow?"
Said I—"Take in all sail, sir, and—*Pay as you go.*"

VII.

I met a drab baker, his arm full of scores,
His fingers all chalked, from the backs of old doors;
"Why is it," I asked, "that your cake is all dough?"
"'Tis *knead*, sir" he answered, "of—*Pay as you go.*"

VIII.

A butcher and drover together passed by,
Their scales, like old Haman's were posted up high;
In sorrow I asked: "Will it always be so?"
Their only reply was—"*Pay as you go.*"

IX.

I went in great haste to my Counsellor BRIEF:—
"Hard up, my dear LIMB—can you give me relief?"
Quoth he—"My fat CLIENT! your *con* and *pro*
Is *error de jure:—Pay as you go.*"

X.

I fled to my church, I knelt down in my pew,
And I cried, with a groan, "Oh! what shall I do?"
A sweet voice replied to me—gentle and low—
"To God and to man, my friend—*Pay as you go.*"

XI.

Let me pass through all nations of every name,
This test. in my hand, sir, 'tis ever the same;
So the best of my land, sir, I'd have you to know,
Is the common sense maxim—*Pay as you go.*

From the Home Journal.

TALES OF THE SOUTH.

BY A SOUTHERN MAN.

THE VICTOR VANQUISHED.

A lady friend of mine, who is one of the best woman I ever knew, being a model of motherly and wifely excellence, had a singular combat, many years ago, in which, although the lady was victor, the vanquished party triumphed in the end.—This remarkable feature of the adventure entitles it to a place here.

The lady, Mrs. M——, raised in the elegant seclusion of a rural home in Virginia, had intermarried, when a young lady, with a gentleman of Alabama, and settled with her husband in one of the western counties of the State. The country, but newly settled at that time, abounded in game and teemed with many varieties of animals which have since partially, or entirely, disappeard before the exterminating march of the "lords of creation."

Mrs. M——, who was a diligent housekeeper, and discharged with fidelity the whole circle of her domestic duties, went one day, as was her custom, to give out the family dinner from the capacious store-room in which their edible supplies were kept. On opening the door her attention was, at once arrested by a very remarkable and, to her, a most novel sight.

At the back part of the store-room building, a large trough, raised several feet from the ground-floor, extended from one side of the house to the other, and was so placed as to leave a small space between its inner edge and the wall. Behind this trough Mrs. M—— saw a number of furry banners or sails, passing backwards and forwards, with a motion, now rapid, now slow, and then stationary altogether.—They were of different colors, some red, some white, some brown, and others beautifully variegated. As they crossed and recrossed each other, the effect of the blended and rapidly changing hues, was not unpleasant, but rather greatful to the eye.

The servent who accompanied Mrs. M. old Aunt Chatlotte, who is quite a character in her way, with the brogue of the original African still clinging to her lips, and much of her native country superstition nestling in her heart, was even more astonished than her mistress at the spectacle. With staring eyes and wondering looks she pointed to the gay procession behind the trough, and exclaimed.

"Lorzy! missus, what's dat dare? Did you eber see de like in your born days afore? I'se afeard to go in dare, yes I is. I specs it's de old witch's broom or de debil's scorpun whip. No! dis here nigger don't know what 'tis, and she's gwine to make traks arter massa or sum ob de he folks to come and see wheder it bes debil or witch."

Uttering these uncouth exclamations of superstition and fear, Aunt Charlotte was about to carry her resolution of going for help into execution, when her mistress interposed. Being a lady of admirable sense and much nevre, Mrs M—— was not herself alarmed, only just a little more than surprised at the novel display in her store-room. Turning to her cowering and frightened servant, and assuming the firmest tone she could command under the circumstances, she said,

"Come, Charlotte, don't be frightened. You see that we are much larger than those things, whatever they be; and even if they should venture to attack us; we can easily defend ourselves."

"But, missus," broke in the impatient servant, "in de name ob heaben, what am dem dare tings?

"Why, Charlotte," replied the mistress, "I am not quite sure that I know, myself. I think, however, that they are only a parcel of rats, whose tails have, somehow, got into the tar-bucket or soap- barrel, and afterwards caught up differently colored bristles and feathers which stick to the tar or soap, and so make the bushy, colored fans, which you see sailing about behind the trough there."

"Mercy on us, missus," exclaimed the frightned negress, "did you ever, in all your born days afore, see rats wid tails as long as a body's arm, and all de colors ob de rainbow on 'um? Dey aint rats, missus. no, dey aint,. I'se gwin' to run.—Dey'll cat us up soon ef we dont git out ob de way."

"No, Charlotte," said Mrs. M——, "they will not, and you must not run away, either. I am determined to see what they are. They have no business in my store-room, and out they shall go, dead or alive, and that very soon. Do you go and bring two cudgels from the wood-pile there, about a yard long and pretty stout. I will stay here and watch these things until you come back."

"Oh! Lorzy, I'se a dead nigger now for sartin," ejaculated the terrified woman, as she started to do what her mistress had ordered. "Missus is guine to take dem tings," she continued, soliloquizing as she went, "and which on 'um will whip nobody knows. I'se gwine to be on de safe side in dis fite; yes, I is. When missus begins de fite, I'll begin de run; and by de time dey whips her, me'll be out ob sight and hid too. Catch me fitin wid de debil or witches, eder."

Overhearing these valorous threats, Mrs M—— at once devised a plan to prevent their being carried into execution. Withdrawing the key from the outer, and putting it in the inner key-hole, she took her stand several feet from the door, within the store-room.

In a few moments Charlotte came in with the cudgels. Advancing, with faltering steps, and eyes fixed on the objects which had so deeply excited both her superstition and her fear, she was in the act of handing the missiles to Mrs. M, when the door suddenly closed and locked, and she saw the key safely deposited in the dress pocted of her mistress. She almost sank down to the floor. Casting an imploring look at her mistress, she discovered, from the fixed determination expressed in her countenance, that an appeal for release from the store-room would be useless; so, quivering in every nerve and shaking in every limb, she prepared her mind, as best she could for death at the least, by brimstone suffocation at the hands of Old Scratch, or for a perilous flight through the air and a deadly fall to the earth, from the fatal broom of a witch.

Taking one of the cudgels herself, and handing the other to her servant, Mrs. M prepared to begin the combat. Charlotte, apparently more dead than alive, staggered along after her as she advanced to the trough. Strikin a sudden and heavy blow upon its top edges the startled owners of furry fans leaped up from their covert and perched themselves on the inner edge of the trough. To the surprise of Mrs. M, and to the great relief of Aunt Charlotte, they proved to be small animals, resembling, in shape and size, the domestic cat, and bodies as variegated in color as their tails. Emboldened by the sight of such diminutive foes, Mrs. M—— and her servant began, at once, a war of extermination upon them.

Fast and thick fell the blows. Swift flew the tails, loud squeaked the owners, darting now here and now there, seeking everywhere, and nowhere finding, a refuge from the pitiless storm of blows dealt by Mrs. M——, and especially by Aunt Charlotte, now waxed both furious and brave at sight of timid and flying enemy. In a few moments the field was won. Ten lifeless bodies lay stretched upon the store-room floor, attesting both the success and the fury of the fight.

While their blood was up, and while the combat, which lasted but a few moments, raged, neither Mrs. M—— nor Aunt Charlotte had particularly noticed that an odor, fetid to neausea, and pungent as volatile salts to the smell, had been emitted by the animals as soon as they were assailed. This odor now filled the store-room to suffocation, and made existence unbearable there a moment longer. Hastily unlocking the door, Mrs. M, followed by Aunt Charlotte, each with a hand tightly grasping her nose, darted forth and rushed, the mistress for the house and the servant for the kitchen.

The odor escaping like gas from the open door of the store-room, soon filled the yard, the dwelling-house, the negro cabins and adjacent fields. It became an all-embracing atmosphere, so intolerant that beast, nor fowl, nor human being could endure it. Chickens, turkeys, ducks and guineas—crackling, gobbling, quacking and screching—ran, with fluttered feathers, to coverts—darted out and flew elsewhere to escape the stifling effluvium.—Dogs snuffed the tainted air and ran howling to the woods. Even the horses and cattle gave signs of nausea, grew restless, and became eager for locomotion There was not a human nose unsqueezed that day on the whole plantation. Look where you might, you saw darkies, big and little, with fingers on nose, cramming cotton or bits of cloth in their mouths.

Mrs. M——, shut up in her room, with a bottle of hartshorn in one hand and a bottle of camphor in the other, changed in all her apparel—Cologne and pungent disinfectants showering and penetrating everywhere through the house—was making vigorous but unsuccessful efforts to exclude the out-door, and subdue the indoor effluvium.

Aunt Charlotte "*vamosed the ranche*," and was not seen for several hours. When discovered, she was standing knee-deep in a neighboring creek, mop in hand, scrubbing alternately her person and her clothes, which were stretched out, within reach, on the adjacent bank. She declares to this day, that she has got the smell of that store-room odor still in her nostrils, and declares that she will never again go into battle with any "*warmunts*" until she knows what sort of *smelling-bottles* the "*critturs*" carry with them as auxilliaries in the fight.

The family were compelled to absent themselves from home in consequence.—Several weeks afterwards, on returning, and when within half mile of the house, Mrs. M——, putting her head out of the carriage window, drew it quickly in, declaring that she could still smell the battle of the store-room. Time and heavy rains, (the only out-door disinfectants in such cases,) brought back its accustomed salubrity of air to the plantation, and made the dwelling house again comfortable and fit for the residence of the family.

It only remains to add, that if any one deems this an exaggerated picture of a scene which really occurred, let him or her (the doubter) provoke *one* skunk alone to the full exercise of its peculiar functions, and after that it will be easy to credit that the united powers of *ten* were competent to produce all the effects herein described.

THANKING PROVIDENCE.—At a recent fire in Fall River, two Irish laborers who had behaved gallantly in attempting to subdue the flames were caught in a dangerous predicament; one gable of the house fell in, and that under which they were standing tottered over them.

The younger attempted to fly from the spot, but was overtaken by the burning ruin, and very several injured. The other, seeing an open door in the base of the wall, darted through it, and emerged unhurt on the other side. His employer, next day, commenting on his escape, said he should return thanks to providence for his preservation.

"Och! thin," says Dermot, scratching his head very slowly, "shure, I do be thankful to Providence, and think it was very merciful to me, *but, sir wasn't I mighty cute myself.*"

The emphasis and rapidity with which he uttered this last sentence, clearly showed that he gave Providence no *undue* credit for its exertions in his behalf.

A story is told of a grave divine on Cape Cod, not long since, who awoke from a comfortable nap in his chair and discovered his amiable helpmate in the performance of an act for which Gov. Marcy once made a charge of fifty cents to this State—in other words, mending his pantaloons.—Inspired with a love of fun which seldom affected him, he enquired, "Why are you, my dear, like the evil adversary spoken of in Scripture?" Of course, she was unable to discover any resemblance. "Because," said he, "while the *husbandman* slept you *sowed the tares!*"

MARRIAGE BY INSTALMENTS.

A love-sick young pair, who had only a dollar
To pay to the priest for a conjugal collar,
Were told by the parson, "His regular fee
For marrying people, was always a 'V,'"
"Nay, then," quoth the swain, "good parson, now come!
A dollar, I'm sure, ought to marry us *some*
'Tis all I've got; you can take it, you know,
And marry as far as the money will go!"

The oldest clock in America is one in the Philadelphia Library, which is nearly two hundred years old It was made in London, keeps good time, and is said to have been owned by Oliver Cromwell.

GAMBLING—I never by chance hear the rattling of dice that it doesn't sound to me like the funeral bell of a whole family.—*Douglas Jarrold.*

Why is a hen sitting across a fence like a copper cent? Decause she has a head on one side, and a tail on the other.

Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Because it is farthest from the bark.

"Oh whistle, and I will come to thee, my lad," said a man, with a threatening shake of his fist, to a very quiet Quaker friend of ours: "Then thee may consider me as whistling. for it is the way I usually call such animals as thee.

Perseverence conquers many difficulties.