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(Baltimore, M
April 30—y
WOB PRIN

The Salisbury Advertiser.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT SALISBURY, MD.
One Copy, one year, in advance \$1.00
If not paid in 60 days, 1.50
Single copies five cents.
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Will attend strictly to all business entrusted
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Court of the United States.

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Graduate of "Balto. College of Dental Sur-
gery."
DENTIST,
SALISBURY, MD.

HOTELS.
PENINSULAR HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, SALISBURY, MD.
J. TRACY, Proprietor.

A. J. McCOLLEY,
WITH
Jos. S. Bennett & Co.,
[Successors to Stretch, Bennett & Co.]

Wholesale Druggists,
No. 609 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
June 18-17

Wicomico & Pocomoke
RAIL ROAD.
O' and after Monday, May 4th, last, Passenger
and Freight trains will run on the Wi-
comico and Pocomoke Rail Road as follows:

DELAWARE MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOHN P. McLELLAN, President.
BRANCH OFFICE:
N. W. Cor. Ninth & Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE W. STONE, Vice President, Manager.
GEO. F. TURNER, Gen'l Agent & Attorney.
Purely Mutual. Low Rates.
All Policies Non-forfeiting after the Annual
Premium.

Every accommodation consistent with guaran-
teed to Policyholders.
Books containing full information concerning
the plans and rules of the Co., sent free upon
application to the Branch Office.

BALTIMORE
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
Established upwards of half a century.
A. W. Co. Sprague and Water Sts., Baltimore.
This company insures against loss or dam-
age by fire, in the city or country, on the
various descriptions of property.
This company also issues "FIRE" and "PER-
MANENT" Policies.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Francis T. King, Henry Carroll,
William W. Taylor.

FREDERICK WOODWORTH, Sec'y.
Communications addressed to the Secretary,
(Baltimore, Md.) will receive prompt attention
April 30-17

JOHN PRINTING Neatly and Expeditiously
Executed at this Office

Salisbury Advertiser.

Vol. 4.

SALISBURY, WICOMICO COUNTY, MD., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871.

No. 36.

SIMMONS'

LIVER

DR. SIMMONS'

Liver Regulator,

Regulator.

Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Druggists, Md.

Price, \$1.00, by mail \$1.25.

For Sale by E. W. HUMPHREYS, Druggist, Salis-
bury, Md. [Jan. 7, 1871.]

The symptoms of Liver
complaint are uncer-
tain, and pain in the
side. Sometimes the
pain is in the shoulder,
and is mistaken for
rheumatism. The stom-
ach is affected with loss
of appetite and sickness,
sometimes alternating
with lax. The head is trou-
bled with pain, and dull,
heavy sensation, consid-
erably impaired vision,
and in some cases, con-
siderable mental distress
is experienced. The liver
is generally enlarged,
and the bile is thickened.
The urine is dark, and
the stools are hard and
difficult to pass.

A preparation of roots and herbs, warranted to be
entirely vegetable, and do no harm to any one.
It has been used by hundreds, and known for the
last forty years as one of the most reliable, efficacious
and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffer-
ing. It taken regularly and persistently, it is sure to
cure.

Dyspepsia, headache, jaundice, constipation, sick
headache, chronic diarrhoea, alterations of the bladder,
catarrhs of the bladder, and of the kidneys, fever, ac-
tiveness, shills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the
blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn,
colic, or pain in the bowels, pain in the head, fever and
agitation, dropsy, boils, pain in the back, &c.

Whatever title we, of this county,
and State, possess to our lands, by
whatever tenure we may hold them
arises to us, at least, from grant, or
from some of those rights incident to,
or connected with, "grant." I here
speak of those grants of land derived
immediately from the State of Maryland
as the successor to Lord Baltimore and
his heirs, but immediately from the origi-
nal charter from Charles 1st of England.
In those letters Patent occur these
words "To hold of us

in free and common socage, by fealty
only for all services." In a similar
letter patent of Charles 2nd, dated
November 18th 1710 occurs these
words: "grant unto him, the said

said tract, or parcel of land,

together with all the right, profits, benefits,
and privileges thereunto belonging; To
have and hold the same unto him, his
heirs and assigns forever,

as of our manor of Somerset, in free
and common socage by fealty, only for
all services, yielding and paying there-
for yearly unto us

the rent of four shillings, and for a
fine upon every alienation of the afore-
said land or any part, or parcel thereof,
one whole year's rent." The 3rd
section of the Bill of Rights prefixed
to the first Constitution of Maryland
declares "That the inhabitants of Mary-
land are entitled to the common law
of England, and to the benefit of such
English statutes as existed at the time
of their first emigration, and which by
experience have been found applica-
ble to their local and other circum-
stances, and of such others as have
been made in England or Great Brit-
ain and have been introduced, used and
practised by the courts of law, or equity;
and also to all acts of assembly in
force on the first day of June 1774,
except such as may have since expired,
or have been, or may be altered by
acts of convention, or this declaration
of rights; subject nevertheless to the
revision of, and amendment or repeal
by the legislature of this State; and
the inhabitants of Maryland are also
entitled to all property derived to
them from or under the charter granted
by his majesty Charles the 1st, to
Cecilius Calvert baron of Baltimore."

The act of 1780, chapter 18,
after reciting "that payment of Quit
Rent being an acknowledgment of a
seigniorial incapability with the sov-
ereignty of this free independent State
Enemies that the citizens thereof from
the declaration of independence, and for-
ever thereafter, be, and they are here-
by declared to be exonerated and dis-
charged from the payment of the afore-
said quit-rent and that the same shall
be forever abolished and discontinued."
The Bill of Rights prefixed to the
Constitution of Maryland of 1871 in its
5th article re-enacts the article almost
word for word, and does so particularly
as with regard to property.

By the act of 12 Charles 2nd chap-
ter 24 "the tenure of all lands in
England was turned into free and
common socage." Having this given
at some length all the grants and laws
which bear directly upon the subject
of titles and tenures as they have come
down to us we are prepared for the ex-
amination of the question. Have we
a right of common?

It is certain that Lord Baltimore
could grant to others no greater rights
than he himself possessed—he might
grant less. He himself held in "free
and common socage"—he owed fealty,
—he had to pay rent, nominal it is
true, but nevertheless, rent,—he had
to render, also, the fifth-part of the
gold and silver—beyond this he was
free.

In the patent he grants the land of
whatever kind or description it might
have been in "free and common soc-
age,"—reserving a yearly rent and
a fine for every alienation of it. And
it is to this limit he confines the grant.
Whatever of "rights, profits, benefits
or privileges appertaining to the par-
ticular tract or parcel of land he par-
tied with. If his rent was not paid he
could only distrain upon what might

be found on the land, and, perhaps,
the land itself in the last resort. If
his grantee sold the land and did not
pay the fine the alienation was simply
void. Even if the grantee died with-
out heirs it could only escheat to the
lord upon a process sued out in Court
in regular form. If there were heirs
it went to them, but could be aliened.

Now by the law as it stood when Lord
Baltimore acquired his title to his
lands in Maryland there were these
incidents annexed, viz: "Fealty, aids,
relief, primer-seizin, wardship fines
for alienation, and escheat. Then the
lands aliened by him went unfettered
and unincumbered with any other res-
trictions than these. Every benefit,
privilege, right, or profit, which could
by any possible or known legal means
exist, went to his alienee. So that if
he chose to do so he could erect them
into a manor of his own. No one could
say to him whether he would enclose
or disenclose." So long as the Lord
had waste or uninclosed lands he could
put his horses or his cattle there, when
the lord parted the lands, his right
of common was gone and that forever.
To him his lord had never made
any grant of any such right. It could
not be in "prescription" for the title,
such existed to no lands in Mary-
land since it was not discovered in
1187 the date to which the common
law of England referred all claims by
prescription—it could not exist by
"custom" since that must be referred
to the common law, and to the same
period. "A grant of common of
pasture must be by deed," says the
common law. "Neither if granted to
me by deed is to be granted to any
other without deed." The profits of
land are not grantable without deed.
It is settled then, that these rights
cannot be created now unless perhaps
it be "common appurtenant." It will
be seen at a glance then how the exer-
cise of these, so called, rights affects
the "vested interests" of every man.
If true no man can enclose any land
without an infringement of these. But
such is not the fact. In those days
when these rights of common took rise
the Lord owed military service to his
lord—the King. To render this service
he must call up those who were
under him. But all could not go "lost
the women and children should perish
for want of bread." Hence came the
division of his tenants into those who
owed military service, and those who
did not. This relationship was con-
nected with another, their duty to their
own Lord, against every other Lord
except their own Lord and his, the
King. But in those brawling days it
was necessary that the tenants should
be close at hand for the purpose of
either attack or defence. And it is
exceedingly probable that convenience
prompted them to place outside en-
closures alone, leaving the rest to be
enjoyed in common. But to return.

It is a known principle that when
the reason of a law ceases the law goes
with it. But when a right, or interest,
vests it cannot be divested. The origi-
nal interest had vested by the grant
in the proprietor of the land, and the
Lord's interest was at an end. He
could make no grant giving rights in-
fringing those he had parted with.—
He had made no reservation, or ex-
ception, of any right, title, claim, or
interest in, or to, the land granted and
all courts of law will construe such
grants most strongly against the grant-
or. They could imply none because
there was no necessity arising from
the nature of the case. "Free and
common socage" meant, and could
only mean, to them such things as
naturally arose from a tenure just cre-
ated of that particular kind. Every-
thing was new—everything was plain.
If no grant could be shown—if no evi-
dence, parol though it may have been,
could have been produced then there
must have been an end of the matter.
So far, for these claims prior to the
act of Charles 2nd.

It will not be contended that this
act applies in fact to the tenure of
Maryland. It only changed some of
the incidents connected with free and
common socage prior to that time.—
Fealty was retained, but aids, prima
seizin, marriage, and fines for aliena-
tion were abolished, and wardship was
changed. Yet we see that in 1740
alienation fines were exacted thus
showing that it, fealty, and rent stood
in Maryland as they did before the
act.

Lastly, we come to the common law
which is made the basis in many res-
pects of our rights. To its shield and
protection we are entitled. And if so
to whom does it give the common of
pasture. If it gives it then the char-
ter must be set aside and a converse.
Now common appurtenant of pasture
at common law gives a right to only
that number of cattle which the produce
of the land will winter." And under
that phrase cattle, horses and cattle
only, were included. This construc-
tion of the law was given by the act of
1715 limiting the right of common
from the 1st of November to the 1st
of May.

"Common appurtenant" never was
at common law—it could only exist by

grant or prescription. And why?
because it was contrary to the com-
mon law introducing things not com-
monable by it such as swine, goats,
and geese. And as to the first of these
it has been decided in Baltimore Co.,
that they are not commonable there
at all even under a fence law. This
decision is believed to be in harmony
with that in New York in the case of
Watts vs Coffin, involving rights under
the manor of Van Rensselaer. Chan-
cellor Kent commences his notice of
these two rights, with the remark that
they have "become obsolete by the
change of policy." And in the two
cases mentioned by him the right arose
from "express grant." Another writ-
ter of ability has laid it down as a
principle that "no right can be claim-
ed by custom, or prescription," which
in its origin, however ancient, was evi-
dently unlawful, or unreasonable.—
And he afterwards remarks that un-
enclosed or waste land generally be-
longed to the Lord of the manor.—
Now this can only apply to such lands
as he had not granted to others—
which in fact he had reserved to him-
self. An act passed in 1740 allowed
"the tenants or settlers on the 'Man-
or lands' in Cecil, Baltimore, and
Hartford Counties to retain them by
paying the true value thereof, less
one-tenth. In the same year, by chap-
ter 51, the 'several manors' in St.
Mary's, Kent, Charles, Queen Anne's
Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester
were ordered to be sold except those
sold by the Commissioners of Freder-
ick, late Lord Baltimore. In another
act passed in 1782, chapter 23, "re-
served" lands are mentioned as hav-
ing belonged to the late proprietors
especially in Washington County.
West of Fort Cumberland. By the
act of 1782, chapter 19, the "Com-
missioners for the sale of confiscated
property" were authorized "to con-
vey certain lands in Wicomico Manor
to the several tenants thereof." These
contemporary acts prove almost con-
clusively that the Lord's manor lands,
or reserved lands, I care not which
term is used, were soon understood
and known. Consequently it was to
those alone that any right of com-
mon belonged—and then only to his
tenants, who had no grant to show
of their property in them,—who in fact
used them by license only.

Again it is said "if the estate be dis-
solved to which the common is attach-
ed, the common will go with it," again,
if one purchase part of a common his
right ceases. Here the confiscation
dissolved the Lord's manor and the
legislature gave up the "Quit-Rents,"
and with it the "seigniorial." A more
complete dissolution of an estate is
hardly possible to conceive. So we
see that the right of common perished
by the act of the common law which
had long before declared that it was
in this way these rights could be lost.
And hence we must conclude that there
exists in this State no right of com-
mon by virtue of the charter—none
by virtue of Lord Baltimore, or his
heirs, and successors, grants, nor by
virtue of any rights at common law.

In our next we shall attempt to
prove that the fence laws of this State
do not militate against this view but
confirm it. That fences here in Mary-
land were intended to keep stock in
and not out. And indeed that the
fence laws are unconstitutional where-
ever they exist (for in some counties
there are none) upon the ground that
they conflict with section 33, of article
3, of the Constitution.

WEeping and Wailing, but no GRAM-
ING OF FERTH.—Terrible times in War-
renton, Va., are thus depicted: A few
weeks ago a dentist came to town, and
advertised that he would "remove all of
a person's teeth for \$2, and insert a new
set for \$10 besides giving six months credit."
The Warrenton people are very fond
of bargains, so there was a rush for the
dentist's office. He was busy for two weeks
pulling teeth, and at the end of that time
the people had emptied a room, and a
dentist's office in the neighborhood doubled
its number of workmen as to as grind up
the teeth. While the people were waiting
for the dentist to fit them with their new
sets the hand-sawed sound of the teeth
was heard, and now there are two
or three thousand people in the town who
cannot eat anything tougher than soup
or farina. All the butchers have failed,
and not a cracker has been sold for six
weeks. One man, it is said, whitened out a
set of wooden teeth for himself; but the first
drink of whiskey he took—Warrenton was
set on fire in a blaze, and his funeral came
the next day. The dentist will hear
of something greatly to his advantage if he
comes back.

"Who did Joseph's brethren cast him
into the pit?" asked a Sabbath-school teach-
er of his class.

"Because," replied one young lady,
"they thought it a good opening for the
young man."

Let no one overload you with favors: you
will find it an insupportable burden.

"Jehiel, was you ever in business?"

"Of course I was."

"What business?"

"A sugar planter."

"When was that my colored friend?"

"Dor day I married dat old sweetheart
of mine."

Goldsmith published the "Traveler," a
poem so perfect as to be "without one bad
line," and "without one of Dryden's care-
less verses." Charles Fox pronounced it
one of the finest poems in the English lan-
guage and Dr. Johnson soon after observed
that "the merit of 'The Traveler' was so
well established, that Mr. Fox's praise
could not augment it, nor his censure di-
minish it." In 1769, appeared his exquisite
novel, "The Vicar of Wakefield," and this
was followed, in the following year, by his
comedy of "The Good Natured Man." In
1768, he produced his "Roman History,"
and two years after "The Deserted Village."
This sweet poem was as popular as "The
Traveler," and especially ran through a
number of editions. In 1773, his comedy
"She Stoops to Conquer," was brought out
at Covent Garden with immense applause.
He was now at the summit of his fame and
popularity; and though the march to it
had been long and toilsome, and he was of-
ten ready to faint by the way, his success
was at length complete. Habits of ex-
travagance and carelessness had, however,
become too deeply fixed upon him, and not-
withstanding his annual income, from his
various publications, was not less than fif-
teen hundred pounds, still difficulty and
distress clung to him. He hung loosely
on society, having neither wife nor domestic
tie; and with little farther literary effort,
he passed the remainder of his brief life
until death summoned him to his final ac-
count, on the fourth of April, 1774, at the
early age of forty-five.

Dr. Goldsmith notwithstanding his many
foibles—his undisciplined vanity, his natu-
ral proneness to blundering, his thoughtless
extravagance, his credulity, and his fre-
quent absurdities, was still greatly beloved
by all who intimately knew him; for under
all the objectionable traits of his character,
ran a current of generous benevolence,
of enlightening zeal for the happiness of man-
kind, and of manly independent feeling.
His remains were interred in the Temple
burying ground, and a monument was erect-
ed to his memory in Westminster Abbey,
next to the grave of Gay, whom he closely
resembled in character, and far excelled in
genius.

Besides the works already noticed, Gold-
smith produced a "History of England in
two volumes," and a "History of Greece in
two," and commenced to write a "History
of Animated Nature," which was to embrace
eight volumes, and for which he was to
receive eight hundred guineas. His his-
torical works, though elegantly written,
were never of much intrinsic value; for,
being the result of extracts for specific
sauses, of which he was always in pressing
want, he usually seized the first materials
at hand, without giving himself much con-
cern about their importance or their accu-
racy. His poetry is, however, of a very
different character. It is elaborated to the
highest degree of polish.

ABOUT SHAD.
"Life is a shad—O, how it flies."
There are two kinds of shad, the street
shad and the water shad. We intend to
tackle the latter class, not being posted on
the habits of the former.

The shad was named for old Shal-rach
whom Nat-el-nazar considered a really
chap, till after he had passed through
his fiery furnace, when he was found to be
a man of much backbone, and in this re-
spect the shad is a little like him in great
quantities. Shad are nature's pie cutters for
bones. They are built of the refuse stuff
that was left after all the rest of the fish
were consumed. The interior of a shad
looks like a fine tooth comb or a wood
card, and the best way to get the meat out
of it is to use a tooth pick. A little later
in the season and the shad makes his ap-
pearance. When they come, they are good
dear; there is many of them, they are
multitudinous. We are not real up to
as to where he lives before he comes this
way, but he boards where they get a por-
table. When he first gets in his appear-
ance he is extremely emaciated. He is
so thin that his skin don't fit him. Hence
the phrase "thin as a shad." You can't
get any thinner than a Spring shad, unless
you take a couple of them, when of course
they will be twice as thin. They look
much like a porgie—about twice as much,
but they are not so high scented. Shad
fishing is a lucrative business. If the
fisherman has good luck they will net him
considerable, or he will not show consid-
erably, we are a little doubtful which. Like
their namesakes on the shore, they are a
little fat, they don't stop to load any more
than a thoroughbred pig, but just keep
right on about their business.

A person to like shad wants to eat them
often, at near intervals, once every twen-
ty-four hours for eleven or nineteen weeks.
The champion place for getting up an ap-
petite for shad is at a Brooklyn boarding-
house. The thing there is reduced to a sci-
ence. As soon as shad becomes cheap
and plenty the landlady announces at the
breakfast table that she will have shad for
dinner. The boarder immediately goes to
his room, puts on the poorest shirt he
has, and when he comes home to dinner he
has provided himself with a magnifying
glass, which makes the bones look larger,
a small basket to put the bones in, a tooth
pick and a pair of tweezers. When one
eats shad, he wants to eat it; he don't
want to talk or discuss the state of affairs
in France, as he will get so full of the bony
parts, that he will sigh for a little morsel
of Bourbon. When he swallows a bone all
he has to do is to take his tweezers and
pull it out, after one learns it, the art is
simple and even graceful. It is calculated
that during the shad season a good deal
of shad will get from ten to fifteen bushels of bones
from what shad he eats.

After the last shad is destroyed, he tears
off his shirt, sandpapers off the end of the
bones which are sticking out through his
skin, wears clean linen, and is himself
again. We are an elevated shad eater,
and we like shad. They are sweet and
tender, and if any of our friends want
to know how to eat them without choking,
just broil a nice one and call us in.

Sometimes, in after life, when the foot of
some wayward man has strayed far away
from the home of his youth, and his heart
has wandered from his father's God,
some memory of the past, like the sweet
melody of the evening chimino, may
wake long slumbering echoes and stir long
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This sweet poem was as popular as "The
Traveler," and especially ran through a
number of editions. In 1773, his comedy
"She Stoops to Conquer," was brought out
at Covent Garden with immense applause.
He was now at the summit of his fame and
popularity; and though the march to it
had been long and toilsome, and he was of-
ten ready to faint by the way, his success
was at length complete. Habits of ex-
travagance and carelessness had, however,
become too deeply fixed upon him, and not-
withstanding his annual income, from his
various publications, was not less than fif-
teen hundred pounds, still difficulty and
distress clung to him. He hung loosely
on society, having neither wife nor domestic
tie; and with little farther literary effort,
he passed the remainder of his brief life
until death summoned him to his final ac-
count, on the fourth of April, 1774, at the
early age of forty-five.

Dr. Goldsmith notwithstanding his many
foibles—his undisciplined vanity, his natu-
ral proneness to blundering, his thoughtless
extravagance, his credulity, and his fre-
quent absurdities, was still greatly beloved
by all who intimately knew him; for under
all the objectionable traits of his character,
ran a current of generous benevolence,
of enlightening zeal for the happiness of man-
kind, and of manly independent feeling.
His remains were interred in the Temple
burying ground, and a monument was erect-
ed to his memory in Westminster Abbey,
next to the grave of Gay, whom he closely
resembled in character, and far excelled in
genius.

Besides the works already noticed, Gold-
smith produced a "History of England in
two volumes," and a "History of Greece in
two," and commenced to write a "History
of Animated Nature," which was to embrace
eight volumes, and for which he was to
receive eight hundred guineas. His his-
torical works, though elegantly written,
were never of much intrinsic value; for,
being the result of extracts for specific
sauses, of which he was always in pressing
want, he usually seized the first materials
at hand, without giving himself much con-
cern about their importance or their accu-
racy. His poetry is, however, of a very
different character. It is elaborated to the
highest degree of polish.

ABOUT SHAD.
"Life is a shad—O, how it flies."
There are two kinds of shad, the street
shad and the water shad. We intend to
tackle the latter class, not being posted on
the habits of the former.

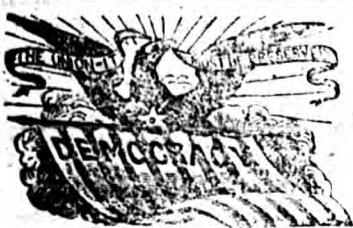
The shad was named for old Shal-rach
whom Nat-el-nazar considered a really
chap, till after he had passed through
his fiery furnace, when he was found to be
a man of much backbone, and in this re-
spect the shad is a little like him in great
quantities. Shad are nature's pie cutters for
bones. They are built of the refuse stuff
that was left after all the rest of the fish
were consumed. The interior of a shad
looks like a fine tooth comb or a wood
card, and the best way to get the meat out
of it is to use a tooth pick. A little later
in the season and the shad makes his ap-
pearance. When they come, they are good
dear; there is many of them, they are
multitudinous. We are not real up to
as to where he lives before he comes this
way, but he boards where they get a por-
table. When he first gets in his appear-
ance he is extremely emaciated. He is
so thin that his skin don't fit him. Hence
the phrase "thin as a shad." You can't
get any thinner than a Spring shad, unless
you take a couple of them, when of course
they will be twice as thin. They look
much like a porgie—about twice as much,
but they are not so high scented. Shad
fishing is a lucrative business. If the
fisherman has good luck they will net him
considerable, or he will not show consid-
erably, we are a little doubtful which. Like
their namesakes on the shore, they are a
little fat, they don't stop to load any more
than a thoroughbred pig, but just keep
right on about their business.

A person to like shad wants to eat them
often, at near intervals, once every twen-
ty-four hours for eleven or nineteen weeks.
The champion place for getting up an ap-
petite for shad is at a Brooklyn boarding-
house. The thing there is reduced to a sci-
ence. As soon as shad becomes cheap
and plenty the landlady announces at the
breakfast table that she will have shad for
dinner. The boarder immediately goes to
his room, puts on the poorest shirt he
has, and when he comes home to dinner he
has provided himself with a magnifying
glass, which makes the bones look larger,
a small basket to put the bones in, a tooth
pick and a pair of tweezers. When one
eats shad, he wants to eat it; he don't
want to talk or discuss the state of affairs
in France, as he will get so full of the bony
parts, that he will sigh for a little morsel
of Bourbon. When he swallows a bone all
he has to do is to take his tweezers and
pull it out, after one learns it, the art is
simple and even graceful. It is calculated
that during the shad season a good deal
of shad will get from ten to fifteen bushels of bones
from what shad he eats.

After the last shad is destroyed, he tears
off his shirt, sandpapers off the end of the
bones which are sticking out through his
skin, wears clean linen, and is himself
again. We are an elevated shad eater,
and we like shad. They are sweet and
tender, and if any of our friends want
to know how to eat them without choking,
just broil a nice one and call us in.

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some wayward man has strayed far away
from the home of his youth, and his heart
has wandered from his father's God,
some memory of the past, like the sweet
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Saturday, May 20 1871.

For Governor.

Among the many names spoken of for Governor of Maryland, appears that of Judge Carmichael of Queen Anne's County. The Judge says that if his friends choose to run him he is in their hands.

Encourage Immigration.

Throughout the length and breadth of this Peninsula there seems to be a general falling away of business. The money market, which for the past four years has been getting tighter and tighter, has now been drawn up to such an extraordinary tension that a few more turns of the screw, would, to all appearances, produce a crash, the result of which would be general bankruptcy. There is no use disguising the fact from ourselves—the Peninsula is in a critical condition financially, and something must be done to better our condition—or we will begin to go down the hill, notwithstanding our Railroads and other improvements. This lamentable state of affairs, according to the common argument, is due to failure of crops, for the four years past. This, no doubt, has contributed largely to our financial straits—but there are other causes also that have assisted, and if the farmers had reaped good crops every year since the close of the war, we should not now enjoy the same degree of prosperity we had before the war. Why? Because the stimulus given to business by the hurrying events of the war—the abundance of greenbacks in which nobody had much confidence, the rapid rise in the value of real estate, the splendid prices realized for timber, grain, wood and lumber, produced an appearance of great prosperity and rapidly increasing wealth, that induced our frugal people to launch out into a style of living far more expensive than had been their custom in former years. Once accustomed to spend lavishly, they could not learn to economize when the war ceased; and although the prices of the products of the soil, together with wood, timber and lumber took a rapid tumble, they lived on at the old rate and as a consequence became involved in debt. Those who speculated in real estate—who purchased when land was at the top of the market—found at the close of the war, that the rise in the price of real estate had placed its value on a false basis. These are some of the many causes that crippled us at the close of the war. Since that time things have been growing from bad to worse every year—and the time has now arrived when men are beginning to ask, what shall we do to get relief? This is indeed a serious question, the solution of which, every individual is more or less interested in. We cannot rely on manufacturing—for unfortunately we are not a manufacturing people. We cannot rely on wood and lumber—for we have tried that and found no substantial relief. What must we look to then if all this will not serve our purposes? The answer is plain and simple—to our land. Out of the soil must come the giant that is to lift mortgages, pay notes, and put us on an even footing once more. Our lands must be divided and improved. To do this, we must encourage immigration—and to encourage immigration, we must discard some of our pet ideas about owning large tracts of unprofitable land—throw away our prejudice against foreigners and our enterprising fellow-citizens of other States, and offer them liberal inducements to come among us with their education, their energy and their capital. There is not a shadow of a doubt, but that the great majority of land owners would be immeasurably better off if they would dispose of a large amount of their surplus land, and with the proceeds thereof improve that portion which they retain. This plan has been tried in other States and found to succeed admirably, and we hope to see it in operation here. But, persons may say, we have no market for our land. Very true—and never will have, unless they make an effort to find buyers—and this can only be accomplished by encouraging men from other States to come among us. It is useless to at-

tempt to succeed in any undertaking without you have the elements of success in your own hands—and, as the last few years have plainly demonstrated, you have been pursuing the wrong course to obtain success, it is wise to cast about you for a plan, that if pursued will bring success. Other States have tried encouraging immigration and prospered—why may not we profit by their experience and reap some of the blessings that are constantly flowing into their bosoms? Have we not a good climate and a good soil—and are we not within easy reach of the best markets in the country? What then is to prevent success? Simply nothing, if we will make the effort. If this Peninsula continues to remain in its present deplorable condition—it will be the fault of the people. Their apathy alone will cause it, and not the failure of the times or the tightness of money. An energetic, wide awake people will make business lively, and money will be plentiful—for the necessities of a people create a scarcity of money, and those who will not improve the advantages the Almighty has given them will always be in the hands of users.

There is a society in this State, organized to encourage immigration to Maryland. This society is called the *International Immigrant Union*, and has its headquarters at Baltimore. Anna Harris has been issued by the society calling upon the different counties in the State to co-operate in the endeavor to bring laborers and capitalists into our State. We trust Wisconsin County will not fail to respond to the call, and do her share of the work in promoting the good cause. We favor the organization of a society in this county, having for its object, the promotion of immigration to Wisconsin County. To this end, we would suggest the plan of introducing this society to the country at large—setting forth the advantages of our geographical position, early climate, soil, &c. It is patent to all that we can never rise from the ashes unless we make an effort. The people seem to be waiting like Macaulay for "something to turn up." But that something will not turn up until the people get to work in the right way; and by their own energy, pluck and perseverance, make circumstances—and when they have made them control them so as to conduce to their prosperity.

An Old Time Horse.

The following interesting and famous horse-race is published by the *Post, Field and Farm*: The celebrated English race-horse, *Edipus*, foaled April 1, 1794, was one of the most remarkable animals that ever struck the eye with his feet. Mr. O. Kelly purchased him for \$3,750, and it is estimated that the horse was in his owner more than \$125,000 in gold cups, vases, and guineas. He lived to the age of 26 years, when he died of colic and inflammation. Mr. Plumer, a son of Sir Thomas Plumer, the famous owner of the estate of *Canons*, writes: "The horse *Edipus* was bred in the park, now far from what is called the salmon foot of the house, and there was a stone which marked the spot, but in the extensive alteration which my father made, the stone, I think, got removed, although the spot where it was well known to me, and is known to me now, and I shall be pleased to offer my services as a champion to fight out. The skin of *Edipus* was preserved in the range of stables, and I will remember its mouldering, faded, methought remains, which I am ashamed to say were suffered to decay and gradually vanish from sight and memory. The horse, however, was set in silver, and preserved by my eldest brother, who was won by *Edipus* for the equally famous *General Kelly*, of whom my father bought the place for \$50,000.

Edipus was stolen by Marko, and his den was given to him by the Earl of Arundel, where he was buried with all royal honors. The challenge whip was made from his tail, and George IV. and William IV. each possessed a pair of his shoes. The horse, mounted in his collection, a hoof of the horse, mounted in his collection.

Canada.

OPINIONS ABOUT THE TREATY. Toronto, May 15.—The Government press here give a rather equivocal support to the treaty of Washington, while the opposition press, on the contrary, are very decided in their expressions of disapproval, holding that to grant to citizens of the United States the right to fish in Canadian waters may make it unnecessary for the American Government to adopt a policy of reciprocity. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick journals that represent the French speaking population of Ontario are in favor of rejecting all parts of the treaty affecting Canada. The *Globe* thinks self-interest should direct the people of Canada in any consideration of the treaty, while at the same time it recommends that difference of opinion in the matter between Great Britain and the Dominion should be avoided.

THE FRIENDS OF ULYSES.—The article of the *London Telegraph*, in noticing the pictures now open for exhibition in the Royal Academy, says of one of them: Mr. Briton Riviere has bestowed all his imagination upon "the friends of Ulyses," a dozen or so of very revolting pigs. Now, we call that a very suggestive picture.

The District Government.

The new government of the District of Columbia, was inaugurated in Washington city on Tuesday. The Council organized and elected Mr. William Stickney, President. In the House of Delegates, Mr. Charles L. Hudson was elected Speaker. The message of Governor Cooke and other official reports were received, and read. In relation to the financial condition of the District, the Governor says:

The financial condition of the District will immediately demand your attention. The amount of the indebtedness of Washington city cannot now be accurately stated, as the floating debt of the city embraces not only its ascertained liabilities, but its liabilities growing out of contracts for streets, sewerage, and other improvements, some of which are only partially executed, and payments upon them have not been partially made. The funded debt of the city will not exceed \$250,000 and that city has no floating debt. Its financial affairs have been admirably managed, and its debts of all contracts for street improvements and other expenditures as well as all its receipts, have been satisfactorily kept.

The indebtedness of the country is inconceivable, but its precise amount cannot at present be ascertained. Upon the expiration of the several governments of the District a final statement of their total indebtedness will be necessary, in order that provision may be made for the adjustment and payment of the same in accordance with the requirements of the organic act.

The funded debt of Washington city, including certificates of indebtedness, is stated by the City Register to be \$2,699,124.22. The City Auditor reports the amount of the funded debt \$2,654,699.83. This discrepancy is probably accounted for by a difference in the computation of the interest account. The amount of the floating debt of the city, for reasons already given, cannot now be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. In this debt are included the liabilities of the city, assumed and accruing from existing contracts for improvements, the total amount of which cannot at present be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. It is estimated by the City Auditor that this floating debt will amount to \$1,000,000. It is believed that this estimate will not cover the actual amount. In view of this uncertainty it is impossible with any safety to make specific recommendations in relation thereto. Proper measures, reaching the whole case, can only be perfected upon full information as to the amount of present indebtedness, and of the indebtedness to accrue from existing contracts. When this information is procured, the first requisite will be to provide for the settlement of outstanding and accruing liabilities. The next step will be to provide for the current expenses of the government of the District, and for further needed improvements, and to determine the amount to be raised for these purposes by direct taxation, and the amount to be provided by the proceeds of a funded loan.

(Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.) THE TAX ON DIVIDENDS—OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND COMMISSIONER PLUMER—THE LATEST REPORT IN HIS VIEW BY SENATOR—A NEW EXTENSION TREATY. As stated in a paragraph sent to me on Saturday evening, the Attorney General has given an opinion which overrules a recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Commissioner holds that, under the law, the five per cent. tax on dividends, etc., was not collectable after August 1st, 1870. The Attorney General is of opinion that the tax is still collectable up to January 1st, 1871. Under the law, the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury is required before the rule of the Commissioner shall be effective. Mr. Plumer adopts the opinion of Attorney General, and consequently overrules the Commissioner's decision. Before making up his decision in this instance, he consulted the members of the Senate Finance Committee, and they concurred in the view he took of the law, and two members of that committee to-day stated that the ruling of the Commissioner was correct and that Congress would pass an act or joint resolution, if made at next session, to ensure the supposed imperfect legislation, or ambiguity of phraseology in the statutes now under consideration.

The Secretary of State has under consideration a new extradition treaty with England. It will be the most complete and extensive treaty of that character ever entered into, and will contain provisions for extradition for all crimes known to our civil laws above the grade of mere larceny and offences of a small degree.

Missouri.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION. St. Louis, May 15.—In the Southern Baptist Convention to-day, a resolution was adopted recognizing the Theological Seminary at Greenville, South Carolina as worthy of the highest approval, and pledging to it united and cordial support. The members and officers of the boards were nominated and elected. The evening session was mostly occupied in discussing an amendment to the Constitution excluding all but members of their denomination from sitting in Convention. It was finally laid over. The next Convention will be held at Raleigh North Carolina, in May next.

Illinois.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADOES. Chicago, May 17.—A tornado passed over Bridgeport, in the southwestern part of this city, last evening, and a number of buildings blown down including a Catholic church. Mrs. Mary Moore was killed by a falling beam, and several persons injured. The tornado yesterday at Montgomery, Illinois, three miles from Aurora, destroyed P. & R. Richardson's lumber warehouse and one or two other buildings. The dead bodies of two boys were found on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad track, near this city last evening. It is supposed they might have been blown under some freight car standing on a side track, and the cars, forced into motion by the wind, ran over them.

California.

EXTENSIVE AND POWERFUL RAILROAD COMBINATION. San Francisco, May 16.—Papers have been drawn up here to-day securing the most extensive and powerful railroad combination ever attempted in the world. It includes the Pennsylvania Central and connections, from the seaboard to the Union Pacific terminus at Ogden, Utah, and on this side the California Pacific, not the Central Pacific, but the Valley position line, which will be extended north to Goose Lake, Oregon, connecting with the Oregon Railroad, to Portland, possibly also, to Puget Sound, thence to Christmas Lake, thence eastward along the south side of Snake river, in Southern Idaho, to a point in connection with the Union Pacific eastward to Ogden. This route will avoid the heavy grade across the Sierra Nevada, and complete a continuous line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to be constructed immediately all capital having been secured in Europe for the entire work. No subsidies will be asked for the work, which will be completed within two months, with all the force which can be placed upon the line. This is not public here yet, but it may be relied upon as substantially correct.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME, AND SUMMARY PUNISHMENT. The steamer *Pollux*, from Eureka, reports a frightful affair on the trip of coast. A family from Indiana, having a sick child, eleven years of age, were passengers, and in the night, the steward, a Malay, married to a white woman in this city, enticed the sick child from the steamer, and ravished her. On the arrival of the steamer at Umpqua the citizens formed a lynch party, and tried and sentenced him to death. He was then bound and placed in the stern of a small boat, which the citizens had seized by lot, and rowed up the stream out of the sight of the steamer. Shortly afterwards a shot was heard and the party returned without Smith, and reported that he had gone on a long journey, and had concluded not to return and say good-bye. The citizens generally approved of the action.

Ohio.

ADAMS AND COMPANY'S EXPRESS ROBBERY OF \$10,000. Columbus, May 17.—Adams Express office was entered by burglars this morning between 2 and 3 o'clock. Two men who slept in the office were awakened, and two safes opened, and between \$10,000 and \$35,000 in current funds taken. There is no clue yet to the thieves.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ratification Notice. Lemuel Malone and In Equity the Clerk of the Court for the County of Wilkes, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of the late John Malone, deceased, as the same appears from the records of said County.

March Term, 1871. ORDERED by the Court, that the Clerk of the Court for the County of Wilkes, do cause to be published in some newspaper published in said County, for the purpose of giving notice to all persons claiming an interest in the estate of the late John Malone, deceased, that they may appear at the Court for the County of Wilkes, on the 23rd day of October, 1871, to show cause why the said estate should not be sold to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the said estate.

Handsome Young Wife Guaranteed To Every Man, old man, middle-aged, rich, poor, high or low, can be fitted at a price. Every should say to her husband—go to WOOD & CO'S Great Clothing Bazaar for a new and fashionable fitted-made clothing, where every article is guaranteed.

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Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Circuit Court for Worcester County, and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Goddard, against George W. West, I have levied upon and taken in Execution all the right title, interest and estate of said defendant, in and to all that tract of land called WEST LEVEL & ADDITION TO PHILADELPHIA containing

300 Acres of Land, more or less, situated in Pittsburg District, Wisconsin County, as the property of said George W. West, and I hereby give notice that on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE, next, at the Court House door in the Town of Salisbury, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., I shall offer said property to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said writ and costs.

EDGAR I. OLIVER, Commission Merchant, AND DEARER IN BERRIES, PEACHES AND APPLES, DRIED FRUITS, POULTRY, EGGS &c. No. 153 Centre Row, West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

I will use my best endeavors to promote the interests of my shippers, by getting good prices, making daily reports and sending prompt returns once or twice a week, as may be desired. [Extra 5m.]

Auditor's Notice. Vickery, Muir & Co. et al. In Equity the Clerk of the Court for the County of Wilkes, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of the late John Malone, deceased, as the same appears from the records of said County.

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Eastern Shore R. R.

ON AND AFTER MAY 20th, 1870. Daily Trains—Sunday Excepted.

Going North.
Le. Crisfield 7:15 A. M. 12:30 P. M.
Hopewell 7:30 1:45
Marion 7:45 2:00
Kingston 8:00 2:15
Westover 8:15 2:30
P. Anne 8:30 2:45
Loretto 8:45 2:55
Eden 9:00 3:10
Forktown 9:15 3:25
Salisbury 9:30 3:40
Wm. Sidg. 9:45 3:55
Ar. Delmar 10:00 4:10

Going South.
Le. Delmar 7:55 A. M. 12:15 P. M.
Wm. Sidg. 8:10 1:30
Salisbury 8:25 1:45
Forktown 8:40 2:00
Eden 8:55 2:15
Loretto 9:10 2:30
P. Anne 9:25 2:45
Westover 9:40 2:55
Kingston 9:55 3:10
Marion 10:10 3:25
Hopewell 10:25 3:40
Ar. Crisfield 10:40 3:55

No. 1 arrives at Wilmington 3:50 P. M. No. 2 arrives at Baltimore 5:20. Baltimore, 8:00. No. 2 arrives at Wilmington at 10:00 P. M. Philadelphia, 11:20. Baltimore, 3:30 A. M. No. 1 will leave Baltimore at 3:30 P. M. Philadelphia, 11:40. Wilmington, 12:55 A. M. No. 1 will leave Baltimore at 7:30 A. M. Philadelphia, 8:30. Wilmington, 10:10.

Trains Going North. No. 1 has Passenger, Mail, and Express Cars with Norfolk boat freight, and will do all local freight work, and will take all express freight for Del. R. R. and its connections. Shippers will see that all freight is at the R. R. Station 30 minutes before arrival of train, otherwise it might lay over a day.

No. 2 is expressly a Fruit and Berry Train, with one Passenger car attached, which runs all the way to Wilmington. When cars are left at the stations freight must be loaded and ready on arrival of train.

Trains Going South. No. 3 will have the one Passenger car and express cars, and cars for the Fruit and Berry business. No. 4, Regular Passenger, Mail, and Express Cars, with all-day freight, Coaches, with horse-drawn field for Del. on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Delaware Rail Road SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 20th, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice— All Trains Sundays Excepted. Trains Going North, Leave

Delmar, 7:15 A. M. 12:30 P. M.
Salisbury, 7:30 1:45
Forktown, 7:45 2:00
Eden, 8:00 2:15
Loretto, 8:15 2:30
P. Anne, 8:30 2:45
Westover, 8:45 2:55
Kingston, 9:00 3:10
Marion, 9:15 3:25
Hopewell, 9:30 3:40
Ar. Crisfield, 9:45 3:55

Trains Going South, Leave
Philadelphia, 8:30 A. M. 5:00 P. M.
Baltimore, 7:25 4:10
Wilmington, 10:40 6:45
New Castle, 10:55 6:50
Bear, 11:10 7:00
Rocky, 11:25 7:15
Stonington, 11:40 7:30
Mt. Pleasant, 11:55 7:45
Towson, 12:10 7:55
Blackburn, 12:25 8:10
Sawford, 12:40 8:25
Clifton, 12:55 8:40
Ar. Smyrna, 1:10 8:55
Lave, 1:25 9:10
Smyrna, 1:40 9:25
Dover, 1:55 9:40
Wilmington, 2:10 9:55
New Castle, 2:25 10:10
Bear, 2:40 10:25
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Put Your Own Child in His Place.

The Boston Herald gives this phase of city life: Crumbs fall from everybody's table—the poor as well as the rich. Some of them, though small, are worth sweeping up. Among those that fell from the boards of the Municipal Court at the close of the judicial session on Saturday, was this one, which is brushed up and offered as so much manna for the tables of the rich and the good—for all of us. A pale faced, poorly clothed, but bright, pleasing and intelligent little boy, fourteen years of age, named Charles Short, was in the dock. He was the last prisoner to be disposed of and was arraigned for theft, having frankly confessed to the larceny of some \$3 in scrip from a Mr. Kennedy. His name being called and his offence being stated by the clerk, who stepped slowly to the front of the dock, being just tall enough to show his frank, bright and good-natured face above the rail.

"Has he any friends in court?" asked the venerable judge.
"None; he has no friends," responded an officer.
"And is there no one present who knows about the boy?" asked the court.
"No one, your honor, nothing is known about him, save what he has revealed himself," answered the same officer.
He was indeed alone, unknown. Alone in a great city, walked in with the Christian's faith and the rich man's plenty, yet out of humanity's reach. Slightly and alone with silent heart, assailed with grief, he had threaded the city's busy streets, throttling the wolf of hunger with one hand, and warding off the arrows of temptation with the other. For whole weeks, aye, months, thus roamed this friendless boy, forlorn and homeless, his thin pale lips sucking only the better drops of wine and solitude. With aching, throbbing heart, unstepped as yet in wiles of sin or vice, and turned out to the complaining notes of woe and anguish, he felt and knew how drear, how sad it was to be alone, how sorely weighed the yoke of orphanage, and what a crown that child did wear who had a home.

"But what is his story?" kindly asked the court.
As related by himself, responded a gentleman not officially connected with the court, "he is an orphan, he formerly, and still within a year or so, lived in New York. His father died some years ago, and his mother soon followed, leaving Charles and a little sister, now nine years old, alone in the world. They wandered on, drifted to the home of a poor widow aunt, residing in a small town in Rhode Island. His little sister was there provided for but Charles thought and hoped to do for himself, and about ten weeks ago he first visited Boston, after vainly seeking for employment elsewhere. Here he chanced to make the acquaintance of a boy about his own age, who provided him with a place to sleep but during the day, weak and friendless, he walked the city, looking for employment and living upon such charity as was extended to him from the back door of the hit-and-bake shop. He found no employment, though work was spoken of him. This kept alive the spark of hope, and shielded his honor and his virtue, so he sinned not. But the tempter came at last. Want and hunger, surrounded by waste and plenty, lost to the wolf for a child of his tender years to contend with always. So Charles at last stole the money, and this made him a thief, as the world goes. But judge him not harshly, reader. Put your child in his place. Then judge ye. Well, Charles being declared a thief, the law must be enforced, and as he had no home, he was deemed to be a fit subject for the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, and thither he has gone to remain during his minority. This was the best protection and the best home the law could give him. He was glad to accept it, and with a proud modesty and humble spirit he did accept it. This world is bad enough, and at times sad and lonely enough, but what world! It is not if the birds sang not, the flowers bloomed not, the fields gave no verdure, and the joyous prattle of our children was not heard?"

GIVING TESTIMONY IN NORTH CAROLINA.
They have a curious reticence with down in the old North State, as the up-country Carolinians are familiarly called. A distinguished legal gentleman from that vicinity once told a story concerning a witness who was examining in a country circuit. He had asked how a certain fight commenced, and the witness was requested to state the exact particulars, he having been an observer of the whole affair.

"Well, your honor," said he, "this is the way it was—Pete was standing by the horse shed, and you see Jim comes right up, shakes himself, states his rights, and pitches into his combats."

Now isn't that a graphic description of a striping fight? On another of the circuits he met with a very peculiar witness, who made a nice distinction in the score of lying. The question was as to the veracity of another witness, and he was asked if the other was a notorious liar.

"Why," said he, rolling an immense quid of tobacco in his mouth, "not exactly so, but he is what I call an intermittent liar."

How to Break Bad Habits.—Understand clearly the reasons, and all the reasons, why the habit is injurious. See the subject till there is no lingering doubt in your mind.

Avoid the places, the persons, the thoughts, that lead to the temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge the thoughts, that will keep you away from the temptation. Keep busy. Idleness is the strength of bad habits.

Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice, ten times, a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive.

When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it was you failed, so that you may be upon your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstances.

LARMOR & CO.,
At their New Store,
No. 135 W. Baltimore Street,
HAVE OPENED A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
Fine Gold Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
Triple Plated Ware,
CLOCKS and BRONZE,
Spectacles and Eye Glasses,
Table Cutlery,

GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES.
Fancy Pieces Generally,
THE HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN BALTIMORE.

Call and see it.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED
In the very best manner and warranted.
Oct. 15—y

SHOES, & SHOES;
Ladies' & Gents'
BOOTS AND SHOES
In endless variety. At
A. J. WOOD & CO.,
Main St.

Men & Boys
CLOTHING,
Made expressly for our trade. Suits from \$6 to \$50.
A. J. WOOD & CO.,
Dealers in
Gents Furnishing Goods,
Consisting of Shirts, Marine Pants, Hose, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Cuffs &c.
MAIN STREET.

Newspaper Advertising.
A Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums, giving the names, locations, and full particulars concerning the leading Family, Weekly, and Family Newspapers, together with all the other large advertising mediums, published in the United States. Every Advertiser and every person who contemplates advertising in any of these mediums, should have a copy of this book. It is a most valuable and interesting work, and is the only one of the kind published in the United States. It is a most valuable and interesting work, and is the only one of the kind published in the United States.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE OF THE
EASTERN SHORE STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE STEAMER "MAGGIE" CAPT. R. H. WILSON,
Will leave Criedford for Baltimore, every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 o'clock, P.M. returning, leaves Baltimore every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock, connecting with the STEAMER "SUE" CAPT. W. F. KEAST,
at Criedford for Northampton County and Norfolk, Virginia.
[Oct. 12-13]

L. KNOWLES & CO.
115 MARKET STREET,
Baltimore, Md.
Clothes Dealers of Fashion and Quality. Fine and cheap goods, and all the latest styles in clothing.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
Mrs. A. E. WILLIAMS'
MAIN STREET.

WANTED AGENTS.—THE ONE-LITTLE-EMMA-MADE-TO-ORDER, is a new and original article, and is a most valuable and interesting work, and is the only one of the kind published in the United States. It is a most valuable and interesting work, and is the only one of the kind published in the United States.

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MALBY HOUSE
BALTIMORE, MD.

C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.
REDUCTION OF FARE.
In consideration of the general decline in cost of all necessities pertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board will be Reduced on and after January 1st, 1879, to

\$9.50 Per Day.
being determined that nothing will be left on the table in the future to make the "Maltby" what it has been in the past—second to none in the city.
[Jan. 25-y]

THE GREATEST AND BEST DISPLAY
of all the leading styles of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES
Ever offered in this city, which we are selling at prices that cannot fail to insure satisfaction.
GIVE US A CALL!
Third and Market Street,
Wilmington, Del.
Sept 17-y amplex sent by Mail.

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WINDOW SHADES
Ever offered in this city, which we are selling at prices that cannot fail to insure satisfaction.
GIVE US A CALL!
Third and Market Street,
Wilmington, Del.
Sept 17-y amplex sent by Mail.

NOTICE.

OAK HALL, S. E. CORNER
6TH & MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA
I take pleasure in informing my friends that I have given up business at the corner of 4th and Market. I am now with

WANAUMAKER & BROWN,
AT OAK HALL.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.
S. E. Corner 6th and Market Sts.,
where I shall be pleased to see you and accommodate you with anything in the Clothing Line, either in the Custom Department or Ready-Made Clothing. Most Respectfully,
G. S. MASTEN.

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G. S. MASTEN.

Natures Gifts
Scientifically Developed.

As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes, has been made to suffer from disease, so also has remedy for disease been provided. Our bills and valleys abound with roots and herbs, which if scientifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid. To find such a remedy we should seek one that has stood the test of age.

HOOFLAND'S
German Bitters.
A
Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.
Sure Cure for Biliousness.
Sure Cure for Jaundice.
Sure Cure for Malaria.

And all affections arising from weakness and action in the Liver or Digestive, or Glands. The great remedy for
IMPURE BLOOD,
And all diseases arising from it. The great preventive of
FEVER AND AGUE.

It is an impo ability for any one to have Fever and Ague, if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall.
\$1.00 \$2.00 \$3.00
Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic as a preventive.

Those who have the Fever and Ague will find, after the chills have stopped, that by using a few bottles of the Bitters or Tonic, that the disease will not return.

The remedies will rebuild their Constitution faster than any other known remedy. The remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with a little prejudice of the "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, and now, to day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the endorsement of eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen and physicians.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Con-
stipation.
Flatulency.
Ward Piles.
Fulness of
Blood to the Head.
Acidity of
the Stomach.
Nausea.
Heartburn.
Distress
after Food.
Faintness or Weakness in the
Stomach.
Sour Eructations.
Swelling of the
Liver.
Hiccups.
Burping.
Fluctuating
in the Head.
Choking or suffocating sensations
when in a lying posture.
Dimness of Vision.
Darkness before the Eyes.
Sudden
Flashes of Light.
Burning in the
Throat.
Constant
Depression of
the Spirit.

All indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

HOOFLAND'S
German Bitters,
Is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor or is a compound of the finest Extracts. The roots, herbs and plants from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used in the preparation of the Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of an liquor preparation.

HOOFLAND'S
erman Tonic
Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the addition of a small quantity of Santa Cruz Iron, Orange, and other ingredients for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required.

TESTIMONY
Like the following was never before offered in behalf of any medicinal preparation:
HON. G. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:
"I find 'Hooiland's German Bitters' is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system."
Yours, truly,
G. W. Woodward.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:
"I consider 'Hooiland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in cases of indigestion or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience."
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEO. SHARPSWOOD,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:
"I have found by experience that 'Hooiland's German Bitters' is a very good tonic, allaying dyspeptic symptoms almost directly."
GEO. SHARPSWOOD.

JOHN RUTHERFORD, Esq.,
Law Partner of Judge Maynard, Williamamport, Pa., writes:
"This is to certify that I have used 'Hooiland's German Bitters' for dyspepsia, and found it an invaluable remedy."
J. RUTHERFORD.

CAUTION.
Hooiland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of G. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are spurious.

C. M. Evans, Prop't.
Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.
PRICES:
Hooiland's German Bitters, per bottle \$1.00
Hooiland's German Tonic, put up at bot's 50¢
per bottle, or half dozen for 75¢
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy in order to get the genuine.

The Salisbury Advertiser.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT SALISBURY, MD.
One Copy, one year, in advance \$1.00
If not paid in 60 days, 1.50
Single copies five cents.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square—six lines or less, solid measure
ment Nonpareil—inserted one time for \$1.00,
and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Bills for advertisements due after first insertion.
JON PAXTON, Executed with neatness and
dispatch at the office of the Advertiser.

Professional Cards.

WILSON HUMPHREYS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.
Will attend strictly to all business entrusted
to his care. Office over the store of A. G.
Tobacco & Co., Main Street.

EMUEL MALONE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.
Will attend strictly to all legal business in-
trusted to him, and to the sale of Real Estate.
C. F. HOLLAND. G. W. M. COOPER

HOLLAND & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.
Practice in the Courts of Maryland and Del-
aware.

J. HOPKINS TARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.
Will practice in the Courts of Somerset, Wil-
combe, and Worcester Counties.

JAMES E. ELLEGOOD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted
to his care.

ISAAC D. JONES,
Attorney-General of Maryland,
Office over Chesapeake Bank,
Corner North and Fayette Streets,
BALTIMORE.

Practices in the Courts of Baltimore, in
the Court of Appeals, and in the Supreme
Court of the United States.

DR. L. S. BELL,
Graduate of "Baltimore College of Dental Sur-
gery."

DENTIST,
SALISBURY, MD.
HOTELS.
PENINSULAR HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, SALISBURY, MD.

J. TRACY, Proprietor.
A. J. MCCOLLEY,
WITH
Jos. S. Bennett & Co.,
[Successors to Stretch, Bennett & Co.]

Wholesale Druggists,
No. 609 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wicomco & Pocomoke
RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, May 4th, daily Passen-
ger Freight Train will run on the Wi-
comco and Pocomoke Rail Road as follows:

LEAVE ARRIVE AT
Berlin at 8:30 A.M. Salisbury at 10:00 A.M.
Salisbury at 3:40 P.M. Berlin at 5:15 P.M.
The trains for Salisbury will stop at St. Mar-
tin's, Whaleyville and Pottsville, making con-
nection at Salisbury with the Philadelphia and
Baltimore Mail Train.

Will leave Salisbury for Berlin and interme-
diate points immediately after the arrival there
of the down Mail Train. H. R. PITT, Pres.

DELAWARE MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOHN P. McLEER, President.
M. M. CHILDS, Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE:
N. W. Cor. Ninth & Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE W. STONE, Vice President, Manager.
GEORGE F. TURNER, Gen'l Agent & Attorney.
Policies Non-Forfeiting after One Annual
Payment.

Every accommodation consistent with guaran-
tee to Policy Holders.
Books containing full information concerning
the plans and Rules of the Co. sent free upon ap-
plication to the Branch Office.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE STATES OF
PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.
REFERENCES (by permission):—Hon. E. W.
Gibbs, Chief Justice of Delaware; Hon. Thos.
F. Bayard, U. S. Senator from Delaware; Hon.
R. W. Allen, Bishop of Delaware; Gen. Henry
du Pont, Gov. of Delaware; Hon. Gov. Saulsbury,
Gov. of Delaware; Hon. J. S. Valentine, Mayor of
Wilmington. Aug 13-17

BALTIMORE
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
Established upwards of half a century.
S. W. Cor. South and Water st., Baltimore.

This company insures against loss or dam-
age by fire, in the city or country, on the
various descriptions of property.
This company also issues POLICIES OF FIRE-
MARINE INSURANCE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH A. COHEN, President,
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Orville Horwitz,
William W. Taylor.

FREDERICK WOODWORTH, Sec'y.
Communications addressed to the Secretary,
(Baltimore, Md.) will receive prompt attention.
April 30-7

JOB PRINTING Neatly and Expeditiously
Executed at this Office.

Salisbury Advertiser.

Vol. 4. SALISBURY, WICOMICO COUNTY, MD., SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1871. No. 37.

SIMMONS'
LIVER
Regulator.

DR. SIMMONS'
Liver Regulator,
A preparation of roots and herbs, warranted to be
strictly vegetable, and can do no harm to any one.
It has been used by hundreds, and known for the
last forty years as one of the most reliable, efficacious
and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffer-
ing. It taken regularly and persistently, it is sure to
cure Dyspepsia, headache, jaundice, costiveness, sick
headache, chronic diarrhoea, indigestion of the bladder,
camp dysentery, eruptions of the kidneys, fever, nervous-
ness, shills, dizziness of the skin, impurity of the
blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, or pain
in the bowels, pain in head, fever and ague, dropsy,
hoits, pain in the back, &c.

Prepared only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Price, \$1.00, by mail \$1.25. Druggists, Macon, Ga.
For Sale by E. W. HUMPHREYS, Druggist, Salis-
bury, Md. [Jan. 7, '71-72]

Beautiful Spring Clothing for Gentlemen's Order. Samples of the latest styles. Self-measuring. Sent by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Rockhill & Wilson
1871.
The Popular Clothiers.
Most Attractive Stock
READY TO ORDER
MADE TO ORDER
EVER OFFERED.

GREAT BROWN HALL.
FINE PIECE GOODS.
DIRECTIONS BY MAIL
FOR
Taking Your Own Measure.

SPRING AND SUMMER
FINE PIECE GOODS.
DIRECTIONS BY MAIL
FOR
Taking Your Own Measure.

SPRING AND SUMMER
FINE PIECE GOODS.
DIRECTIONS BY MAIL
FOR
Taking Your Own Measure.

Rockhill & Wilson
603 & 605 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Selected Poetry.

The Idiot Boy.

It had pleased God to form poor Ned
A thing of idiot mind,
Yet, to the poor unending boy,
God had not been unkind.

Old Sarah loved her helpless child,
Whom helplessness made dear,
And he was everything to her,
Who knew no hope or fear.

She knew his wants, she understood
Each half-articulate call,
For he was everything to her,
And she to him was all.

And so for many a year they lived,
Nor knew a wish beside;
But age at last on Sarah came,
And she fell sick—and died.

He tried in vain to waken her,
He called her "Mamma" o'er;
They told him she was dead;
The words to him no import bore.

They closed her eyes and shrouded her,
While he stood wondering by,
And when they bore her to the grave,
He followed silently.

They laid her in the narrow house,
They sung the funeral stave,
And when the funeral train dispersed
He lingered by the grave.

The little boys that used to jeer
When they saw poor Ned,
Now stood and watched him by the grave
And not a word they said.

They came and went and came again,
Till night at last came on;
Yet still he lingered by the grave
Till every one had gone.

And when he found himself alone
He wept and sobbed and cried,
Then raised the coffin up in haste,
And bore it swiftly away.

He bore it to his mother's cot,
And laid it on the floor,
And with the eagerness of joy
He barred the cottage door.

Then out he took his mother's corpse,
And placed it in a chair;
And soon he heaped the earth,
And made the kindling fire with care.

He had put his mother in her chair,
And in its wretched place,
And then he blew the fire
Which shone, reflected in her face.

And pausing now, her hand would feel,
As if in her face he beheld:
"Why, mother, do you look so pale,
And why are you so cold?"

It had pleased God from the poor wretch
He only felt to call;
Yet God was kind to him, and soon
In death restored him all.

Charles Peck, the Amiable Painter of
Antwerp.

BY REV. J. H. PETTINGELL.

There is a wonderful power of adapta-
tion to circumstances in the human system.
—Men will often live and thrive under
conditions that would seem to preclude
existence, even. Education will develop
faculties which, but for the constraint of
necessity, would have lain dormant for-
ever.

It is interesting to observe how the loss
of one organ or faculty tends to quicken all
the rest, and how those that are the nearest
akin will assume the functions of that which
is wanting, and how gracefully they will
fill the duties. When the sense of sight is
wanting, the hearing, the touch, the taste,
the smell, will almost make it good. The
blind learn quickly to read with their
fingers, and to recognize their friends as
readily as those who can see. They will not
only go about the house with difficulty, but
will often find their way through the town or
city where they live, and even make long jour-
neys, without assistance.

There have been some who could even
distinguish colors by the delicate sense of
their touch. The deaf and dumb learn
quickly to converse by signs; the eye takes
the place of the ear, the hand that of the
tongue.

There is no language too science
which they cannot learn, nor is there any
thought too abstract to be communicated to
those who have been educated in the
language of signs. I have known some
who could articulate well, and others who
could play or an instrument of music with
over having heard a sound, though their
exercises were rather "dull music," of
course, and practiced by them rather as
an accomplishment than for pleasure or
profit. I recollect the very pleasant inter-
view I had many years ago with Laura
Bridgman, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl,
and by taking her hand, how readily I con-
versed with her by the manual alphabet,
which she had learned to use. Some two
years ago, when in the British House of
Commons, I saw Mr. Karadagh, the Irish
member who has neither hands nor feet;
nevertheless, he is an active member of
that body, and can speak and vote as well
as any of them. He is said also to be a
good writer. He holds the pen in his
mouth, and guides it with the stumps of
arms, without hands, which nature has
given him.

But one of the most extraordinary cases
of triumph over physical difficulties I ever
knew, is that of the Antwerp painter. He
was born entirely destitute of arms, and
yet he has learned to use his toes more
readily than most persons use their fingers.

TIGHT LACING AND OTHER DISEASES.

BY ELIZABETH KEYWOOD.

Few people, I am aware, will agree
with me in calling tight lacing a dis-
ease, but when a woman becomes de-
clined to the extent of following a
"killing" fashion, I consider her dis-
eased, and naming the effect from the
cause, we have an old and respectable
complaint to put upon the catalogue
of the school of medicine.

I lately heard a fine lecture on the
subject—not of tight lacing as a dis-
ease, that is original, but on the ill
health of American women, and its
relation to dress. The lecturer was a
doctor, and both learned and sarcas-
tic, and I admired the natural as well
as acquired ability of the orator. I
will "report him" as David Copper-
field did Traddle's speech in Parlia-
ment, and if I mingle in some quota-
tions of my own, I shall not be differ-
ent from that renowned reporter—not
any other, for all are apt to quote
Shakespeare and the classics in their
own language. Apropos to the sub-
ject of the lecture, I could face the
medical profession with a clear eye
and easy conscience, for I breathed
not out of constructive whalebone,
nor did I bustle in under the equally
deforming fashion that has taken the
place of the once famous Grecian bend.

The doctor began by saying that
many causes combined to produce the
much lamented delicacy of American
women. Chief among these was the
system of torture procured through
the contrivance called a corset, or cor-
sets. He was always giving hints of
this to his lady patients, but had never
found one who "laced tight," as they
called it. They wore "the thing," they
acknowledged, but while gasping for
breath, would declare, "I can put my
whole hand between my waist and cor-
set!" and it would not do to con-
tradict them; he could only intimate
his belief. He did wonder, he said,
where some young ladies stowed away
their dinner, for it was curious fact,
that as they contracted the space for
receiving food, they seemed to enlarge
the quantity to be received. It could
not, of course, find room inside the
whalebone, and so the stomach must
be pushed out of place in order to do
its work properly, bringing on dyspep-
sia and its train of miseries. Then the
lungs were compressed, and the heart
pushed out of its proper limits, and
a little record of rebellion was kept
within the system, in place of the
beautiful, harmonious account of a
grand healthful action of the whole
human machinery. There was the
back bowed for bending, and how
could it be bent while splintered and
bandaged like a broken limb? Any
part of the body made for action, if
not allowed to act, grew weak for
want of exercise, and a lady should
go through, every day, those graceful
undulations of form which keep the
spine and limbs in healthful action.

Said he, "I will not pretend to give
a name to that disgusting thing ladies
now wear just below the bend of the
body behind, but we know that part
of the body burdened with clothing
becomes over-heated and perspires too
freely, weakening that part." It was,
it seemed to him, a theme for philoso-
phers, the inquiry why women, en-
masse, adopted odious, health-destroy-
ing fashions. He should be glad of
any "woman movement" that could
securely take the enemy's works in
this regard.

This was not to say that the dress
of men was the *sine qua non* of taste,
or of healthful attire. ("No, for men
wear corsets too!" called out one of
the strong-minded of the audience.)
Perhaps they do, submitted the doc-
tor, but they allow more whalebone
to the square inch, and have a nicer
art of concealment than their weak
sisters; but I hope they'll all die to-
gether, and leave the more room for
the spread of healthful knowledge.

But the generality of men were free
agents in dress, while women were
not. (I felt not a little pride here in
the wide bonnet-strings I had worn
down the sides of my face all winter,
while other women were freezing their
ears.) Let a man put on the dress of
a woman, and he would feel as if he
were in prison.

Another disguise of dress (that's my
own) was suspending clothing from
the waist. Now, the shoulders were
made to hang clothes upon, not the
vitals! But he had seen women hang
the heavy lot of dry goods fashion
now obliges them to wear, right upon
the parts least capable of sustaining
such a weight, and then sigh, "O, I
have such poor health!" Ah, he al-
luded to the enlargement of woman's
sphere of usefulness in the world, but
he was in favor of contracting the
creature herself, that was, as far as
covering the body was concerned.

The idea of putting this beautiful,
graceful, springing creature under
weights that are odious to a man!
There was no more melancholy sight
to him than a train of boarding
school girls out for their daily walk.
Instead of the hop, skip and jump,

and healthful screech, there was the
staid patter of young feet, with wear-
ry young faces overshadowing them.
How had God and nature borne ap-
long with the stupid list of health de-
stroying proprieties? And this brings
me to the next part of the subject, the
disease of staying in the house too
much, (original.)

Open air exercise, said the doctor,
is as necessary for women as for men.
We think it dreadful that in heathen
lands men coop up their wives and
daughters, but in this free country
the better half of the population coops
itself up, even unto death, and noth-
ing is said about it! Most middling
class mothers would tell you they had
plenty of exercise indoors, and so
they had, and some of them a great
deal too much, but however active in
this respect, the confined air of a
house was debilitating. Now he was
not advocating the old-fashioned vice
of "spinning street yarn," which had
broken the hearts of some, but if you
grow a plant in the cellar, would it
thrive? No, it must have air and sun-
shine, and a man had no business to
grow his wife and children, or rather,
a wife had no business to grow herself
and "olive plants" in the shade of a
well-ordered home even, and much
less under the hot-house system of
heaters, but out in the pure air under
the bright blue of heaven!

I close the subject at this point, but
I shall take it up again at some fu-
ture time, adding other diseases, upon
which I shall expatiate as profoundly
as I have in the above.

An anecdote of Mr. Calhoun,
says the Philadelphia *Age*, which we
find in the New York *Tribune*, illus-
trates the tone of the public mind of
his time, and contrasts with that of our
day when you may put money into a
President's hand with as little cere-
mony as you would drop alms into the
hat of a beggar.

The following anecdote of John C.
Calhoun, as told by William Schouler,
on the authority of the late Hon. Ab-
bott Lawrence: "Some time before
1840, Mr. Calhoun wrote to Mr. Law-
rence that he had been adding to his
landed estates, and would like to ob-
tain a loan of \$10,000 or \$15,000 in
Boston, where money was more plen-
ty than in South Carolina, and the
rate of interest not so high, for the
payment of which he would give his
notes and a mortgage upon his estate,
which would be ample security. Mr.
Lawrence said he consulted Mr. Na-
than Appleton and one or two other
wealthy citizens of Boston upon the
subject, and it was agreed to raise the
money for him and take no security
for the re-payment but his own note.
Mr. Lawrence informed Mr. Calhoun
of the arrangement which he had made
and expressed his gratification that it
was in the power of himself and a few
of his friends to do a kindness to one
so distinguished, whose life had been
devoted to the service of his country.
Mr. Calhoun immediately wrote de-
clining the offer, and withdrawing his
original request. He said it did not
agree with his sense of propriety to
accept a loan upon such terms; that in
the discharge of his public duties he
did not wish to be embarrassed by a
sense of obligation to any one."

VENTILATION IN COAL MINES.
About 3,000 persons, miners and others,
in Ohio, have petitioned the State
Legislature to the better regulation
and ventilation of coal mines, and for
the appointment of an inspector of
mining, to see that the provisions of
the law are faithfully carried out.
This is a step in the right direction.

To secure a good supply of fresh air
in these mines is not a very difficult
problem, and wise legislation can do
much to improve their present unhealth-
y condition.

Milk should be set in good clean tin
or earthen pans in a dry, open, airy and
place, above ground if possible, although
a cellar may be so built and ventilated as
to answer the purpose. It should never
be set over twenty-four hours in warm
weather, and for a dairy of three cows or
over the cream should be churned every
morning, and never be kept over forty-eight
hours in warm weather; in cold weather
it may be kept longer.

A negro preacher holding forth to his
congregation on the subject of obeying the
commands of God, says: "Brethren, what
ever God tells me to do in this book (hold-
ing up the Bible) dat I'm gwine to do. If
I see in dat I must jump two a sin wall
I'm gwine to jump at it. Going into it
longs to God; jumping at it longs to me."

The raising of mushrooms for the market
has become a regular branch of the mar-
ket-garden's business in the neighborhood
of this city. The produce of one of these
mushroom nurseries, situated near Union
Hill, N. J., is almost monopolized by a
leading up-town restaurant.

The following is the conclusion of an
epitaph on a tombstone in East Tennessee:
"She lived a life of virtue and of the
holiest morals, caused by eating 'green
fruit' in the full hope of a blessed immor-
tality at the early age of 21 years, 7 months and
16 days. Reader, go thou and do like-
wise."

Killing Whales by Cannon.

A recent writer in *Land and Water*
recounts a late visit to the establish-
ment of Herr Foyen, in the Varanger
Fjord, where, from a small island, the
fishery is prosecuted by means of two
small steamers of about seventy tons
each. The special apparatus employ-
ed consists of a harpoon, inclosing in
its head half a pound of gunpowder,
and with jointed or hinged barbs con-
taining some percussion powder between.
When the whale is within gun-shot,
this harpoon, attached to the end of a
long cord coiled around a drum, is fired
into the animal from a cannon about
the size of a four-pounder. As the
flukes penetrate the side of the whale
they are naturally brought to-gether or
pressed down toward the shaft, and in
so doing ignite the percussion powder,
which sets fire to the gunpowder caus-
ing an explosion in the body of the
animal that usually produces a mortal
wound. The whale, of course, starts
off under the stimulus of the pain, and
the rope is carried out for a time, be-
ing uncoiled from the drum pre-
cisely like a fishing-line from the reel
of a fishing-rod, the steamer following
after so as to prevent any undue strain.
If necessary, a second discharge takes
place, which almost invariably produces
death.

The steamer then, tows the animal
back to the station, where the blubber
is taken off in a long strip by means
of a properly constructed apparatus,
after which the flesh is removed in a
somewhat similar manner, and finally
the bones are separated and hauled
out. It is the intention of the prop-
rietor to prepare a fertilizer by dry-
ing the flesh and reducing it to pow-
der, and a brisk trade has already
sprung up in Germany in this article.
The bones are likewise to be ground
and utilized in various ways; so that
the entire animal—blubber, flesh, and
bones—will be put to economical pur-
poses.

The carcasses of over thirty whales
were heaped up on the island at the
time of the visit referred to, forming a
red hill of very considerable magnitude
visible a great distance. The prop-
rietor stated that the factory would not
answer its expectations unless fifty
whales could be taken every summer.
It was thought, however, that there
would be comparatively little difficul-
ty in securing this number; and in
fact, as we learn from later advices,
over sixty were captured during the
season.

Acadian Simplicity.
A story of the lovely life of the al-
original inhabitants of the Isthmus of
Darien comes to us by way of Pana-
ma. A delegation of these gentle sav-
ages having visited that city on a mat-
ter of business, they were instantly in-
terviewed by a citizen—a local notary
in a bad bad habit—the notary papers
spread their story before the world.
The aboriginal mind appears to have
opened under the application of
skillful cross-questioning, like a
flower under the sun of Spring, and
with a pardonable pride the gentle peo-
ple boasted of their freedom from the
corruptions of civilization. They were
asked what they did with their dore-
like eyes in mild astonishment—they
declared that in their happy villages
nobody stole from or murdered another;
and so to them the punishment of
death, forced labor and penitentiaries
were unknown. One missionary has
visited these people, but they asked,
for what? He could do no good—
they believed in God. What more
could be desired? Their religion be-
ing thus simple and pure, they needed
no preaching. The language they
speak is described as singularly soft
and beautiful. They toil not, neither
do they spin; for the earth yields
spontaneous dinners and the untutored
mind of the dweller upon the banks of
the running streams requires no other
drink than the purest water. It is
pleasant to know that this gulfless
race is within the reach of the curious
traveler—but if civilization should
chance to encroach upon them, its na-
tive simplicity might vanish.

CHEERFULNESS.—Dante places in
his lowest hell those who in life were
melancholy and repining without a
cause, thus profaning and darkening
God's blessed sunshine; and in some of
the ancient Christian systems of
virtues and vices melancholy is unho-
ly, and a vice; cheerfulness is holy,
and a virtue.

Lord Bacon also makes one of the
characteristics of moral health and
goodness to consist in "a constant
quick sense of felicity and a noble ex-
ultation."

What moments, hours, days of ex-
quisite felicity must Christ, our Lord
and Saviour, have had, though it has
come too customary to place him be-
fore us only in the attitude of pain
and sorrow! Why should he be al-
ways crowned with thorns, bleeding
with wounds, weeping over the world
he was appointed to heal, to save,
to reconcile with God? The radiant
head of Christ in Raphael's Transfig-
uration should rather be our ideal of
him who came "to bind up the broken-
hearted, to preach the acceptable year
of the Lord."

"What a sorry, feeble little
brat is that, malum; do you know its
name?" "Why, yes, that's my young-
est child." "You don't say so, indeed?
Why, what a dear, little, sweet, dand-
y cherub he is, to be sure!"

Liza is but a little girl, but she is so
dear, that our affection may be de-
proved.

What a Wonderful Power of Adaptation.

There is a wonderful power of adapta-
tion to circumstances in the human system.
—Men will often live and thrive under
conditions that would seem to preclude
existence, even. Education will develop
faculties which, but for the constraint of
necessity, would have lain dormant for-
ever.

It is interesting to observe how the loss
of one organ or faculty tends to quicken all
the rest, and how those that are the nearest
akin will assume the functions of that which
is wanting, and how gracefully they will
fill the duties. When the sense of sight is
wanting, the hearing, the touch, the taste,
the smell, will almost make it good. The
blind learn quickly to read with their
fingers, and to recognize their friends as
readily as those who can see. They will not
only go about the house with difficulty, but
will often find their way through the town or
city where they live, and even make long jour-
neys, without assistance.

There have been some who could even
distinguish colors by the delicate sense of
their touch. The deaf and dumb learn
quickly to converse by signs; the eye takes
the place of the ear, the hand that of the
tongue.

There is no language too science
which they cannot learn, nor is there any
thought too abstract to be communicated to
those who have been educated in the
language of signs. I have known some
who could articulate well, and others who
could play or an instrument of music with
over having heard a sound, though their
exercises were rather "dull music," of
course, and practiced by them rather as
an accomplishment than for pleasure or
profit. I recollect the very pleasant inter-
view I had many years ago with Laura
Bridgman, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl,
and by taking her hand, how readily I con-
versed with her by the manual alphabet,
which she had learned to use. Some two
years ago, when in the British House of
Commons, I saw Mr. Karadagh, the Irish
member who has neither hands nor feet;
nevertheless, he is an active member of
that body, and can speak and vote as well
as any of them. He is said also to be a
good writer. He holds the pen in his
mouth, and guides it with the stumps of
arms, without hands, which nature has
given him.

But one of the most extraordinary cases
of triumph over physical difficulties I ever
knew, is that of the Antwerp painter. He
was born entirely destitute of arms, and
yet he has learned to use his toes more
readily than most persons use their fingers.

A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* thinks
corn better out of the ground than in it.
When the thermometer marks 60° and be-
low. Wait, he says, till the mercury has
ranged from 70 to 80° for two days in suc-
cession, before planting.

A blind farmer of Chenango county in
the father of twenty-four daughters. What
a life of carrying-on of those twenty-four
girls. It would discourage him from try-
ing to raise a family.

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