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Poetry.

The Flown Bird.

Once a singing-bird was mine,
And I gave him tenderest care;
Fruits and seeds and crystal drink,
Golden sun and flower-sweet air.

At my coming leaped his song
Like a fountain from his throat;
Lightest word of mine he met
With his mellow, gleesome note.

One sad day, his door ajar,
Forth he flew o'er hill and glen;
Long I've kept the empty cage,
But he comes not back again.

Sometimes from the summer fields
Sounds a sweet and distant song—
Notes I feel, with heart of pain,
To my own lost bird belong.

Once a precious love was mine,
And I gave to it my life;
Round it heart and brain and soul
Clung with sweet, persistent strife.

To my darksome night it brought
Summer sunrise, heavenly cheer;
Through my silent days it made
Under-tones of music clear.

But one deathful day a door—
Opened by a careless fate—
Let my love fly far away,
And my life waits desolate.

Sometimes from the outer world
Sounds a sweet and distant song—
Notes I feel, with heart of pain,
To my own lost love belong.

Love's Danger.

A sudden glance, a hint no others guess,
The sweet soft subtle cadence of a word,
And all the surface of a life is stirred
To the light rippling waves of happiness.

A jarring jest, an act unseen or slighted,
A shy allusion missed, a mocking smile;
And joy and hope and peace so glad erewhile,
Shrink back like April buds by east winds blighted.

Ah, mighty arbiters of heart and life,
Ye loved ones! know your sceptre's boundless sway:
Nor in a careless hour fling gems away,
Whose worth would buckler you through storm and strife.

The flowers of joy as fragile are, as fair;
The leaves may wither, though the roots endure;
Let love's strong hand their first bright bloom secure,
Or dread to lose the tender glory there.

Miscellany.

Sick-Room Hints.

A sick-room should have a pleasant aspect. Light is essential. Blinds and curtains may be provided to screen the eyes too weak to bear full day, but what substitute makes up for the absence of that blessed sunshine without which life languishes? The walls should be of a cheerful tint; if possible, some sort of out-door glimpse should be visible from the bed or chair where the invalid lies, if it is but the top of a tree and a bit of sky. Eyes which have been traveling for long, dull days over the pattern of the paper-hangings, till each bud and leaf and quirl is familiar—and hateful,—brighten with pleasure as the blind is raised. The mind, wearied of the grinding battle with pain and self, finds unconscious refreshment in the new interest. Ah, there is a bird's shadow flitting across the pane. The tree-top sways and trembles with soft rustlings—a white cloud floats dreamily over the blue,—and now, oh delight and wonder, the bird himself comes in sight and perches visibly on the bough, dressing his feathers and quivering forth a few notes of song. All the world, then, is not lying in bed because we are, is not tired of its surroundings—has not the back-ache! What a refreshing thought! And though this glimpse of another life, the fresh natural life from which we are shut out—that life which has nothing to do with pills and potions, tip-toe movements, whispers, and doctor's boots creaking in the entry—may cause the hot tears to rush suddenly into our eyes, it does us good, and we begin to say with a certain tremulous thrill of hope: "When I go out again, I shall do"—so and so.

Ah, if nurses, if friends knew how irksome, how positively harmful, is the *sameness* of a sick-room, surely love and skill would devise remedies. If it were only bringing in a blue flower to-day and a pink one to-morrow; hanging a fresh picture to vary the monotony of the wall, or even an old one in a new place—something, anything—it is such infinite relief. Small things and single things suffice. To see many of his surroundings changed at once confuses an invalid; to have one little novelty at a time to vary the point of observation, stimulates and cheers. Give him that, and you do more and better than if you filled the apartment with fresh objects.

It is supposed by many that flowers should be carefully kept away from sick people,—that they exhaust the air or communicate to it some harmful quality. This may, in a degree, be true of such strong, fragrant blossoms as lilacs or garden lilies, but of the more delicately-scented ones no such effect need be apprehended. A well-aired room will never be made close, or unwholesome by a nosegay of roses, mignonette, or violets, and the subtile cheer which they bring with them is infinitely reviving to weary eyes and depressed spirits.—*Scribner's for April.*

Some Curious Facts.

These curious facts about the Bible were ascertained, it is said, by a convict sentenced to a long term of solitary confinement. The Bible contains 3,566,480 letters, 773,692 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books. The word *and* occurs 46,277 times. The word *Lord* occurs 1,855 times. The word *reverend* occurs but once, which is in the 9th verse of the 111th Psalm. The *middle* verse is the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters in the alphabet except the letter J. The finest chapter to read is the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The 19th chapter of II Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The longest verse is the 8th verse in the 8th chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John. The 8th, 15th, and 21st verses of the 107th Psalm are alike. Each verse of the 136th Psalm end alike. There are no words or names of more than six syllables.

The Men of the Past.

A PAGE OF HISTORY.

Passing events are an important educating force to attentive minds. Perhaps they educate us more than all things else, for we cannot easily get off our lesson for a single day; and, once in a generation, occur electric events which rouse and inform the minds of whole nations at once. What creature in the United States so unteachably dull as to have been no more of a human being in 1865 than he was in 1861! But in all recent history I know of no example more striking of the greater good that results from great evil, than the Stamp Act agitation of 1764 to 1766, which began the decolonization—the independent public life—of North America. It so chanced that Thomas Jefferson, then a student at law at Williamsburg, Virginia, was in the thick of events at the time. It was the Stamp Act which changed old Coke's comments on Magna Charta from dead law into living gospel; and what the Stamp Act did for Jefferson's mind, it did for the mind of his country. It converted the fundamental principles of right into the familiar things of daily speech, and infused the essence of old Coke into a million minds that never heard his name. He had watched with interest, as he himself records, the series of events by which imperial Chatham had given Great Britain her opportunity of empire by making her supreme in North America; and he was now to follow, with interest more intense and more intelligent, the events by which an ignorant king and a corrupt ruling class threw England's magnificent chance away, and caused her to lapse into an island again.

His friend, Patrick Henry, had been coming and going during these student years; dropping in when the General Court met in the autumn, and riding homeward, with a book or two of Jefferson's in his saddle-bags, when the court adjourned over till the spring; then returning with the books unread. The wondrous eloquence which he had displayed in the Parsons Case in December, 1763, does not seem to have been generally known in Williamsburg in 1764; for he moved about the streets and public places unrecognized, though not unmarked. It would not have been extraordinary if our young student had been a little ashamed of his oddity of a guest as they walked together towards the Capitol, at the time when the young ladies were abroad—Sukey Potter, Betsy Moore, Judy Burwell, and the rest—for Henry's dress was coarse, worn, and countrified, and he walked with such an air of thoughtless unconcern, that he was taken by some for an idiot. But he had a cause to plead that winter; and when he sat down he had become "Mr. Henry" to all Williamsburg. You will observe in the memorials of old Virginia, from 1765 to 1800, that, whoever else may be named without a prefix of honor, this "first-born Demosthenes," as Byron styled him, is generally *Mr.* Henry. To Washington, to Jefferson, to Madison, to all that circle of eminent men, he ever remained "Mr. Henry." On that day in 1764 he gave such an exhibition of his power, that during the next session of the House of Burgesses a vacancy was made for him, and he was elected to a seat. The up-country yeomen, whose idol he had become, gladly gave their votes to such a man, when the Stamp Act was expected to be a topic of debate.

And so, in May, 1765, the new member was in Williamsburg to take his seat, a guest again of his young friend Jefferson. He sat, day after day, waiting for some of the older members to open the subject. But no one seemed to know just what to do. A year before the House had gently denied the right of Parliament to tax the colonies, and softly remonstrated against the threatened measure; but as the act had been passed, in spite of their objections, what more could a loyal colony do? No one thought of formal resistance, and remonstrance had failed. What else? What next? However frequently the two friends may have conversed upon the perplexity, it was Patrick Henry who—to use his own words—"alone, unadvised, and unassisted," hit upon the proper expedient.

Only three days of the session remained. On the blank leaf of an old "Coke upon Lyttleton"—perhaps Jefferson's own copy—the new member wrote his celebrated five resolutions, of this purport: We, Englishmen living in America, have all the rights of Englishmen living in England; the chief of which is, that we can only be taxed by our own representatives, and any attempt to tax us otherwise menaces British liberty on both continents. In all probability, Jefferson knew that something of the kind was intended on that memorable day, for he was present in the House. There was no gallery then, nor any other provision for spectators; but there could be no objection to the friend and relative of so many members standing in the doorway between the lobby and the chamber; and there he took his stand. He saw his tall, gaunt, coarsely-attired guest rise, in his awkward way, and break with stammering tongue the silence which had brooded over the loudest debates, as week after week of the session had passed. He observed, and felt too, the thrill which ran through the House at the mere introduction of a subject with which every mind was surcharged, and marked the rising tide of feeling as the reading of the resolutions went on, until the climax of audacity was reached in the last clause of the last. How moderate, how tame the words seem to us! "Every attempt to invest such power (of taxation) in any person or persons whatsoever, other than the General Assembly aforesaid, has a manifest tendency to destroy British and American freedom." Ravishing words to the Whig members from Albemarle and the other western counties. Sound as old Coke himself, in the judgment of our spell-bound listener in the doorway. Words of fearful import to the Tory lords of the eastern counties. Not approved, as yet, by George Wythe, nor by Peyton Randolph, whom the student held in so much honor.

When the reading was finished, he heard his friend utter the opening sentences of his speech, with faltering tongue, as usual, and giving little promise of the strains that were to follow. But it was the nature of this great genius, as of all genius, to rise to the occasion. Soon Jefferson saw him stand erect, and, swinging free of all impediments, launch into the tide of his oration, every eye captivated by the large and sweeping grace of his gesticulation; every ear charmed with the swelling music of his voice; every mind thrilled or stung by the vivid epigrams into which he condensed his opinions. He never had a listener so formed to be held captive by him as the student at the lobby door, who, as a boy, had found the oratory of an Indian chief so impressive, and could not now resist a slurring translation of Ossian's majestic phrases. After the lapse of fifty-nine years, he still spoke of the great day with enthusiasm, and described anew the closing moment of Henry's speech, when the orator, interrupted by cries of treason, uttered the well-known words of defiance, "If this be treason, make the most of it!"

The debate which followed Mr. Henry's opening speech was, as Jefferson has recorded, "most bloody." It is impossible for a reader of this generation to conceive the mixture of fondness, pride, and veneration with which these colonists regarded the mother country, its Parliament and king, its Church and its literature, and all the glorious names and events of its history. Whig as Jefferson was by nature and conviction, he could not give up England as long as there was any hope of a just union with her. What, then, must have been the feelings of the Tories of the House—Tories by nature and by party—upon hearing this yeoman from the west speak of the natural rights of man in the spirit of Sidney, and use language in reference to the king which sounded to them like the prelude to an assassin's stab? They had to make a stand, too, for their position as leaders of the House, unquestioned for a century. To matter of the resolutions no one objected. All that Wythe, Pendleton, Bland and Peyton Randolph could urge against them was, that they were unbecoming and unnecessary. The House had already remonstrated without effect, and it became a loyal people to submit. "Torrents of sublime eloquence" from Patrick Henry, as Jefferson observes, swept away their arguments, and the resolutions were carried; the last one, however, by only a single voice. Standing in the doorway, the student watched the taking of the vote on the last resolution, upon which the contest had been hottest. When the result had been declared, Peyton Randolph, the king's attorney general, brushed past him, saying, as he entered the lobby, "By G—d, I would have given five hundred guineas for a single vote!"

Doubtless, the young gentleman went home exulting. Patrick Henry, unused to the artifices of legislation, and always impatient of detail, supposing now that the work for which he had come to Williamsburg was done, mounted that very evening and rode away. Jefferson, perhaps, was not so sure of this; for the next morning, some time before the hour of meeting, he was again at the Capitol, and in the Burgesses' chamber. His uncle, Colonel Peter Randolph, one of the Tory members, came in, and sitting down at the clerk's table, began to turn over the journals of the House. He had a dim recollection, he said, of a resolution many years ago, having been expunged! He was trying to find the record of the transaction. He wanted a precedent. The student of law looked over his shoulder, as he turned the leaves; a group of members standing near, in trepidation at the thought of yesterday's doings. The House bell rang, the House convened; the student resumed his stand in the doorway. A motion was made to expunge the last resolution of yesterday's series; and, in the absence of the mighty orator whose eloquence had yesterday made the dull intelligent and the timid brave, the motion was carried, and the resolution was expunged.—*Transcript.*

A Proud Record.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, addressed the people of Great Falls, New Hampshire, recently, where he said: "I was born here in your country. I was born in poverty. Want sat by my cradle. I know what it is to ask a mother for bread when she has none to give. I left my home at ten years of age, and served an apprenticeship of eleven years, receiving a month's schooling each year, and at the end of eleven years of hard work a yoke of oxen and six sheep, which brought me eighty-four dollars. A dollar would cover every penny I spent from the time I was born until I was twenty-one years of age. I know what it is to travel weary miles and ask my fellow-men to give me leave to toil. I remember that in September, 1833, I walked into your village from my native town and went through your mills seeking employment. If any body had offered me eight or nine dollars a month, I should have accepted it gladly. I went down to Salmon Falls, I went to Dover, I went to Newmarket, and tried to get work, without success; and I returned home, weary but not discouraged, and I put my pack on my back and walked to the town where I now live and learned a mechanic's trade. I know the hard lot that toiling men have to endure in this world, and every pulsation of my heart, every conviction of my judgment, puts me on the side of the toiling men of my country—ay, of all countries. I am glad the working-men in Europe are getting discontented and want better wages. I thank God that a man in the United States to-day can earn from three to four dollars, in ten hours' work, easier than he could forty years ago earn one dollar, working from twelve to fifteen hours. The first month I worked after I was twenty-one years of age, I went into the woods, drove team, cut mill-logs, wood, rose in the morning before daylight and worked hard until after dark at night, and I received for it the magnificent sum of six dollars! And when I got the money, those dollars looked as large to me as the moon looked to-night."

An English publisher states that the circulation of Tennyson's poems is larger in the United States than in England, while that of Longfellow's is larger in England than in the United States.

A Story about the first Steamboat.

In a work now in press a Mr. William L. Stone throws considerable cold water on Fulton, the famous putative parent of American steamboats. Says Mr. Stone:

Probably no person has received so much praise, and deserved it so little as Robert Fulton. A man of no practical ingenuity—of no power of conceiving, much less of executing an original mechanical idea—his friend Cœdon has succeeded in persuading the public that to him alone is due the successful navigation of our rivers by steam. The facts, however, as I gathered them from the late Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania, who in turn received them from Chancellor Livingston himself, of New York, are as follows: Thirteen years before Fitch experimented with his steamboat upon the Collect in New York, he had as it is well known run a little steamer on the Delaware, between Philadelphia and Bordentown, with great success. During that period he had experimented with various kinds of propelling power—the screw, the side-wheel, and sweeps or long oars. The most primitive thing about his vessel was the boiler, which consisted simply of two potash-kettles riveted together. Mr. Livingston, who was greatly interested in the success of Fitch's experiments, seized the opportunity, when Minister to France, to visit the workshops of Watt and Bolton, in England, where, for the first time, he saw a properly constructed steam boiler. But how was he to introduce it into the United States unless (which was then impossible) he went there himself?

At this crisis he thought of Robert Fulton, who, originally an artist in Philadelphia, was then exhibiting a panorama in Paris. His panorama however failing to pay, was attached, and he himself arrested for debt and thrown into prison. Livingston also, at this time, had in his possession the *plans, models and drawings* of what was afterwards the *successful* steamboat, which he had obtained from the American Consul, then residing at Havre, who, in turn had purchased them of Fitch, when the latter, completely discouraged and a stranger in France, utterly destitute, had given up in despair. Livingston, falling into the error so common to many, of believing that, because an artist can draw cleverly, he must necessarily succeed equally well in mechanical conception and execution, paid off Fulton's debt and sent him to New York with one of James Watt's boilers. Fulton, however, thoroughly incompetent and untrustworthy failed to rise to the occasion; and when Livingston returned, a year after, he found his pet project precisely where he had left it several years before. He, therefore, at once took hold of it himself and by his energy and perseverance finally brought his idea to a successful issue—Fulton, whom he could not entirely shake off, acting as a kind of general superintendant. These facts, moreover, are confirmed not only by the president, William A. Duer, in his *New Yorker*, but by Mr. Ramson Cooke, now living at Saratoga Springs, New York. Mr. Cooke informs me that, in the Summer of 1837, he was in the city of New York engaged upon the electro-magnetic machinery. Among his workmen were two who had been employed by Livingston and Fulton, while those gentlemen were perfecting their steamboat. They surprised him greatly by stating that Fulton was a capital draughtsman, but that was all. They added that he was so deficient in a knowledge of the laws of mechanics as to furnish daily mirth for the workmen, and that it was a long time before Livingston could convince him that the "starting-bar" of an engine should be larger at the fulcrum end than at the handle.

On the 7th of August, 1807, the first steamboat, the *Clermont*, constructed and finished under the nominal superintendence of Robert Fulton, encouraged by Chancellor Livingston, stood in the stream opposite Jersey City, ready at a signal to start on her way to Albany. Thousands of citizens lined both banks of the river and filled every kind of available water craft with the expectation of witnessing 'Fulton's folly'—as they had tauntingly christened the boat—and of having the satisfaction of saying, 'I told you so.' But that sentence was never to be uttered, for at the word from the alleged inventor, the wheels began to revolve, slowly at first, then faster and faster, until 'Fulton's Folly' vanished up the river, leaving the scoffers staring at it with blank visages and open mouths. The triumph was complete—yet to Fitch, not Fulton belongs the honor.

How to Retain a Good Face.

A correspondent had some good ideas on the importance of mental activity in retaining a good face. He says: "We were speaking of handsome men the other evening, and I wondered why K. had so lost the beauty for which five years ago he was so famous. "Oh, it's because he never did anything," said B." he never worked, thought, or suffered. You must have the mind chiseling away at the features, if you want handsome middle aged men." Since hearing that remark, I have been on the watch to see whether it is generally true, and it is. A handsome man who does nothing but eat and drink, grows flabby, and the fine lines of his features are lost; but a hard thinker has an admirable sculptor at work, keeping his fine lines in repair, and constantly going over his face endeavoring to improve, if possible, the original design."

Catechising.

The following is told of Bishop E——, of Massachusetts:

Visiting one of the churches of his diocese, he requested that the children of the Sunday-school should be assembled to be catechised. The good bishop put this question rather suddenly to the little boy who stood trembling at the head of his class, "Who made the world?"

The little fellow, with quavering voice, replied, "I didn't."

The bishop, astonished at the answer, demanded, "What do you mean, Sir?"

Still more frightened, the lad replied, "I—I—did—I—won't—do—it—again!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Boston Globe says there is more "Rhine wine" made in this country than is imported.

A Japanese Romance.

Once upon a time there was in Japan a poor stone-cutter, a simple workman in the quarries. His life was rude, he worked much, gained little, and was not at all contented with his fate.

"Oh! if I could only be rich enough to rest, to sleep on thick matting, wrapped in a kirmon of soft silk!" Such was the sigh he breathed to heaven. An angel intercepted it.

"It shall be according to thy desire," said the angel to him. And he at once became rich, and he rested, slept upon thick matting, and wrapped himself in a kirmon of soft silk.

It happened that the Emperor passed by. He was preceded by heralds on foot and horseback, followed by a brilliant escort of cavaliers, and surrounded by persons who held over his head an immense parasol resplendent with gold.

"What good does it do me to be rich," murmured the man, "as long as I have not the right to go out with an escort, and have my head protected with a golden parasol? Why am I not the Emperor?"

"Thou shalt be!" said the angel.

And, indeed, he became the Emperor. He had an escort of cavaliers before and behind him, and people who held above his head an immense parasol resplendent with gold.

However, the sun with his ardent beams dried up the country, and the dusty road, quivering with his brightness fatigued the eyes.

"It is a great advantage to be Emperor," cried the man, "when the heat of the day exhausts you, and the sun never ceases to make you feel his power! But if one could be the sun!"

"Behold! Are you satisfied?" the angel asked. For he had become the sun, and he darted his beams up and down, right and left, and all around him. And he scorched the herbage of the earth, and the faces of the princes upon the earth.

But a cloud thrust itself between the earth and him. It held back the rays of the sun, and prevented them falling upon the earth's surface.

"There is strength," cried the sun, "a cloud capable of resisting my power. It would be better if I were a cloud."

"Very well," said the angel.

And the transformation was at once accomplished. The new cloud placed itself haughtily between the sun and the earth, and so thoroughly intercepted the rays of the sun that it soon saw the earth covered with its shadow. Then it caused big drops of rain, and pouring showers and water-spouts to fall on the land, so that the torrents burst their bounds and the rivers spread over and devastated the fields.

Nothing resisted the force of the inundation. Only a rock defied it; it was perfectly motionless. In vain the bellowing waters beat it in their fury, the rock yielded not, but the foaming waves died at its foot.

"A rock, then, is my superior," said the cloud; "I would rather be in its place."

"You shall be," said the angel.

And he was transformed into a steep, unshaken rock, insensible to the rays of the sun, and indifferent to the torrents of rain and the shock of the tumultuous waves.

Nevertheless, he distinguished at his feet a man of poor appearance, hardly clothed, but armed with a chisel and a hammer; and the man, with the help of these instruments, struck off pieces of the rock, which he dressed into stones proper for cutting.

"What is that?" cried the rock; "has a man the power of rending pieces of stone from my breast? Shall I be weaker than he? Then it is absolutely necessary that I should be that man?"

"Have your will," said the angel, and he became again what he had been—a poor stone-cutter, a simple workman in the quarries. His life was rude, he worked much and gained little, but he was contented with his lot.

The Clock of Sans Souci.

It is related of Frederick the Great of Prussia, that in going through the reception-room of his palace at Sans Souci, he encountered a workman who busied himself to get on top of a ladder to take down a clock from the wall, but owing to the smoothness of the marble floor the ladder could not be kept firm.

"What art thou doing here, *mon ami?*" inquired the king. "I am a watchmaker," answered the workman, "and I have received orders from the superintendent of the palace to repair this clock; I have been trying to take it down, but cannot succeed, as the ladder does not stand firm." "Ascend the ladder," said the king, "and I will hold it while you are at work." This done, the workman departed with the clock. On the following morning the king was informed that the clock of the reception-room had been stolen. No sooner had his Majesty heard this, when he found to his chagrin, that instead, as he believed, of assisting a watchmaker, he had been made the dupe of a thief. The king at once issued an order saying: "Let him run; I have been made an accomplice to the theft."—*Christian Union.*

Ancient Music.

The ancient Jews had no written music; had scarcely a vowel in their language, and yet (according to Josephus) had two hundred thousand musicians playing at the dedication of the Temple of Solomon. Mozart would have died in such a concert in the greatest agonies! The Jewish trumpets that made Jericho's walls fall down were only ram's horns; their flute was only a cow's horn with three or four holes in it; they had no other instrumental music but by percussion, of which the greatest boast made was the psaltery, a small, triangular harp or lyre, with strings, and struck with an iron needle or stick; their sackbut was something like a bagpipe; the timbrel was a tamborine; the dulcimer was a horizontal harp, with strings, and struck with a psaltery stick. The Egyptian flute was the same as the Jewish, and their harp or lyre had only three strings. The Grecian lyre had only seven strings, and was very small, being held in one hand.

A compass has four points, that's certain; but a pair of compasses has only two.

The National Centennial Celebration.

Referring to the meeting of the Centennial Commissioners in Philadelphia the *N. Y. Tribune* speaks of the importance of establishing some permanent memorial in connection with the forthcoming exposition and says:

A year ago Mr. John Bigelow offered, through *The Tribune*, some suggestions concerning such a memorial, which appear to us to rise to the true grandeur of the occasion, and to be at the same time thoroughly practical. Chief among these are:

First: The taking of an extra Federal Census for that year.

Second: That every art should be laid under contribution for some appropriate memorial of the degree of excellence to which it shall have attained, and with which it will begin the succeeding century.

Third: Competent persons should be invited to prepare monographs by which the progress and product of civilization in the United States could be measured. Such monographs should embrace as topics a statistical history during the past century of our postal service; of telegraphy; of the progress of art, industry, and invention; of immigration; of agriculture; the increase of land under culture, and disappearance of timber; of mining and the development of mineral wealth; of military and naval inventions, discoveries, and achievements; of manufactures; of education; of religious and ecclesiastical progress; of the natural sciences; of the progress of wealth and financial vicissitudes of the country; of fine arts; of literature; of the press; of public charities; the organization and growth of different States; of the changes in municipal, State, and Federal systems; of political economy, and of labor, free and servile, and wages; of law; of medicine; of commerce and navigation; of changes in the social condition of the people in the United States; of the Aborigines; of the climatic revolutions and changes of the continent during the century.

A book composed of such monographs, properly executed, would be a testimony of our condition and power which could reach all parts of the globe, and would remain a possession of incalculable value, when the Exposition would be forgotten.

Fourth: It was proposed that a National Museum and Library should be established, to be perpetually associated with this anniversary. The edifice to be dedicated or its corner-stone laid on that day, and be made the repository of such works of art or volumes of national interest as proved worthy of its hospitality; a nucleus, in short, of a collection in which every State should hold herself an owner. To what extent such a collection grows under the influence of national pride, the British Museums and those of the Vatican and Louvre bear witness.

We submit these hints to the Commissioners for their consideration. We have such confidence in American common sense and the patriotic feeling which this occasion will excite, that we have little doubt that its general commemoration will be worthy of our people, whether the Philadelphia exposition proves a fiasco or not. But the appointment of these Commissioners gives them at present the opportunity of uniting all plans into a coherent whole, which will satisfy the people.

The Lottery Harvest.

There is no possibility of giving the exact sum of money which is annually entombed in policy or lottery, but an approximation can be made which will show a total large enough to deserve attention. Lottery and policy are almost inseparable companions, and there are few offices, except those selling the Havana exclusively, that do not deal in both tickets and policy slips. The number of such offices fluctuates greatly in the city of New York, but the average has been three hundred and fifty during the past two years. These must all average a business of at least ten dollars per day in receipts to much more than pay current expenses, and I have no doubt that the average is much larger, as there are few shops which have less, and there are many where the business is many times greater. But keeping within safe bounds, it is easy to calculate that these offices must withdraw from productive industry in the city of New York alone three thousand five hundred dollars per day, or a little more than one million of dollars per annum. I am aware that the United States Internal Revenue Service might be supposed to have some statistics of lotteries for the purposes of taxation, but they are necessarily so imperfect that I am convinced that my estimates, founded upon observation of the shops, are equally valuable. However great may be the amount annually sucked up by these swindles, it is certain that it is no less than I have stated. It is more difficult to be precise as to the number of persons from whom this vast sum is drawn. There are thousands of casual dabblers in the possibilities of the wheel, who buy half a dozen lottery tickets or policy slips perhaps in the course of a year, and there are thousands of occasional buyers who venture into the uncertainties once or twice per week. There are other thousands who are habitual buyers so long as they have the means; and it is perhaps safe to say that there are thirty thousand different persons who every year contribute to the lottery leeches. This would seem to give an average of only about thirty dollars per annum as the contribution of each person; but it is a deceptive calculation, because of the great disproportion between the expenditures of the different classes named. Some of the casual buyers spend only a dollar or two, many of the occasional not more than five dollars, and the bulk of the annual amount is handed over by the habituals. It must be remembered that I am speaking now only of the Kentucky and other three-number lotteries, which are the only ones which have policy for an ally. The Havana and special schemes absorb as much more of the capital of the country.—*Galaxy for April.*

Paris picks from the gutters and remanufactures $250,000 worth of cigar stumps annually.

Varieties.

Adelina Patti is coming to America next year.

The joy of the dumb is always unspeakable.

The Chasm that swallowed up wit—Sarcasm.

A Lover's Meter-f-Meet by the moonlight.

What grows bigger the more you contract it?—Debt.

A bed of meerschaum clay has been found in Michigan.

Artificial ice sells for five cents a pound in Honolulu.

There may be a hundred geese with all their quills in one pen.

When does a man have to keep his word?—When no one will take it.

A man in Boston has found two gold watches in the streets within a year.

Our friend Quiz says he has two vehicles—one in the barn, and his wife's a little sulky.

A near-sighted man, being advised to use glasses, took four, he says, and saw double?

An old bachelor compares life to a shirt-button because it so often hangs by a thread.

Mrs. Partington says she does wish they would hurry up and pass the silver service bill in Washington.

Walter Scott says every man that lives has his lights and shades—of course there is no liver without lights.

In the California Legislature, recently a bill was passed requiring cities to bury "the indigent sick" at public expense.

An Iowa justice fined a young man, a V. for kissing a lady five times "against her will." That's not very expensive, a dollar a time.

A celebrated clergyman recently said that he had found more good in bad people, and more bad in good people than he ever expected to.

A queer old gentleman being asked what he wished for dinner, replied, "An appetite, good company, something to eat, and a napkin."

A hotel in Grape street, Syracuse, before which there is a large watering-trough, has a sign bearing the suggestive words: "Milkmen's Retreat."

An old gentleman saw a ladder placed against his daughter's window, he at once raised the cry of fire, and commenced to dash water on the ascending "sparks."

A man in New York keeps a boot and shoe shop for the sole convenience of one-legged persons, and does a good business.

A vigorous movement is being inaugurated to move the Capitol of Pennsylvania, from Harrisburg back to its ancient location—Philadelphia.

A New Fairfield, (Conn.,) man has invented a torpedo in the shape of a kernel of corn, which is designed for the beguilement of crows. As soon as that offensive bird takes hold of it it explodes and blows the top of its head off.

A fashionable youth of New Orleans was making a call upon two young ladies when the *tete-a-tete* was brought to a sudden end by the explosion of some gun-powder in the young man's coat-tail pocket, which had become accidentally ignited.

The editors of the newspapers published in the city of Mexico have formed themselves into a society, the members of which are all bound to abstain from personal attacks upon each other when discussing politics and other inflammable subjects.

Frank Buckland, of England, writes to Seth Green, the New York fish breeder, that he has successfully introduced American brook trout into English waters. From eggs sent him three years ago by Mr. Green, he now has trout of two and three pounds weight.

Important! The leading daily papers of the country recently published a cable dispatch from London, occupying on an average one-third of a column, and all about—a race between two row boats on the Thames! The same papers give barely nine lines to the subject of the International Arbitration.

A gentleman from London lately, in making a return of his income to the Tax Commissioners, wrote on the paper: "For the last three years my income has been somewhat under £150; in future it will be more precarious, as the man is dead of whom I borrowed the money."

Vice President Colfax having said that "the happiest days of his life were when he was a printer," and the Lowell Courier taking him at his word, having offered him the "old familiar joy" at 25 cents a thousand, the Washington Star does better, offering 50 cents a thousand.

Prof. Paul Du Chaillu, on his recent return from his lecturing expedition to the province of New Brunswick, was snowed up on the railway, among the pine forests of New England, for four days. Nothing daunted, he lectured to his fellow-passengers on the gorilla and kindred subjects. He is now in New York.

The ballot which it is proposed to introduce in England will consist of a piece of paper bearing an official stamp, and having on it the names and descriptions of all the candidates. The voter, after erasing the names of the candidates for whom he does not wish to vote, will fold it so that the names cannot be seen, and after exhibiting the official stamp on the back will deposit it in the ballot box.

The captain of a steamer from Genoa thus reports the stormy weather which raged in the Atlantic recently: "After leaving Gibralter the vessel met with fine weather for six days, after which she encountered a continuation of gales from west southwest to north northwest, veering every few hours, and accompanied with squalls of terrific force. During twenty-five years experience afloat I never encountered such weather. In the squalls the water was actually torn up in sheets and hove in the air. Rain poured in torrents; the mariners were enveloped in clouds; the [illegible] fairly blinded, so [illegible] cracked as it were amongst the [illegible] deafening all [illegible]. Never [illegible] tropic or near the line have I [illegible] such close proximity to the [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE ADVERTISER is published every Saturday morning.

Subscription $1.00 per annum, in advance; if not paid within sixty days $1.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square—ten lines or less, solid measurement constitutes a square—inserted one time for $1.00, and 25cts. each subsequent insertion.

Bills for advertisements due after first insertion.

Job Printing neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

FREBY & RICHARDSON,
Editors and Proprietors.

Salisbury Advertiser.

Saturday, April 6, 1872.

NOTHING can better exemplify the reckless manner in which public funds have been lavished than in the control of our navy during the last six years. Every year, large sums of money are expended in building and equipping ironclads, which are of no great value, and of no material use to the navy. To illustrate, let us contrast the amounts expended before the war, under a Democratic administration, with those squandered by the Republicans. During the six years of peace from 1855 to 1861, the total naval expenditures were $30,072,534. From 1866 to 1872, the amount expended was $161,307,068, thus showing an exhibit of more than double the cost of supporting the navy under Democratic rule. Surely with this large amount expended, we ought to possess a naval force that would do honor to the country, and one that could well cope with other powers in time of war. But it is a lamentable fact that, never was our navy in a worse condition than at present; our ships of war scarcely deserve such an appellation, for in a naval engagement, they would prove entirely worthless, as can be plainly seen from the recent naval reports. In commenting upon this subject, the *Republican*—administration organ at Washington—very appropriately remarks:

"We have no facilities for building, and cannot build modern ironclad war vessels in any reasonable time, either on our Eastern or Western waters. England, on the the contrary, has ship-yards that can turn out ironclads by the score, with their batteries complete in ninety days from the time the order for building is given.

We have in existence no modern ironclad men-of-war. To be sure we have some light-draught monitors, but to repair these for service will cost three millions of dollars, and require a year and a half's time, and when so repaired they are not equal to the smaller class of English vessels in engines, sea qualities, armor, speed, or battery.

We have no ordnance and no facilities for making heavy guns. In the Navy Report of the past year, 1871, page 45, we read, "We cannot at present make rifled guns in this country. No person will take a contract for them unless he is paid for the nice machinery he will have to put up." Page 86: "Our present condition is a virtual abandonement of effort. * * Even the smaller States of Europe are greatly in advance of us in experimental practice. * We will be left behind in the race of supremacy in advance."

Powerless on the ocean, our ports under the guns of hostile ironclad fleets, we shall cut a pretty figure at the first breath of war! For the disgraceful loss of our commerce, the non-employment of the labor on our Atlantic coast, and the defenceless condition of our country we have to to thank *Congress*."

And yet with all these facts, which may be regarded as a fair example of Radical economy, the people of the United States are taxed to the tremendous amount of nineteen millions of dollars annually, to pay the expenses of what may be ironically termed, *our naval establishment*.

Adjournment of the Maryland Legislature.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned on Monday evening at 12 oclock, *sine die*. The Legislative acts of this body have been characterized by a wise and active policy of economy. No lavish expenditures, or partizan appropriations have received its sanction; for in all their deliberations our representatives have been active in carefully and judiciously promoting the welfare of the State; and such legislation has been enacted, as will best accrue to our material interests, and redound to our growth and prosperity. It is, however, unfortunate, that the business relations between the State and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad remain in an unsettled condition, as no definite conclusion has been determined in regard to a settlement of its indebtedness to the State.

OHIO.

RESULT OF THE CHARTER ELECTIONS—COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Cincinnati, April 2.—The charter elections held in Ohio yesterday resulted generally in favor of the Republicans, though in many places local issues were before the people and politics had very little to do with the result.

Of 31 of the large towns heard from the Republicans have carried 16, the Democrats 11, and Independents 4.

In Cincinnati the whole Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of 2,000. The new Council will stand 26 Democrats and 22 Republicans. The Board of Aldermen 15 Republicans and 9 Democrats. The Board of Control is Democratic by a large majority.

The *Commercial* says, editorially, the result of the election cannot be claimed as a Democratic partizan victory. It is an expression of deep popular disgust with the action of the Republican Convention, and with the mismanagement of city affairs in general.

CONNECTICUT.

[THE VERY LATEST.]

Hartford, April 2.—The latest revised tables at the *Courant* office, with returns from every town, give Jewell a plurality of 1,940. His majority over all 30.

The Senate stands 15 Republicans, 6 Democrats. House, 131 Republicans, 110 Democrats.

The Republican majority on joint ballot is 20, last year it was 24.

The Republicans elected a Sheriff in six counties, and the Democrats in two.

Death of Professor Morse.

The telegraph announces the death, at New York on Tuesday evening, of Professor Morse the inventor of the electric telegraph.

Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791, and was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1810. Having from an early age determined to be a painter, he sailed for England with Washington Allston, arrived in London in August, 1811, where he formed an intimacy with C. R. Leslie, and the first portraits by these artists painted in London were likenesses of each other. Mr. Morse, who made rapid progress in his profession, exhibited to the Royal Academy, in 1813, his picture, "The Dying Hercules," of colossal size, the plaster model which he made of the same subject, to assist him in his picture, received the prize in sculpture the same year.

On his return to the United States having settled in Boston, he met with so little encouragement that he removed to New Hampshire, where he found employment in painting portraits at fifteen dollars per head. He afterwards went to Charleston, South Carolina where he found more profitable employment, and about 1822 took up his residence in New York. Under a commission from the corporation he painted a full-length portrait of General Lafayette, then on a visit to this country. In 1829 he paid a second visit to Europe, and remained abroad three years. On his return to the United States in the packet-ship Sully, in 1832, a fellow-countryman, Professor Jackson, was describing the experiments that had just been made in Paris with the electro-magnet, when, a question arose as to the time occupied by the electric fluid in passing through the wire. The reply being made that it was instantaneous, Jackson, recalling the experiments of Franklin, suggested that it might be carried to any distance, and that the electric spark might be made the means of conveying and recording intelligence. This suggestion took deep hold of Morse, who proposed to develope the idea thus originated, and before the end of the voyage he had drawn out the general plan of the system known by his name. On his return to New York he resumed his profession, but he devoted all of his spare time to the perfection of his invention. After much difficulty and discouragement, in 1835, he demonstrated the practicability of his invention, by completing and putting in operation a model of his "Recording Electric Telegraph," the greater part of the apparatus having been made by himself. In 1837 he filed his caveat at the Patent Office.

At a convention held in 1851, by Austria Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg and Bavaria for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of telegraphing for all Germany, that of Morse was, by the advice of Steinhell, selected.

In 1840 he perfected his patent at the Patent Office, and set about getting his telegraph into practical operation. In 1844 the first electric telegraph in the United States, between Baltimore and Washington, was completed. Since then its wires have been extended over the country to the length of more than 15,000 miles, Submarine telegraphy originated also with Mr. Morse, who laid the first submarine telegraph lines in New York harbor in the autumn of 1842, and received at the time, from the American Institute, a gold medal for that achievement. In a letter from Mr. Morse to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, dated August 10, 1843, it is believed occurs the first suggestion of the project of the Atlantic telegraph. Professor Morse had his summer house at Poughkeepsie, on the banks of the Hudson, and his winter residence in New York city.

Honors have been fairly showered upon Professors Morse by European Governments and sovereigns, and no American, probably, ever received so many marks of distinction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Trustee's Sale.

OF

A TOWN LOT.

By virtue of a decree in the Orphans' Court for Wicomico county, the undersigned as Trustee, will sell at public sale at TRACY'S HOTEL, in the town of Salisbury, at the hour of 2 P. M., on

SATURDAY, 27th day of April, 1872,

all that lot of ground of which Samuel W. Parker died seized and possessed, being part of a tract purchased of James Cannon, in Salisbury, fronting on the county road leading from Salisbury to Snow Hill, and running back to a lot of James Maddux and adjoining, on the south side, the lot where the undersigned now lives and between that lot and a street opened to run from said county road to said Maddux's lot—containing

One Half Acre, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten percent of the purchase money cash on the day of sale; the balance in two equal payments of one and two years, secured by the bonds of the purchaser with sureties approved by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

BENJ. H. PARKER,
April 6th 1872. 4t. Trustee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the undersigned hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Wicomico County letters of Administration on the estate of.

JAMES F. WILLIAMS,

late of said county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd., are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof before the subscriber on or before the

10 day of Oct, 1872

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April 1872.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
April 6-4t Executor.

MORO PHILLIPS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST.

MANUFACTURER OF

ACIDS, AND OTHER CHEMICALS;

MORO PHILLIPS'

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME

AND

PURE PHUINE.

FOR SALE AT

DEPOTS. { 116 South Del. Avenue Philada. 95 South St. Baltimore Md., and by Dealers in general.

Apl. 6, 7m.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. York. m-22 4w

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE TO

Merchants, Traders

AND OTHERS.

All persons and bodies, corporate or politic, in Wicomico county, who are, or shall be, exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose of which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license, or renew the same on or before the,

First Day of May, 1872.

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

Trader's Licenses.

The amount to be paid by traders for a license, (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath) is as follows:

If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed $1,000.		$ 12.50
Over 1,000 and not over $	1,500.	15.60
" 1,500 "	2,500.	18.63
" 2,500 "	4,000.	22.63
" 4,000 "	6,000.	30.60
" 6,000 "	8,000.	40.60
" 8,000 "	10,000.	50.60
" 10,000 "	15,000	65.60
" 15,000 "	20,000	80.63
" 20,000 "	30,000	100.60
" 30,000 "	40,000.	125.63
" 40,000.		150.63

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, when the person wanting a license applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Wicomico County, to wit:

On this ——day of——, 1872, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared ——, and declared that he intends to apply for a Trader's license, under the second section of the Act of January session, 1858, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wicomico county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him, (or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it is a partnership,) at the principal season of sale, (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade) that the amount of goods which he intends to keep, &c., does not (or will not) exceed $——

Sworn before ——, Justice of the Peace.

If the oath be administered by a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell Salt or cure Fish in March April and May, without a license.

Venders of Cakes and Venders of Beer and Cider who are the makers of such beer and cider (Lager Beer excepted,) are not required to pay license.

Licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers.

The licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities less than a pint, at any one time are as follows:

Provided that the applicant shall first be recommended to the Clerk by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, and shall make oath before said Clerk that he has been fide and without intending to evade the requirements of this article) provided and expects to maintain six good beds, with sufficient covering therefor—and three rooms more than sufficient for the private use of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least.

The said applicant is also to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done.

If the rental or annual value is not		
Over $ 100.		$ 25.60
" 100 and not over $	200.	40.60
" 200 "	300.	55.60
" 300 "	400.	65.60
" 400 "	500.	70.60
" 500 "	740.	92.63
" 750 "	1,000.	100.60
" 1,000 "	2,000.	150.60
" 2,000 "	3,000.	180.60
" 3,000 "	5,000.	250.63
" 5,000 "	10,000.	400.63
" 10,000.		420.63

Licenses to Retailers of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors or Lager Beer.

The amounts of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors or large beer, are as follows: If the value of the stock in trade be

$500 or less,		$ 18.63
Over $500.		30.60
From $ 1,000 to $ 2,000.		50.63
" 2,000 to 4,000.		75.60
" 4,000 to 6,000.		100.63
" 6,000 to 10,000.		120.63
" 10,000 to 20,000.		134.63
" 20,000 to 30,000.		140.60
Over 30,000		150.60

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities not less than a pint, for the sum of $18.63 unless the person applying therefor shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, paying therefore the sum herein before prescribed, according to the amount of stock in trade.

Oyster and Eating Houses.

The amount of license to be paid by keepers of oyster and eating houses is $50.60 throughout the State.

Females vending millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, pay a license of $6.00 only; but if over that amount they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

The Clerk shall not issue a license to any person to sell spirituous and fermented liquors from whom the Grand Jury has recommended a license to be withheld, or to any person whose license has been suppressed by the Court, without a special order from the Court.

The 86 Section of the Code, which required an applicant for license to open an oyster or eating house to procure the recomendation of two neighboring freeholders, and also to make oath before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county, &c., as to the annual value of his house, is repealed.

The above licenses to Retailers and Oyster and Eating Houses go into effect on the 1st of May.

Licenses to Owners or Keepers of Stallions or Jacks.

The owner or keeper of every Stallion or Jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State, the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of his Court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such Stallion or Jack for one year from the date hereof; provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by the section for such license, be less than ten dollars; and that every Stallion or Jack upon which the said tax is paid, shall be exempt from all other State tax.

An owner or keeper stationing or standing any Stallion or Jack without a license, shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer.

Amendments to the License Laws.

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at the Regular Session, commencing January, 1862, relating to Licenses.

(Chapter 49, page 56.)

AN ACT to amend the forty-second section relating to the granting of Licenses to traders, of Article fifty-six of the code of Public General Laws.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the forty-second section, of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to Licenses to Traders, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted as a substitute therefor.

When any person, body, politic, or corporate, shall propose to sell or barter anything mentioned in the preceding section, except spirituous or fermented liquors, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may trade, or to sell fermented liquors shall be issued by any Clerk of a court to a *feme covert* or to a person under the age of twenty-one years, without a special order of the Judge of the Court; but no Judge shall give such special order to issue license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, unless upon the recommendation of at least ten respectable freeholders, residents of the district wherein the place for sale may be, and whenever any license shall be issued to a *feme covert*, or minor, the said *feme covert* or minor shall be responsible for all contracts made in the prosecution of the business under such license, and shall be liable to be sued therefore in any of the Courts of this State; and the said *feme covert* may be sued or indicted and prosecuted in case of a violation by her of the license laws of this State, or in case she should keep a disorderly house, or if she were a *feme sole*, and, if judgment be obtained against her on any contract, execution shall or may issue in the ordinary way to effect her separate estate; provided however, that such responsibility shall in no manner affect or impair the responsibility of the husband or parent under existing laws; and that this Act shall take effect on the thirteenth day of April next.

AN ACT to amend the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, relating to the licenses of Hawkers and Hawkers and Pedlers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the twenty first and twenty-second sections of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, relating to the licenses of of Hawkers and Pedlers, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof:

"Twenty-one." For every such license, not to extend beyond the county in which the same may be issued, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit:

For every license to travel on foot, the sum of. $40.00

To travel with a horse or other beast of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of. $60.00

With two horses or other beasts of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of. $70.00

For every such license to extend over the Whole Eastern Shore or the whole Western Shore, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: For license to travel on foot. $60.00

To travel with a horse or other beast of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of. $100.00

To travel with two horses or other beasts of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of. $150.00

"Twenty-two." No such license shall be granted any other than a white person, or to any Hawker or Pedler in the name or style of a partnership or company, and but one person shall act under any such license.

SEC 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

[Chap. 121, page 130.]

AN ACT to amend the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to licenses by adding thereto the following section, relating to partnerships taking out licenses:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following be and the same is hereby added to the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General laws, to follow the second section thereof:

Any license may be obtained by partnerships and firms as well as by individuals; but in all cases, the names of all the partners of any firm shall be set forth in full in the license, and no license shall protect any person pretending to act under the same unless he is named therein, or is entitled as a representative or assignee under the provisions herein contained in this article, and the Clerk issuing the license shall enter upon the record of licenses the full names of all the members of a copartnership to which such license is issued.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the thirteenth day of April next.

[Chap. 218, page—.]

AN ACT to amend section one of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "Licenses" relating to the issuing of licenses by Clerks of Courts:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section one of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "Licenses" be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

All licenses shall be granted by the Clerk of the Circuit Courts of the counties, except where a different mode is especially provided, and all licenses granted by the said Clerks shall expire on the first day of May next thereafter, except licenses for fisheries and horse races, and when granted for part of a year, a rateable sum shall be charged therefor.

[Chap. 238, page 414, Act of 1868.]

AN ACT to add an additional section to Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "License," so as to empower a trader to sell the license to trade with the stock of goods.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following section be added to Article fifty-six of the Code of General laws, entitled "Licenses:

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That any Trader who has taken out a license to sell goods, chattles, wares, merchandise, spirituous or fermented liquors or larger beer, in this State, shall have the privilege to sell out said license to any party purchasing his stock of goods and purchasing or renting his place of business, and the party so purchasing may continue to sell under the license of predecessor in business, until the expiration of said license.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

[Chap. 418, page 863, Act of 1868.]

AN ACT to add to the tenth section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, a sub-section, requiring a license to enable any person to act as a real estate broker.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That there be added to the tenth section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section, to read as follow:

SUB-SEC. 1. *And be it enacted*, That any person applying for the same, and paying the sum of fifty dollars, may obtain a license for carrying on the business of real estate broker, and any individual, co-partnership or firm who shall carry on the business of real estate broker without a license, shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other brokers by section seventeen of this article.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the day of its passage.

NOTICE.—By instructions received from the Treasury Department at the Clerk's office, all persons applying for a license of any kind, (except marriage licenses which are same as heretofore) will hereafter have to pay that fee of fifty cents for issuing the same, making a total of sixty cents as stated above.

The fee of fifty cents has heretofore been charged to the State.

WILLIAM TWILLEY,
April 6-4t *Sheriff of Wicomico county.*

Ratification Notice.

Benj. H. Parker
vs.
Saml. H. Fooks, *et al*

MARCH TERM, 1872. No. 142.

Ordered by the subscriber, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wicomico county, this the fourth day of March 1872, that the aforgoing report of sales made by Benj. H. Parker, Trustee, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by exceptions filed on or before the first Monday in July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Wicomico county once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,256,50.

THOMAS F. J. RIDER, Cl'k.

True Copy,

Test: THOMAS F. J. RIDER, Cl'k.

April 6-3t.

BOWERS'

COMPLETE MANURE

MADE FROM

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF

Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

The Manufacturer is enabled, by considerably decreased cost of Raw Material, to offer Complete Manure the coming Season, at a lower price than hitherto. In order to show that the standard of this manure is in every respect maintained, the following certificate of analysis is shown.

HENRY BOWERS Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request I have analyzed four samples of "Bowers' Complete Manure," of the years *1869, 1870, 1871*, and *1872*. These annalyses show a great uniformity in character.

[Signed] DR. F. A. GENTH.
Consulting Chemist and Geologist.
No. 108 ARCH ST, PHILADELPHIA.

ALSO FOR SALE

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

AND SALTS CONSISTING OF

Sulphate, Muriate & Phosphate of Potash.

HENRY BOWER,
Manufacturing Chemist,
GRAY'S FERRY ROAD,
Mar 30-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court for Wicomico County, according to law in such cases made and provided, in which the undersigned was appointed Trustee as administrator of Thornton Phœbus dec'd, I will sell at Public Auction at the Peninsula House in the town of Salisbury, on SATURDAY,

The SIXTH day of APRIL, 1872,

at the hour of two o'clock P.M., all that valuable tract of land of which the said Phœbus died, seized and possessed, and containing SIXTY ACRES OF LAND more or less, having thereon a good Two-Story DWELLING and Outbuildings, nearly new. There is sufficient Timber Land to support the farm—the soil is high and very productive, and being located at the Trappe, within a short distance of Eden Station, presents a rare chance to one wishing to enter the trucking business. It will be sold subject to the right of dower of said Thornton Phœbus' widow.

Terms of Sale:

The Terms of Sale are $200 cash on the day of Sale, and the balance in equal instalments of one and two years, bearing interest from the day of Sale, secured by the bond of the purchaser with security approved by the Trustee, and all creditors of the said Thornton Phœbus are hereby notified to file their claims in the Orphan's Court for Wicomico County within four months from the day of said Sale.

LOUIS W. MORRIS,
March 16, 1872-ts. Trustee.

FOR SALE.—I have for sale a Valuable Milch Cow, of the Durham breed. She is a good milker and is in fine condition. WM. E. TILGHMAN,
oct 7, 71 Salisbury, Md.

DR. CROOK'S COLUMN.

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar.

10 YEARS

—OF A—

Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S

WINE

OF

TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation offered the public.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Brochitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Removes pain in Breast, Side or Back. Cures Gravel and Kidney Diceases.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken for all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Possesses Vegetable Ingredients which makes it the best Tonic in the market.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures Jaundice or any Liver Complaint.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Makes Delicate Females, who are never feeling well, Strong and Healthy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has restored many persons who have been unable.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken if your Stomach is out of order.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken if you feel weak or debilitated.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Rapidly restores exhausted Strength.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Restores the Appetite and Strengthens the Stomach.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Causes the food to digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Gives tone and energy to Debilitated Constitutions.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
All recovering from any illness, will find this *the best* Tonic they can take.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Will prevent Malarious Fevers and braces up the System

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken to strengthen and build up your system.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be kept in every house, and its life-giving Tonic properties tried by all.

Purify Your Blood.

DR. CROOK'S

COMPOUND SYRUP

—OF—

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rhumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson M. Aunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession,) has full tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any other articles named in Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemist has combined the active medicinal qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation the public under the above name.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous diseases of the eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures Rheumatism, Pains in Limbs, Bones, &c.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures all diseases depending on a depraved condition of the Blood.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Builds up Constitutions broken down by disease, or from Mercurial or Mineral Poisons.

Scald Head, Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Any Diseases or Eruptions of the Skin, Long standing disorders of the Liver, Syphilis in any form, or any disease entailed by it, are speedily and effectually cured by

Dr. Crook's Syrup of Poke Root

Oct 28 1-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE PURE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

COOPER'S

LEATHER-STOCKING NOVELS

"The enduring monuments of Fenimore Cooper are his works While the love of country continues to Prevail., his Memory will exist in the Hearts of the people. So truly patriotic and American throughout they should find a place in every American's library."—*Daniel Webster.*

A NEW AND

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED POPULAR EDITION

OF

FENIMORE COOPER'S

WORLD-FAMOUS

Leather-stocking Romances

D. APPLETON & Co. announce that they have commenced the publication of J. Fenimore Cooper's Novels, in a form designed for general popular circulation. The series will begin with the famous "Leather Stocking Tales," five in number, which will be published in the following order, at intervals of about a month;

I. THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.
II. THE DEERSLAYER. IV. THE PIONEERS.
III. THE PATHFINDER. V. THE PRAIRIE.

This edition of the "Leather-Stocking Tales" will be printed in handsome octavo volumes, from new stereotype plates. Each volume superbly and fully illustrated with entirely new designs by the distinguished artist F. O. C. Darley, and bound in an attractive paper cover. *Price, Seventy-five Cents per Volume*, or $3.75 for the complete set. The series, when completed, will make, bound, an elegant library volume, for which binding-cases will be furnished at a moderate price.

PREMIUMS AND CLUB TERMS.

***These club terms are designed specially for towns where there are no local booksellers.

Any person sending us the amount in advance for the $3,75, will receive gratuitously a handsome steel-engraved portrait of J. Fenimoe Cooper, of size suitable for binding in the volume. Any one sending us the amount in full for four complete sets of this series ($15, will receive an extra set gratuitously, each set accompanied by the steel portrait of Cooper. The volumes of the series will be mailed to each subscriber, postpaid, as rapidly as published and, the portrait immediately on the receipt of the remittance.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
549 & 551 Broadway, New York.
Mar 2-tf.

EDW. L. RICE, JR.,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE YARA & SEED CIGARS

FINE CUT CHEWING AND PLUG

TOBACCOS,

OF ALL KINDS,

GRANULATED AND CUT AND DRY

Smoking Tobacco.

Imported Cigars

OF FINE BRANDS, ALWAYS ON HAND.

N. E. Corner 2d and French Sts.,

Wilmington, Delaware.

oct 7, '71-1y

8 O'CLOCK.

jan26 6w

TO TRAVELERS.

Delaware Rail Road

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 8th, '71

Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice—

All Trains Sundays Excepted.

Trains Going North, Leave

Delmar,		11 00AM
Laurel,		11 18
SEAFORD,		11 35
Bridgeville,		11 50
Greenwood,		12 05PM
Farmington,		12 18
Milford,	7 00 A,M,	
Harrington,	7 20	12 30
Felton,	7 30	12 40
Canterbury,	7 35	12 55
Woodside,	7 40	1 05
Wyoming	7 50	1 15
DOVER,	8 00	1 25
Moorton,	8 10	1 40
Brenford,	8 15	1 45
Smyrna,	8 05	1 40
CLAYTON,	8 25	1 55
Sassafras R'd,	8 30	2 00
Blackbird,	8 40	2 15
Townsend,	8 45	2 20
MIDDLETOWN,	9 05	2 35
Mt Pleasant,	9 15	2 45
Kirkwood,	9 25	3 00
Rodney,	9 30	3 05
Bear,	9 40	3 15
State Road	9 45	3 20
New Castle,	9 55	3 33
Ar. Wilmington,	10 15	3 55
Philadelphia,	11 45 A, M,	5 25PM
Baltimore,	1 05 P, M	8 10

Trains Going South Leave

Philadelphia,	8 30A. M,	5 00PM
Baltimore,	7 25	2 40
Wilmington,	10 10	6 25
New Castle,	10 30	6 45
State Road	10 35	6 50
Bear,	10 45	7 00
Rodney,	10 55	7 07
Kirkwood,	11 00	7 10
Mt Pleasant,	11 10	7 20
Middletown,	11 25	7 35
Townsend,	11 35	7 45
Blackbird,	11 40	7 55
Sassafras R'

Local Advertiser.

Saturday, April 6, 1872.

[Written for the "Salisbury Advertiser."]

Home and Peace.

BY AMANDA.

The burden of a plaintive song—
A sweet, sad song, I used to know,
In floating through my soul to-night,
With all its old pathos and wo;
And through the mists of faded years,
The singer's sweet, sad face, I see,
While, like a soft Æolian strain,
The sad refrain drifts back to me:
"Home and Peace—Home and Peace—
Home and Peace are not for me!"

Oh! would we reach the weary years—
The toilsome path our feet must tread—
The labor-stains upon our palms—
The tired heart—the aching head!
If through it all our tender thought
Should go beside us all the way,
A sure, a talismanic charm,
To guide and guard us day by day—
The tender thought of "Home and Peace"
To guide and guard us day by day!

Oh! earthly Pomp and Ease are naught,
And naught are earthly Lore and Fame,
If "Home and Peace" are not for us—
Or only ours in deed or name;
For life hath cares that laurel leaves
And earthly Love cannot allay,
And Pain draws lines across our brows
That *Gold* can never smoothe away.—
But "Home and Peace" are magic words
That guide and guard us all the way!

March 28th 1872.

LABOR STRIKE.—On Saturday last, the hands employed in the mills of Mr H. Humphreys, and Mrs M. E. Williams, struck for higher wages; and demanded the operation of the ten hour system, which makes ten hours constitute a day's work.

SERENADE.—The Band serenaded the candidates elect for Town Commissioners on Monday evening, and were kindly received by them.

PASTORAL RECEPTION.—The members of the M. P. Church gave a reception party to Rev. J. L. Mills on the evening of the 29th ult., as an expression of their pleasure at his return to the pastoral charge of the church.

APPOINTMENT.—John W. Dougherty has received the appointment of Auditor to the Circuit Court, vice Dr Albert Slemons, resigned.

MILL CASE.—In the Jes. Walter "Mill Case," vs Wicomico County which was recently taken to the Court of Appeals, the decision has been rendered in favor of the county.

BODY FOUND.—On Monday last the body of George Matthews was found floating in the Pocomoke River at Newtown. Mr Matthews has been missing since the the 8th of February, and it is supposed that he was accidentally drowned at that time.

HORSE RACE.—On Monday afternoon, a horse race took place near Salisbury, between the horses of Asbury Perdue and Taswell Jones. Mr Perdue's horse was the successful contestant. The betting was $10,00 a side.

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION.—The Episcopal Convocation will meet in Salisbury on Wednesday, the 17th inst, and will be in session for several days. A Large number of ministers are expected to be present.

SEVERE STORM.—Last Sunday afternoon, a heavy storm of wind and rain, accompanied with lightning and thunder passed over this county. The outburst of the storm was very sudden, and the rush of wind for a few moments, was fearful, blowing down trees, houses and fencing, and doing much damage to fodder stacked in the field.

FAIR DAY.—Monday last was Fair Day in Salisbury. But this time-honored custom was not well observed on that day. For its only feature, as distinct from other days, was the collection of groups of negroes, indulging in social intercourse, and occasionally imbibing too much whiskey.

TOWN ELECTION.—The election for Town Commissioners took place on Monday with the following result:

NOMINATED TICKET.		INDEPENDENT TICKET.	
H. Humphreys,	171	Henry Fooks,	124
S. A. Graham,	159	J. M. Dashiell	121
E. L. Wailes,	177	James White,	120
B. H. Parker,	176	W. Thorington,	120
J. D. Johnson.	180	J. McBriety.	135

It will be seen from the above tabular statement, that the regular nominated ticket was elected.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.— A Union Temperance Meeting will be held in the M. P. Church, on Tuesday evening, at 7½ oclock. The order of exercises will be as follows:

1. Opening—Rev J. L. Mills.
2. The money value of the Liquor traffic to the State—Rev J. G. Hamner
3. The duty of all Christian people to co-operate in the Temperance movement Rev. N. M. Brown.
4. Presenting the pledge—Rev. T. A. Ware.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.— On Thursday morning as Mr. Levin Parsons, residing in this place, was attempting to pass under his horse which was attached to a cart and standing in the rear of his house, some paper which he had in his hand rattled and caused the horse to start forward in affright, trampling and kicking him. He received a frightful cut over the left eye of two inches in length, and had one of the metacarpel bones of his left hand broken and sustained other serious injuries. Dr. S. P. Dennis was summoned, and rendered surgical aid. Mr. Parsons' condition is very painful.

MEETING OF LABORERS.—On Wednesday evening last, a large collection of laborers, numbering over two hundred, met at the store of D. H. Farlow, for the purpose of making a movement in favor of the establishment of the ten hour system. The meeting was organized by calling J. M. Dashiell to the Chair, and the appointment of a Secretary. Resolutions were then adopted to strike for higher wages, and to refuse to re-engage in labor until their demands were acceded to.—Speeches were made by A. B. Crouch, J. M. Dashiell, W. Thorington and others, favoring the adoption of the ten hour system. Hon. Lemuel Malone, after repeated calls from the leaders of the meeting to express his views, asked to be excused, but finally consented to address the meeting. Mr. Malone did not believe the time had arrived for the movement. He knew that many engaged in it were not prepared to be unemployed—thought labor was amply rewarded in this community &c. &c. A measure was then adopted to hold another meeting on the following Friday evening April 5th, to determine upon some definite and final plan of action; after which the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.—March came in with a big snow storm and went out with a thunder storm—MARS was angry during the entire thirty-one days of his reign. Some malicious scamps whitewashed Dr. Humphreys' office stove the other day—the Doctor thinks he would like to reset some of their bones.—"Victoria Woodhull" is the title of a new brand of Pittsburg whiskey—it is said to kill 20 miles off. This beats Salisbury whiskey just five miles.—The Salisbury merchants are receiving large supplies of merchandise.—Several truck-farmers have set out cabbage plants, grown in cold-frames, with a view to an early market.—The strawberry and pea mania continues to rage with unabated fury.—Gen. Humphreys is putting a circular saw in one of his mills at Wicomico Falls.—The newly elected Town Commissioners will enter upon the duties of their office next week.—Farmers have about finished planting oats and are preparing the ground for corn.

Our delegates have returned home from Annapolis.—Fodder is very scarce, and the demand being much greater than the supply, prices must necessarily rule higher than formerly.

Court Proceedings.

FRIDAY, March 29, '72.

Winder Hastings of M—before reported. The jury being out Saturday and Sunday, brought in a sealed verdict. Judgement for Plaintiff $1,00 and costs.

The opinion of the Court was given in the case of Taylor vs. Horner, which makes C. W. Horner, and not his wife, the owner of the house on Main street.

Elijah Coulbourn vs. Wm. McGrath.—As this cause has created a sensation, it is of great moment to those interested in Real Estate sales. It is to be hoped that the decision will put a veto on "puffing" and by-bidding so persistently followed.

Col. S. A. Graham, sold, as the agent of Elijah Coulbourn, a farm situated on the Snow Hill road. Wm. McGrath being the highest bidder, it was knocked down to him at $21,30. an acre, the farm comprising about 125 acres. McGrath refused to comply with the terms of sale.—The farm was resold, and was knocked down at $16,50. per acre. The action was brought to recover the difference of some $600. The cause was argued on Demurrer—decision held *sub curia*.

This cause, it is thought, wil be a test case for the future.

State vs. Elijah Coulbourn—indicted for keeping a disorderly house. Tried before the Court. Guilty and fined $25. and costs. J. A. Parsons for State; Hon. T. A. Spence for Traverser.

Court adjourned on Monday.

Annual Report of the Wicomico Presbyterian Church.

TO THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW CASTLE:

The Session of Wicomico Church would most respectfully report:

1. That the Pastor's time and energies have been much occupied during the year with the general mission-work of the Presbytery, taking him frequently from home. Three whole months of last summer were given by him to this work.

2. Notwithstanding, the Public Services on The Lord's Day, and the week Evening Services, have been regularly maintained, and have been better attended than for years.

3. The Sabbath Schools in Salisbury and at Rockawalking, with a membership of 200 on their rolls, have been diligently taught the Word of God and the Shorter Catechism; and the classes, organized into mission-bands, have been interested in contributing to the spread of the Gospel.—Their offerings for missions and home objects, amount this year to $230.

The presence of The Holy Spirit in answer to prayer at the opening of the year, was shown in deep seriousness on the part of a number of the older scholars, whom we trust have entered upon a new life. A Youth's Prayer Meeting has been held weekly since that time.

4. The additions to membership during the year, have been *ten* upon profession of their faith, and others are expecting to confess the Savior at the Communion near at hand.

5. The cause of Temperance has received a new and decided impulse through the efforts of this Church in connection with the three Methodist Churches of the place.—Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held monthly through the fall and winter, and as many as 500 persons have signed the pledge.

6. The contributions of the Church, for Congregational purposes, during the year, amounted to $2,700., and for the mission agencies of the General Assembly $370.

7. The value of church property, held by the Trustees, including parsonage and two chapels in the country, is over $20,000.

Signed,
A. G. TOADVINE,
Clerk of Session.

Salisbury, April 1st 1872.

THE TRUE GROUNDS OF CONFIDENCE.—Whence comes that firm reliance, that absolute, undoubting faith in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for indigestion, bilious disorders, intermittent and remittent fevers, which notoriously prevail in all parts of the United States? This confidence has been growing for twenty years and it is still extending. It is not the result of credulity; it has not been engendered by any human device, but is the spontaneous and natural consequence of experience. What people see daily going on under their own eyes they cannot question. When families in unhealthy districts that resort to this wholesome vegetable tonic, as a preventive, escape periodical fevers, and their immediate neighbors, who neglect this precaution, are prostrated by the disease, how is it possible that the phenomenon should be without its lesson? In like manner when it is seen that obstinate cases of dyspepsia, of liver complaint, of constipation, of nervous weakness and for general debility, yield to the operation of the famous remedy, how can even incredulity itself withhold its endorsement? Eyewitnesses of the salutary effects of the Bitters are to be found in every civilized settlement on this continent. The thousands upon thousands who owe their restoration to health and strength, or their preservation from sickness, to its extraordinary medicinal properties, are enthusiastic in its praise. The multitudes who recommend it in a neighborly way to their friends and acquaintances as well as those who make public their estimate of its virtues, are always ready to state their reasons for the faith that is in them. They have all either felt or witnessed its beneficent operations.

April 6–1m.

PENINSULAR ITEMS.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Judge Irving arrived at Princess Anne on Saturday last, very much improved, but it is thought, he will not be able to preside during the approaching term of Court.

An effort is being made to build a large school house in Princess Anne.

The pea crop in this county has received a very severe blow from the recent cold weather.

The Circuit Court will convene at Princess Anne on Monday, the 8th inst.

Over 1000 barrels of oysters were recently shipped in one day from Crisfield.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Enterprise is the order of the day in Dorset. Two more railroads projected, two new factories, a telegraph and a canal. And from reliable sources of information we learn that there is every probability of an unprecedented stream of imigration to our midst during the coming summer season. There is undoubtedly a fine field for enterprise in Dorchester, and people both at home and abroad are beginning to realize it.—Cambridge *Chronicle.*

TALBOT COUNTY.

A cargo of oysters are to be taken from St. Michaels to California, to be bedded there.

FIRE.—The gardener's house, conservatory, grape house, store and tool house; at the "Villa," the residence of A. T. Randall, esqr., near Miles River Ferry, were burned to the ground on Wednesday last, and all their contents, including choice and valuable foreign fruits and grapes, flowers, plants, tools, implements &c., consumed. The high wind prevailing at the time rendered it necessary to make use of all the obtainable force to save the barn and other outbuildings near. A large number of dwarf pear trees, hotbed sash, &c., were also destroyed. The loss was about $5000—no insurance. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have caught from the furnace in the conservatory.

Easton *Journal.*

CECIL COUNTY.

A movement is on foot to build a railroad up Little Elk creek.

The Public School Teachers Institute was held at Port Deposit on the 22d & 23d instants.

DELAWARE.

The P. W. & B. and the Delaware and Pennsylvania Railroads, have jointly purchased 23 acres of land, located near Newark. Some well informed gentlemen of Newark think it is the intention of the P. W. & B. R. R. to remove their workshops from Wilmington to this place; and that it is proposed to make the Delaware Junction at this point. By this change, it is claimed that the distance to Baltimore will be shortened about fourteen miles, while to Philadelphia, it will be increased about three miles.

The telegraph office at Lewes has been supplied with a full set of International code flags and a Bianocular glass for examining the arrival of boats.

There are 149 paupers in the Kent co. Alms House.

There will be a meeting at Georgetown on the 9th inst., for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the Frankford and Breakwater Railroad. It is proposed to construct this road so as to connect with the Junction & Breakwater road with the lower section of this Peninsula.

On the night of the 27th ultimo, a horrible outrage was committed on a married woman named Mary Thompson, living about two miles from Wilmington, by a negro man, called Bill Dennis. After accomplishing his evil designs, the negro took a razor from his pocket with the intention of cutting the woman's throat but she fortunately succeeded in escaping before he could accomplish his fatal purpose. They have not caught the villian as yet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FORKTOWN, April 3d, 1872.

Messrs Editors:

The recent temperance meeting at Shad Point has made our citizens fully sensible of the good results which this cause has accomplished, and are desirous that a similar meeting be held here; as they consider it the most effectual means of banishing from our midst the frequent use of intoxicating drink, and its evil results upon this community. Divine service will be held in the M. E. Church at this place, by Rev. R. C. Jones, on Sunday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

The recent cold weather has seriously affected the early cabbage plants which have been transplanted.

News at Sharp's Point is meagre; shad are very scarce, only two were caught there last week, but fishermen have made preparations for large hauls. Dancing parties have been of frequent occurrence; and have given rise to a little quiet rebuke from the older members of the church.

CHASE.

NUTTER'S, April 3d 1872.

Messrs Editors:

The citizens of this section of the county are very much pleased with the new dress of your very popular journal. The Agricultural and Scientific departments, the increased amount of reading matter, the mechanical execution of the paper and its neat appearance generally, should have a tendency to increase its circulation.

The opinion entertained by some of our farmers that the oats sown during the cold weather would not come up, seems to have been put forth too hastily; for since the beginning of mild spring weather they are coming up beautifully.

Chase's history of the old village of Toney Tank, is quite interesting, I should think, to the inhabitants; and the traditional origin of its name seems to be a very plausable one; but I would like very much to know where the old sachem Toney obtained his broad pine plank for a causeway, as long ago as the early part of the 17th century.

OBSERVER.

RIVERTON, April 2d 1872.

Messrs Editors:

Notwithstanding the hard times, bad weather and a general stagnation in money matters, one Alison Elliot of Hungary Neck, came up here last Thursday afternoon, married Miss Josephine Venables, hurried away with her, and neither of the party have been heard from since. The marriage service was performed in the Spring Grove Church, by Rev. G. W. Covington. The storm on Sunday blew down several fences and trees here. Monday it was little better than a storm all day. The schooner Brave, lying at anchor opposite Sharptown, parted her cable and went ashore, and other vessels were blown ashore at different points on the river. The public school is poorly attended. It is caused by a report of the presence of mad-dogs in the neighborhood—some children being afraid to travel, and others are detained at home to work, play or fish for tadpoles. Now there is no school-house nearer than two miles of the village; may we not hope that "the powers that be" will give us one somewhat nearer the place, so that our children can go to school without having to face a "norwester" for miles to get home?

A few oats have been sowed, a few potatoes planted and a few fish caught.

PETER.

ROCKAWALKING, April 2, 1872.

Messrs Editors:

The sway of the Ice-King has been long and dreary. For four months he has been rioting in all his wonted fury and frolic as if it were, (one might suppose) just to show us what may be done, in the way of snowing and freezing. But now, encouraged by the genial suns and balmy zephyrs of the last few days, we venture to hope that he has become abundantly satisfied with his success, and concluded to retire upon his laurels.

These few days of pleasant weather have sufficed to set things completely "astir" hereabouts. The farmers are fully engaged in the active operations of field work. Many are engaged in seeding oats, pruning orchards and preparing the soil for the corn crop; while others are making elaborate preparations for a bountiful harvest of potatoes, strawberries and peas. For it is a fact that, the plague known as the pea fever—which is alarmingly prevalent in many other localities—has also reached this community. And although there are no considerable number of cases, yet the few we have are of a rather aggravated form—especially that of a certain young man in the neighborhood—who has been acting for sometime, very much like, as Benjamin Franklin has said, the "Women folks" often behave about the usual spring-season of house-cleaning. It seems to be the sole theme of his meditations and conversations by day, and the subject of his incoherent somniloquisms by night. Many seem quite anxious about him, lest he may lose his mental equilibrium. We hear it whispered around, that a number of his friends are contemplating the benevolent idea of ordering a quantity of peas, to be delivered by express, to the address of the said young man.

The wheat crop is rapidly putting in a fine appearance, and we anticipte a good yield. It is the prevailing opinion here that full two thirds of the peach buds are killed, and as there are but few buds on the trees, the crop will be very small.

Q.

POWELLSVILLE, March 28, 1872.

Messrs Editors:

I feel constrained to trespass upon your time for a few minutes, and compliment you upon the improved appearance of the *Advertiser.* Of course we are fond of old friends in *old dress, undress or no dress at all,* but when they come out in a "spick and span" *new* dress, we admire them, and our vanity is tickled with their smart appearance.

Last Saturday night, when the *Advertiser* put in an appearance, I was surprised. You said you contemplated some improvements by the 1st of April, but you anticipated the child of smiles and tears by a whole week—and lo! here is the *Advertiser* in its new spring dress before the snows of the lingering winter are gone. Absurd as it may seem to you my first impulse was to bow to the paper. It looked so strange and unfamiliar, and so entirely different from its former appearance. It will take me some time to get used to seeing it in its new toggery. But we get used to everything under the sun—in time—and so I shall soon become used to the new dress of my old friend.

Wishing you success, I am
Yours Very Respectfully
A.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

First Sunday after Easter, April 7th 1872. St. Peter's Church, Salisbury—Sunday School 9 A. M. Evening Service 7:30 P. M. St. Paul's Church, Spring Hill— Morning Service 10:30 A. M.

M. E. Church, Salisbury, Rev. N. M. Brown, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Trinity M. E. Church, South, Salisbury, Rev. T. A. Ware, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

M. P. Church, Salisbury, Rev. J. L. Mills, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

Wicomico Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, Rev. J. Garland Hamner, Pastor. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Service every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

A

Great opportunity, with immense reductions, is now offered to procure FASHIONABLE and

Handsome

Boots, Shoes and Ready-made Clothing at A.J. WOOD & CO'S. Every

Young

Man, old man, middle-aged, rich, poor, high or low, can be fitted at a price. Every

Wife

should say to her husband—go to WOOD & CO'S Great Clothing Bazar for CHEAP and Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, where every article is

Guaranteed

as represented or the money refunded

To

any customer buying Boots Shoes Clothing Hats & Caps &c.

Every

article is the very best, and of the LATEST STYLE, and we make no vain assertion in saying that we can sell them cheaper than any house in the trade. Every

Man

is invited to give our stock an examination, and if you don't see what you want ask for it.

In

our Notion Department we have a STOCK unsurpassed, consisting of Gent's Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Soaps Perfumery &c. &c.

The

Gentleman who wishes his measure taken for a suit, can be accommodated and we will guarantee him the best fit in the

World.

If we should fail in so doing he will not be compelled to take the Clothes.

Don t forget the place.

A. J. WOOD & CO.,
Main Street, Salisbury, Md.
dec. 13 '71—1y

A. J. McCOLLEY,
WITH
JOS. S. BENNETT & CO.
[Successors to Stretch, Bennett & Co.]
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 609 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
June 15–1y

JOB WORK neatly executed at the office of the *Salisbury Advertiser.*

CARPETS!

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Have now opened the most Elegant Variety of New Carpetings ever imported notwithstanding the great advance,

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

Have determined to offer their entire stock at old prices,

TAPESTRY CARPETS,

ALL THE NEW BRUSSELS STYLES IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTHS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE are closing out the balance of last Season's Importations, VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, at a heavy reduction in Price. Also an Invoice of FRENCH AXMINSTER CARPETS at $2. 50 per yard.

April 6–2m.

Our present Stock is unquestionably handsomer than any of our previous Stocks, superior as they have been to all ordinary Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO

818 & 820 CHESTNUT ST

FAVORITE STYLES.

Double-Breasted Walking Coat,
D. B. St. Nicholas Coat,
S. B. Cut-Away Coat,
Derby Sack Coat,
Chesterfields.

READY MADE CLOTHES AS FINE AS CUSTOM WORK.

MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

English, French & German Diagonals,
Simonl's Belgian Coatings,
English Trowserings,
Scotch Suitings,
Elysians.

We invite "out-of-town" trade, having a thoroughly organized Order Department, with rare facilities for that branch of the business. Send for our Sample Cards, Price Lists and Fashion Plate.

Full satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

PHILADELPHIA.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a cure for

EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflamations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflamation of the kidneys, Inflamation Bladder of the Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart. Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria. Catarrh, Influenza. Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. Cold, Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Hartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

Health! Beauty!!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to all.

Dr. Radway's

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes, under the Influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND WEIGHT IS SEEN AND FELT.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysyelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY & BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits; or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like, white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust, deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and the Loins.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative Pills.

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify cleanse and strengthen Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Bilious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust fo Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult breathing.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York.—Information worth thousands will be sent you.

j 24 71 1y

MALTBY HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

C. R. HOGAN *Proprietor.*

REDUCTION OF FARE.

IN consideration of the general decline in cost of all necessaries appertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board will be Reduced on and after January 1st, 1870, to

$2,50 Per Day,

being determined that nothing will be left done in the future to make the "Maltby" what it has been in the past—second to none in the city. [Jan 25-y

THE GREAT FERTILIZER
WHANN'S
RAW BONE
SUPER PHOSPHATE
STANDARD GUARANTEED
200 lbs.
MANUFACTURED BY
WALTON, WHANN & CO
WILMINGTON, DEL.
DEPOTS:
203 WEST FRONT ST. WILMINGTON
22 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA
108 S. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE
FAIRFAX ST. ALEXANDRIA

FOR CORN, OATS, POTATOES, WHEAT AND OTHER CROPS,

AND ON SMALL FRUITS & VEGETABLES

WHANN'S

Raw Bone Super Phosphate

is without a Rival

It has repeatedly excelled Pure Peruvian Guano, and produced large crops, while at the same time it permanently improves the land.

Beware of Imitations.

FOR SALE BY

HUMPHREYS & TILGHMAN,

Salisbury, Md.

The following gentlemen have used it with much satisfaction:

Wm. M. Ruark, Jacob Phillips,
H. Humphreys, Wm. B. Tilghman,
A. W. Woodcock.

apl 29 1y–71

Go to the Best!

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

Actual Business College.

OF AMERICA.

THE

BRYANT, STRATTON & SADLER

SOUTHERN

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

NO. 8 N. CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Organized and Devoted entirely to Preparing *Young and Middle Aged Men* TO BECOME THOROUGH PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS AND SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN

—0—0—

OVER 2500 YOUNG MEN FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES

have graduated at this Institution, and are now filling responsible and lucrative positions in the Leading Banks and Business Houses of the country. There are no vacations. Students can enter at any time.

Special Individual Instruction and success guaranteed. Send for College Document and splendid Specimens of Penmanship. Enclose two Postage Stamps. Address all communications to

W. H. BADGER, Pres't.
Southern Business College, Baltimore, Md
Oct. 28, '71–6m.

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. S BREWINGTON,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER AND

RETAIL DEALER

IN

STOVES, TIN-WARE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

I would especially call the attention of House-keepers and all who want a GOOD COOK STOVE, to my "NATIONAL COOK." I claim for this stove above all others,

1st—It has the largest oven and most complete Baker.

2nd—The castings are the heaviest in market.

3rd—the cross bars are reversible and heavily lined.

4th—The No. 7 stove has No. 8 cooking utensils, a fact which should be remembered by housekeepers in ordering a No. 7, you get No. 8 at the price of No. 7 Stove.

5th—The operation of the Stove surprises every one using and observing it on account of the wonderful distribution and intensity of heat, as well as the uniformity of operation; it is large in size, handsome in appearance and well manufactured.

I am SOLE AGENT for this STOVE I ask your examination of this Stove and respectfully solicit your orders.

An examination of my STOCK will at once convince you where to buy CHEAP GOODS.

H. SCOTT BREWINGTON,
March 23, '72. Salisbury, Md.

Good News From Forktown.

Mother Eve, mother of living-humanity and the Other mother, Eve's daughter the mother
That cures the afflicted with her invaluable
Healing Syrup, which stands unrivaled.
Every bottle warranted genuine.
Reparrs health add removes disease.

None complain that have fairly tested its virtues.
Only asks any one to try it, as proof positive.
Best of any medicine in use,
Leaves the blood in a pure & healthy condition.
Eat and drink anything except spirituous liquors
Saves to the afflicted Lots of money in the end.

Hope brightens the prospects of all who use it
Each bottle contains full directions
And accompanied with a list of testimonials.
Luckily discovered by the old lady
In the British Dominions
Noble by name and noble by character,
Great good follows it in every direction.

Saves money, time and arrests disease,
Young and old, of every class and tribe try it.
Risk a mite and save your health.
Use your influence and establish the blessing.
Purify and cleanse your blood, and seek health.
One of the greatest blessings vouchsafed to us by the great Creator.

CARDS.

HUSTON HUMPHREYS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.

Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to his care. Office over the store of A. G. Teadvine & Co., Main Street.

J. AUGUSTUS PARSONS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. [Jan. 6, 1872–tf

LEMUEL MALONE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.

Will attend strictly to all legal business intrusted to him, and to the sale of Real Estate.

D. T. HOLLAND. S. W. M COOPER

HOLLAND & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.

Practice in the Courts of Maryland and Delaware.

J. HOPKINS TARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.

Will practice in the Courts of Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

JAMES E. ELLEGOOD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

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

L. JAMES CATH-ELL, J. J. MORRIS.

CATH-ELL & MORRIS,
(LATE OF SALISBURY, MD.)
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
LUMBER & GRAIN,
Head of Union Dock, Baltimore,
Respectfully Refer by Permission to
CEN'L. H. HUMPHREYS, SMITH & WILLIAMS, E. E. JACKSON & CO., HUMPHREYS & TILGHMAN, } Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lumber & Grain, Salisbury, Md.
Consignments from our friends are earnestly solicited.
March 9, 1872–3m.

THE LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD
Send for a Circular.

Building Paper.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTERING AND SHEATHING—Samples sent free
LONGCOPE & CO.,
(Successors to Wm. F. Fleming)
Jan 20 72–3m No. 2 North St., Balto

$75 Dollars a Month—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Home and outfit furnished. Address, Shaw Novelty Co., Alton, Ills. m-23 4w.

JOB PRINTING Neatly and Expeditiously Executed at this Office.

$90 Dollars For 1st class Piano-fortes in total—no agents. Address U. S. Piano Co. 804 Broadway, New York.

Agricultural.

POTASH FOR POTATOES.—In a recent address, Dr. Nichols, of *The Journal of Chemistry*, alluded to the "deterioration in our potato crop during the past 20 years," and made the following explanation regarding the causes of this falling off:

I have a field of potatoes upon my farm which I expect will yield 300 bushels to the acre, which may be regarded as an old-fashioned crop. I know that this crop will remove from the soil in tubers and tops at least 400 pounds of potash. I am also certain it will remove 150 pounds of phosphoric acid. Now these amounts are very large, and serve to show that the potato plant is a great consumer of the two substances; and also, it shows that in order to restore our potato fields to their former productive condition, we must supply phosphatic compounds and substances holding potash in large quantities. For six or eight generations in New-England our fathers have been exhausting the soil, by removing these agents in their potato and other crops, and we have reached a time when the vegetables are starving in our fields for want of their proper food. Our farmers have found that new land gives the best crops, and this is due to the fact that such fields afford the most potash. But so long as we crop our pastures so unreasonably, we cannot resort to new land, as land is not new, that has had its potash and phosphatic elements removed by grazing animals. Remember that a potato field which gives but 100 bushel to the acre requires at least 160 pounds of potash, but by allowing the tops to decay upon the field, 60 pounds of this is restored to the soil again, as that amount is contained in them. A medium crop of potatoes requires twice as much phosphoric acid as a medium crop of wheat, so that in two years with wheat, the land is deprived of no more of the agent than it loses in one year with potatoes.

USES OF THE SUNFLOWER.—The cultivation of the sunflower is likely to become popular in India. An Indian authority says:

The oil extracted from the seed is said to be superior to both almond and olive oil for table use, and to be employed in manufacturing woolen goods, soap, candles, as well as for lighting purposes.—The leaves have been manufactured into cigars, having pectoral qualities, and might perhaps be found more efficacious than stramonium. The blossoms furnish a brilliant yellow dye, which stands well. Each acre will contain from 15,000 to 20,000 plants, and the average quantity seed will be 50 bushels, each of which will give a gallon of oil. The quantity of seed is much increased by dwarfing the plants, the best manure for which is said to be old mortar broken up. The plants should be kept clean and free from weeds, and the quantity of seed required is about six pounds per acre.—They should have sufficient interval between them for exposure to the sun as under such circumstances they become larger and more fully stored with seed.

THE owners of land around the shores of Beaver Lake, in Indiana, went to work, some time ago, and dug a ditch which drained all the water from the lake, and converted its former bed into excellent meadow land. A question as to the ownership of this land has now arisen. The State claims it, on the ground that she formerly owned the land around the lake, under the grant from the United States of swamp lands for school purposes. The men who dug the ditch maintain that, under the riparian laws, they have the right to extend the boundaries of their lands to the middle of the bed of the lake. One of the claimants became a defaulter to the State, and, in settling his accounts, assigned to it his right to the recovered land. A third class of claims has arisen. Certain persons, maintaining that the disputed territory reclaimed from the lake is public land of the United States, have squatted upon it, under the Pre-emption laws. After various conflicting decisions of the Indiana Courts, those interested have come to Congress for legislation. The matter has been referred to the Public Lands Committee, before which ex-Senator Hendricks, Gen. Milroy, and others, have made arguments.

DUCKS AND HENS.—Some interesting experiments have recently been made upon the comparatively fecundity of ducks and hens so as to determine from which of the two the larger number of eggs can be obtained in the same time. For this purpose three hens and ducks were selected, all hatched in February, and provided with suitable food. In the following autumn the ducks laid two hundred and twenty-five eggs, while the hens laid none. In the following February the laying season began again with the ducks and continued uninterruptedly until August. They showed no inclination to set, but became very thin, although they afterwards fattened up somewhat. The total number of eggs laid by the hens amounted to two hundred and fifty-seven, or eighty-six each, and three hundred and ninety two, or one hundred and thirty-one each for the ducks, which were smaller than the hens, yet they proved to be decidedly superior in productiveness to the hens.

WHY ANIMALS NEED SALT.—Prof. James H. Johnson, of Scotland, says that half the saline matter of the blood (75 per cent.,) consists of common salt, and as this is partly dissolved every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity for continued supplies of it to the healthy body is sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. It is better to place salt where the stock can have free access to it than to give it occasionally in small quantities. They will help themselves to what they need, if allowed to do so at pleasure, otherwise when they become salt hungry, they may take more than is wholesome.

MR. QUINBY stated before the Bee Keeper's Association at Cleveland, Ohio, that the yield of honey at his five apiaries near St. Johnsville, N. Y., for the past season, was large. He had 250 swarms, and his surplus honey was about 12,000 pounds. His best yield for one swarm was 361 pounds, taken out with the extractor. They were black bees, and supplied with extra combs. The honey was gathered from white clover. The largest yield of box honey from a single swarm was over 200 pounds.

HORSE FANCIERS say that a few carrots given daily to a horse will render his coat beautifully sleek and glossy.

Scientific.

The Commissioner of Patents gives the following Notice:

U. S. PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 29, 1872.

The form of oath for application for registration of a trade-mark, will hereafter contain a statement of what country the applicant is a citizen, the same as in patent cases. M. D. LEGGETT,
Commissioner.

PRINTING THE PATENT DRAWINGS.—We are indebted to the Hon. L. Meyer, M. C., of Pennsylvania, for a report of a recent discussion in the House of Representatives on the bill, to provide funds for the publication weekly of the drawings of patents, recently alluded to in our paper.

The project of the Commissioner, which is to publish an abstract with the drawings of all the patents, in the *Official Gazette* at $5 a year, meets with general favor and has passed the House. It now goes to the Senate for concurrence. In the course of the discussion Mr. L. Meyer, among many other reasons for advocating the publications of the drawings, said:

"By placing every particular relating to our patented inventions before the people at the earliest possible moment, many a man will desist from mental labors which he may find have been anticipated, and turn his genius into other channels; while on the other hand, by a close study which only this information and especially these illustrations will permit, many scientific and valuable improvements will be given to mankind. The project, I think, must commend itself as a most judicious one. Certainly it will have the approval of the people, and I hope there will be no dissenting voice upon its passage.

"The publication of discoveries generates in others the desire and the ability to add to the inventive arts. These inventions should be placed before the country in the cheapest manner, but, at the same time, in such form that not only justice shall be done to the genius of our inventors, but credit and honor secured to the country."

The Hon. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said:

"There are inventors all over this country who are engaged either in perfecting old machines or inventing new ones, and to whom a lifetime of laborious industry of mind and body may be saved by a prompt and perfect diffusion of this work.

"These gazettes, if deposited in the public libraries of the country, will be in a place where inventors will know where to find them, and they will keep themselves posted in regard to particular inventions, and they can send to the Patent Office for particular sheets which contain the lithographs and drawings and the printed statements of the inventions in which they are especially interested.

"Now, sir, this is a matter of immense importance to the people of a district like mine. It is of importance not only to the people of that district, but also through them to the people of the whole country. To show how important is this matter of inventions, even to agricultural districts where not many mechanics live, I have only to relate one fact to the House. Ten miles from where I live within the limits of my district, was born a man who by a single invention doubled the value of every acre of land producing cotton throughout the entire South. Twelve miles in another direction lived the inventor of the sewing machine, which has had an almost equal effect upon the industries of the country. Ten miles in another direction was born the man who practically introduced chloroform to the knowledge of mankind, which for the entire world has lightened the pains of death, removed the pangs of labor, and made surgery a blessing instead of an agony to the patient.

"Now, sir, each one of those three men—and I might introduce several other instances of almost as much importance—was a benefactor to the entire civilized world. Each of those men would undoubtedly have found an arrangement of this kind of immense benefit to him in his study of inventions."—*Scientific American.*

NEW METHOD OF COPYING.—A novel method of rapidly and economically copying manuscripts and designs, whether produced by hand or photography, has been invented and patented in England by M. Eugenio de Zuccator. An ordinary letter copying press is used for printing from the design, which is formed upon a varnished metal plate. This plate which is of iron, is either coated with a shellac varnish, and the writing or design to be copied then traced thereon with a metal point—or it may be coated with gelatin and bichromate, and the design produced by means of photography with a transparent positive. In any case the lines are formed of bare metal upon a surface of varnish. To the bed of the copying press is connected one wire of an electric battery, and to the upper plate of the instrument the other, so that when the press is screwed down, and the top and bottom plates come into contact, an electric current passes.

The varnished metal plate, upon which a memorandum has been scratched or otherwise produced, is covered with a few sheets of copying paper wetted with an acid solution of prussiate of potash, and then screwed into the press. As before stated, the characters or design upon the varnished plate are formed of bare metal, and in these parts, of course an electric current is set up; this action permits of the union of the iron with the potash, and the consequence is that prussiate of iron, or Prussian blue, is formed in lines corresponding to those upon the varnished plate. Copies thus produced in blue ink may be printed at the rate of one hundred per hour.

DR. J. H. SALISBURY, of Cleveland, has been studying rock sculptures found in various parts of Ohio, which he thinks indicative of something higher than the present symbolical or picture writing of the Indians. He finds that they have many characters in common with the Oriental sign-writing or hieroglyphic alphabets, and specially notes the resemblance to a bird-track character which was used by the Chinese in their syllable-alphabet some eight centuries before Christ.

PROF. A. M. EDWARDS believes that the bulk of the guano deposits was originally a mud formed by the accumulation of the bodies of animals and plants, for the most part minute. Deposited on the ocean floor and subsequently upheaved, its organic matter was transferred into bitterness. The diatomaceæ, &c., found in guano, are arranged as if deposited in water, and not as if they had passed through the stomachs of fish and birds.

Domestic.

WORSHIP OF DRY GOODS.—"What on earth are the women of this day and generation coming to? Nothing but dress, dress!"

Such was the sorrowful exclamation of good old Aunt Nabbie, as she sat by the window, the other day, ruefully surveying the Flora McFlimseys as they filed by, tricked out in befounced, be ruffled walking-gear, set off with a quantity of ribbons and streamers sufficient to stock a first-class millinery establishment.

Now, I consider the above question an eminently pertinent one; so I repeat with Aunt Nabbie, what are the women coming to—what is to be the end of their inordinate passion for finery—their blind, wholesale worship of dry goods?

"There, now," pouts one of these aforesaid idolators, with a decided curl of her pretty little nasal organ, "I suppose if you and your clique could have your way, you'd instantaneously doom us to the tow-and-linen, skimpy dresses of our grandmothers' days, you want us to make poky, hideous frights of ourselves!"

Not a bit of it, my dear! I believe in being well dressed just as much you; so please don't be unreasonable. A proper regard for externals is certainly commendable and praise-worthy, and I consider it the duty of every woman to make herself just as attractive as she can by legitimate means.

But don't give your whole time and attention to the adornment of your bodies—*don't*, pray, place your whole thoughts and affections upon silks and velvets, flounces and paniers.

Why girls, if you could see yourselves as sensible people see you, you would divest yourselves of a goodly portion of your French fineries and fixings, and betake yourselves at once to simplicity, and all that sort of thing. As things go now, one might almost reckon plainness of attire as among the lost arts, and dub this the age of fuss and feathers.

Now, some would-be wiseacres would have it understood that women indulge in all this gorgeous display solely to please the eyes of men. One keen observer of womankind declares that women dress to excite the envy of other women, which is much nearer the truth.

But, granting the first-named proposition be true, all your efforts in this direction would be utterly useless; for, be assured, no man was ever captured—hooked, matrimonially speaking—by a mere walking dry goods automaton. Such a piece of femininity does admirably well for a flirtation, but when it comes down to double blessedness, ah, no, thank you, ladies!

So you see it behooves you to turn from your idols and inaugurate a reform in this matter of dress. Now, who of you will set the ball in motion, and by word and deed, help put to rout these puffed, flounced, padded, bedizened caricatures of womanhood whom one encounters on every hand?

As for those who refuse to be divorced from their idols, may it be their doom to sit in a corner to the end of their days, and cry "Heigho for a husband."—*Home Journal.*

A REPREHENSIBLE HABIT.—There is no breach of that etiquette which should be observed in public places so reprehensible, as that of a gentleman leaving ladies sitting alone. It is not only a matter of etiquette, but of the attention and protection due a lady under the charge of a gentleman. How often do we observe at the opera and theatre from fifty to a hundred vacant chairs between acts, representing this reprehensible act? Gentlemen should not be guilty of such a disrespectful act toward ladies, and ladies should not tolerate it. There are many considerations apart from the etiquette of good breeding in public places to discourage such a practice. A lady is liable to be insulted in the absence of her escort; the difficulty of his returning through the crowded house to his seat, and even the probability of an accident or panic occurring, which would require his immediate care of the lady or ladies under his charge. This breach of good taste and breeding is committed, in a majority of instances, not once or twice, but frequently repeated between every act. The most effectual way for a lady to prevent it is to refuse to accompany a gentleman to a public place of amusement who is guilty of this ungentlemanly breach of decorum and neglect of a lady under his charge.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

CURED BY HIS WIFE.—A citizen of Reading was broken of the wretched habit of swearing in a novel manner. He was an inveterate cursor and grumbler. At every meal he neglected a blessing, and swore at everything, from the gravy to the teapot. His oaths discolored the napkins, soured the bread, and curdled the milk. His wife, a woman who evidently believed that the hair of a dog would cure the bite, stood this unseemly conduct "until forbearance ceased to be a virtue." One morning he was unusually cross and profane, and was about to take a fresh start at something else, when his wife suddenly broke out with a series of damns and curses that made the old gentleman get up and leave his chair as though some one had introduced a pin between the canes. As soon as she ceased he breathlessly remarked: "Well, I swear, if it has got so *you* can swear, it's time I quit!" And he *did*.

SMOOTH HANDS FOR DISHWASHERS.—Keep in a saucer, corn meal wet with vinegar, and when work is done and a trifle of soap has done its office, rub your hands faithfully with a teaspoonful of this mixture, *rinsing off*, and rub your hands till dry; the softness of your hands will repay you. Should Bluebeard suggest the idea of waste of meal, suggest in return this argument, that you can hem his cravat in half the time, and I'll warrant you he'll settle back into his easy chair, puffing composedly his five dollar meerschaum.

HOW TO WASH FLANNEL WITHOUT SHRINKING.—First, it never should be rinsed, but washed through two suds of soft water as hot as can be borne by the hands. Never put soap on the goods, it is best to use as little as possible, and the last suds must be very weak. If the goods be white, a very little blueing adds to their clearness. Rinse and hang up to dry immediately. In this way any woolen goods can be washed and look as nice as new, and that without shrinking.

TO REMOVE IRON RUST.—Mix fine salt and cream of tartar, moisten with water and lay on the stain; expose to the sun, and repeat the application if necessary.

GRAHAM BISCUIT.—One pint of sour milk, one large teaspoonful of soda, salt, stir very thick, and bake on a griddle. They are delicious.

Humorous.

WALT. WHITMAN ECLIPSED.

Oh! the rain, the beautiful rain!
Ain't you mighty glad it is raining again?
On the mountain and plain
The rain
Will start up wheat, oats, rye, barley, grass, and all other kinds of grain.
The rain of the hour
Will afford the miners an almighty sight of first-rate hydraulic power,
Which will be used in tearing down the mountains,
And fountains
Will become mighty rivers,
Which will smash all the bridges which have been built at such great expense into shivers,
Tearing a water-way clear to the sea,
In the land of the brave and the home of the free!

A WIFE SPOUSE.—A lady of this city, of French parentage, bright, witty, and good, became the wife of a gentleman whose business called him regularly every summer to Paris. In his youth his pace had been rapid, and the lady's relatives gave many shakes of the head when talking of the marriage. He told her very frankly that he had been of naughty habits, but promised to be proper. And he made a very good husband. On each return from Paris he brought her some nice little present—sometimes a bonnet, sometimes a dozen of Alexandre's, sometimes a dress. But on this, his eighth return, he surprised her by placing in her hands a magnificent lace shawl, the cost of which could not have been less than seven or eight hundred dollars. Well might her bright eyes sparkle, as they did, over the exquisite gossamer-like gift. Putting an arm tenderly around his neck and giving him a soft, sweet kiss, she said: "Ah, what a good, kind husband you are, to bring me such a beautiful present! but, Charley dear" (with a roguish smile), "*how bad you must have been in Paris this last time!*" She knew him!—*Harper's Magazine.*

HERE is an anecdote told by one minister about another. A certain presiding elder, who was noted for being seldom up to time, seldom very animated, and seldom very brief, once kept a congregation waiting a long time for his appearance, and when at last he did come, he preached them a very prosy sermon of unusual length, on the text, "Feed my lambs." He had not yet finished when that original old minister known as "Camp-meeting John," rose from a seat in the congregation, and said: "Brother, I have had some experience in raising lambs myself, and I have found that the following rules are absolutely essential to successful lamb-raising: First, give them their food in season; second, give them a little at a time; and third, give it to them *warm*.

AN APT QUOTATION.—A lady, writing to her father, described the loss of a favorite cow as follows:

"Yesterday poor Dolly strayed from the pasture, and unfortunately selecting the railroad track for the route of her luckless liberty, was caught by the late afternoon train from the north, and left in nearly equal portions on either side the track."

To which the father promptly and succinctly replied:

"Apropos of your cow, see Genesis, xv. 17."

Consulting Genesis according to this direction, she read: "And it came to pass, that, *when the sun went down*, and it was dark, behold a *smoking furnace* and a *burning lamp* that passed between *those pieces*."—*Harper's Magazine.*

A FAMILY living in the country hired a new coachman, and his name was William. As both the gentleman of the house and his oldest son were named William, it was thought advisable, to avoid confusion, to call the coachman by his last name. William had no objection to this plan, and was asked to state his surname.

"Deary!" said he with a diabolical grin.

The family shuddered. Think of it! How would this sort of thing sound?

"Deary, come here a minute." "Cut me some flowers for a bouquet, Deary." "How long I have been waiting for you, Deary!"

The family resolved to stand by William.

AND that reminds us of another servant story. There was a lofty lady, named Mrs. Dike, who once occupied a situation as housekeeper in a literary family of New York. Mrs. Dike, was very proud of herself and her connections. She held up her head very high, and was extremely haughty, more so perhaps than the celebrated Queen of Hermanstadt. One day the dikes of Holland was mentioned in her presence, and she pricked up her ears. "Do you know anything of those dikes?" asked one of the young ladies.

"Oh! yes, indeed!" replied the haughty housekeeper, "we're all of the same family."

A FANCY farmer of Scott county, Kentucky, is said to have built a $2,000 hog pen, which is painted and grained, furnished with hot and cold water, warmed with steam and lighted with gas. There is a fine library, where can be found Cobb's Elementary Works, the works of Bacon, Inquiry Regarding the Descendants of Ham, Hogg's Poem's, Cobden on the Corn Laws, and the popular little poem, "Root Hog or Die." The troughs are of mahogony, inlaid with ivory, and furnished with Phelan cushions. Whenever a hog is led out to execution chloroform is administered.

EVEN after boys get to be six feet high, they sometimes say queer things, as this story by a correspondent proves:

"A few years ago, while a student at B——— College, a lanky six-footer, from the backwoods, was introduced to me as my room-mate for the session. Preparatory to leaving for dinner, I remarked (handing him a key), 'That is my key in the door, and here is yours.'

"He studied the door for some moments very intently, and at last broke forth:

"'Wal—yaas—I see; but whar under the canopy is *my* key-hole?'"

A LADY who was very submissive and modest before marriage was observed by a friend to use her tongue pretty freely after.

"There was a time," he remarked, "when I almost imagined she had *no tongue*."

"Yes," said the husband, with a sigh; "but it's very, *very long* since!"

SCHOOLMISTRESS (to dull little boy).—"Johnny, I'm ashamed of you! When I was your age I could read twice as well as you can."

Johnny.—"Yes'm; but you had a different teacher from what I've got!"

AN EXPERIENCED CHAP says, when you can't think of what your wife told you to bring home, get hair-pins.

Miscellany.

A Munchausen Comet.

A European journal recently published a discovery (?) by a Professor Plantemour, whom it mentions as a well known Genevan astronomer, that a comet is now approaching the earth, that a collision between the bodies may be expected on the twelfth of next August, and that, if the prediction be verified, the destruction of the world is certain to occur on that day. Of Professor Plantamour we do not find any necessity to speak, never having before heard of that scientist; and our readers' patience need not be tried by a lengthy and serious consideration of his theory. But we must express some astonishment at the number of journals who have given space to discussion of the subject; and we respectfully suggest that some public provision be at once made for the education, in the physical sciences, of newspaper editors and writers.

The eccentricity of the orbits and the varying periods of the recurrence of comets have long given to these bodies a prominent place in the sidereal phenomena; but the idea of danger from their approach or of destruction by contact with them is not compatible with the enlightenment of the nineteenth century. In the year 1699, the Elector of Darmstadt informed the world that a dangerous eclipse was about to take place, but the calamity did no mischief. We are no longer to be scared by an eclipse; but the ignorance and folly of the celebrated autocrat have still their representatives in the Genevan Professor; and the public who thankfully received the Elector's warnings were little less instructed than those who read the predictions of the comet destruction, and who find nothing in them contrary to their knowledge or repulsive to their intelligence. There may be some readers of the *Scientific American* to whom a re-capitulation of a few facts concerning comets will be useful, and to such we present the following:

Comets are bodies of such extreme tenuity that the planets, the Earth among others, have frequently passed through them without producing any other effect than an auroral glare, changing the color of the sun's light on the planet, while the period of transit lasted. Many secondary bodies, such as Jupiter's satellites, have been engaged in Lexell's comet without having their positions or periods affected in the least. We have already pointed out, in an article on this subject on page 279 of Vol. XXV., that the Earth passed through the comet of 1861; and this well known fact might, if duly considered, have hindered this Plantamour from gaining notoriety by talking nonsense, and quieted the fears of the writers engaged on many daily journals. While however, no comet of whatsoever magnitude has been observed to consist of a sufficient mass of matter to influence the smallest planetary or stellar body in the slightest, nearly every one which visits our field of observation is changed in its course by the attraction of stars infinitely less in proportion than itself. This is further evidence, perhaps not needed by our readers, that a comet is composed of matter so impalpable that some of the largest, such for instance as the one of 1843 which was 200,000,000 miles in length, have not sufficient aggregate gravity to render their influence of any importance in an astronomical calculation. We therefore think that the comet "scare" is not worthy of a moment's serious attention; and we regret that so many of our cotemporaries can fill their columns with matter so insulting to the understandings of their readers.—*Scientific American.*

The Sagacity of a Drake.

The following has been related by one of our most eminent naturalists, who heard it from a person worthy of credit:

"A young lady was sitting in a room adjoining a poultry-yard, where chickens ducks, and geese were disporting themselves. A drake came in, approached the lady, seized the bottom of her dress with his beak, and pulled it vigorously. Feeling startled she repulsed him with her hand. The bird still persisted. Somewhat astonished, she paid some attention to this unaccountable pantomine, and discovered that the drake wished to drag her out of doors. She got up, he waddled out quickly before her.—More and more surprised, she followed him, he conducted her to the side of a pond where she perceived a duck with its head caught in a sluice. She hastened to release the poor creature and restored it to the drake, who, by loud quackings and beating of his wings, testified his joy at the deliverance of his companion."

SPRING OVERCOATS,
MELTONS, KERSEYS, TWEEDS,
IN ALL FASHIONABLE COLORS.
BLUE, BROWN, GREEN, OLIVE, LONDON, SMOKE, &c., &c.

No better or more varied assortment in the city. For style, make, fit, finish and general excellence, they are not equalled by any ready made in Philadelphia. Prices lower than charged for much inferior goods elsewhere.

BENNETT & CO.'S
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

nov26-1y Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
264 South Third Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

JUST TAKEN HIS BITTERS.—We heard a seedy-looking individual with an alarmingly red nose remark to a brother sot as they passed out "that had his bitters, but he did not mind taking another nip." His remark suggested a train of reflection. How was it, we asked ourselves, that the word "bitters" had grown to be a synonyme for gin, whiskey, rum, and other alcoholic stimulants, to which it was applied indiscriminately. Bitters, we reasoned, suggested the idea of a healthful tonic, not of a poisonous stimulant; something invigorating to the system, not an alcoholic irritant, full of fusel oil, producing present intoxication and ultimate insanity, idiocy, or premature death. Moreover, our idea of bitters was totally irreconcilable with "gin cocktails," "rum punches," and "brandy smashes," which, we are informed, are sweetened with sugar, and rendered doubly injurious with essences colored by means of mineral poison. This was bitter-sweet with a vengeance. We mentioned this problem to a friend. He solved it by exclaiming: "Why, don't you know that most of those bitters advertised as remedies are only drams in disguise. Topers know it, if you do not. I must make one exception, however," he added, "and that's Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS; there isn't a particle of alcohol or fermented liquor in it, and it is the best vegetable tonic and alterative in America."

A MELANCHOLY BREAK-DOWN.—There are lively break-downs that make an audience laugh, and there are sad and sorrowful break-downs that make the kind-hearted grieve. To the latter class belongs the prostrate or broken down mind which is usually called "general debility," or "nervous weakness," and which, when neglected, too often terminates in dotophy and death. A wholesome medicated stimulant is the one thing needed in cases of this description, and science and experience unite in pointing to PLANTATION BITTERS as the true specific. The fact that it combines the properties of an invigorant with those of a regulator and alterative, in which the proportions necessary to produce a radical change in the tone of the system, and the action of the digestive and secretive organs, is an unanswerable argument in its favor as a general restorative.

Advertisements.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

Nature's great remedy for the Throat and Lung Diseases. Reader, have you a cough? Have you a cold? Have you a sore throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that disease that is so fatal to the human system—Consumption? If so, we say in all sincerity, delay not, but resort to the means of cure, ere the dire malady does its fatal work.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART's Pine Tree Tar Cordial? We answer:

1st. It cures—not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial with its Assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane, and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

The truth of which we have living witnesses who were once given up to die.

Call at Dr. WISHART's Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second Street, Philadelphia, and examine his file of certificates of cure, and receive the names and residence of hundreds of thousands of persons cured by his justly renowned remedies, who were once hopelessly given up to die.

Hundreds of them reside in and around Philadelphia, and there is scarcely a city, town or hamlet in the United States but what contains parties who have been benefitted by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Great American Dyspepsia Pills.—These are facts which we can substantiate in a manner that will convince the most skeptical.

Patients from a distance can receive advice free of charge. Write directions plainly, and state symptoms of disease fully.

Price of the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $11 per dozen. Sent to any address upon receipt of order. Address all communications L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., No. 232 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

READER!

YOU ARE GOING INTO

CONSUMPTION

by neglecting that cough or cold; you are being numbered among the HUNDRED THOUSAND who die annually in this country of that dreadful disease.

Look at the lingering Consumptives around you, and think what your inevitable fate will be if you allow your cough to have its own way. You certainly do not wish for Consumption, but yet you are planting the seed in your system. It is through neglect that thousands fill untimely graves; therefore do not neglect what to you appears a trifling cough, or cold, but remove it from your system at once, by taking

SINES'
COMPOUND
SYRUP OF TAR,
WILD CHERRY, and
HOARHOUND.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, or PHTHISIC, INFLAMMATION of the LUNGS, PAIN in SIDE and BREAST, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and all DISEASES TENDING to PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

This valuable remedy has been used so long, and grown so popular, that it has become a standard article in every household that has once used it.

As the price is but 25 and 50 cents per bottle, it is within the reach of every one to give it a trial.

The 50 cent bottles contain three times the quantity in the small.

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$88.00 Clear, averaged daily by one agent. Business honorable, equitable, profitable. Stamp for circulars. W. T. FRONCOS, 628 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED.—In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial package free. Address S. G. UPHAM, 38 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 2m3-26

Advertisements.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle; a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the Regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. These are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balmic, healing and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters 3ss going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. MCDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
518 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER,
Price, $8.50.
Over 12,000 sold in Six Months.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
All other goods at usual list prices. 3m3-23

HAVE U SEEN OUR OATS Breed 3 specimens sent free, upon receipt of stamp. Mammoth Corn, White Nor

SALISBURY ADVERTISER.

$1. Per Annum, in Advance. SALISBURY, WICOMICO CO., MARYLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872. Vol. V.—No. 31.

Poetry.

[From the Aldine.]

Water Ballad.

S. T. COLERIDGE.

"Come hither, gently rowing,
Come, hear me quickly o'er
This stream so brightly flowing,
To yonder woodland shore.
But vain were my endeavor
To pay thee, courteous guides;
Row on, row on, for ever
I'd have thee by my side.

"Good boatman, prithee haste thee,
I seek my fatherland!"
"Say, when I there have placed thee,
Dare I demand thy hand?"
"A maiden's head can never
So hard a point decide;
Row on, row on, for ever
I'd have thee by my side."

The happy bridal over,
The wanderer ceased to roam,
For, seated by her lover,
The boat became her home;
And still they sang together,
As steering o'er the tide,
"Row on through wind and weather,
For ever by my side."

[From the April Galaxy.]

A Weed.

How shall a little weed grow
That has no sun?
Rains fall and north winds blow—
What shall be done?

Out come some little pale leaves
At the spring's call.
But the harsh north winds blow,
And the sad rains fall.

Dost thou try to keep it warm
With fickle breath?
He must, who would give life,
Be Lord of death.

Some day you forget the weed—
Man's thoughts are brief—
And your coldness steals like frost
Through each pale leaf.

Till the weed shrinks back to die
On the kinder sod,
Shall a life which found no sun,
In death find God?

Miscellany.

The Lottery Maniacs.

Lottery buyers may be classified in regard to special characteristics in numerous subdivisions. There is the man who once secured a small prize, and has since spent twenty-fold its amount in the vain hope of obtaining a successor of more respectable proportion. There is the man who knows a man who heard a fellow talking of another fellow he once knew who had drawn a "capital," and he cites the misty tradition as a certain sign that he is sure to have the same luck. There is the man who saw the new moon over his right shoulder the previous evening, and augurs from the accident that he is to have a good run of luck. There is the man who woos the goddess Fortune in dashing haphazard style, and pulling out the first ticket he happens to get his fingers on, resolutely turns his eyes ceilingward, so that he can thrust it into his pocket without seeing what numbers it bears; he has an unfaltering belief that this way of doing the thing is vastly superior to any other, and is certain to bring a prize sooner or later. There is the man who is an exact opposite, and makes the selection of his ticket a matter of close calculation of chances by looking over the drawings for a number of days to get precise information as to what numbers have been drawn, and from this shadowy foundation divine what ones will be drawn. He is a devout believer in the solemnly uttered axiom of the lottery dealer, that during the year each number is drawn an equal number of times; and if any one has not been drawn for several days, he begins to purchase tickets, bearing it with an unquestioned faith that is amusing to an unbeliever. There is another man, however, whose faith in his power of divination is as amazing as the case cited is amusing; and this is the individual who is certain that a selected combination of numbers is sure to be drawn, and who rushes in frenzied haste from one office to another looking for the ticket bearing it, and, inconsolable if he does not find it, nevertheless does not let fortune give him the slip altogether, but plays the numbers in that delusive game called policy, which is to be described. This sort of buyer can never be mistaken. He is the person who rushes into an office, eagerly calls for the "Kentuckys," hastily looks over the tickets, departs as hurriedly as he came, and of whom the man behind the counter remarks, before he is fairly out of ear-shot, "One of the sharps—he's going for a sure thing!"—*Galaxy for April.*

The Labor of a Pianist.

Of all the discoveries for which we are indebted to German professors, one just published by Professor Schmidt may claim to rank among the most singular. Hearing Herr Rubinstein play at a concert, he took it into his head to count the notes which that famous pianist had played by heart, and found them to amount to 62,000, fully justifying, therefore, an assertion previously made by the physiologist. Hearing, that a pianist's calling lays about the heaviest tax of any upon the memory. Herr Schmidt was, however, not satisfied with this enumeration. Applying Austrian neutzers as a dynamometer, he tested the pressure requisite to strike a key on Herr Rubinstein's piano, and found it to be equivalent to 24 neukreutzers, which is 2 1-5 ounces. The force exerted by the pianist in playing the 62,990-note piece he therefrom calculated to amount to nearly 94 cwt. Herr Schmidt then introduced into Herr von Billow's room and tried his piano, which has a harder touch, but which no doubt Herr Rubinstein could have played on perfectly well Here the pressure would have amounted to 116 1-10 cwt. The discovery may be of interest to pianists who are unaware how great an effort of muscle they go through in playing a piece, but surely it requires a German professor to draw such a lesson from a concert.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Sabres and Skirts.

A short time ago, while conversing with a prominent general of the United States cavalry, he asked how it was that women could wear for a lifetime all their clothing suspended from the waist, while the soldiers could not endure the weight of a sabre, even for a few days, when it was attached simply to a belt, although the sabre is less in weight than the bulk of women's skirts. And he gave it as his experience that a sabre carried in that way at first seemed only a trifling matter, but in a few days it caused an unendurable fatigue, seemed to take the very life out of them, and produced permanent disease at a most rapid rate. He also stated that it was because serious injuries followed so rapidly that straps were ordered to be attached to the belt so that the weight could be borne by the shoulders.

Similar testimony as to the inability of men to endure any weight or pressure at the waist is given by many surgeons who served during the late war. One, who had much experience among the Zonaves, stated that when they first entered the service some portion of their accoutrements were worn attached to a belt simply; but so rapidly was a permanent and distressing injury produced, and so many were the strong men thus lost to the army, that they too were obliged to obviate the difficulty by attaching straps to the belt.

Now among modern civilized nations men are physically the strongest, and soldiers are picked men, as those that have any defect are not admitted into the army; and yet it is the accepted testimony that the strongest of the race cannot endure any pressure at the waist. Yet women wear it for a lifetime, and if any one doubts that they suffer equally disastrous results he has only to accept the testimony of those considered indisputable authority, and also to make what observations and inquiries he can for himself.

There is evidently some cause at work that makes woman's period of vigor a short one. All know that in modern civilized nations, as a rule, women fade sooner than men, and this is always assigned as a reason why women should marry men older than themselves. Statistics show that as many women live to grow old as men; that they fade sooner is sufficiently accounted for by this pressure at the waist, without any other cause whatever.

The serious results produced by it are first, loss of the *bloom* of health; then of the *feeling of vigor*; then comes the weak back, which is simply debility of the muscles that surround the body and serve to maintain its erect position; and then follows permanent disease. Few are the women not in some one of these stages. Nor is it possible to avoid all these evil consequences by observing other laws of health, or by any amount of out-door life.

Walking, the most healthful exercise, is injurious with any weight at the waist. That is why a woman usually returns from a walk fatigued instead of refreshed, "and sickens with the very means of health."

The natural dread of looking faded and old should induce women to avoid as much of this weight as possible. Though with woman's dress it can not be entirely laid aside, there are various little ways by which it can be very materially lessened, and just in the proportion that it is lessened will the freshness of youth be retained.

These various ways do not consist of any peculiar costume. It is human nature to aim at beauty in dress, even at the expense of health and long life, and this beauty is chiefly what we are accustomed to, for who so grotesque as one arrayed in peculiar or obsolete styles? Therefore all who do not court notoriety *dress a la mode*. But in two persons arrayed equally in the height of the fashion there may be a difference of many pounds in the weight suspended at the waist. And it is as to the manner of avoiding these superfluous pounds that a few practical directions will be given, relating chiefly to the making of dresses.

First, do not weigh the skirt down with linings. There is no end to the dresses one sees overloaded in this way, and that, too, without any discrimination as to whether the material is heavy or light. The skirt will be lined throughout with paper-muslin, then with wigging to the depth of one-third of the skirt, then there will be a narrow facing besides. Now almost all this can be dispensed with, wigging from a quarter to half a yard in depth alone being all-sufficient. This change will not only be no detriment, but a decided gain in the appearance of the skirt, as, not being dragged down by its own weight, it will stand out more gracefully. Also all linings of flounces, ruffles, and bands used in trimming can be omitted. Though much used, they are not necessary, and it is very seldom the dress will not look just as well without them.

These changes will save the labor of the dressmaker and the strength of the wearer, for the absence of all these linings makes more difference in the weight than one would suppose.

Besides this actual lightening of the material, there is another point that can hardly have too much stress laid upon it. The skirt of the dress should invariably be firmly attached to the waist. This places the weight on the shoulders, and prevents the incalculable evils that otherwise result. A good work would be accomplished if women could be induced to follow this one suggestion only; for this is an ounce of prevention that is worth more than many pounds of cure. The skirt and panier, instead of being made open behind, can be made open in front, the first seam to the left, and then both can be firmly tacked to the basque. In the same manner the skirt can be attached to the polonaise.

These few directions can be easily followed, and will not interfere with any fashion, and by attending to them dressmakers can prove themselves the best physicians.

For persons already sensitive to the weight of their clothing the lighter fabrics should be selected, and the less elaborate styles of trimming.

One should also take heed to the number and kind of muslin skirts worn. Heavy muslins should never be used for this purpose, the lighter ones being much more comfortable. And as the least weight possible is desirable in walking, the plainer skirts should be worn, and not the heavier flounced ones. Leave those for house wear exclusively.

Now, if these few simple directions for lightening the load—a little here, and a little there—seem inadequate, remember the Scotch proverb, "Many a little makes a muckle," and also that it was only proposed to mention those that would not interfere in the least with the prevailing styles; and remember, too, that as it was the last *feather* that broke the camel's back, so many a woman may be saved if she observes these little precautions.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Types and Type-setting.

BY ALEXANDER CLARK.

Few persons are aware that the printer uses so many tools—more, perhaps, than any other handicrafts-man among the mechanics. Let us see. In the first place, he has twenty-six Roman little letters, twenty-six SMALL CAPITALS, and twenty-six LARGE CAPITALS. In addition to these he has twenty-six *Italic* little letters, and twenty-six *CAPITALS*. There are now no small capital Italics.

Then there are a dozen punctuation points, [, ; : . ! ? '—; : / ?], five double letters; two triplets; seven references, such as stars, &c.; dashes, including hyphen and braces, seven; the ten digits; diphthongs, altogether, ten; and short &, three sorts. All these in one *font* or size of type. Let us make a calculation. It will not be strictly accurate, for we cannot call to mind every item. The tools used in *imposition*, or making up *forms*, after the *composition*, or type-setting has been done, would add very extensively to the list.

Roman capitals	26	Dashes hyphens, braces	7
Small capitals	26	Digits	10
Lower case (small letter)	26	Short &	3
Italic capitals	26	Spaces, different sizes	5
Italic lower case	26	Stars, daggers, &c.	7
Punctuation points	12	Commercial marks, say	8
Monograms	5	Common fractions	10
Diphthongs	10	Mathematical signs, say	40
Fists, ℅'s, ¶'s, &c.	6		
Total			256

And all these in one font! Two fonts are used in the composition of the *Visitor*, viz: Bourgeois and Nonpareil, besides the title letters, display letters in the advertisements, to say nothing about the still more numerous pieces in a single font of music-type. Now it requires some experience, skill, and a smattering of education to-boot, to put all these tools in their proper places, (for every one of them has a box of its own,) keep them in good order, and use them quickly and correctly.

Indeed, a good proof-reader must be a sort of seeing encyclopedia; at least, he must have a ready and accurate knowledge of the laws of language, and sharp eyes to detect any typographical mistakes. The thoughtful reader will see at once, that it is no marvel that an occasional error should escape and run at large, sometimes, even through a large edition of most carefully prepared papers and books.

We would like to take our young readers all through the printing office where the *Visitor* is made. The obliging printer, we know, would show you the steam-press at work, which printed the very magazine you hold in your hand.

Some odd mistakes of the printer might be quoted here, as examples, showing that absolute perfection is impossible, especially in orthography. An author once wrote, "We are all component parts of a great whole;" but his printer picked a stray *a* from the o box, and made the last word *whale!* Another author concluded a chapter by saying, "Having brought the subject to a hasty conclusion,"—and was shocked to read it printed, "Having brought the subject to a *nasty* conclusion!" The *h* and the *n* boxes adjoin each other in the case, and by some hap or other, a socially disposed little *n* had gone a visiting to neighbor *h's*, and was taken by the printer's hasty fingers to do an *h's* duty. But the little chap was too bunty, and made a nasty word!

By-the-way, there is a lesson in that. Looking upon men as letters in a printer's case, there are many boxes of them. The world is the case. Time is the printer. Social and national life the "copy," and history the "composition." There are capital men, italic, or *leaning* men, and lower-case men; and, as in the printer's case, the latter are the most numerous, and spell the words of our nation's eventful history.

What would a General be, standing alone? What the V is to Victory. But some scrutinizing punster will say, "After your General V, there, I O TORY in the ranks remaining." Well, sir, don't make capitals of them! Don't make capital of our illustration.

Again, the school-master is the capital of T-each, and *each* pupil a little letter of the word. The preacher is the capital letter of P-reach and P-eople, but his language and life must *reach* beyond the *p* of the pulpit, the *p* of the pews, and the *pp's* of the people's purses!

We might moralize concerning the *n* away from his post when called for, and expatiate upon like absences from posts of duty among men. And finding an *n* in the A box suggests the fact that intruders are often found in circles of fraternal friends. The types cast in the same mould are designed for one box. And so there is a human brotherhood, formed on kindred tastes and mutual intimacy—like-moulded natures, sister spirits that know and are known by the deep piercing glance of an eye—voices that are keyed to common chords, and such natures usually pass into the bonds of companionship. Pick a man from such a group and set him up in a word or work, and he will do his part. But to spell with him he must bear mixing with other men. Five u's will not make union. You can't spell world with five double-u's. *N's* get into A boxes in more senses than one. But enough of this wandering.

A dancing-master, "once upon a time," professionally announced himself in a tastily *written* card, which he afterward handed to the village editor. The morning paper published the card, in which the fashionable fellow offered "his most respectful thanks to the public for past favors!" An *s* had found its way to the *t* box.

Now a word or two to writers for the press. Cross your *t's*, dot your *i's*, and punctuate just as you would have your composition appear in print. Be careful that your written *there* is not written *then*—your *where*, *when*. We commend the following rhymes to all who would find favor with editors:

"Write upon pages of a single size,
Cross all your T's and neatly dot your I's;
On one side only let your lines be seen;
Both sides filled up announce a Verdant Green.
Correct, yes, re-correct all that you write,
And let your ink be BLACK, your paper WHITE;
For spongy foole-cap of a muddy blue
Betrays a mind of the same dismal hue.
Punctuate carefully, for on this score
Nothing proclaims the practiced writer more,
Then send it off, and lest it merit lack,
Enclose the postage stamps to send it back;
But first, pay all the postage on it, too,
For editors look black at "six cents due,"
And murmur as they run the effusion o'er;
'A shabby fellow, and a wretched bore.'
Yet ere it goes, take off a copy clean:
Poets should own a copying machine—
Little they know the time that's spent, and care
In hunting verses vanished—who knows where!
Bear this in mind, observe it to the end,
And you shall make the editor your friend."

—*Schoolday Visitor Magazine.*

Old Times.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT THAT DESCENDED THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Pennsylvania was the first steamer that ever descended the Mississippi. She came down from Pittsburg in 1813. At that time this whole valley, from Memphis to Louisville, had been recently convulsed by successive earthquakes. When the thunderous Pennsylvania descending the Ohio, drew near Shawneetown on a dark, tempestuous night, and the people of the village heard the fearful thunder of the Pennsylvania's voice, they thought it the living genius of the earthquake. Led by John R. Scully, who was gathered to his fathers years ago, the people of the village went down to the river shore and on their knees in abject terror prayed for escape.

At length the steamer, with its glaring eyes redder than that of Polyphemus, and hideous noises, came in sight. Fires beneath the boilers illuminated the scene with a ghastly glare, the boat breathed heavily as the embodiment of an earthquake might have done; the good people of Shawneetown rose up, and in a helpless fright and utter dismay fled away to the hills. Shawneetown has never recovered from the shock of that fearful night. Its growth was stunted, and there it stands to-day a hunchbacked, little, half-grown, ancient village, the victim of stupendous terror inspired by the first steamer that ever descended the Ohio and Mississippi.

FIRST STEAMERS IN WESTERN WATERS.

In 1823 Captain Shreve commanded the good steamer, General Washington, the fleetest boat that ever traversed the waters of the West. He made in the year designated, the shortest time ever known between New Orleans and Louisville—twenty-five days! When at Louisville he anchored his steamer in the midst of the river and fired a gun for each day consumed in the wonderful voyage. The whole population of Louisville was gathered on the river shore to behold the marvel of speed—the glorious General Washington—and Shreve was feted and honored and crowned with roses, and borne by the huzzaing multitude through the streets of Louisville. Shreve, dressed as an American admiral, made an eloquent speech to the people of Louisville; and while whisky flowed and toasts were drunk, Shreve, who gave paternity to Shreveport, declared that the time of the General Washington could never be equalled.

Curiously enough, it was eclipsed before the season closed, and the Tecumseh, in 1828, made the same trip in eight days and seventeen hours, and not until 1833 was this time beaten. The Shepherdess was then crowned victrix, beating the Tecumseh's time seven hours. She was commanded by Captain Milton Dalley. The Reindeer, in 1828, made a desperate effort to defeat the Tecumseh, but failed ignominiously. In those days, when on a race, all the passengers, officers and crew were employed at stated intervals in wood-chopping along the shore. There were no wood or coal-yards. When a steamer encountered an attractive pile of driftwood, the people on board covered it like birds of prey, and depositing it on the boat, soon converted it into firewood. —*Press.*

Indian Idols in Iowa.

The Dubuque *Times* says that at the base of what is known as Capitola Bluff, seven miles from Lansing, there is an Indian idol manufactured out of the solid rock, which has stood there no one can tell for how many centuries, but which must soon be removed to make room for the coming railroad. At a little distance the idol resembles a huge bear resting upon its haunches. The strange and uncouth object is still held in the utmost veneration by all Indians, and the various bands, as they pass up and down the river, invariably stop and endeavor to propitiate the idol with liberal presents of tobacco, strings of gaudy colored beads, pieces of dry buffalo tongue, etc. There it sits, at the base of the bluff, mute and solemn, looking out with expressionless eyes over the bosom of the mighty river that murmurs at its feet, never mourning, never speaking, like another sphynx. The ground whereon the throne of the idol reposes is wanted for the roadbed, and the silent, expressionless god, whose brow has been bathed in the morning sunlight of so many centuries, must fall. But a short distance from this is a smaller idol, which had evidently been placed on the side of the bluff, but, by some convulsion of nature, was overturned centuries ago, and pitched into the river. During high water it is completely covered, but in low water the head and part of the body are distinctly visible.

The Isthmus of Darien Canal.

A Commission composed of Major General Andrew A. Humphreys, Professor Benjamin Pierce and Captain Daniel Ammen, has been appointed by President Grant to examine and consider all surveys, plans, proposals or suggestions of routes or of communications by canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, over or near the Isthmus of Darien, and to report their conclusions in writing.

Scranton, Pa., has a society of Mormons numbering over fifty members.

About Hats.

The hat is the climax of all the dress of man. It finishes him. It tops him off. A man can metamorphose himself by a change of his hat sooner than by that of any other garment. What is a knight without a helmet, a Turk without a turban, a Bonaparte without a cocked hat? Would a trapper be a trapper without a wolf-skin cap with the tail dangling between his shoulders? Where would the stage Yankee be without the bell-crowned hat? What would become of the ideal Ethiopian queen of the plantation without a red bandanna?

It isn't the tailor that makes the man, neither nine or nineteen of them. It is the hatter. The broad brim is essential to the Quaker, and these modern friends that wear plug-hats may be just as good, and for ought we know better than their fathers who wore broad brims, but we wouldn't give two cents for a follower of Fox in a modern hat. All picturesqueness is gone as soon as the broad-brim hat vanishes, and if you take away the picturesqueness the Quaker is no better than any other good Christian. Our advice to young Quakers is to stick to their wide hats. We like variety. When our eyes are weary of the black chimney-pot hat in Broadway, we like to meet a rosy-checked young Irish priest in his priest's cap. It relieves the eye.

What anybody wants with a modern beaver we do not know. What demon of ugliness prompted the first inventor of the things to introduce them? There is no form or comelines to them that they should be made or worn. There is not a graceful line in their contour. In vain the ingenious hatters change them and seek out new devices, widening them atop and turning them up at the sides, and then reversing the process. All is vanity and vexation of spirit. They are ugly, first, last, and all the time—ugly continually. These cylindrical "stove-pipe," nail-keg" things, as the boys call them, have nothing that can recommend them. They are cold in winter. They are hot in summer. They destroy the hair. They do not protect the eyes. They disfigure the man, and they want no quality possible in a hat that could make them more uncomfortable.

The very glossiness of the high-crowned top-dressing is a disadvantage. Instead of sheltering the wearer, as they pretend to, they have to be sheltered. Ten drops of rain are sufficient to impair their luster. The wind has every chance at them. They are too delicate to travel in. They are too nice to wear around home. They are generally unfit for use, and worse than worthless for ornaments.

What a martyr a well-dressed man is to his hat! He dusts it with a soft brush bought on purpose that he may not scratch its surface. He cherishes its gloss with his sleeve and his pocket-handkerchief. In a crowd he gives his whole attention to the preservation of his beaver. At his destination he deliberates where he shall put it. In a rain he shields it. In the cars he bandboxes it. And in a wind—oh! in a wind, how he holds it! Not too tightly, lest he put it out of shape. Not too loosely, lest it escape. Not with one hand, but with both. And if it should escape—oh! fearful catastrophe! How it rolls! How does the nice eccentric of the brim give it a graceful limp, like the galt of a Grecian-bender! How it is now poised on the brim like a velocipede, and now rolling the glossy crown on the dirty side-walk! And as the panting owner tries to seize it, how does it elude him! Inevitably it makes a graceful curve, as if by a calculation of sines and co-sines and tangents, toward the mud-puddle or the gutter. And when the panting proprietor of a hat, who has lived solely for that hat, wholly consecrated to the welfare of his beaver, when at last he claps impatient hands upon the truant whirligig, he is like the boy that sought the butterfly. The gloss of his nine-dollar beaver has disappeared. And the shape. It is now that most pitiful of objects—a shocking bad hat.

A German Soldier Poet.

Miles O'Reilly found his counterpart during the German war in the person of the brave fusileer Kutschke. This redoubtable soldier and minstrel sang the deeds of the German warriors with so much gusto and humor that he soon conquered all hearts, and his songs went up from almost every camp and from every fireside of the Fatherland. Of course, everybody wanted to know the veritable Kutschke, but this favor was not then to be granted to common mortals, and the mystery only enhanced the desire. Pretenders by scores presented themselves, but their claims were soon found to be spurious, and the public took to guessing everybody, even Bismarck. At last the enigma was said to be solved. Dr. Grieben, one of the editors of *The Cologne Gazette*, has just published in Berlin a work entitled "The Songs of Kutschke before the Bar." His investigation is very thorough and circumstantial, and his decision is that the famous lays are the productions of a pastor of Mecklenburg, by the name of Pistorius. But the editors of *Daheim* still claim that the secret is with them, and that in due time they will bring the soldier-poet from his obscurity, and introduce him to his numerous friends.—*Scribner's for April.*

Destruction of Birds.

One of the most noticeable sights in the markets of Paris for many years has been the great number of stalls devoted to the sale of small birds—larks, finches, thrushes, sparrows, and even nightingales—which are to be seen trussed and ready for the spit. The consequence is now becoming felt. A French paper notices the unusual devastations of caterpillars and insects, which not only destroy the leaves and fruit but bore into and destroy the trees. On the other hand, in England, where small birds are protected by laws as well as by public opinion and sentiment, and sheltered and encouraged by the continuous hedge-rows, insects give very little trouble and occasion but few complaints. It is to be hoped that a public sentiment will be fostered and encouraged in America in favor of the birds, and that the constitutional privilege we, as well as our boys, enjoy of bearing arms, will not have as one of its results the destruction of all our small birds, or even of the larger ones, as crows, jays, or owls.

India Rubber.

Remembering the almost endless variety of uses to which Caoutchouc is now applied, we are almost amused at the first idea that prevailed concerning its utility. These are suggested by the name originally given to it, and by which it is still, to a great extent, known—India Rubber. One of the first instances in which it is mentioned as a useful article is in a work of Dr. Priestley published in 1770, in which he speaks of it as a substance *which had just been brought to his notice*, and was admirably suited to rubbing out pencil marks; and he adds that it was sold at the rate of three shillings sterling for a cubical bit of about one-half an inch.

Though so great a chemist as Dr. Priestley had not known of this substance before, attention had been called to it as one of the products of Peru as early as 1735, and to a greater or less extent it had been used for "rubbing out marks" from a period probably not very long subsequent to its discovery. Anything coming over the seas from the far East, or remote West in those days was called Indian, and hence the name—India Rubber. But the natives called it *Cahuchu*, and hence, by only a slight modification of sound, came the name "Caoutchouc"—by which it is now more commonly, and perhaps correctly, called.

As is well known, Caoutchouc is the gum or more properly the dried sap of a tree. The tree producing it abounds in various parts of South America and also in the East Indies. In the latter region especially this tree is represented as one of the noblest in the whole forests where it grows, being not infrequently as much as seventy-five feet in circumference and one hundred feet high, and crowned with a luxuriant foliage, so that it can be seen miles away. The product, however, of this Eastern tree, is not regarded as equal to that of the American.

The method of obtaining the gum is similar in both regions. The tree is tapped at various points along the trunk, and even up the larger branches, the fluid which runs out being generally caught in a little cup which hangs beneath the incision. About a gill is received from each incision in the course of the day. The method of afterward preparing this for the market varies somewhat. Formerly it was allowed to run slowly over some clay mould which was of the shape desired, and the successive layers of it dried, much as heated tallow, for example, is cooled in successive coats or layers upon the old-fashioned dipped candle. The mould afterward was broken away, which left the rubber in the shape in which the mould had formed it. In this manner great numbers of bottles and various fanciful figures were made and exported from Para, which has always been a chief seat of this trade. It is not many years since Rubber Shoes were altogether made in this way. Brazil used to export several hundred thousand pairs of these shoes annually.

The fluid, when it runs from the tree, is of a whitish color, or more nearly transparent; and this apparence it still retains when dried in the sun. But to hasten its drying a fire is more commonly used, and the smoke from this colors the gum black, as we generally see it. Since the introduction of the new process of manufacture by Goodyear and others, there has been no object in bringing the gum to market in any particular shape (like that of the old shoe, for example), and consequently little pains is taken in that direction. A common method of preparing it now is to build a palm-nut fire, over which an earthen jar is placed, with a hole in the bottom so arranged that the smoke from the fire shall ascend through the jar. By this an Indian sits with his vessel of the fluid which has been collected from the trees. Having a small wooden paddle, he dips it into the fluid which he then holds over the smoke till the gum becomes hardened, when he dips again, repeating the process till he has the stick covered with the hardened gum of the required thickness. This is then cut off, and he is ready to begin again, and so he repeats his work, day after day. A good day's work is six pounds. More or less impurity is always found in the rubber so prepared, but, besides this, sand or other material sometimes, is purposely introduced between the layers of gum in order to increase the weight.

Another method of bringing Caoutchouc to market has been to filter the fluid as it comes from the trees, and mix it with strong ammonia in the proportion of about two ounces of the latter to, say, two and a quarter pounds of the former. The mixture is well shaken and placed in air-tight vessels of either glass or tin, which are then hermetically sealed From these vessels, when afterward it is desired for use, the gum is run out upon any smooth surface and exposed to a temperature of seventy to a hundred degrees, when the ammonia evaporates and leaves the rubber in the form of the object that holds it. Imported in this manner, it is accounted much better than when dried. As before stated, there is also a difference between the products of different regions, the American being accounted better than the East Indian. That from the older trees is also better than the product of young ones; and that which runs in colder weather is better than that in warm.

All through the Amazon valley, and up its tributaries, these rubber trees abound. People from the lower Amazon are now moving as far up as Bolivia to gather this gum. In Northern Bolivia it is said there are immense groves of rubber trees as yet untouched; and the demand, which is so rapidly increasing, will, at no distant day, send many adventurous settlers thither to bring away rich returns from the newer fields of this traffic. The entire product on the Amazon Valley has very greatly increased of late years. In 1870 it amounted to some eleven and a half million pounds. Yet the drain upon the resources of those immense forests has hardly begun.

A patriotic citizen boasts that "no people on the earth can equal the Americans in the manly art of sitting on a bench and watching eighteen men play base ball."

Varieties.

Bus conductors.—Lips.

The bitter end—The last half-inch of a penny cigar.

There's one thing which can always be found, and that's fault.

It is said you can do up your hair sweetly with a honey-comb.

What is better t' an a promising young man? A *paying* one.

The King of Siam has adopted the civilized habit of wearing shirts

A doctor calls his dog Cinchona, on account of the bitterness of its bark.

Paul Morphy, the chess-player, now keeps a grocery store in New Orleans.

A young man's affection may not be wrong, but it is sure to be misplaced.

The hight of impudence—Taking shelter from the rain in an umbrella shop.

A Wisconsin editor speaks of a wind which "just sat on its hind legs and howled."

A new style of coffee pot has a little steam whistle attached which warns people when the coffee is ready.

A Danbury agriculturist has put a bundle of straw upon his barn because straws show which way the wind blows.

The English Government in India is taking precautions to prevent the extermination of the race of elephants by sportsmen.

When the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, across the Ohio river, was completed, the first persons crossing it were an eloping couple.

The New York Mail states as one of "the advantages of being intoxicated," the ability to jump from railroad trains without being killed.

An imaginative Western editor informs his readers that "No jeering skeleton mocks him from the battlements of melancholy's lofty peak."

North Carolina papers say that over twenty-five thousand mocking birds have been shipped during the past season from Greensboro, N. C.

During 1870, Philadelphia produced $10,000,000 worth of carpets, $5,500,000 of prints, $3,000,000 of silks, and other fabrics to the value of $40,000,000.

Judge Free, of the Circuit Court, Chicago, has decided that common carriers are responsible for the goods in their possession, destroyed in the great fire.

A new breed of cats, a long-furred, bushy-tailed species, called "coon cats," is exciting much attention in Maine, where five dollars is paid for a good specimen.

A Nevada saloon-keeper advertises that although the rose may loose its fragrance and the shamrock wither, his 11 o'clock lunches in their excellence shall endure forever.

It is said that the town bell of Saratoga can be heard at a distance of twelve miles. When the city belle goes to Saratoga she cannot be heard quite so far, though she is often very loud.

A man in New York recently bled to death after having five teeth extracted. Every effort was made to stop the bleeding of the gums, but proved fruitless, and the patient gradually died from exhaustion.

The Grand-Duke Alexis was fortunate enough to capture a wild-turkey on his Western tour, and considered himself, in consequence, much more fortunate than his father, the Emperor, who had often desired to capture a Turkey, but had always been disappointed.

A pioneer at Kit Carson recently lost a valuable cow, and, after a long search, found her in the midst of a head of 60,000 buffaloes. The bison community had received her on terms of absolute equality, and it took three men and three swift horses to induce her to return to her domestic relations.

A curious confirmation of the truth of Thackeray's assertion that a lady could not write a letter without underscoring some of the words, was shown in Queen Victoria's recent letter to the people, acknowledging her gratification at the enthusiastic reception with which she was greeted. In it three words are under-scored.

Mr. Charles Enderly, F. R. S., late Lieutenant Governor of the Auckland Islands, and who is not yet an inmate of an insane asylum, has issued a pamphlet, in which he suggests, as a means of avoiding all disputes between England and America, that the two countries should unite under one government, the form to be monarchical.

The origin of the title, "The Thunderer," by which the London Times is known, was from a writer beginning a leading article with the phrase, "We thundered forth the other day," &c. Some of the Times' contemporaries, in referring to this expression, called the Times "The Thunderer," and though 50 years have elapsed, the title still clings to it.

"You have lost your baby, I hear," said one lady to another. "Yes, poor little thing, it was only five months old. We had four doctors, blistered its head and feet, put mustard plasters all over it, gave it nine calomel powders, two boxes of pills, leeched its temples, had it bled and gave it all kinds of medicine and yet, after a week's illness, he died, notwithstanding all we did for him.

A German expressman called at a house in Brooklyn, recently, to deliver a box. He rang the bell, and a servant girl opened the door, when the expressman said:—"I have got a schmall pox, and if you likes I will carry it up stairs." The girl looked horror-striken, and not relishing the idea of admitting a man with the small-pox, slammed, bolted and barred the door in the astonished expressman's face.

An Arkansas paper says that in Lawrence county, as some persons were clearing some land, they set fire to a large oak log lying on the ground, when they noticed a rattlesnake crawling out from the log. They turned it over, when a den was disclosed, containing twenty-two rattlesnakes, two green snakes and one king snake. Twenty-two of the rattlesnakes had from fourteen to eighteen rattles, and measured from seven to nine feet in length.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE ADVERTISER is published every Saturday morning.

Subscription $1.00 per annum, in advance; if not paid within sixty days $1.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square—ten lines or less, solid measurement, Nonpareil—Inserted one time for $1.00, and 25cts. each subsequent insertion.

Bills for advertisements due after first insertion.

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

FRENNY & RICHARDSON,
Editors and Proprietors.

Salisbury Advertiser.

Saturday, April 13, 1872.

WE do not exactly agree with all that was said by the speakers at the temperance meeting the other evening in regard to the course of the Maryland Legislature on the liquor question. If the people of this State were ready for a liquor law similar to the one now in force in Ohio, then the silence maintained by the Legislature on the question and the seeming contempt with which the numerous petitions of the people were treated, would be extremely reprehensible. But, there are two sides to this question, and although our ecclesiastical friends are clearly in the right in their advocacy of it, yet it might possibly be that they are at the same time doing the Legislature injustice by denouncing it for not doing that which they as christians and humanitarians so honestly and ardently desired. Now while we do not wish it to be understood that we have assumed the task of defending the Legislature, in its sins of commission and omission, against the virtuous indignation of the ministry, yet in justice to that body recently assembled at Annapolis, we will, for the sake of attempting to rescue the memory of its acts from obloquy, venture to put in a kindly word of remonstrance, even though the Pulpit be arraigned for a passing moment.

We have not the slightest hesitation in giving it as our opinion that the Legislature would have passed the law referred to if the people of our State had shown by unmistakable signs of approval that they desired its passage. The fact that a number of petitions went simultaneously from all parts of the State, although a token of the growing importance of the temperance cause, could not be taken as a guarantee that the great heart of a people, heretofore almost silent on the liquor question, should suddenly and spontaneously echo the sentiments contained in them. The bare fact that twenty or thirty petitions existed with the names of two or three thousand persons attached thereto memorializing the Maryland Legislature for the passage of such a law, was no more evidence that the majority of the people demanded the enactment of it, than that the multitudinous petitions in favor of female suffrage so constantly hurled at Congress, may be taken as positive proof that the people of the United States desire the gentle sex to vote.—When the sentiment of the people shall demand the passage of a law such as was contemplated by the petitioners at Salisbury and elsewhere, the Legislature will surely enact it. Being friendly to the law, we should very much regret its passage until that time shall arrive; for we should otherwise expect to see it take a place and keep company with other laws, which, though not repealed, are of no value, because the moral sentiment of the people is not such as to compell their enforcement. It will be found that laws never accomplish the purpose for which they are intended, if the voice of society is indifferent to their action on individuals or communities; and we already have too many inert laws on our statute books to desire to see so good a law as the one under discussion added to them. Therefore, if our conclusions are not erroneous, we think the Legislature acted wisely in refusing to touch the question.

We have not much confidence in the efficacy of the local option law. It may operate very happily in isolated rural districts and hamlets, but would almost amount to a dead letter in large towns. Apart from this we must file objections to the law, because it involves the very objectionable policy of special legislation, and to be efficacious, will most certainly conflict with the Constitution. We are sustained in the latter conclusion by His Excellency, Governor Whyte, who has vetoed the optional law intended for Tyaskin District, on the grounds of its unconstitutionality. In Pennsylvania it has been decided by the Courts to be unconstitutional, and licenses are granted for the sale of liquor in those places, where it was intended to operate, as though no such law was ever enacted. As for a sweeping prohibitory law, we would never give our sanction to such an unwise and impolitic proceeding. Intemperance is a gigantic and wide-spread evil; and it will require a gigantic struggle on the part of reformers, conducted judiciously, to get it under any sort of control. To accomplish this end, it will be necessary to hedge the liquor dealer with conditions and restrictions such as are contained in the Ohio law, and then let the Church educate the people to abhor whiskey and other spirituous liquors. It will take a considerable time to remove the many obstacles that now stand in the way of success. Old habits, customs and prejudices have got to be attacked cautiously, and removed one by one. In these days protracted showers are not of frequent occurrence; and great social and moral reforms are not the result of the efforts of a few months, but are the outgrowth of years of patient, intelligent and [illegible] labor.

THE bill appropriating $100,000, for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Frederick, Md., passed by the Legislature, has been lost because it did not contain the provision of section 34 of article 3 of the Constitution, which requires, in all cases of the creation of debt, there shall be a provision in the law for the collection of an annual tax to pay the interest and to discharge the principal in fifteen years. In the absence of this provision the Governor witheld his signature, and the law is a failure.

The bill, we believe, originated in the Senate, and when it was transmitted to the House, by some oversight the provision referred to was overlooked and it thus went to the final reading and passed without being corrected.

AMONG the appropriations recently made by Congress, appears that of five thousand dollars for the purpose of cleaning out and deepening the Wicomico river at Salisbury. Although this small amount is far below the sum that was asked for, and is entirely inadequate to defray the expense of deepening the river so as to render it navigable for vessels, yet it is an initiative step toward the accomplishment of this end. For by strenuous efforts, at the next meeting of Congress, we may obtain an additional appropriation, that will be sufficient to complete the work.

THE Mormon Republican Convention held at Salt Lake City, on the 5th inst., elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and endorsed the Grant policy. We cannot wonder that the devotees of poligamy should endorse the re-election of Grant; for they certainly have good cause to expect more of him than then they could possibly get at the hands of any liberal Republican.

NEW PAPER.—"The Crisfield Leader," is the title of a new six column weekly just started at Crisfield, Md., published by T. Dixon & Co., and edited by C. W. B. Marshall. The first number is brimful of sparkling local matter, and contains a goodly quantity of well selected literary reading. The paper is independent in politics. Its publishers have our best wishes for their speedy success.

IT is asserted upon good authority that Pennsylvania will be represented in the Cincinnati Convention by a delegation of one hundred of the most prominent Republicans in the State. Such men as Governor Geary and ex-Governor Curtin are to head the delegation.

THE ADVERTISER having been selected, by the proper authorities at Annapolis, as the medium through which the General Laws passed by the Maryland Legislature shall be made known to the people of Wicomico county, we expect to commence their publication at an early day.

CRISFIELD OYSTER TRADE.

The following relative to the oyster business of Crisfield is taken from the *Crisfield Leader;*

The Oyster trade of Crisfield is unquestionably the largest of any one point in the State, if not in the world, requiring large amounts of capital, and employing near six hundred sailing vessels, with crews averaging in the aggregate near three thousand men, and handling millions of bushels of oysters per annum. Scarcely a morning but there can be seen from two to three hundred vessels moored at our wharves, or lying at anchor at this place, costing from $1,000 to $10,000 each, ranging from the smallest craft to the largest steamer, and not unfrequently the latter costing even as much as $100,000. Indeed, an occasional steamer from Europe in search of the celebrated Crisfield bivalve, costs two or three times the latter sum, and indications point to the probability of a regular line between this port and London, England, freighted exclusively with oysters and passengers.

HOW THEY ARE DISPOSED OF.

The Oyster season commences about the first of September. By this time the various boats are overhauled, and the wear and tear of the previous season fully repaired. The crafts are trimmed up and repainted, until they are "as fine as a fiddle"—to use a sailor's expression—and being manned, as above mentioned, are sent to the extensive "oyster rocks" or beds, where nature—not man—has planted them, for cargoes which are brought in every afternoon or evening and disposed of. Many are "laid out" in shallow water for future purposes, others are transferred to vessels *enroute* for Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York; but by far the greater part are sold to the numerous and extensive packers here, and to speculators, buying for Northern, Eastern and Western markets. The season usually closes pretty soon in May.

SUPERIOR FACILITIES OF CRISFIELD.

The number of packing firms at Crisfield this season are far in excess of those for the season of 1870-71. There are about twenty-seven canning houses and nearly twice as many who do a barrel business exclusively. Every morning (Sunday excepted) from twenty to thirty cars can be seen to move from our wharves, heavily laden with oysters. It is estimated that not less than ten millions bushels oysters are caught annually by Crisfield boats alone—we mean boats sailing under Crisfield license. These boats give employment to over five thousand men; and when it is considered that these men are *a thrifty and mony-making people*, the immense amount of money turned over at this extraordinary village may no longer be wondered at by those living at a distance, and City Merchants already appreciate the growing commercial interests of Crisfield, as shown by a natural desire for a portion of its trade.

West Virginia.

Wheeling, April 8.—A Charleston, West Virginia, special says the Democratic system of voting was defeated in the Convention to-day. They submit a proposition to the voters of the State; "Shall negroes hold office?" The Convention adjourns to-morrow.

Arkansas.

Little Rock, April 8—The Clayton members of the Republican State Committee have called a convention for the 18th of May, four days prior to the convention called by the Brooks men. The Clayton Convention is called for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, while the other, in addition to appointing delegates, will nominate a full State ticket.

Utah.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION FARCE—A DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—MORMON CHURCH CONFERENCE.

The Senate failing to elect the second United States Senator, so the House today, on joint ballot, elected Thomas Fitch on the first ballot. Thomas P. Akers, a member of the Lower House, has resigned.

Prominent signers of the call for a Democratic Convention assert that their purpose is solely national, and that they endorse Judge McKean and oppose the admission of Utah as a State.

The annual Conference of the Mormon Church began this morning. There was a great crowd. The speakers gloried in the progress of the Mormon Church, which they said could not be retarded by the combined efforts of all existing powers. They said that every President, judge, officer and priest acting against the Mormons fell by the chastening hand of God.

A BOSTON ROMANCE.—A Boston woman, who had long been given up for dead by all who were dear to her, lately appeared, "the ghost of her former self," to those who had thought never to see her again. She told a story of strange and horrible suffering. More than a score of years ago she had sailed, a young girl of 18, with her missionary husband for "India's coral strand." The vessel was wrecked on the Arabian coast and all on board perished save her husband and herself. He was preserved only to fall a victim to Arab cruelty and she to Arab slavery. While her beauty lasted she was the favorite wife of the most powerful chief in the South Arabian desert, but when that waned, she fell from her "bad eminence" and was transferred to the harem of an inferior sheik. And so she lived, prayed for death, but not daring to die, till, bandied from one barbarian to another she, a Boston lady in whose veins flowed the purest Puritan blood, found herself the wife of an Arabian water-carrier. From his power an American traveller freed her and provided her with the means to reach home.

Missouri.

POSITION OF SENATOR TRUMBULL

St. Louis, April 6.—A prominent Illinois politician now in this city states that Senator Trumbull has written a letter to his brother-in-law, Dr. Jaynes, in Springfield, Illinois, in which he fully commits himself to the Liberal movement and expresses his opinion that the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention will be the next President.

Syria.

London, April 8.—A telegram from Constantinople brings the intelligence that the city of Antioch, in Syria, has been visited by an earthquake, causing terrible loss of life. The despatch states that one half the city was totally destroyed and 1,500 persons lost their lives. Great distress prevails in that portion of the city not demolished, and the remaining inhabitants are sadly in need of assistance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Trustee's Sale.

OF

A TOWN LOT.

By virtue of a decree in the Orphans' Court for Wicomico county, the undersigned as Trustee, will sell at public sale at TRACY'S HOTEL, in the town of Salisbury, at the hour of 2 P. M., on

SATURDAY, 27th day of April, 1872,

all that lot of ground of which Samuel W. Parker died seized and possessed, being part of a tract purchased of James Cannon, in Salisbury, fronting on the county road leading from Salisbury to Snow Hill, and running back to a lot of James Maddux and adjoining, on the south side, the lot where the undersigned now lives and between that lot and a street opened to run from said county road to said Maddux's lot—containing

One Half Acre, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent of the purchase money cash on the day of sale; the balance in three equal payments of one, two and three years, secured by the bonds of the purchaser with sureties approved by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

BENJ. H. PARKER,
April 6th 1872. 4t. Trustee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—*This is to give notice* that the undersigned hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Wicomico County letters of Administration on the estate of.

JAMES F. WILLIAMS,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof before the subscriber on or before the

10 day of Oct, 1872

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April 1872.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
April 6-4t Executor.

MORO PHILLIPS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST.

MANUFACTURER OF

ACIDS, AND OTHER CHEMICALS;

MORO PHILLIPS'

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME

AND

PURE PHUINE.

FOR SALE AT

DEPOTS. { 110 South Del. Avenue Philada. 95 South St. Baltimore Md., and by Dealers in general.

Apl. 6, 7m.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fulton*ville*, N. York. m-23 4w

Building Paper.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTERING AND SHEATHING—Samples sent free

LONGCOPE & CO.,
(Successors to Wm. F. Fitch,
Jan 20 73-3m No. 2 North St., Balto.

375 Dollars a Month—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. m-23 4w.

JOB PRINTING Neatly and Expeditiously Executed at this Office.

290 Dollars For 1st class Pianos—sent on trial—no agents. Address U. S Piano Co. 864 Broad-way, New York. [6w

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE TO

Merchants, Traders

AND OTHERS.

All persons and bodies, corporate or politic, in Wicomico county, who are, or shall be, exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose of which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license, or renew the same on or before the,

First Day of May, 1872.

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

Trader's Licenses.

The amount to be paid by traders for a license, (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath) is as follows:

If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed $1,000.			$ 12.60
Over 1,000 and not over $	1,500.		15.60
" 1,500	"	2,500.	18.60
" 2,500	"	4,000.	22.60
" 4,000	"	6,000.	30.60
" 6,000	"	8,000.	40.60
" 8,000	"	10,000.	50.60
" 10,000	"	15,000	65.60
" 15,000	"	20,000	80.60
" 20,000	"	30,000	100.60
" 20,800	"	30,000.	100.60
" 30,000	"	40,000.	125.60
" 40,000.			150.60

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, when the person wanting a license applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Wicomico County, to wit:

On this ——day of——, 1872, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared ——, and declared that he intends to apply for a Trader's license, under the second section of the Act of January session, 1858, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wicomico county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him, (or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it is a partnership,) at the principal season of sale, (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade) that the amount of goods which he intends to keep, &c., does not (or will not) exceed $——.

Sworn before ——, Justice of the Peace.

If the oath be administered by a Justice of the peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell Salt or cure Fish in March April and May, without a license.

Venders of Cakes and Venders of Beer and Cider who are the makers of such beer and cider (Lager Beer excepted,) are not required to pay license.

Licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers.

The licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities less than a pint, at any one time are as follows:

Provided that the applicant shall first be recommended to the Clerk by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, and shall make oath before said Clerk that he has bona fide and without intending to evade the requirements of this article) provided and expects to maintain six good beds, with sufficient covering therefor—and three rooms more than sufficient for the private use of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least.

The said applicant is also to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done.

If the rental or annual value is not Over $ 101.			$ 23.60
" 100 and not over $		300.	40.60
" 200	"	300.	55.60
" 300	"	400.	60.60
" 400	"	500.	70.60
" 500	"	750.	90.60
" 750	"	1,000.	100.60
" 1,000	"	2,000.	175.60
" 2,000	"	3,000.	180.60
" 3,000	"	5,000.	250.60
" 5,000	"	10,000.	400.60
" 10,000.			420.60

Licenses to Retailers of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors or Lager Beer.

The amounts of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors or large beer, are as follows: If the value of the stock in trade be

		$500 or less.	$ 18.60
Over $500.			35.60
From $	1,000 to	$ 2,000.	50.60
"	2,000 to	4,000.	75.60
"	4,000 to	6,000.	100.60
"	6,000 to	10,000.	120.60
"	10,000 to	20,000.	180.60
"	20,000 to	30,000.	140.60
Over	33,000		150.60

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities not less than a pint, for the sum of $18.60 unless the person applying therefor shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, paying therefore the sum hereinbefore prescribed, according to the amount of stock in trade.

Oyster and Eating Houses.

The amount of license to be paid by keepers of oyster and eating houses is $50.60 throughout the State.

Females vending millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, pay a license of $6.00 only; but if over that amount they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

The Clerk shall not issue a license to any person to sell spirituous and fermented liquors from whom the Grand Jury has recommended a license to be withheld, or to any person whose license has been suppressed by the Court, without a special order from the Court.

The 86 Section of the Code, which required an applicant for license to open an oyster or eating house to procure the recomendation of two neighboring freeholders, and also to make oath before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county, &c., as to the annual value of his house, is repealed.

The above licenses to Retailers and Oyster and Eating Houses go into effect on the 1st of May.

Licenses to Owners or Keepers of Stallions or Jacks.

The owner or keeper of every Stallion or Jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State, the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of his Court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such Stallion or Jack for one year from the date hereof; provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by the section for such license, be less than ten dollars; and that every Stallion or Jack upon which the said tax is paid, shall be exempt from all other State tax.

An owner or keeper stationing or standing any Stallion or Jack without a license, shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer.

Amendments to the License Laws.

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at the Regular Session, commencing January, 1862, relating to Licenses.

(Chapter 49, page 56.)

AN ACT to amend the forty-second section relating to the granting of Licenses to traders, of Article fifty-six of the code of Public General Laws.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the forty-second section, of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to licenses to Traders, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted as a substitute therefor.

When any person, body, politic, or corporate, shall propose to sell or barter anything mentioned in the preceding section, except spirituous or fermented liquors, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may trade, or to sell fermented liquors shall be issued by any Clerk of a court to a *feme covert* or to a person under the age of twenty-one years, without a special order of the Judge of the Court; but no Judge shall give such special order to issue license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, unless upon the recommendation of at least ten respectable freeholders, residents of the district wherein the place for sale may be, and whenever any license shall be issued to a *feme covert*, or minor, the said *feme covert* or minor shall be responsible for all contracts made in the prosecution of the business under such license, and shall be liable to be sued therefore in any of the Courts of this State; and the said *feme covert* may be sued or indicted and prosecuted in case of a violation by her of the license laws of this State, or in case she should keep a disorderly house, or if she were a *feme sole*, and, if judgment be obtained against her on any contract, execution shall or may issue in the ordinary way to affect her separate estate; provided however, that such responsibility shall in no manner affect or impair the responsibility of the husband or parent under existing laws; and that this Act shall take effect on the thirteenth day of April next.

AN ACT to amend the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, relating to the licenses of Hawkers and Hawkers and Pedlers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the twenty first and twenty-second sections of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, relating to the licenses of of Hawkers and Pedlers, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof:

"Twenty-one." For every such license, not to extend beyond the county in which the same may be issued, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit:

For every license to travel on foot, the sum of. $40.00

To travel with a horse or other beast of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of. $60.00

With two horses or other beasts of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of. $70.00

For every such license to extend over the Whole Eastern Shore or the whole Western Shore, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: For license to travel on foot. $80.00

To travel with a horse or other beast of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of. $100.00

To travel with two horses or other beasts of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of. $150.00

"Twenty-two." No such license shall be granted any other than a white person, or to any Hawker or Pedler in the name or style of a partnership or company, and but one person shall act under any such license.

SEC 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

(Chap. 121, page 130.)

AN ACT to amend the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to licenses by adding thereto the following section, relating to partnerships taking out licenses:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following be and the same is hereby added to the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General laws, to follow the second section thereof:

Any license may be obtained by partnerships and firms as well as by individuals; but in all cases, the names of all the partners of any firm shall be set forth in full in the license, and no license shall protect any person pretending to act under the same unless he is named therein, or is entitled as a representative or assignee under the provisions herein contained in this article, and the Clerk issuing the license shall enter upon the record of licenses the full names of all the members of a copartnership to which such license is issued.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the thirteenth day of April next.

(Chap. 218, page—.)

AN ACT to amend section one of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "Licenses" relating to the issuing of licenses by Clerks of Courts:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section one of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "Licenses" be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

All licenses shall be granted by the Clerk of the Circuit Courts of the counties, except where a different mode is especially provided, and all licenses granted by the said Clerks shall expire on the first day of May next thereafter, except licenses for fisheries and horse races, and when granted for part of a year, a rateable sum shall be charged therefor.

(Chap. 238, page 414, Act of 1864.)

AN ACT to add an additional section to Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "Licenses," so as to empower a trader to sell the licenses to trade with the stock of goods.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following section be added to Article fifty-six of the Code of General laws, entitled "Licenses:

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That any Trader who has taken out a license to sell goods, chattels, wares, merchandise, spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer, in this State, shall have the privilege to sell said license to any party purchasing his stock of goods and purchasing or renting his place of business, and the party so purchasing may continue to sell under the license of predecessor in business, until the expiration of said license.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

(Chap. 413, page 863, Act of 1867.)

AN ACT to add to the tenth section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, a subsection, requiring a license to enable any person to act as a real estate broker.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That there be added to the tenth section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section, to read as follows:

SUB-SEC. 1. *And be it enacted*, That any person applying for the same, and paying the sum of fifty dollars, may obtain a license for carrying on the business of real estate broker, and any individual, copartnership or firm who shall carry on the business of real estate broker without a license, shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other brokers by section seventeen of this article.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the day of its passage.

NOTICE.—*By instructions received from* the Treasury Department at the Clerk's office, all persons applying for a license of any kind (except marriage licenses which are same as heretofore) will hereafter have to pay that fee of fifty cents for issuing the same, making a total of sixty cents as stated above.

The fee of fifty cents has heretofore been charged to the State.

WILLIAM TWILLEY,
April 6-4t *Sheriff of Wicomico county.*

Ratification Notice.

Benj. H. Parker
vs.
Saml. H. Fooks, *et al*

MARCH TERM, 1872. No. 142.

Ordered by the subscriber, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wicomico county, this the fourth day of March 1872, that the aforgoing report of sales made by Benj. H. Parker, Trustee, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by exceptions filed on or before the *first Monday in July next; provided* a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Wicomico county once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,256,50.

THOMAS F. J. RIDER, Cl'k.
True Copy, Test: THOMAS F. J. RIDER, Cl'k.
April 6-3t.

BOWERS' COMPLETE MANURE

MADE FROM

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF

Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

The Manufacturer is enabled, by considerably decreased cost of Raw Material, to offer Complete Manure the coming Season, at a lower price than hitherto. In order to show that the standard of this manure is in every respect maintained, the following certificate of analysis is shown.

HENRY BOWERS Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request I have analyzed four samples of "Bowers' Complete Manure," of the years 1868, 1870, 1871, and 1872. These analyses show a great uniformity in character.

(Signed) DR. F. A. GENTH,
Consulting Chemist and Geologist.
No. 108 ARCH ST, PHILADELPHIA.

ALSO FOR SALE

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

AND SALTS CONSISTING OF

Sulphate, Muriate & Phosphate of Potash.

HENRY BOWER,
Manufacturing Chemist,
GRAY'S FERRY ROAD,
Mar 30-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

Go to the Best!

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

Actual Business College.

OF AMERICA.

THE

BRYANT, STRATTON & SADLER

SOUTHERN

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

NO. 8 N. CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Organized and Devoted entirely to Preparing

Young and Middle Aged Men

TO BECOME THOROUGH

PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS

AND

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN

—0-0—

OVER 2500 YOUNG MEN

FROM THE

SOUTHERN STATES

have graduated at this Institution, and are now filling responsible and lucrative positions in the Leading Banks and Business Houses of the country. There are no vacations. Students can enter at any time.

Special Individual Instruction and success guaranteed. Send for College Document and splendid Specimens of Penmanship. Enclose two Postage Stamps. Address all communications to

W. H. SADLER, Pres't.
Southern Business College, Baltimore, Md
Oct. 26, '71-4m.

8 O'CLOCK.

[m26 4w

FOR SALE.—I have for sale a Valuable Milch Cow, of the Durham breed. She is a good milker and in fine condition. WM. S. TILGHMAN,
oct 7, 71 Salisbury, Md

DR. CROOK'S COLUMN.

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar.

10 YEARS

—OF A—

Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S

WINE

OF

TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation offered the public.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Brochitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Removes pain in Breast, Side or Back. Cures Gravel and Kidney Diseases.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken for all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Possesses Vegetable Ingredients which makes it the best Tonic in the market.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures Jaundice or any Liver Complaint.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Makes Delicate Females, who are never feeling well, Strong and Healthy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has restored many persons who have been unable.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken if your Stomach is out of order.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken if you feel weak or debilitated.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Rapidly restores exhausted Strength.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Restores the Appetite and Strengthens the Stomach.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Causes the food to digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Gives tone and energy to Debilitated Constitutions.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
All recovering from any illness, will find this the best Tonic they can take.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Will prevent Malarious Fevers and braces up the System

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken to strengthen and build up your system.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be kept in every house, and its life-giving Tonic properties tried by all.

Purify Your Blood.

DR. CROOK'S

POKE ROOT! COMPOUND SYRUP —OF—

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rhumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson M. Aunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession,) has full tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any other articles named in Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemist has combined the active medicinal qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation the public under the above name.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous diseases of the eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures Rheumatism, Pains in Limbs, Bones, &c.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures all diseases depending on a depraved condition of the Blood.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Builds up Constitutions broken down by disease, or from Mercurial or Mineral Poisons.

Scald Head, Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Any Diseases or Eruptions of the Skin, Long standing disorders of the Liver, Syphilis in any form, or any disease entailed by it, are speedily and effectually cured by

Dr. Crook's Syrup of Poke Root
Oct 26 1-year.

TO TRAVELERS.

Delaware Rail Road

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 8th, '71

Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice—

All Trains Sundays Excepted.

Trains Going North, Leave

Delmar,		11 00AM
Laurel,		11 15
SEAFORD,		11 35
Bridgeville,		11 50
Greenwood,		12 05PM
Farmington,		12 15
Milford,	7 00 A,M,	
Harrington,	7 20	12 30
Felton,	7 30	12 50
Canterbury,	7 35	12 55
Woodside,	7 40	1 05
Wyoming	7 50	1 15
DOVER,	8 00	1 25
Moorton,	8 10	1 40
Brenford,	8 15	1 45
Smyrna,	8 05	1 40
CLAYTON,	8 25	1 55
Sassafras R'd,	8 30	2 00
Blackbird,	8 40	2 15
Townsend,	8 45	2 20
MIDDLETOWN,	9 05	2 35
Mt Pleasant,	9 15	2 45
Kirkwood,	9 25	3 00
Rodney,	9 30	3 05
Bear,	9 40	3 15
State Road	9 45	3 26
New Castle,	9 55	3 33
Ar. Wilmington,	10 15	3 55
Philadelphia,	11 45 A, M,	5 25PM
Baltimore,	1 05 P, M	8 10

Trains Going South Leave

Philadelphia,	8 30A. M,	5 00PM
Baltimore,	7 25	2 40
Wilmington,	10 10	6 25
New Castle,	10 30	6 45
State Road	10 35	6 50
Bear,	10 45	7 00
Rodney,	10 55	7 07
Kirkwood,	11 00	7 10
Mt Pleasant,	11 10	7 20
Middletown,	11 25	7 35
Townsend,	11 35	7 45
Blackbird,	11 40	7 55
Sassafras R'd,	11 45	8 00
Clayton,	11 55 M,	8 10
Ar, Smyrna,	12 15P,M,	8 20
Lve, Brenford;	12 00	8 15
Moorton,	12 05	8 25
Dover,	12 20	8 35
Wyoming	12 30	8 45
Woodside,	12 40	8 50
Canterbury,	12 45	9 00
Felton,	12 50	9 05
Harrington,	1 10	9 25
Milford,	-	9 45
Farmington,	1 15	
Greenwood,	1 25	
Bridgeville,	1 37	
Seaford,	1 58	
Laurel,	2 12	
Delmar,	2 25	

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.

Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M. Leave Philadelphia, 11 45 A. M., and Wilmington, 1 00 P. M., for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.

Additional to those above, leave Clayton for Smyrna 8 40 A. M., and 2 00 P. M., leave Smyrna for Clayton 11 35 A M. and 7 35 P. M., to make connections with trains to and from Dover, and Stations south.

FREIGHT TRAIN, with passenger car attached will leave stations named at the following Changed Hours, (subject to delays incident to freight business,) viz.: Going South, leave Wilmington about 12.55 A.M.; New Castle, 1.20; Middletown, 2.25; Townsend, 2.45; Clayton, 3.15; Dover, 4.00; Wyoming, 4-10; Felton, 4.40; Harrington, 5,05; Farmington, 5,15 Bridgeville, 5,50; Seaford, 6.15; Laurel, 6.45, and arrive at Delmar 7.05 A M. Passengers leaving Baltimore at 7 30 P. M., Philadelphia at 11.30 P. M., will make close connection with this train at Wilmington.—Going North, will leave Delmar, 2 30 P M; Laurel 2.55; Seaford 3.25; Bridgeville 4.00; Farmington 4.45; Harrington 5.10; Felton 5.35; Wyoming, 5 10; Dover 6.30; Clayton 7.10; Townsend 7.45; Middletown 8.10; Kirkwood, 8.40; New Castle 9.25, and be due at Wilmington

Local Advertiser.

Saturday, April 13, 1872.

THE post office at Delmar has been discontinued.

THE VETO POWER.—Governor Whyte has vetoed 14 bills that were passed by the Legislature, on the ground that they conflict with the Constitution. Among these bills was one providing an optional liquor law for Tyaskin District, in this county.

ANOTHER PLANING MILL.—Among the many enterprises and improvements now in progress at Parsonsburg, may be mentioned that of Mr. G. W. Parsons, who is erecting a planing mill there.

COLLECTOR APPOINTED.—Mr. Levin R. Dorman has been appointed Collector of State and County taxes for 1872. Mr. Dorman is well fitted to discharge the duties of this position and his appointment will be very satisfactory to the people.

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR.—The County Commissioners have appointed the following named gentlemen to serve as Trustees of the poor: Elisha Holloway, J. Turpin Bennett and H. Wesley Anderson.

NEW ENGINE.—It is rumored that the E. S. R. R. Company has purchased a new engine, to be placed on the road in a few weeks, for the purpose of running an extra freight train, with passenger car attached.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.—Our fellow townsman, George W. Parsons esqr., is named, in conjunction with Dr. H. P. Pitts and D. H. Hessey, as Commissioners to lay o f the harbor of Crisfield and define the building line, in a recent Act of Legislature.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The cemetery and grounds of St. Peter's Church, are being improved and beautified.

The exterior wood-work of the Wicomico Presbyterian Church has been recently painted, and the interior will be treated in a similar manner after the adjournment of the Presbytery.

IN the Circuit Court for Somerset co., Aaron H. Calloway recovered damages to the extent of $100. against the Commissioners of Somerset county, for injuries to his horse and carriage, while passing over the bridge from Deals Island to the main.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.—The Right Rev. Henry C. Lay, D. D., Bishop of Easton, will preach and Confirm in St. Peter's Church, of this place, on Sunday morning next, the 14th instant. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

Bishop Lay will also officiate in St. Philip's Church, Quantico, on the same day at 3 P. M.

QUALIFIED.—The newly elected Board of Commissioners for Salisbury, took the oath of office on Saturday evening last.

The new Board will be duly organized in accordance with the last Act of Incorporation on Monday, the 15th instant, at which time the Bailiff and Clerk will be chosen. There are numerous applicants for both positions, but the Commissioners have not yet intimated a preference.

LAMP EXPLOSION.—On Saturday night last, a coal oil lamp in the house occupied by David Farlow, exploded and a portion of the burning oil igniting the clothes of Mrs. Farlow, soon inveloped her in fire, and had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Samuel T. Bush, who ran into the house and extinguished the flames, Mrs. F. would, in all probability, have been fatally burned. As it was she sustained very serious injuries, but it is believed they will not prove fatal.

MURDER IN SOMERSET.—We are informed that a negro named Harvey Johnson, shot and killed another negro on last Monday, near Wm. Roach's store on Jones creek, Somerset county. It seems that the two men engaged in throwing oyster shells at each other which brought on an altercation that resulted in the shooting. We have not been able to learn the name of Johnson's victim. Both men are said to hail from Baltimore city.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. H. A. B. Williams, the popular and energetic agent of "Levitt's Swiss Bell Ringers," has been in Salisbury and advertised two entertainments to be given by that troupe in the Court Room, on Saturday and Monday evenings, the 13th and 15th instants. These entertainments are likely to surpass in variety and character those of the Peak Family, which gave such satisfaction to this community, and we advise all lovers of good instrumental and vocal music to go early and secure seats. Our exchanges up the peninsula speak of their performances in the highest terms of commendation, and we may expect first class entertainments.

FESTIVAL.—On Tuesday evening last, the ladies of the Presbyterian Church at Princess Anne, gave a dinner in the Somerset Hotel. The Hotel dining room was beautifully trimmed with evergreens, and otherwise ornamented in the most attractive manner. The long tables groaned beneath the delicacies of the season, and the guests were served by skilful and delicate hands. In the evening a supper was given. It was but a repitition of the dinner on a grander scale. After the supper the tables were removed and the youth and beauty of the town and surrounding country mingled in the exchange of social enjoyment. We are informed that the profits of the entertainment will amount to $300.

THE CONVOCATION.—The Southern Convocation of the Diocese of Easton will meet in St. Peter's Church, Salisbury, on Tuesday next, the 16th instant. There will be morning service and Holy Communion on Tuesday at 10½ o'clock; also morning service and sermon at the same hour on Wednesday and Thursday.

There will be evening service on Tuesday at 7½ o'clock. After service some practical religious topic will be discussed by the Bishop and the several clergymen present. On Thursday night, there will be a missionary meeting, at which, the missionary work of the Church in the Foreign, Home and Diocesan fields, will be presented in brief addresses. The Communion Alms on Tuesday, and the Collection on Thursday night will be devoted to the cause of Diocesan Missions.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW CASTLE.—The Presbytery of New Castle will hold its annual spring meeting in the Wicomico Presbyterian Church, of this place, next week.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, at 7½ o'clock, the opening sermon will be preached by Rev. John Patton, D. D., of Middletown, Del.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of general interest will be held, in which addresses will be made by different speakers.

On Thursday evening, it is expected that a Temperance Meeting will be held, in which the Presbytery will give expression to its practical sympathy with that important Reform.

The Presbytery will continue in session throughout Wednesday and Thursday and all its sessions will be open to the public.

The Presbytery of New Castle has fifty four churches on its roll—containing over five thousand church members and fifty-five thousand Sunday School children.

Its contributions for last year, reported to the General Assembly, amounted to $48,318. for congregational purposes, and $116,402. for missionary and other benevolent purposes.

During the past year, two new churches have been organized; four new houses have been built at a cost of $98,000., and three others are now in process of construction; while three more have been extensively repaired and enlarged.

The churches of the General Assembly with which the Presbytery is connected, contributed last year for their benevolent operations, $16,931,689.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The meeting in the cause of Temperance which was announced last week for Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, was held that evening in the M. P. Church. The exercises opened with a grand chorus by the excellent choir. Mr. Mills then read from the Bible some passages appropriate to the occasion, and Mr. Brown offered up a short prayer.—The singing of a pretty little ballad, by Prof. Conover, came next in order, upon the conclusion of which, Mr. Mills announced the indisposition of Mr. Hamner, who was to have been present to address the meeting; and, after making a few pertinent remarks, introduced Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown, who by the way has but recently come to town, made an excellent speech on the duty of christians to support the Temperance cause—using his voice, which is extremely stentorious, and his subject too, in a manner well calculated to arouse the drowsy powers of christians and cause them to warmly espouse the good cause and strive earnestly for its advancement. At the close of Mr. Brown's speech, the choir discoursed more music, and Mr. Ware arose to present the pledge. Mr. Ware, although he complained of indisposition at the commencement of his speech, plainly evidenced that though physically weary, he was not exactly Ware-ing out; for he delivered one of the most pungent speeches we ever heard from him. In touching upon the plea put forth by many that the passage of a prohibitory liquor law would injure the revenue of the State, he made some very severe but just restrictions upon the false economy of such a course, and handled the Maryland Legislature without mercy, for refusing to take action on the many petitions sent to that body during the last session from all parts of the State praying for local option and prohibition. The pledge was then read and passed around by several gentlemen, the chior in the meanwhile rendering fine music. It was found upon reading the signatures that sixteen persons had attached their names to the pledge. The exercises concluded with a hymn to that grand and soul-stirring tune, "Old Hundred," and Benediction, the choir singing a *stunning* temperace glee while the people were passing out.

Owing to the threatening aspect of the weather in the early part of the evening, the audience was not so large as heretofore.

The Labor Strike.

The laboring men of Salisbury, or at least a majority of them, met in the Court Room on Friday evening, the 5th instant, to concert final measures for obtaining the adoption of the ten hour system in the workshops, mills and lumber yards at Salisbury. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wesley Thorington, who was Chairman. Immediately upon organization, the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare constitution and by-laws for the society in prospect, was read. It started out with a long preamble about the ills of the workingman, and the rights to which he is entitled &c., and concluded by a long list of articles and by-laws for the government of a society called the "Workingmen's Protective Association," which it was proposed to organize immediately.—The report was received, the committee discharged and the constitution and by-laws were unanimously adopted. The following gentlemen were then elected to serve as officers for the ensuing term of three months: Wesley Thorington, President; George Hearn, Vice President; Thomas Parker, Secretary, and David Wroten, Treasurer. A resolution was offered and adopted, to appoint a committee of five to wait upon employers and inform them of the nature and aim of the Association and to request the operation of the ten hour system—said committee received instructions to report at a meeting to be held the following (Saturday) evening. On Saturday night the society assembled and received the report of the committee which was to the effect that, employers discountenanced their demands. They then resolved to go and offer themselves, on Monday morning, the 8th inst. at the hour of 7 o'clock, to their old employers, and if refused, a strike was decided upon. Accordingly on Monday morning at the hour designated above, every man was at his post, but employers promptly declined their services and the result was a general strike. We have no means of accurately ascertaining the exact number of men engaged in the movement, but should judge them to be in the neighborhood of 200. The men employed in Allan's kindling-wood factory are not engaged in the movement; that institution having been conducted on the ten hour plan from the time it began operations.

The strikers appear to be determined in their efforts to gain their purpose, and employers seem equally as determined to resist indefinitely.

Local Varieties.

A. G Toadvine & Co., have received a new and extensive stock of furniture of all styles and descriptions; and their two large ware-rooms present a tempting appearance to those contemplating the purchase of household goods. They assure the public they are selling at city prices, and purchasers can, by buying of them, save the cost of freight and avoid the risk of breakage. So rare a chance for bargains in this line has not been offered recently.

George W. McBriety has facilities for making picture frames of every size, style and description, which he will supply at moderate cost to those desiring them.

At the Hardware Store of L. W. Gunby & Co., can be found a complete line of seeds, embracing the following: Hemp, Flax, Clover, Timothy, Lawn Grass, Water-melon &c. Also a full line of Wood & Willow ware, Glass &c. Farmers, Builders and others, will do well to buy Hardware immediately, as the maket in the cities is rapidly advancing.

Wm. H. Cathell is now closing out his stock of Tobacco, Segars, Pipes &c., at cost. Now is the time to get bargains. Must close out in a few days.

CAPTAIN WM. E. TIMMONS, State Senator from Worcester county, has been appointed Commander of the Maryland Oyster Police Force.

THE TRUE GROUNDS OF CONFIDENCE.—Whence comes that firm reliance, that absolute, undoubting faith in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for indigestion, bilious disorders, intermittent and remittent fevers, which notoriously prevail in all parts of the United States? This confidence has been growing for twenty years and it is still extending. It is not the result of credulity; it has not been engendered by any human device, but is the spontaneous and natural consequence of experience. What people see daily going on under their own eyes they cannot question. When families in unhealthy districts that resort to this wholesome vegetable tonic, as a preventive, escape periodical fevers, and their immediate neighbors, who neglect this precaution, are prostrated by the disease, how is it possible that the phenomenon should be without its lesson? In like manner when it is seen that obstinate cases of dyspepsia, of liver complaint, of constipation, of nervous weakness and for general debility, yield to the operation of the famous remedy, how can even incredulity itself withhold its endorsement? Eyewitnesses of the salutary effects of the Bitters are to be found in every civilized settlement on this continent. The thousands upon thousands who owe their restoration to health and strength, or their preservation from sickness, to its extraordinary medicinal properties, are enthusiastic in its praise. The multitudes who recommend it in a neighborly way to their friends and acquaintances as well as those who make public their estimate of its virtues, are always ready to state their reasons for the faith that is in them. They have all either felt or witnessed its beneficent operations.

April 6–1m.

PENINSULAR ITEMS.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

On Friday, the 5th inst, a little child of Mr S. Gibson, near Marion Station, was accidentally drowned in a well.

Mr Thos S. Hodson was admitted to the Somerset bar on Monday.

The County Commissioners have appointed Dr Thos Stone, Smith Crosdale and Thos Brinkley, trustees of the poor.

The contract for carrying the mail from Princess Anne to Deal's Island has been given to Mr John F. Bennett, at the sum of $400. per annum.

R. H. Croswell, T. S. Hodson, C. T. Atkinson, Thos Riggin and J. Hearn, have been elected Town Commissioners for Crisfield.

The dwelling of James Frazier Esq, was intirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday of last week. The loss is estimated at $4,000.

Fish are abundant at Crisfield.

An extensive boat race is to take place at Crisfield, about the last of June, in which boats of every description are invited to participate. A handsome flag to cost not less than $50, will be awarded to the fastest sailor, and a $25, flag, to the successful contestant among the smaller boats.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

The citizens of Newtown held a meeting on the 29th ultimo, for the purpose of investigating the collection and disbursement of municipal taxes.

An election was held at Newtown on the 11th inst, "for the purpose of deciding by ballott, whether the Town Commissioners shall endorse the Bonds of the Worcester and Somerset Railroad Company.

The Democratic Messenger, published at Snow Hill, has recently been purchased by T. H. Moore and G. M. Upshur. The paper will continue to be published in the interests of Democracy.

TALBOT COUNTY.

The Teachers Association will meet at Easton on the 20th inst.

The Telegraph to Easton will soon be completed.

Ling Cha Cha, a native Chinaman, delivered a lecture at Easton, on the 12th inst. His subject was "missionary work" and "the progress of christianity in China."

CECIL COUNTY.

The members of the M. E. Church, at Wesley's Chapel, have resolved to build a new church at that place.

Last week, the stables of Dr E. E. Atkinson were set on fire, and entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FORKTOWN, April 10, 1872.

Messrs Editors:

Mild and gentle Spring, with its balmy zephyrs, light falling showers, and genial sun-shine, has at last saluted us; crowning the earth with beautiful verdure, and infusing a new order of life throughout the confines of nature. In consequence of the lateness of the season, farmers are very much behindhand, in preparing their lands for the various crops, but are working late and early, and will, it is hoped, by untiring efforts, make their labor conform to the requirements of nature. It is feared that the peach crop will be very small, while apples and cherries will yield well.

Much sickness prevails in our midst; and doctors are kept busy riding day and night. We, like other people, are divided in opinion, as regards the mode of medical treatment. Some are favorable to Allopathy, while others have a decided preference for Homeopathy, Botanic and patent medicines. One case in particular, which partakes largely of the ludicrous, may be incidentally alluded to, which happened in this wise:

A gentleman, living not far distant, being harassed with ague and fever, was advised to procure certain portions of whiskey, Cayenne pepper and nutmegs, mix well, and drink at intervals. Accordingly he purchased 1 pint of whiskey, 1 box of Cayenne pepper, and 1 oz of nutmegs, made a thorough mixture, and bottled it ready for use. A short time afterwards, a colored neighbor happened along; and after the usual compliments of the morning were exchanged, complained of feeling badly. This, thought the amateur chemist, was a good opportunity to test the value of his newly prepared medicine; and immediately handed out his decoction, first taking a generous draft, then passing to his neighbor, who drank freely, very much to the disgust of his stomach. For the pepper burnt him so badly, as to be almost intolerable; his belching became boisterous and terrific; and poor Sambo, tumbling and wallowing, panting and snorting for life, exclaimed; Lor! Lor! Oh, I is gone; good bye, Dinah; come down geruslum, from the tother side of jourden, and save this nigger. This, of course, alarmed the neighbors very much; but before assistance could be rendered, nature very quietly interposed, and relieved the poor unfortunate of an overdose of Cayenne. Our friend has concluded that the remedy is very sudden, and severe, and has put a quietus upon the Botanical treatment.

Observer asks the question; Where did Toney get his plank at so early a date, when saw-mills were not in use? Perhaps he has forgotten that whipsaws were commonly used, before the invention of saw-mills.

CHAS

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS,

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

M. E. Church, Salisbury, Rev. N. M. Brown, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Trinity M. E. Church, South, Salisbury, Rev. T. A. Ware, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10.30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

M. P. Church, Salisbury. Rev. J. L. Mills, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

Wicomico Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, Rev. J. Garland Hamner, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Service every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

Second Sunday after Easter, April 14, 1872. St. Peter's Church, Salisbury—Sunday School 9 A. M, Morning Service and Confirmation 10:30 A. M.—St. Philip's Church, Quantico—Evening Service, Bishop Lay officiating, 3 P. M. St. Mary's Church, Tyaskin—Evening Service 3:30 P. M.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, Salisbury. Second Sunday after Easter, April 14, 1872. First Mass at 6 A. M. High Mass, with Sermon, at 10:15 A. M. Vespers, with Lecture and Benediction, at 7:30 P. M.
Rev. Edward Ignatius Taylor, Pastor.

A

Great opportunity, with immense reductions, is now offered to procure FASHIONABLE and

Handsome

Boots, Shoes and Ready-made Clothing at A. J. WOOD & CO'S. Every

Young

Man, old man, middle-aged, rich, poor, high or low, can be fitted at a price. Every

Wife

should say to her husband—go to WOOD & CO'S Great Clothing Bazar for CHEAP and Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, where every article is

Guaranteed

as represented or the money refunded

To

any customer buying Boots Shoes Clothing Hats & Caps &c.

Every

article is the very best, and of the LATEST STYLE, and we make no vain assservation in saying that we can sell them cheaper than any house in the trade. Every

Man

is invited to give our stock an examination, and if you don't see what you want ask for it

In

our Notion Department we have a STOCK unsurpassed, consisting of Gent's Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Soaps Perfumery &c. &c.

The

Gentleman who wishes his measure taken for a suit, can be accommodated and we will guarantee him the best fit in the

World.

If we should fail in so doing he will not be compelled to take the Clothes.

Don t forget the place.

A. J. WOOD & CO.,
Main Street, Salisbury, Md.
dec. 13 '71—1 y

H S BREWINGTON,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER AND RETAIL DEALER IN

STOVES, TIN-WARE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

I would especially call the attention of House-keepers and all who want a GOOD COOK STOVE, to my "NATIONAL COOK." I claim for this stove above all others,

1st—It has the largest oven and most complete Baker.

2nd—The castings are the heaviest in market.

3rd—the cross bars are reversible and heavily lined.

4th—The No. 7 stove has No 8 cooking utensils, a fact which should be remembered by housekeepers in ordering a No. 7, you get No. 8 at the price of No. 7 Stove.

5th—The operation of the Stove surprises every one using and observing it on account of the wonderful distribution and intensity of heat, as well as the uniformity of operation; it is large in size, handsome in appearance and well manufactured.

☞ I am SOLE AGENT for this STOVE I ask your examination of this Stove and respectfully solicit your orders.

An examination of my STOCK will at once convince you where to buy CHEAP GOODS.

H. SCOTT BREWINGTON,
March 23, '72. Salisbury, Md.

Good News From Forktown.

Mother Eve, mother of living-humanity and the Other mother, Eve's daughter the mother
That cures the afflicted with her invaluable
Healing Syrup, which stands unrivaled.
Every bottle warranted genuine.
Repairs health and removes disease.

None complain that have fairly tested its virtue,
Only asks any one to try it, as proof positive.
Best of any medicine in use.
Leaves the blood in a pure & healthy condition,
Eat and drink anything except spirituous liquor
Saves to the afflicted Lots of money in the end.

Hope brightens the prospects of all who use it
Each bottle contains full directions
And accompanied with a list of testimonials.
Luckily discovered by the old lady
In the British Dominions
Noble by name and noble by character,
Great good follows it in every direction.

Saves money, time and arrests disease.
Young and old, of every class and tribe try it.
Risk a mite and save your health.
Use your influence and establish the blessing.
Purify and cleanse your blood, and seek health.
One of the greatest blessings vouchsafed to us by the great Creator.

L. JAMES CATH-ELL, J. J. MORRIS.

CATH-ELL & MORRIS,
(LATE OF SALISBURY, MD.,)
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
LUMBER & GRAIN,
Head of Union Dock, Baltimore,

Respectfully Refer by Permission to

CEN'L. H. HUMPHREYS, SMITH & WILLIAMS, E. E. JACKSON & CO., HUMPHREYS & TILGHMAN, } Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lumber & Grain, Salisbury, Md.

Consignments from our friends are earnestly solicited.

March 9, 1872—3m.

JOB WORK neatly executed at the office of the *Salisbury Advertiser*.

CARPETS!

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Have now opened the most Elegant Variety of New Carpetings ever imported notwithstanding the great advance,

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

Have determined to offer their entire stock at old prices,

TAPESTRY CARPETS.

ALL THE NEW BRUSSELS STYLES IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTHS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE are closing out the balance of last Season's Importations, VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, at a heavy reduction in Price. Also an Invoice of FRENCH AXMINSTER CARPETS at $2. 50 per yard.

April 6–2m.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO. CHESTNUT ST. Nos. 818 & 820

Our present Stock is unquestionably handsomer than any of our previous Stocks, superior as they have been to all ordinary Ready-Made Clothing.

READY MADE CLOTHES AS FINE AS CUSTOM WORK.

FAVORITE STYLES. Double-Breasted Walking Coat, D. B. St. Nicholas Coat, S. B. Cut-Away Coat, Derby Sack Coat, Chesterfields. J. W. WANAMAKER.

MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS. English, French & German Diagonals, Simoni's Belgian Coatings, English Trowserings, Scotch Suitings, Elysians. JOHN WANAMAKER.

We invite "out-of-town" trade, having a thoroughly organized Order Department, with rare facilities for that branch of the business. Send for our Sample Cards, Price Lists and Fashion Plate.
☞ Full satisfaction guaranteed in every case. ☜

PHILADELPHIA.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a cure for

EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflamations, and cures Congestions, whether in the Lungs, stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflamation of the kidneys, Inflamation Bladder of the
Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart.
Hysterics, Croup, Dypthoria, Catarrh, Influenza
Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism
Cold, Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Hartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers added by Radway's Pills so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

Health! Beauty!!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight - Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to all.

Dr. Radway's
Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND WEIGHT IS SEEN AND FELT.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent exceed all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY & BLADDER COMPLAINTS.

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust, deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and the Loins.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative Pills.

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult breathing.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York—Information worth thousands will be sent you.

1 24 71 1y

MALTBY HOUSE.
BALTIMORE, MD.
C. R. HOGAN *Proprietor.*
REDUCTION OF FARE.

IN consideration of the general decline in cost of all necessaries appertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board will be Reduced on and after January 1st, 1870, to

$2.50 Per Day,

being determined that nothing will be left done in the future to make the "Maltby" what it has been in the past—second to none in the city. [Jan 25-y

THE GREAT FERTILIZER. WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE. STANDARD GUARANTEED 200 lbs. MANUFACTURED BY WALTON, WHANN & CO. WILMINGTON, DEL. DEPOTS: 203 WEST FRONT ST. WILMINGTON. 22 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILA. 59½ S. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE. 13 FAIRFAX ST. ALEXANDRIA.

FOR CORN, OATS, POTATOES, WHEAT AND OTHER CROPS,

AND ON SMALL FRUITS & VEGETABLES

WHANN'S
Raw Bone Super Phosphate
is without a Rival

It has repeatedly excelled Pure Peruvian Guano, and produced large crops, while at the same time it permanently improves the land.

☞ *Beware of Imitations.* ☜

FOR SALE BY

HUMPHREYS & TILGHMAN,
Salisbury, Md.

The following gentlemen have used it with much satisfaction:

Wm. M. Ruark, Jacob Phillips,
H. Humphreys, Wm. B. Tilghman,
A. W. Woodcock.

apl 20 1y-71

A. J. McCOLLEY,
WITH
JOS. S. BENNETT & CO.
[Successors to Stretch, Bennett & Co.]
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 609 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
June 15-1y

THE DOUBLE AMERICAN TURBINE WATER WHEEL. Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Steam Engines & Boilers. Poole & Hunt, Baltimore. Send for a Circular.

THE Delaware papers are squabbling over representation according to population.

CARDS.

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

J. AUGUSTUS PARSONS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.
☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. [Jan. 6, 1872-tf

LEMUEL MALONE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.
Will attend strictly to all legal business intrusted to him, and to the sale of Real Estate.

D. T. HOLLAND. G. W. S. COOPER
HOLLAND & COOPER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.
Practice in the Courts of Maryland and Delaware.

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

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

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

EDW. L. RICE, JR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE YARA & SEED CIGARS
FINE CUT CHEWING AND PLUG
TOBACCOS,
OF ALL KINDS,
GRANULATED AND CUT AND DRY
Smoking Tobacco.
Imported Cigars
OF FINE BRANDS, ALWAYS ON HAND.
N. E. Corner 2d and French Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware.
oct 7, '71-1y

VINEGAR BITTERS. VEGETABLE. PURELY. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA. VINEGAR BITTERS. FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to the Wonderful Curative Powers of these Bitters. They are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Proof Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Molasses Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, FIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physician, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose health is entirely free from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy and healthy of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed them. Expulsion of disease, No System of Medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

WOODS HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.

The Tenth Volume of Wood's Household Magazine begins with January '72. It is edited by Mrs. Hamilton, S. S. Wood, and H. V. Osborne, and includes among its regular contributors Horace Greeley, Gail Hamilton, Thos. K. Beecher, Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr. W. W. Hall, James Parton, etc., Harriet Beecher Stowe, Brick Pomeroy, John G. Saxe, Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick, Petroleum V. Nasby, etc., etc., etc. For it occasionally. Terms, one dollar a year, in clubbing, three dollars for four copies, or four for the price of one dollar. The second volume of the premium list ever published. Any lady can easily procure a club. Specimen copy of Wood's Household Magazine, with premium lists, etc., sent for 10 cents. Address, Wood's Household Magazine, Newburgh, N. Y.
—Methodist Home Journal. For years this journal has been improving every number, and now it is the criterion for the Sisters, Wives and Mothers of Canada. "It is a marvel of cheapness, and for quality combined."—Canadian Methodist Times. Specimen copy sent free to any address.

March 23, '72.

Agricultural.

GOING THROUGH THE FIRE.—The medical men, in the fullness of their wisdom pronounce milk and meat as favorable to small-pox. One would suppose that, in view of this, the disease would be widely prevalent in farm districts, where milk and meat are largely used. Yet, strange to say, these beef-eating milkmen have been more exempt from small-pox than any other class. Still the "doctors" must rule. Not half a century ago they went in for bleeding us on all occasions. This was unanimously healthy practice. At length it became unanimously wrong. In like manner, there was not the shadow of a doubt but that cold water must not be given to the fevered lip—all the doctors said so; but now the sufferer may drink as much as he pleases.

How far the milk and meat theory of sickness is to stand on the same "immutable laws of medical science," it is not for us to say. True it is that this decree has injured the farming interest near all the large towns to an enormous extent. Cows are fully one fourth lower, butter will scarcely pay for the cow feed, and milk is being returned by railroad to the senders, as actually unsaleable.

In the midst of all this many farmers are becoming frightened, and are whispering about quitting the business. To all such we would say hold on. It will all come right after a while. The best way is to vary one's products a little—not to market all the eggs in one basket. The chance is that next season the results will be just as much in favor as these have been depressing.

In connection, the following from the Chicago *Live Stock Journal* will be interesting. This paper has been through the fire, and ought to know:

One of the greatest evils from which the agricultural population of this country suffers, is the disposition to desert any branch of industry which encounters a temporary depression. If the great staples, beef, pork, and wool, were likely to go out of use, or if Providence had endowed man with a faculty which would enable him to anticipate the movements of the market, and to sell just before prices fell, and buy again just before an advance, it might be well for him to follow the course pursued by many of our farmers; but as the first is not likely to be, and the last is not, the farmer who pursues the even tenor of his way will certainly reap the reward which his good sense deserves.

There is a probability that the rearing of sheep for wool or mutton for the next few years will prove reasonably remunerative; but that furnishes no sufficient reason why all farmers should embark in the business, or why the owners of hogs, in hopes of stealing a march upon the fickle goddess by going into wool-growing, should sacrifice animals which they will soon gladly replace at good round prices.

This disposition to change is not confined to any one branch of agricultural industry, but seems to work mischief to all; and the history of the last twenty years would furnish many examples of its folly. It is said that a clock that stands still is right twice every twenty-four hours, while another may be constantly going and perpetually wrong; so any farmer who steadily pursues that special industry to which his soil, climate, and experience are best adapted, and which his judgment tells him has a market based upon a natural demand, will find that the good seasons are frequent than the bad ones, and that substantial prosperity always attends industry and management, when persistently put to bear for the accomplishment of any well-settled purpose.

LIQUID EXCREMENT.—How strangely we overlook the value of the liquid excrement of our animals! A cow, under ordinary feeding, furnishes in a year 20,000 pounds of solid excrement, and about 8000 pounds of liquid. The comparative money value of the two is but slightly in favor of the solid. This statement has been verified as truth, over and over again. The urine of horses and animals holds nearly all the secretions of the body which are capable of producing the rich nitrogenous compounds so essential as forcing or leaf-forming agents in the growth of plants. The solid holds the phosphoric acid, the lime and magnesia which go to the seeds principally; but the liquid, holding nitrogen, potash and soda is needed in forming the stalk and leaves. The two forms of plant nutriment should never be separated or allowed to be wasted by neglect. The farmer who saves all the urine of his animals, doubles his manurial resources every year. Good seasoned peat is of immense service to farmers, when used as an absorbent, and the stalls for animals should be so constructed as to admit of a wide passage in the rear with generous passage room for peat, to be use daily with the excrement.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

VERMONT BUTTER.—Clark King, of East Montpelier, an old butter dealer, stated before the State Board of Agriculture at its session in Montpelier that only thirty per cent, of the Vermont butter taken to market ruled as first class. The St. Albans, Vt., butter market has been pronounced a myth at a recent meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association. The railroad about fifteen years ago began running a refrigerator car, which still runs once a week, passing St. Albans Tuesdays. On that day, consequently, the farmers bring in their butter and cheese, but there is no "market" in its present sense, no collusion among sellers and no fixed rates. Each sells for what he can get. There is the same custom in all the towns through the northern part of the State.—*Providence Herald.*

USE FOR CHARCOAL DUST.—Elijah Low, Bangor, Me., writes: "I have a fruit garden of over fifty plum and pear trees, which, as a rule, bear regularly every year, and I have not used stable manure for twenty years. For ammonia (which all fruit-trees need largely), I take a hogshead, bore several inch auger-holes in the head, then fill it with charcoal dust; into this I pour all the chamber-water, and not a particle of ammonia will escape. In a few months the dust will be so charged with this valuable fertilizer that in stirring it the effluvium will be nearly as strong as that from an old-fashioned smelling-bottle. In the fall, I put a basketful around each tree as a protection; in the spring, spread it and spade it in.

THE GROWING.—A gentleman from Baltimore, Md., who has been engaged in tea-growing in India for some years, is now at Mobile making arrangements for establishing an extensive tea plantation. He is satisfied, from careful examination, that the tea-plant will grow in the vicinity of Mobile, and prove a profitable crop.

Scientific.

AMERICAN WILD HORSES.—Probably all of our little boys and girls have read about the great herds of wild horses that are to be found in the south-western parts of the United States, in Mexico, and South America; and we presume most of them think that the horse is a native of our continent, like the grizzly bear and the buffalo. But in this they are mistaken. The first horses ever seen on the American continent were those brought by the Spanish general Hernando Cortes, when he came to conquer Mexico for the Spanish crown.

As soon as you are old enough to read those delightful books of Mr. Prescott, "The Conquest of Mexico" and "The Conquest of Peru," you will see that though the Aztecs—as the ancient inhabitants of Mexico were called—were in many respects very intelligent people, who knew how to build fine aqueducts, magnificent temples, and great cities, and could write in hieroglyphics (about which we talked to you lately), they had never seen nor heard of a horse, and thought that the mounted soldiers of Cortes were a sort of fighting demons, against whom it was useless for mere mortals to contend. This terror made them an easy prey to the cruel Spaniards, who soon reduced them to slavery; and by and by—when it was too late—the poor Aztecs discovered that the Spaniards were human as well as they; and great was their astonishment when they found, as they soon did, that they themselves could mount and control these fleet and wonderful animals.

But although horses were not native to our soil and climate, they seemed to find the rich grasses of our Southern plains quite to their liking, and it was not long before they had multiplied faster than men could find use for them, and so little colts were left to grow wild and shift for themselves, which it was not difficult for them to do in a warm climate, with plenty of good pasturage all about them. Now there are great herds of fiery wild horses roaming about at their own free will, over miles and miles of the unoccupied territory of our continent. But a good many of the colts are being caught every year, and tamed, so that the numbers of wild horses are diminishing, and in time there may be none left save those that are trained for the use of mankind.—*Hearth and Home.*

THE MISUSE OF THE SKIPPING-ROPE.—Editor *Hearth and Home:* In the interest of little girls, I would like to say something concerning an exercise which above all others, is recognized as little girls' play. In any of the city streets not too crowded with foot-passengers, on the beautiful spring days, and even in the country where they have ample opportunities for other exercises, you will frequently find little girls (eager to outdo their companions) concentrating all their energies in jumping straight up and down, without stopping, one or two hundred times over a rope swung round and round by a pair of comrades, only yielding from want of breath or to the clamor of some playmate waiting to run and jump in. It almost makes a grown person's bones ache to think of it. Now, it seems to me that this is injurious, for such steady jarring of the spine and whole body must work a great deal of harm, and, if not felt immediately, lay the foundation for much suffering and disease in after years. To run along easily, skipping over the rope, while turning it with the hands, is inspiriting and harmless. I would not speak against that; far from wishing to abridge their pleasures. I would like to see, besides hoop-trundling, any healthy, active exercise for little girls. Almost anything is preferable to this violent use of the skipping-rope.

Since writing, as though to clinch my remonstrance, I find in to-night's paper (*Newark Daily Advertiser*) this little notice:

"Last week a little girl in Phillipsburg, eleven years old, died from the effects of jumping rope. It was the opinion of the physician that death resulted from the bursting of the gall."

Very respectfully, A. E. B.

A WOLF-TRAP.—Along the Ondskoi Bay, on the eastern shore of Siberia, the very large wolves of that region march like sentinels up and down the seacoast, keeping a sharp lookout. They are in search of seals or whales that may have floated in with the tide or been cast by storms upon the shore.

They are extremely shy, and it is difficult to capture them. The natives value their hides very highly, and therefore exert great skill in entrapping them.

The favorite mode is by building a circular pen about ten feet in hight, having no entrance except from the top. Into this pen they lower a deer, the scent of which attracts the wolves. The pen thus constructed is inclosed in a second pen, made too narrow to allow a wolf to turn around in. A small door is so arranged as to give entrance to the animal. As he goes in he pushes the door open, and having once gotten in, as he can not turn about, he goes on around the circle until coming to the door it opposes his progress. This he shuts, as it is in his way. Having imprisoned himself, he can continue the circle until he is tired, or his captor comes. Meantime the poor little deer is safe enough, though until he becomes used to it the angry howls of the wolf must make him feel very uncomfortable.

It is said that if a traveler is pursued by these wolves, and a coat, or, indeed, any garment, is fastened by a string and allowed to trail behind the sled, they will not pass by it.

"RUN out to the barn, Alva," said a doctor's wife to her little son one day, "and see if you can find an egg to make a cake with."

The little fellow ran to the barn and scaring a hen off the nest, found an egg with a soft shell, but went to the house without it.

"Couldn't you find one, Alva," said the mother.

"Yes," replied the boy, "but I scared the hen off, and she didn't have time to finish it."

A FATHER was busily engaged driving his team back and forth a short distance and after unloading his load, his little son, a five-year-old was certain to ask for a ride. The father, not wishing to be bothered so much, once replied:

"Yes, you may ride this time, but you must not ask me to ride again."

"Well, I wont," was the witty reply, "I'll jump in and ride without asking."

At Newburyport, Mass., recently, a car containing an ox and a herd of swine were at the depot for delivery. The swine being restive ran between the legs of the ox, which trampled upon one, which the remainder of the herd immediately devoured. It is said the swine had not been fed since they left Canada.

Domestic.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—The following passage is from one of Professor Upham's letters in the *Congregationalist*. He is speaking of the Captain of the steamer in which he sailed from New York: "As we were about to start, I saw him move to an elevated position above the wheel; and it was interesting to see how quickly and completely the inward thought or purpose alters the outward man. He stood a few moments silent and thoughtful. He gave a quick glance to every part of the ship. He cast his eye over the multitude coming on board the ship, among whom was the American Ambassador to England, who, if the Captain may be said to embody the ship, may be said with equal truth to embody, in his official person, a nation's rights and a nation's honor. He saw the husbands and the wives, the mothers and the children entrusted to his care; and his slender form, as he gave the orders for our departure, seemed at once to grow more erect and firm; the muscles of his face swelled; his dark eye glowed with a new fire; and his whole person expanded and beautified itself by the power of inward emotion.

"I have often noticed this interesting phenomenon; and have come to the conclusion, if man or woman wishes to realize the full power of personal beauty, it must be by cherishing noble hopes and purposes; by having something to do, and something to live for, which is worthy of humanity, and which, by expanding the capacities of the soul, gives expansion and symmetry to the body which contains it."

IN HER Washington letter to the *Independent*, Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames gives some pleasant information concerning the five Japanese girls who have been brought to this country by the embassy. They have been committed to the protection of Mr. Mori, Japanese *charge d'affaires* in Washington. These girls are from families of rank, and have been sent hither for an American education. They have been placed in a cheerful home, under competent teachers, in Georgetown. Mrs. Ames says: "The oldest girl, Dio Yoshimas, is aged sixteen; the youngest, Unie Tsuda, is only eight years old. What does it not say for at least *one woman* in Japan that this little girl of eight years was sent hither voluntarily by her own mother that she might receive an American woman's education? Little Unie is very bright, learning with ease all that is taught her. Among her treasures are a picture of her mother, *holding her own hand*, various pictures of her own home—one with all her family in the porch, and a glimpse of river and orchard beyond; and an illustrated cyclopedia, in two large Japanese volumes, in which is written by her father, in English, 'My dear Unie, from father, Yedo, December 1, 1871.'"

OVERWORK.—The complaint is quite universal that in our American life we over-strain the muscle, over-wear the brain, and over-burden the heart. Men at the hottest point of enterprise give out, and consumption takes the body, lunacy the mind, avarice the affections. Prominent men drop suddenly here and there, when they are all aglow with perspiration, and dilated eye, and absorption of success. The epitaph is "Died of overwork." It should be, "Died of mismanaged work." That wheel on the car is not hot because it rolls faster than the other wheels, nor because it is weaker or stronger; but because its journal was not packed as well—because some unusual friction has heated it. Here is a sewing machine with which a woman has flung thread enough to baste the two hemispheres together at the equator, and reach to the north pole, and make a spool of it. And yet it has needed little repair as it has sung the dollars together with its monotonous buzz. Here is another that is returned, broken in pieces, and radically injured. Lack of lubrication, misleeding guiding caused an injury, and then it has been up hill work ever since, till it has become absolutely worthless.

WHEN TO BE DEAF.—Some people feel so very anxious to hear everything that will vex and annoy them, they set about searching and finding it out. If all the petty things said of one by heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pincushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. I should as soon thank a man for emptying on my head a bushel of nettles, or setting loose a swarm of musketoes in my chamber, or raising a pungent in my house generally, as to bring upon me all the tattle of spiteful people. If you would be happy when among good men, open your ears; when among bad, shut them. It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they have slammed the door; what a beggar says whose petitions you have rejected; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business or dress. I have noticed that a well bred woman never hears an impertinent remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from not a little apparent connivance in dishonorable conversation.—*Cassell's.*

RECIPES FOR COUGH SYRUPS.—1. Take one tea-cupful of flax-seed and soak it all night, in the morning put into a kettle two quarts of water, a handful of licorice root, split up, and a quarter of a pound of raisins, broken in half. Let them boil until the strength is thoroughly exhausted; then add the flax-seed which has been previously soaked. Let all boil half an hour or more, watching and stirring that the mixture may not burn. Then strain, and add lemon juice and sugar.

2. Boil one ounce of flax-seed in a quart of water for half an hour; strain, and add to the liquid the juice of two lemons and half a pound of rock candy. If the cough is accompanied by weakness and loss of appetite, add half an ounce of powdered gum-arabic. Set this to simmer for half an hour, stirring it occasionally. Take a wine-glassful when the cough is troublesome.

SICK HEADACHE.—Mr. James Lord, of Erie, Pa., writes, in reference to an article on sick headache, to say that he has suffered much from this painful and distressing malady, and has, of course, tried many remedies; among these he mentions tansy tea, rhubarb, bathing in salt water, abstinence from fat and rich meats, etc. He found relief by the use of a bath of hot water, softened with *carbonate of soda*, taking the bath in a sitting posture and remaining in it for ten or fifteen minutes. This is the sitz bath, a favorite application of hydropathists, and is an effective means of allaying nervous irritation of any kind. —*Scientific American.*

GOOD NATURE, says a polite author, is more agreeable in conversation than wit, and gives a certain air to the countenance which is more amiable than beauty.

Humorous.

IRISH HUMOR.—Of the wit and humor of the Irish no one who sees them on their native soil can doubt. They are the only peasantry in Europe who can lay any claim to qualities that are usually reckoned intellectual. It is a common saw over there that an Irishman has the privilege of speaking twice—and can see the justice of it. He first makes a blunder, as if by design, and then renders the blunder bright by illuminating it with a joke.

DRIVING through county Wicklow, and commenting on what seemed to be irregularity of the milestones, my carman remarked:

"Be gorrah, sn' they're not milestones at all. This is a graveyard of the Miles family, an' there was so many of thim, ye see, they hadn't names for thim all, an' so they numbered thim, an' buried thim, wherever they could find a good spot." And his eye twinklingly inquired if the conceit were not good enough for a drink of whisky at the first halting-place.

GIVING a bar-maid a crown at Limerick for a mug of ale, the price of which was but three-pence, she smiled all over her face, and said:

"An' may yer worship niver wahnt for a pound until I give ye change—and I wish ye sich luck that I know ye wouldn't be afther askin' for a pinny of it."

A PORTER at a Galway hotel had with much trouble prevented an American's trunk from going to Belfast instead of Queenstown, and the owner rewarded him with a sovereign. The shrewd fellow held the coin rapturously in his hand a moment, and then said to the gentleman:

"Haven't ye a bit o'shilxir about ye? Ye wouldn't have me shpendin' the likes o' this bayutiful gould to drink yer health wid? Give me a shillin', yer honor, and I'll kape this to remember ye by."

"WHAT makes your horse so slow?" I asked one day in the Glen of the Downs of my Celtic Jehu.

"It is out of rispict to that bayutiful sanery, ye honor—he wants ye to see it all. An' thin, he's an intelligent baste, and appreciates good company, an' wants to kape the likes o' ye in ould Ireland as long as he kin."

AN ELECTRICAL JOKE WITH A SEQUEL.—An amusing innovation agitates certain Sacramento loungers, and its operation is thus chronicled by the *Bee* of that city: "The authorities at the telegraph office in the passenger depot have conceived and ultimated a very happy idea of affording a cheap and effectual amusement to loungers thereabout. A box running the full length of the front of the office on the outside, has heretofore furnished a tempting seat for the habitues. This has been covered with zinc which has been connected with the batteries that were contained in the box. A person sitting upon the box without touching his hands thereto will not feel the electricity, but if his hands drop on the box, or he puts them thereon to assist him in rising, he receives such a sudden and astonishing shock as sends him in an unbelievable number of feet towards the lofty roof and the adjacent river. Any good day a person may see some of these unfortunates unexpectedly struck with this domesticated lightning, describing a fifty-feet parabola in the air. Inside the office an almost imperceptible wire conducts the electricity into the iron handles of a spacious arm-chair. A large gentleman sat down therein the other day, and leaning luxuriously back, he laid his hands upon the arms, and in that very instant he was astounded at finding himself trying to butt a hole through the ceiling. The sequel to this joke is not quite as amusing as the story, for the Assistant Superintendent happened to take a seat in one of the chairs, and, on his return to the floor from his aerial flight, he dismissed some of the practical jokers.

THERE were once some youngsters whose greatest pleasure on rainy days was to ransack the house, especially the garret, where they were forbidden to go. They went to Sunday-school, and one day in their lesson occurred the verse, "If thou be bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room." The youngest boy was asked if he knew what that meant. "Oh! yes," said he; "it means just you keep out of the garret!"

THE printer who "could set anything" was requested by the Executive Committee of the Poultry Show to "set" a hen. Typo was equal to the occasion, and opened the coop, and Dame Partlett flew out, he claiming he had "set her" —at liberty. The committee thought it a case of distribution, and the printer expressed his willingness to pi the matter.

ON A wet, miserable, foggy London day in autumn Charles Lamb was accosted by a beggar-woman with, "Pray Sir, bestow a little charity upon a poor destitute widow woman who is perishing for lack of food. Believe me, Sir, I have seen better days." "So have I," said Lamb, handing the poor creature a shilling—"so have I. It's a miserable day. Good-by, good-by!"

A CELEBRATED French preacher, in a sermon on the duties of wives, said: "I see in this congregation a woman who has been guilty of disobedience to her husband, and in order to point her out I will fling my breviary at her head." He lifted his book, and every female head instantly ducked.

A BOY at Kingston, seven years old, is destitute of ears, and has a good joke on his mother, who finds him difficult to box. But she makes it up on different portions of his territory. He says he wishes he had ears, like other boys.

"MY friend, don't you know that it is very dangerous to take a nap while the train is in motion?" "Why so," exclaimed the astonished individual, waking up—"why so?" "Because this train runs over sleepers."

A BOSTONIAN has been fined $40 for "not communicating a case of small-pox to the proper authorities." If we were the proper authorities, we should prefer his keeping it to himself.

OUR butcher says no one can beat his steaks. Unfortunately, our cook is obliged to.

TOOTH-PULLING and a wide-awake hat are similar, for both are felt.

YOUNG ladies had better be fast asleep than fast awake.

A SMART THING—A mustard plaster.

HOP MERCHANTS,—Dancing masters.

Miscellany.

Our First War Steamer.

At the beginning of the present century, the navy of the young nation just rising on this continent was possessed of some of the best vessels in the world. Among them was the famous *Constitution*, which vessel is still in the service, having been stationed at the Naval Academy as a school-ship for the last ten years.

About this date the steam-engine was used to propel vessels by means of paddle-wheels. To whom really belongs the honor of applying steam as a motor for ships is a disputed point, into the discussion of which it is not desirable to enter; it is, however, pretty well settled that Fulton was the first builder of a steamboat intended for traffic. The success of this vessel was followed by great improvements in that line, and rendered possible the grand system of internal commerce for which this country is so well adapted. In 1814 the same Fulton proposed to build a floating battery for the defence of New York Harbor, the vessel to be propelled by steam, with a central paddle-wheel. This is the first known proposition to use the new motive power for war purposes. This vessel was to carry twenty guns on her gun-deck, and to make a speed of four miles per hour. In addition to her armament on deck, it was intended that she should carry two submarine guns on each bow, so as to strike an enemy below the water-line; besides this, provision was made for throwing a large body of water upon an enemy at close quarters. The ship was launched in November, 1814, in a little more than four months from the laying of the keel; by June, 1815, her machinery was in place, and a trial trip took place in New York Bay, which was a great success. At a later period she made a trip to sea, about twenty-six miles from New York, with all her coal and armament on board, attaining a speed of nearly six knots. This formidable craft was named by her projector the *Demologos*, but after his death she was called the *Fulton;* she was used as a receiving-ship at the New York Navy-yard after her completion until 1829, when she was accidentally blown up by the explosion of the powder in her magazine. Such was the first venture of our government toward war steamers. — *Harper's Magazine for April.*

German Odors.

When we got aboard the Rhine steamer at Mayence (says C. D. Warner in *Scribner's Monthly*), we were conscious of a dreadful odor somewhere. As it was a foggy morning we could see no cause of it, but concluded it was from something on the wharf. The fog lifted and we got under way, but the odor traveled with us, and increased. We went to every part of the vessel to avoid it, but in vain. It occasionally reached us in great waves of disagreeableness. We had heard of the odors of the towns on the Rhine, but we had no idea that the entire stream was infected. It was intolerable.

The day was lovely, and the passengers stood about on deck holding their noses and admiring the scenery. You might see a row of them leaning over the side, gazing up at some old ruin or ivied crag, entranced with the romance of the situation, and all holding their noses with thumb and finger. The sweet Rhine! By-and-by somebody discovered that the odor came from a pile of cheese on the forward deck, covered with a canvas; it seemed that the Rhinelanders are so fond of it that they take it with them when they travel. If there should ever be war between us and Germany, the borders of the Rhine would need no other defence from American soldiers than a barricade of this cheese. I went to the stern of the steamboat to tell a stout American traveler what was the origin of the odor he had been trying to dodge all the morning. He looked more disgusted than before, when he heard that it was cheese; but his only reply was: "It must be a merciful God who can forgive a smell like that!"

AN IMPORTANT FACT.—Our goods were purchased FOR CASH at most favorable rates, and could not now be duplicated only at a considerable advance. Our customers shall share the advantages we have thus gained. Whatever may be the real or assigned reason for unusually low prices, we will guarantee that the prices of everything we sell are as low as they can be purchased under any circumstances elsewhere.

BENNETT & CO.'S
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts.

SUCH a filthy and profuse nasal discharge! Where does it all come from? The little glands in the tissue lining the chambers of the nose are ulcerated and diseased, drawing from the system its corruption. It is an outlet for its impurities. Stop this discharge by using the many advertised strong liquids, snuffs and inhalants, and you make an outlet in the lungs or elsewhere. The disease is translated to another locality more fatal. The rational way to cure is to correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which tones it up, cleanses the blood and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them, and to assist, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is the only sure cure. The Douche and two medicines sold at once by Druggists for $2. 566

YEAS AND NEIGHS.—If horses could make themselves understood in human language, they would signify by an unanimous "Yea," their assent to the statement that the MUSTANG LINIMENT is the best remedy extant for all these external ailments, and by a most emphatic "Neigh!" show their displeasure at every attempt to use any other preparation on its stead. Ever since its introduction at St. Louis, at the close of the Mexican War in 1848, it has proved a signal blessing to horse and man—curing, with absolute certainty and wonderful despatch, such equine diseases as spavin, ringbone, poll evil, scratches, hoofsale, &c., and relieving and finally removing the painful affections which attack the muscles, sinews and external glands of human beings. It is a fact beyond contradiction that for all injuries or complaints of man or quadrupeds to which an external remedy is applicable, the MUSTANG LINIMENT is preferable to every other.

THE SKEPTICAL CONVINCED.—Every advance in Medicine, every new remedy has encountered an opposition, which is the test of truth. Galen and Jenner were jeered at when they introduced their discoveries against opposition. But men are observing, and benefits always make believers. No incredulity can stand the silent argument of good results. When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure diseases not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. The truth could not be resisted. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regained their health, appetite and strength, the Bilious and Constipated were relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recovered; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers were broken up; the taint of Scrofula was eradicated! Who could gainsay facts like these? Not even the faculty. Skepticism was routed. All doubts as to the claims of the Bitters to the first place in the first rank of modern medicines were silenced, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular tonic, alterative, and blood Depurent ever advertised in America. In common with other journalists, we are free to add our testimony to this remedy. It is a domestic medicine, and no household should be without it.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

novs-1y REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Advertisements.

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YOU ARE GOING INTO

CONSUMPTION

by neglecting that cough or cold; you are being numbered among the HUNDRED THOUSAND who die annually in this country of that dreadful disease.

Look at the lingering Consumptives around you, and think what your inevitable fate will be if you allow your cough to have its own way. You certainly do not wish for Consumption, but yet you are planting the seed in your system. It is through neglect that thousands all untimely graves; therefore do not neglect what to you appears a trifling cough, or cold, but remove it from your system at once, by taking

SINES'
COMPOUND
SYRUP OF TAR,
WILD CHERRY, and
HOARHOUND

A CERTAIN CURE FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, or PHTHISIC, INFLAMMATION of the LUNGS, PAIN in SIDE and BREAST, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and all DISEASES TENDING to PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

This valuable remedy has been used so long, and grown so popular, that it has become a standard article in every household that has once used it.

As the price is but 25 and 50 cents per bottle, it is within the reach of every one to give it a trial.

The 50 cent bottles contain three times the quantity in the small.

Prepared only by

CHAS. NEHER, JR.,
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WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

Nature's great remedy for the Throat and Lung Diseases. Reader, have you a cough? Have you a cold? Have you a sore throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that disease that is so fatal to the human system—Consumption? If so, we say in all sincerity, delay not, but resort to the means of cure, ere the dire malady does its fatal work.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial? We answer:

1st. It cures—not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial with its Assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane, and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

The truth of which we have living witnesses who were once given up to die.

Call at Dr. WISHART'S Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second Street, Philadelphia, and examine his file of certificates of cure, and receive the names and residence of hundreds of thousands of persons cured by his justly renowned remedies, who were once hopelessly given up to die.

Hundreds of them reside in and around Philadelphia, and there is scarcely a city, town or hamlet in the United States but what contains parties who have been benefitted by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Great American Dyspepsia Pills.—These are facts which we can substantiate in a manner that will convince the most skeptical.

Patients from a distance can receive advice free of charge. Write directions plainly, and state symptoms of disease fully.

Price of the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $11 per dozen. Sent to any address upon receipt of order. Address all communications L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., No. 232 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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Advertisements.

This Cut illustrates the manner of using

DR. PIERCE'S
Fountain Nasal Injector,
OR
DOUCHE.

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicines can be carried high up and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the Fluid is carried by its own weight, (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required,) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Relief is pleasant, and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "**Cold in the Head**" by a few applications.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. *In others* a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath; impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, **$500 reward** for a case he can not cure. The Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 60 cents, **by all Druggists,** or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Sole Proprietor, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a Letter guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is seen perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

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Always on hand a large assortment of Connecticut Ground Seed; Wrapping and Filler Leaf. Also, Connecticut, Ohio, Florida, New York State Seed; Pennsylvania and Dutch Island Wrapper and Binder Leaf.
The choicest Havana Fillers, from 75 cents to $1.12 per pound, as well as Rare Flavors, Mild, Mellow and Extra Cut.
FR. SPERGER,
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Local Advertiser.

Saturday, April 20, 1872.

The Fruit Growers Club will meet this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of Dr. Geo. W. Todd. All fruit growers are cordially invited to be present by order of

Jas. E. Ellegood, Secty.

THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS met on Monday, and elected Ebenezer Walles Collector and Samuel H. Jones Baiter & Scaler at a salary of $50 per month.

[illegible]

[illegible] Owing to the absence of the Pastor, [illegible]

I wouldn't give much for a girl who would follow
Such fashions every style do—
Who dines in the heart of silk, then wadded,
Wear corsets that chine as if sawed;—
I wouldn't give much for this girl—
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for the girl who would bend,
As grateful as Greciamite do;
Who struts down the street to exhibit her feet,
While the boys stand with eyes all askew;—
I wouldn't give much for this girl—
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for the girl who would try
To get herself almost in two,
With the hope that she'll o'hear somebody say
"That's a nice little waist, I tell you;"
I wouldn't give much for this girl—
Would you?

And the girl who ought to wear shoes number four,
Yet torture themselves with a two;
And flock with the Boston limp, onward they go,
With the grace of a kangaroo;—
I wouldn't give much for this girl—
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for the girl who would cut
Such extras as most of them do;
Who strive to convince all the gents that their hump
Is the natural flesh as it grew;—
I wouldn't give much for all such—
Would you?

As we make it.

We must not hope to be mowers,
And to gather the ripe, gold ears
Until we have first been sowers,
And watered the furrows with tears.

It is not just as we take it—
This mystical world of ours;
Life's field will yield, as we make it,
A harvest of thorns or flowers!

Miscellany.

Early Tastes of a Great Man.

In his boyhood, Thomas Jefferson was singularly happy in his eldest sister, Jane, whose mind was akin to his own. She was his confidante and companion, and shared his taste for the arts, particularly his early love for music. The family were all reared and baptized in the Church of England, and this sister greatly excelled in singing the few fine old psalm-tunes which then constituted the whole psalmody of the Protestant world. For a century, it is said, there were but five tunes sung in the colonial churches. By the fireside in the winter evenings, and on the banks of the Rivanna in the soft, summer twilight, there were family singings, Jane Jefferson's melodious voice leading the choir; to which was added, as the years went on, the accompaniment of her brothers' violin. There must have been much musical feeling in the family to have generated in this boy so profound a passion for music as he exhibited. He speaks of three early tastes as "the passion of his soul"—music, mathematics, and architecture—and of these the one first developed was music.

The massive instruments with which we are familiar—the piano and organ—would have been unattainable in a Virginia farm-house at that period, even if they had been sufficiently perfected to warrant transportation so far. The violin, called by its old-fashioned name, the fiddle, king of instruments, was almost the only one generally known in the back counties of the Colonies. In Virginia, when Jefferson and Patrick Henry were merry lads together, both of whom played the fiddle, it appears that almost every farm-house which had a boy in it could boast a fiddle also. Mr. Rives, in his "Life of Madison," among many other precious things, preserves the programme of the rustic festivities arranged for St. Andrew's day in 1773, in the next county but one to Jefferson's, Albemarle. It throws light on his early violin, besides showing how English the tone of Virginia was at that period.

"First, twenty horses were to run round a three-mile course for a prize of five pounds, no one "to put up a horse unless he had subscribed for the entertainment and paid half a pistole." Next, a hat of the value of twenty shillings was to be sundered for. Then a violin was to be played for by twenty fiddlers—"no person to have the liberty of playing, unless he bring a fiddle with him." When the prize had been awarded, all the performers were to play together, each a different tune, and to be treated by the company.—Next, twelve boys, twelve years of age, were to run one hundred and twelve yards for a hat worth twelve shillings. A "quire of ballads was to be sung for by a number of singsters, all of them to have liquor sufficient to clear their windpipes." A pair of silver buckles was to be wrestled for by "a number of brisk young men." "A pair of handsome shoes" was to be "danced for." A pair of handsome silk stockings of one pistole value was to be given to the handsomest young country maid that appeared in the field. A handsome entertainment was also to be provided "for the subscribers and their wives, and such of them as are not so happy as to have wives, may treat any other lady." Drums, trumpets, and hautboys were to play, and, at the first, the healths of the King and of the Governor were to be drunk. The programme concluded by notifying the public that "the sports intended to be purely innocent and void of offence, all persons resorting to them are desired to behave themselves with decency and sobriety; the subscribers being resolved to [illegible] all inhospitality with the [illegible]."

The prominence assigned to the violin contest in these festivities explains the frequent allusions to it in the early memoirs of Virginia, and lessens our surprise at Jefferson's statement, that, during twelve years of his early life, he practiced on the violin three hours a day.

Prince Henry, son of the German Crown Prince, has just been appointed lieutenant in Berlin. The Crown Prince himself is in private, and the Leipsic *Tageblatt* gives a song which was sung by the men of the office to whom he belonged on the occasion of his marriage to the Princess Royal of England.

[illegible]

can be aided in building masses. The Federalsburg Church was recommended to the Board of Church Erection for $750.

A call from the Port Penn Church for the pastoral services of Rev. B. G. Boardman, was presented to the Presbytery and placed in the hands of Mr. B. who took it into the hall.

The pastoral relation between the Elkton Church and Rev. Mr. Matthews was dissolved at his request.

Newark, Del., was chosen as the place of the next meeting of the Presbytery in September.

The Committee on Home Missions and Education made reports, which were approved.

At 10 o'clock A. M. a full sermon was preached by Rev. [illegible] from Matthew 6. 33, after which he was ordained by the Presbytery to the work of the ministry.

[illegible]

[illegible] Peter was an old bachelor. If he had had a wife, she would have kept him straight, perhaps, but his sister Betty, with whom he lived, rather prided herself on "Brother Peter's" talent for investigating things.

Next to Peter, Mrs. Jemima Briggs carried off the palm as a person of an inquiring disposition.

She was the widow of Jacob Briggs, a respectable stone mason, who went and hung himself one day to escape his nightly curtain lectures.

Mrs. Briggs went into crape and bombazine heavily, and kept her weather eye open for a second husband. She felt the need, she said, of having somebody to find fault with, and she fixed her mind on Peter Wright. But Peter was a little shy, and the widow's course of true love did not seem to run very smoothly.

One fine day, early in March, Welchville had a new sensation. A stranger, a man whom none of the natives had ever seen, moved into the old Swan House at the foot of the village, and it was a most unusual circumstance for any stranger to come to Welchville to settle.

Mr. J. James was the name of the new-comer; and he was a man of middle age, with a long face, a sharp nose, and a little pair of grey eyes, imperfectly shaded with whitish eyelashes.

He was very taciturn, and seemed to shun all his fellows. He bought his groceries in the city. He never smoked. He refused to take a drink of whisky with the landlord of the Red Pigeon. He never went to church in the daytime. He always put a new ten-cent scrip in the poor-box. He wore striped stockings. He kept his coat invariably buttoned close. His two little fingers turned up at the ends. He always went to bed in the dark.

These things, and various others, the people had learned about him, and, taken altogether, they considered them very remarkable and mysterious facts.

It was supposed that he had a family, but no one ever saw any of them, and this was, in itself, very peculiar, to say the least.

Figuratively speaking, Mr. J. James was in everybody's mouth. Many were the tea-drinkings, and and private indignation meetings held in respect to him, and at these gatherings the most zealous workers were always Peter Wright and the widow Briggs.

Indeed, Mrs. Briggs went to unlimited expense of suppers, and afternoon teas, to discuss Mr. J. James and his affairs.

His walk, his manner, his very cough, and the way he blew his nose, came under discussion.

"Now," said Peter, sententiously, "did ever any of ye see him sneeze? There's something dreadful mysterious in it! The way he throws his head back, and when he says *ah! choo!* he looks over his shoulder as if he was afeered somebody had heerd him."

"Yes," said Mrs. Briggs, "I have no doubt but Mr. Wright is right. But did ever you see him step over a mud-puddle? It's wonderful—wonderful! I declare, I couldn't hardly believe my eyes! He went right through it kerplash! And his boots just blacked, too! It's my opinion that he has got a guilty conscience! A man with a clean conscience *would* think something about his boots!"

"He's a dangerous character," said Peter. "There hain't no doubt of it. And when I think of the helpless women and children that are unprotected in this place, it makes me—yes, it makes me—what is to say, it makes me—my friends—I am too full for words!"

All the "friends" groaned in concert, and before the party broke up it was unanimously decided that Mr. J. James ought to be looked after. Peter, the widow Briggs, and Seth Watson, were selected to do this same "looking after."

It became rumored around that Mr. James was frequently seen digging in a remote corner of his garden after sunset, and this circumstance was regarded as very mysterious. What should he be digging for at that time of year? Also, it was rumored that people in passing by his house frequently had noticed very strange smells—like drugs and doctor's stuff; and this was extremely alarming. For what should Mr. J. James, or any other man, be having smells of doctor's stuff round his premises?

Things came to such a pass that the investigating committee felt themselves justified in watching the house. This they did for ten nights, but saw nothing more remarkable than a night-capped head thrust out of one of the chamber windows, and the nose of the said head blown with wonderful vigor and thoroughness.

Mrs. Briggs got sweeter than ever on Peter during these lonesome vigils, and leaned lovingly on his arm as they went home, and told him over and over again how dreadfully nervous she was getting about staying alone now that dreadful man was around!

The third night Mr. J. James came into the garden about nine o'clock, with a spade in his hand. Mrs. Briggs trembled, and grasped Peter by the arm.

"Don't be skeered! I'm here!" said Peter, bravely. "I reckon he's going to dig it up."

"Dig what up?" cried Mrs. Briggs, with increasing terror.

"His victim! Mebby it's a grown person! Mebby it's a baby! Dear me! I most wish I was to home with Sally!"

They peeped through the fence, and saw Mr. J. James digging, talking to himself at the same time.

"If all goes right," said he, "I shall be rich! If it don't, my fortune is made! And the old woman doesn't mistrust a word of it!"

Then for a while he stopped digging, stooped over the hole he had made, apparently examining something, then he filled in the dirt again and left the place.

Peter and Seth crept through the fence, and Mrs. Briggs followed them.

[illegible] Peter was in his shirt sleeves, and Mrs. Briggs [illegible]

"The robbed work of Gold" said Mrs. Briggs.

Seth went on digging. Mr. J. James danced about like a wild man.

"I shall go crazy! For the love of Heaven, stop digging!"

"Wretch!" cried Peter, "what have you buried there?"

"I paid ten dollars for 'em!" cried James; "two pertaters of an entirely new kind, warranted to be five weeks earlier than any known kind! I've been in the fancy pertater business two years, and lost a good deal of money! My old woman's down on it, heavy, and I have to be a little private, and work by night. This pertater, my friends, is to be called the 'Prolific Abundant J. James,' and if it only germinates, within three days I shall be a rich man!"

Seth and Peter looked extremely crestfallen, but Mrs. Briggs was not conquered.

"What was that smell of doctor's stuff round your house?" said she; "that's what I should like to know!"

"Oh, my old woman is troubled with rheumatis, and she stews up a mess of nasty weeds, in which she bathes every night! I've allers told her that they smelt horrid!"

Well, the investigation committee went home, and let Mr. J. James alone.

His potato vegetated finely, and he has realized handsomely from sales of the tuber.

Mrs. Briggs and Peter Wright are married, and the nightly lectures are resumed, but Peter has recently grown very hard of hearing, and his wife casts her wise admonitions upon deaf ears.

She is very well aware that Peter does not hear her, but still, she says, it is a comfort and a consolation to her to free her mind, even if nobody does hear it!

A Dead City in California.

Meadow Lake City, in California, which was once called Summit City, boasted in days gone by, of a population of 3000 or 4000 souls. In its days of prosperity, (says the Grass Valley *Union*), it had fine stores, good hotels, theatres, saloons in number, and an exchange at which mining stocks were sold. Meadow Lake City was a second Virginia City, and attempted to revive the good days of Washoe, the flush times of Comstock lead. In 1865, we think, it was, some persons found gold-bearing rock in some ledges around Meadow Lake, and these being assayed and the assays being talked about, the city of Summit or Meadow Lake was born. It sprung up like Jonah's gourd, in a night, and it has withered. In the excitement which followed the discovery of quartz specimens near Meadow Lake, fine houses were erected, and business promised to be brisk. The ledges, however, failed to yield of their treasures "by mill process," and people became disheartened. The sanguine held on in hopes that chemistry would get the gold out of the rock, where mechanism had failed. The ores were rebellious, it is said, and the ordinary appliances of stamps and quicksilver would not save the gold of those rich ledges. Chemistry would find a way to get the richness out of the rock. "Old people saw signs, and young people dreamed dreams" in efforts to have that gold. The Burns' process was invented, in a dream, to save gold, and for a time Meadow Lake City continued to hold its own in the hope of the success of Burns' dream. It failed, and the doubters began to intimate that the gold was not in the rock, and the assayers were wrong or had been imposed upon. Mills, chemistry, and even dreams failed to make mining there a success. Science, mechanics, and the black art had each failed in its turn to turn the rock into gold. So the city went down and is now deserted.

A few days ago a friend of ours visited Meadow Lake City. He went up on snow-shoes and took a look at the deserted and snow-covered place. The houses which were only one story in height were covered to their roofs with snow. The two-story houses were surrounded with snow to the height of the second. Not a living being was seen by our friend. He was monarch of that snowy desolation. Signs swung in the cold wind, and just grazed in their swinging the surface of the snow. Prominent among the signs was that of a broker's office, just opposite the old hall of the board of brokers. The large hotel there was yet furnished, and bed and bedding remained there. Our friend, standing in his snow-shoes, peered into the hotel while he stood on the snow surface, level with the second story, and he saw clean linen on the deserted beds. He wanted to take a rest in the comfortable looking quarters, but there was no food nor fuel in sight, and he had to go down lower to a ditch tender's cabin to get fire and appease his hunger. Many of the houses have, this winter, been broken down by the weight of snow on their roofs, but many more remain just as they were when their owners left. The property deserted is safe, as cold and snow have locked all against the depredations of burglars. Meadow Lake is a winter residence no more.

True Friendship.

It is one of the severest tests of friendship to tell your friend of his faults. If you are angry with a man, or hate him, it is not hard to go to him and stab him with words; but so to love a man that you can not bear to see the stain of sin upon him, and to speak painful truth through loving words—that is friendship. But few have such friends, our enemies usually teach us what we are at the point of the sword. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but kisses of an enemy are deceitful."

Live within your means, if you would have the means in which to live.

[illegible] some last week, and several others expect to commence during the coming week.

Chase in his late letter mentions the fact that whipsaws were used before the invention of saw-mills. That is a fact that I was aware of, but in the early part of the 17th. century there were no white men here, and therefore whipsaws were an Indian. I did not refer to that part of Chase's letter for the purpose of provoking controversy, my intention was only to mention the fact that the State of Maryland was not settled till more than one third of the 17th. century had passed away, the Ground Calvert landed within the year 1634.

[illegible]

ceremonies on Wednesday the 17th. inst.

The tax rate of New Castle county has been fixed at 41 cents on the one hundred dollars.

Gov. Fender has offered a reward of $500, for the arrest of the negro, Dennis, who murdered Mrs. Thompson of New Castle county.

[illegible] there is every reason [illegible] that the Government will [illegible] survey the route of the proposed Chesapeake canal [illegible]

CARPETS!

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Have now opened the most Elegant Variety of New Carpetings ever imported notwithstanding the great advance.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

[illegible] at old prices.

CARDS.

HUSTON HUMPHREYS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.

Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to his care. Office over the store of A. G. Teadvine & Co., Main Street.

J. AUGUSTUS PARSONS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SALISBURY, MD.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. [illegible] (Jan. 6, 1872-tf

ERNEL MALONE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
[illegible] Md.

A Toast at a public dinner in Connecticut: "The *nutmeg State*; where shall we find a *grater?*"

"Earthquake guages" are said to be in use in San Francisco, to measure the duration of shocks.

"Suicide in the second degree" is what they call it in Kansas when the woman hangs herself and the rope breaks.

The quarrymen's strike, at Portland, Ct., has ended, and the men have returned to work at a slight increase of pay.

An Omaha paper advises the people "not to make such a fuss over the shooting of one constable, as there are over forty candidates for the office."

A Topeka, Kansas, merchant is said to have killed two birds with one stone, by putting out a sign, "John Smith, dry goods; wishes to marry."

A German writer, complaining of the difficulties in the pronunciation of the English language, cites the word Boz, which, he says, is pronounced Dickens.

The fashion of throwing an old slipper after the carriage of a newly-married couple is supposed to mean that the chances of matrimony are very slippery.

A respectable citizen of Boston, who partook of laughing gas at a public exhibition, while under the influence, shouted "Keno! Sixty-six! That's my game!"

A Chinaman who had his nose bit off in a fight in San Francisco, had it carefully packed and sent back home, to show his friends one of the American customs.

A party of boys in Allegheny city have been amusing themselves by armor plating all the stray cats they could catch, by dipping their backs in tar, and then rolling them in gravel.

A minister who thought reporting sermons was all vanity, afterwards concluded that if the thing must be done it should be well done, and slipped a greenback into the reporter's hand, saying, "Do not condense me."

It was a brilliant Fond du Lac boy who, seeing a dog with a muzzle on for the first time, exclaimed: "Mamma, mamma, I bet five cents the dogs are going to wear hoopskirts; there goes a dog with one on his nose."

A lady collected money for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and bought a beautifully hideous Dolly Varden. She said she was an animal; and her husband was cruel in refusing to buy her decent clothes.

A married man in Springfield undertook to elope with a girl of seventeen; but, just as the cars started, in walked the girl's big brother and sat down by her side. He measured over six feet, and the married reprobate sneaked off.

A writer in a Cincinnati paper has calculated that, as the average area of the human mouth when open is about four square inches, the combined mouths of the 25,500 singers at the Boston Jubilee will form a cavity of over 736 square feet.

A Boston lady, detected in stealing, burst into tears, and contritely tendered a $20 note in payment for the articles taken. The proprietor of the store gave her change and some pious advice. The bill was afterward discovered to be counterfeit.

The volcano of Colima, in Mexico, near the Pacific coast, which has for the past two years been showing signs of activity, is now in full eruption, throwing out clouds of ashes, which fall over a large section of country, and the smoke is so dense as to obscure the sun.

A French medical journal speaks of the increasing prevalence of opium-smoking in France. The opium-smoker gradually becomes indolent, losing all inclination for work, and often he becomes a confirmed idiot, the mental powers gradually diminishing in strength.

The Rev. W. H. H. "Adirondack" Murray is now one of the institutions of Boston, and his average audience at the Music Hall services is about three thousand and a half. Mr. Murray is known as one of the best rifle-shots, and fly-fishermen in the country. In skating, swimming, and boating he is a master, and as for 2.40 travelers, he knows them as well as Mr. Bonner. He agrees with Theodore Parker that "the outside of a horse is good for the inside of a man." He has a fine stock farm in Connecticut, and once playfully remarked to some friends that "he knew but three things—Old-School theology, Adirondacks, and the horse."

The latest story of the advantages of advertising comes from Paris, and is related of Milland, the banker and newspaper speculator, and founder of the *Petite Journal*. At a dinner-party including many proprietors of leading Paris dailies Milland asserted that the most worthless articles could be sold in vast quantities if liberally advertised. "What will you bet," exclaimed he, "that I can not sell in one week one hundred thousand francs' worth of the most common cabbage seed, under the pretext that it will produce monstrously cabbage heads? All I have to do is to advertise it at once in a whole page insertion in the daily papers of this city." The publishers agreed to give the page in each paper for nothing if he should win the wager. At the expiration of the week they inquired of Milland how the cabbage seed had succeeded. He showed them that he had sold nearly twice as much as he had promised, while orders were still pouring in; but he said the joke must stop there, and no further orders would be filled.

A Gigantic Mastodon.

The farm of Mr. Arden Mitchell of Otisville, Orange county, New York, has become suddenly famous by the recent discovery, in a swamp upon the premises, of the entire skeleton of one of the largest mastodons that ever tramped the earth. According to the New York *Times*, the discovery was made by a laborer who had been hired to dig muck.

The man had excavated to the depth of four feet when he came upon an enormous bone, shaped like a rib. He stopped work and informed Mr. Mitchell of his discovery, who, thinking it must have belonged to some monstrous animal, directed that deeper and more extended digging be done. At a depth of fifteen feet, the pelvis, head and other large bones were found. Search has been continued until almost the entire skeleton has been exhumed. It is said to be much larger than the famous remains in the Boston Museum, which were also found in Orange county, and which were the largest known specimen of these extinct mammalia. The upper jaw and main portion of the head of this new marvel weighs about five hundred pounds, and measures three feet and seven inches across the top. There are four teeth in the upper jaw, two on each side. The back teeth extend seven inches along the jaw bone, and are four inches across. The openings where the tusks have been are three feet and eight inches deep and eight inches in circumference. The vertebræ was found in forty pieces, but lying all together, while the pelvis was taken out whole and uninjured. The channel where the spinal cords lay when the monster was alive is five inches in circumference. Among the missing bones are the tusks, the lower jaw bone, and those of the hind legs. One bone of a leg that has been found weighs alone over 350 pounds. When the skeleton is reconstructed, it will measure fourteen feet from the bottom of its feet to the top of its head, and over twenty-five feet from head to tail.

A singular incident connected with the skeleton is that in its stomach was found a quantity of undigested matter. Among it were fresh looking and very large leaves, of odd form, and blades of strange grass, of extreme length, varying from an inch to three inches in width, and looking as if freshly cropped from the earth.

The South American Republics.

The full text has just been published of the articles of armistice between Spain on the one part and the allied republics of Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador and Peru on the other, which were entered into for the purpose of relieving those countries from the technical state of war existing since the hostilities of 1866. This treaty was negotiated under the mediation of the United States, and provides that the *de facto* suspension of hostilities shall be converted into a general armistice to continue indefinitely, and not to be broken by any of the belligerents without three years' previous express and explicit notification. During the continuance of the armistice, each of the belligerents is at liberty to carry on commerce with the neutral nations in all articles in which trade is considered lawful in time of peace, and all restrictions on neutral commerce are to cease.

A doctor's motto is supposed to be "Patients and long suffering."

[illegible] in American ships paid [illegible] from Europe, 100 per [illegible] while about 25 per cent was added to the duty on all imported in foreign bottoms. There was no material change for about seven years, when the rates were made for direct importations from China, 12, 18, 22, and 20 cents, with an advance of 6 and 10 cents when [illegible] the two other conditions [illegible] the duties to [illegible] 12, [illegible] 14, 24, 30, 36 and 36 cents, according to quality. In 1828-30 there were considerable reductions made on the chinese teas, and in 1832 all teas were placed on the free list, except when imported in foreign vessels, when 10 cents per pound was levied. Tea remained free until 1861, a period of 29 years, when the war expenses necessitated a duty of 15 cents on all kinds, which was soon increased to 20, and about three years later to 25, at which it remained until the act of 1870 reduced it to 15 cents, the current rate. In now placing tea on the free list Congress is simply adopting the ante-bellum regulation.

Coffee paid under the first tariff 2½ cents per pound duty, which after a year was increased to 4 cents. In 1794 the duty was advanced to 5 cents, and remained unchanged until the war of 1812, when it was increased to 10 cents. About two years after the war the duty was reduced to 5 cents, at which it remained until in the tariff revision of 1828-30 it was reduced to 5, 2, and 1 cent, and in 1832 coffee was placed on the free list. In 1861 a duty of 4 cents was imposed, which was soon advanced to 5 cents, and remained so until 1870, when it was reduced to 3 cents, the present rate.

Increase of Rabbits.

A correspondent of the London *Field*, writing from Australia, says that about three years ago, a Mr. Robinson turned out thirteen wild rabbits on his run, and now £7000 have been spent in trying to get rid of them. There is said to be over 50,000 of them in the district, and they are spreading all over the country. A company is about forming to kill and preserve them for exportation. Two thousand four hundred rabbits were killed in one day, by a party of gentlemen with guns, and they were all destroyed—not one of them used—to compel the dealers to kill for themselves, and so help to destroy them. It is said that over 100,000 have been killed, and still they appear as numerous as ever, and all these from thirteen rabbits in a little over three years.

The Use of Earthquakes.

The usefulness of earthquakes was a favorite subject with the late Sir John Herschel. Were it not for the changes in the earth's crust which are constantly being effected by the action of subterranean forces, of which the earthquake is the most active manifestation, there can be no doubt that the action of the sea beating upon the land, together with the denuding power of rain, would inevitably cover the entire earth with one vast ocean. "Had the primitive world been constructed as it now exists," says Sir John Herschel, "time enough has elapsed, and force enough directed to that end has been in activity, to have long ago destroyed every vestige of land." Mr. Proctor shows most clearly the beneficial manner in which the restorative action of the earth's subterranean forces is arranged. Of course, every upheaval of the surface must be either accompanied or followed by a depression elsewhere. "On a comparison of the various effects, it has been found that the force of upheaval acts (on the whole) more powerfully under continents, while the forces of depression act most powerfully (on the whole) under the bed of the ocean. It seems as if Nature had provided against the inroads of the ocean by seating the earth's upheaving forces just where they are wanted."

[illegible]

Agricultural.

GOING THROUGH THE FIRE—The medical men, in the fullness of their wisdom pronounce milk and meat as favorable to small-pox. One would suppose that, in view of this, the disease would be widely prevalent in farm districts, where milk and meat are largely used. Yet, strange to say, these beef-eating milk-men have been more exempt from small-pox than any other class. Still the "doctors" must rule. Not half a century ago they went in for bleeding us on all occasions. This was unanimously healthy practice. At length it became unanimously wrong. In like manner, there was not the shadow of a doubt but that cold water must not be given to the fevered lip—all the doctors said so; but now the sufferer may drink as much as he pleases.

How far the milk and meat theory of sickness is to stand on the same "immutable laws of medical science," it is not for us to say. True it is that this decree has injured the farming interest near all the large towns to an enormous extent. Cows are fully one fourth lower, butter will scarcely pay for the cow feed, and milk is being returned by railroad to the senders, as actually unsaleable.

In the midst of all this many farmers are becoming frightened, and are whispering about quitting the business. To all such we would say hold on. It will all come right after a while. The best way is to vary one's products a little—not to market all the eggs in one basket. The chance is that next season the results will be just as much in favor as these have been depressing.

In connection, the following from the Chicago *Live Stock Journal* will be interesting. This paper has been through the fire, and ought to know:

One of the greatest evils from which the agricultural population of this country suffers, is the disposition to desert any branch of industry which encounters a temporary depression. If the great staples, beef, pork, and wool, were likely to go out of use, or if Providence had endowed man with a faculty which would enable him to anticipate the movements of the market, and to sell just before prices fell, and buy again just before an advance, it might be well for him to follow the course pursued by many of our farmers; but as the first is not likely to be, and the last is not, the farmer who pursues the even tenor of his way will certainly reap the reward which his good sense deserves.

There is a probability that the rearing of sheep for wool or mutton for the next few years will prove reasonably remunerative; but that furnishes no sufficient reason why all farmers should embark in the business, or why the owners of hogs, in hopes of stealing a march upon the fickle goddess by going into wool-growing, should sacrifice animals which they will soon gladly replace at good round prices.

This disposition to change is not confined to any one branch of agricultural industry, but seems to work mischief to all; and the history of the last twenty years would furnish many examples of its folly. It is said that a clock that stands still is right twice every twenty-four hours, while another may be constantly going and perpetually wrong; so any farmer who steadily pursues that special industry to which his soil, climate, and experience are best adapted, and which his judgment tells him has a basis based upon a natural demand, will find that the good seasons are more frequent than the bad ones, and that substantial prosperity always attends industry and management, when persistently pursued with a bear for the accomplishment of any well-settled purpose.

SECOND EXCELLENCE.—How strangely we overlook the value of the liquid excrement of our animals! A cow, under ordinary feeding, furnishes in a year [illegible] pounds of solid excrement, and [illegible] 5000 pounds of liquid. The comparative money value of the two is but little in favor of the solid. This statement has been verified as truth, over and over again. The urine of the animals holds nearly all the elements of the body which are capable of producing the rich nitrogenous compounds so essential as forcing or quickening agents in the growth of plants. The solid holds the phosphoric acid, the lime and magnesia which go to the seeds principally; but the liquid, holding nitrogen, potash and soda is needed in forming the stalk and leaves. The two forms of plant nutriment should never be separated or allowed to be wasted by neglect. The farmer who saves all the urine of his animals, doubles his manurial resources every year. Good seasoned peat is of immense service to farmers, when used as an absorbent, and the stalls for animals should be so constructed as to admit of a wide passage in the rear with generous passage room for peat, to be use daily with the excrement.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

VERMONT BUTTER.—Clark King, of East Montpelier, an old butter dealer, stated before the State Board of Agriculture at its session in Montpelier that only thirty per cent, of the Vermont butter taken to market ruled as first class. The St. Albans, Vt., butter market has been pronounced a myth at a recent meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association. The railroad about fifteen years ago began running a refrigerator car, which still runs once a week, passing St. Albans Tuesdays. On that day, consequently, the farmers bring in their butter and cheese, but there is no "market" in its present sense, no collusion among sellers and no fixed rates. Each sells for what he can get. There is the same custom in all the towns through the northern part of the State.—*Providence Herald.*

USE FOR CHARCOAL DUST.—Elijah Low, Bangor, Me., writes: "I have a fruit garden of over fifty plum and pear trees, which, as a rule, bear regularly every year, and I have not used stable manure for twenty years. For ammonia (which all fruit-trees need largely), I take a hogshead, bore several inch auger-holes in the head, then fill it with charcoal dust; into this I pour all the chamber-water, and not a particle of ammonia will escape. In a few months the dust will be so charged with this valuable fertilizer that in stirring it the effluvium will be nearly as strong as that from an old-fashioned smelling-bottle. In the fall, I put a basketful around each tree as a protection; in the spring, spread it and spade it in.

TEA-GROWING.—A gentleman from Baltimore, Md., who has been engaged in tea-planting in India for some years, is now at Mobile making arrangements for establishing an extensive tea plantation in the vicinity of Mobile, from careful experiments, that the tea-plant will grow to perfection in the vicinity of Mobile, and prove a remunerative crop.

Scientific.

AMERICAN WILD HORSES.—Probably all of our little boys and girls have read about the great herds of wild horses that are to be found in the south-western parts of the United States, in Mexico, and South America; and we presume most of them think that the horse is a native of our continent, like the grizzly bear and the buffalo. But in this they are mistaken. The first horses ever seen on the American continent were those brought by the Spanish general Hernando Cortes, when he came to conquer Mexico for the Spanish crown.

As soon as you are old enough to read those delightful books of Mr. Prescott, "The Conquest of Mexico" and "The Conquest of Peru," you will see that though the Aztecs—as the ancient inhabitants of Mexico were called—were in many respects very intelligent people, who knew how to build fine aqueducts, magnificent temples, and great cities, and could write in hieroglyphics (about which we talked to you lately), they had never seen nor heard of a horse, and thought that the mounted soldiers of Cortes were a sort of fighting demons, against whom it was useless for mere mortals to contend. This terror made them an easy prey to the cruel Spaniards, who soon reduced them to slavery; and by and by—when it was too late—the poor Aztecs discovered that the Spaniards were human as well as they; and great was their astonishment when they found, as they soon did, that they themselves could mount and control these fleet and wonderful animals.

But although horses were not native to our soil and climate, they seemed to find the rich grasses of our Southern plains quite to their liking, and it was not long before they had multiplied faster than men could find use for them, and so little colts were left to grow wild and shift for themselves, which it was not difficult for them to do in a warm climate, with plenty of good pasturage all about them. Now there are great herds of fiery wild horses roaming about at their own free will, over miles and miles of the unoccupied territory of our continent. But a good many of the colts are being caught every year, and tamed, so that the numbers of wild horses are diminishing, and in time there may be none left save those that are trained for the use of mankind.—*Hearth and Home.*

THE MISUSE OF THE SKIPPING-ROPE.—Editor *Hearth and Home:* In the interest of little girls, I would like to say something concerning an exercise which above all others, is recognized as little girls' play. In any of the city streets not too crowded with foot-passengers, on the beautiful spring days, and even in the country where they have ample opportunities for other exercises, you will frequently find little girls (eager to outdo their companions) concentrating all their energies in jumping straight up and down, without stopping, one or two hundred times over a rope swung round and round by a pair of comrades, only yielding from want of breath or to the clamor of some playmate waiting to run and jump in. It almost makes a grown person's bones ache to think of it. Now, it seems to me that this is injurious, for such steady jarring of the spine and whole body must work a great deal of harm, and, if not felt immediately, lay the foundation for much suffering and disease in after years. To run along easily, skipping over the rope, while turning it with the hands, is inspiriting and harmless. I would not speak against that; far from wishing to abridge their pleasures. I would like to see, besides hoop-trundling, any healthy, active exercise for little girls. Almost anything is preferable to this violent use of the skipping-rope.

Since writing, as though to clinch my remonstrance, I find in to-night's paper (*Newark Daily Advertiser*) this little notice:

"Last week a little girl in Phillipsburg, eleven years old, died from the effects of jumping rope. It was the opinion of the physician that death resulted from the bursting of the gall."

Very respectfully, A. E. B.

A WOLF-TRAP.—Along the Oudskoi Bay, on the eastern shore of Siberia, the very large wolves of that region march like sentinels up and down the seacoast, keeping a sharp lookout. They are in search of seals or whales that may have floated in with the tide or been cast by storms upon the shore.

They are extremely shy, and it is difficult to capture them. The natives value their hides very highly, and therefore exert great skill in entrapping them.

The favorite mode is by building a circular pen about ten feet in hight, having no entrance except from the top. Into this pen they lower a deer, the scent of which attracts the wolves. The pen thus constructed is inclosed in a second pen, made too narrow to allow a wolf to turn around in. A small door is so arranged as to give entrance to the animal. As he goes in he pushes the door open, and having once gotten in, as he can not turn about, he goes on around the circle until coming to the door it opposes his progress. This he shuts, as it is in his way. Having imprisoned himself, he can continue the circle until he is tired, or his captor comes. Meantime the poor little deer is safe enough, though until he becomes used to it the angry howls of the wolf must make him feel very uncomfortable.

It is said that if a traveler is pursued by these wolves, and a coat, or, indeed, any garment, is fastened by a string and allowed to trail behind the sled, they will not pass by it.

"RUN out to the barn, Alva," said a doctor's wife to her little son one day, "and see if you can find an egg to make a cake with."

The little fellow ran to the barn and scaring a hen off the nest, found an egg with a soft shell, but went to the house without it.

"Couldn't you find one, Alva," said the mother.

"Yes," replied the boy, "but I scared the hen off, and she didn't have time to finish it."

A FATHER was busily engaged driving his team back and forth a short distance and after unloading his load, his little son, a five-year-old was certain to ask for a ride. The father, not wishing to be bothered so much, once replied:

"Yes, you may ride this time, but you must not ask me to ride again."

"Well, I wont," was the witty reply, "I'll jump in and ride without asking."

At Newburyport, Mass., recently, a car containing an ox and a herd of swine were at the depot for delivery. The swine being restive ran between the legs of the ox, which trampled upon one, which the remainder of the herd immediately devoured. It is said the swine had not been fed since they left Canada.

Domestic.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—The following passage is from one of Professor Upham's letters in the *Congregationalist*. He is speaking of the Captain of the steamer in which he sailed from New York: "As we were about to start, I saw him move to an elevated position above the wheel; and it was interesting to see how quickly and completely the inward thought or purpose alters the outward man. He stood a few moments silent and thoughtful. He gave a quick glance to every part of the ship. He cast his eye over the multitude coming on board the ship, among whom was the American Ambassador to England, who, if the Captain may be said to embody the ship, may be said with equal truth to embody, in his official person, a nation's rights and a nation's honor. He saw the husbands and the wives, the mothers and the children entrusted to his care; and his slender form, as he gave the orders for our departure, seemed at once to grow more erect and firm; the muscles of his face swelled; his dark eye glowed with a new fire; and his whole person expanded and beautified itself by the power of inward emotion.

"I have often noticed this interesting phenomenon; and have come to the conclusion, if man or woman wishes to realize the full power of personal beauty, it must be by cherishing noble hopes and purposes; by having something to do, and something to live for, which is worthy of humanity, and which, by expanding the capacities of the soul, gives expansion and symmetry to the body which contains it."

IN HER Washington letter to the *Independent*, Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames gives some pleasant information concerning the five Japanese girls who have been brought to this country by the embassy. They have been committed to the protection of Mr. Mori, Japanese *charge d'affaires* in Washington. These girls are from families of rank, and have been sent hither for an American education. They have been placed in a cheerful home, under competent teachers, in Georgetown. Mrs. Ames says: "The oldest girl, Dio Yoshimas, is aged sixteen; the youngest, Unie Tsuda, is only eight years old. What does it not say for at least *one woman* in Japan that this little girl of eight years was sent hither voluntarily by her own mother that she might receive an American woman's education? Little Unie is very bright, learning with ease all that is taught her. Among her treasures are a picture of her mother, holding her own hand, various pictures of her own home—one with all her family in the porch, and a glimpse of river and orchard beyond; and an illustrated cyclopedia, in two large Japanese volumes, in which is written by her father, in English, 'My dear Unie, from father, Yedo, December 1, 1871.'"

OVERWORK.—The complaint is quite universal that in our American life we over-strain the muscle, over-wear the brain, and over-burden the heart. Men at the hottest point of enterprise give out, and consumption takes the body, lunacy the mind, avarice the affections. Prominent men drop suddenly here and there, when they are all aglow with perspiration, and dilated eye, and absorption of success. The epitaph is "Died of overwork." It should be, "Died of mismanaged work." That wheel on the car is not hot because it rolls faster than the other wheels, nor because it is weaker or stronger; but because its journal was not packed as well—because some unusual friction has heated it. Here is a sewing machine with which a woman has flung thread enough to baste the two hemispheres together at the equator, and reach to the north pole, and make a spool of it. And yet it has needed little repair as it has sung the dollars together with its monotonous buzz. Here is another that is returned, broken in pieces, and radically injured. Lack of lubrication, misfeeding guiding caused an injury, and then it has been up hill work ever since, till it has become absolutely worthless.

WHEN TO BE DEAF.—Some people feel so very anxious to hear everything that will vex and annoy them, they set about searching and finding it out. If all the petty things said of one by heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pincushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. I should as soon thank a man for emptying on my head a bushel of nettles, or setting loose a swarm of musketoes in my chamber, or raising a pungent in my house generally, as to bring upon me all the tattle of spiteful people. If you would be happy when among good men, open your ears; when among bad, shut them. It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they have slammed the door; what a beggar says whose petitions you have rejected; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business or dress. I have noticed that a well bred woman never hears an impertinent remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from not a little apparent connivance in dishonorable conversation.—*Cassell's.*

RECIPES FOR COUGH SYRUPS.—1. Take one tea-cupful of flax-seed and soak it all night, in the morning put into a kettle two quarts of water, a handful of licorice root, split up, and a quarter of a pound of raisins, broken in half. Let them boil until the strength is thoroughly exhausted; then add the flax-seed which has been previously soaked. Let all boil half an hour or more, watching and stirring that the mixture may not burn. Then strain, and add lemon juice and sugar.

2. Boil one ounce of flax-seed in a quart of water for half an hour; strain, and add to the liquid the juice of two lemons and half a pound of rock candy. If the cough is accompanied by weakness and loss of appetite, add half an ounce of powdered gum-arabic. Set this to simmer for half an hour, stirring it occasionally. Take a wine-glassful when the cough is troublesome.

SICK HEADACHE.—Mr. James Lord, of Erie, Pa., writes, in reference to an article on sick headache, to say that he has suffered much from this painful and distressing malady, and has, of course, tried many remedies; among these he mentions tansy tea, rhubarb, bathing in salt water, abstinence from fat and rich meats, etc. He found relief by the use of a bath of hot water, softened with carbonate of soda, taking the bath in a sitting posture and remaining in it for ten or fifteen minutes. This is the sitz bath, a favorite application of hydropathists, and is an effective means of allaying nervous irritation of any kind. —*Scientific American.*

GOOD NATURE, says a polite author, is more agreeable in conversation than wit, and gives a certain air to the countenance which is more amiable than beauty.

Humorous.

IRISH HUMOR.—Of the wit and humor of the Irish no one who sees them on their native soil can doubt. They are the only peasantry in Europe who can lay any claim to qualities that are usually reckoned intellectual. It is a common saw over there that an Irishman has the privilege of speaking twice—and can see the justice of it. He first makes a blunder, as if by design, and then renders the blunder bright by illuminating it with a joke.

DRIVING through county Wicklow, and commenting on what seemed to be irregularity of the milestones, my carman remarked:

"Be gorrah, sir! they're not milestones at all. This is a graveyard of the Miles family, an' there was so many of thim, ye see, they hadn't names for thim all, an' so they numbered thim, an' buried thim, wherever they could find a good spot." And his eye twinklingly inquired if the conceit were not good enough for a drink of whisky at the first halting-place.

GIVING a bar-maid a crown at Limerick for a mug of ale, the price of which was but three-pence, she smiled all over her face, and said:

"An' may yer worship niver wahnt for a pound until I give ye change—and I wish ye sich luck that I know ye wouldn't be afther askin' for a pinny of it."

A POSTER at a Galway hotel had with much trouble prevented an American's trunk from going to Belfast instead of Queenstown, and the owner rewarded him with a sovereign. The shrewd fellow held the coin rapturously in his hand a moment, and then said to the gentleman:

"Haven't ye a bit o'shilxir about ye? Ye wouldn't have me shpendin' the likes o' this bayutiful gould to drink yer health wid? Give me a shillin', yer honor, and I'll kape this to remember ye by."

"WHAT makes your horse so slow?" I asked one day in the Glen of the Downs of my Celtic Jehu.

"It is out of rispict to that bayutiful sanery, ye honor—he wants ye to see it all. An' thin, he's an intelligent baste, and appreciates good company, an' wants to kape the likes o' ye in ould Ireland as long as he kin."

AN ELECTRICAL JOKE WITH A SEQUEL.—An amusing innovation agitates certain Sacramento loungers, and its operation is thus chronicled by the *Bee* of that city: "The authorities at the telegraph office in the passenger depot have conceived and ultimated a very happy idea of affording a cheap and effectual amusement to loungers thereabout. A box running the full length of the front of the office on the outside, has heretofore furnished a tempting seat for the habitues. This has been covered with zinc which has been connected with the batteries that were contained in the box. A person sitting upon the box without touching his hands thereto will not feel the electricity, but if his hands drop on the box, or he puts them thereon to assist him in rising, he receives such a sudden and astonishing shock as sends him in an unbelievable number of feet towards the lofty roof and the adjacent river. Any good day a person may see some of these unfortunates unexpectedly struck with this domesticated lightning, describing a fifty-feet parabola in the air. Inside the office an almost imperceptible wire conducts the electricity into the iron handles of a spacious arm-chair. A large gentleman sat down therein the other day, and leaning luxuriously back, he laid his hands upon the arms, and in that very instant he was astounded at finding himself trying to butt a hole through the ceiling. The sequel to this joke is not quite as amusing as the story, for the Assistant Superintendent happened to take a seat in one of the chairs, and, on his return to the floor from his aerial flight, he dismissed some of the practical jokers.

THERE were once some youngsters whose greatest pleasure on rainy days was to ransack the house, especially the garret, where they were forbidden to go. They went to Sunday-school, and one day in their lesson occurred the verse, "If thou be bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room." The youngest boy was asked if he knew what that meant. "Oh! yes," said he; "it means just you keep out of the garret!"

THE printer who "could set anything" was requested by the Executive Committee of the Poultry Show to "set" a hen. Typo was equal to the occasion, and opened the coop, and Dame Partlett flew out, he claiming he had "set her"—at liberty. The committee thought it a case of distribution, and the printer expressed his willingness to pi the matter.

ON A wet, miserable, foggy London day in autumn Charles Lamb was accosted by a beggar-woman with, "Pray Sir, bestow a little charity upon a poor destitute widow woman who is perishing for lack of food. Believe me, Sir, I have seen better days." "So have I," said Lamb, handing the poor creature a shilling—"so have I. It's a miserable day. Good-by, good-by!"

A CELEBRATED French preacher, in a sermon on the duties of wives, said: "I see in this congregation a woman who has been guilty of disobedience to her husband, and in order to point her out I will fling my breviary at her head." He lifted his book, and every female head instantly ducked.

A BOY at Kingston, seven years old, is destitute of ears, and has a good joke on his mother, who finds him difficult to box. But she makes it up on different portions of his territory. He says he wishes he had ears, like other boys.

"MY friend, don't you know that it is very dangerous to take a nap while the train is in motion?" "Why so," exclaimed the astonished individual, waking up—"why so?" "Because this train runs over sleepers."

A BOSTONIAN has been fined $40 for "not communicating a case of small-pox to the proper authorities." If we were the proper authorities, we should prefer his keeping it to himself.

OUR butcher says no one can beat his steaks. Unfortunately, our cook is obliged to.

TOOTH-PULLING and a wide-awake hat are similar, for both are felt.

YOUNG ladies had better be fast asleep than fast awake.

A SMART THING—A mustard plaster.

HOP MERCHANTS,—Dancing masters.

Miscellany.

Our First War Steamer.

At the beginning of the present century, the navy of the young nation just rising on this continent was possessed of some of the best vessels in the world. Among them was the famous *Constitution*, which vessel is still in the service, having been stationed at the Naval Academy as a school-ship for the last ten years.

About this date the steam-engine was used to propel vessels by means of paddle-wheels. To whom really belongs the honor of applying steam as a motor for ships is a disputed point, into the discussion of which it is not desirable to enter; it is, however, pretty well settled that Fulton was the first builder of a steamboat intended for traffic. The success of this vessel was followed by great improvements in that line, and rendered possible the grand system of internal commerce for which this country is so well adapted. In 1814 the same Fulton proposed to build a floating battery for the defence of New York Harbor, the vessel to be propelled by steam, with a central paddle-wheel. This is the first known proposition to use the new motive power for war purposes. This vessel was to carry twenty guns on her gun-deck, and to make a speed of four miles per hour. In addition to her armament on deck, it was intended that she should carry two submarine guns on each bow, so as to strike an enemy below the water-line; besides this, provision was made for throwing a large body of water upon an enemy at close quarters. The ship was launched in November, 1814, in a little more than four months from the laying of the keel; by June, 1815, her machinery was in place, and a trial trip took place in New York Bay, which was a great success. At a later period she made a trip to sea, about twenty-six miles from New York, with all her coal and armament on board, attaining a speed of nearly six knots. This formidable craft was named by her projector the *Demologos*, but after his death she was called the *Fulton;* she was used as a receiving-ship at the New York Navy-yard after her completion until 1829, when she was accidentally blown up by the explosion of the powder in her magazine. Such was the first venture of our government toward war steamers. — *Harper's Magazine for April.*

German Odors.

When we got aboard the Rhine steamer at Mayence (says C. D. Warner in *Scribner's Monthly*), we were conscious of a dreadful odor somewhere. As it was a foggy morning we could see no cause of it, but concluded it was from something on the wharf. The fog lifted and we got under way, but the odor traveled with us, and increased. We went to every part of the vessel to avoid it, but in vain. It occasionally reached us in great waves of disagreeableness. We had heard of the odors of the towns on the Rhine, but we had no idea that the entire stream was infected. It was intolerable.

The day was lovely, and the passengers stood about on deck holding their noses and admiring the scenery. You might see a row of them leaning over the side, gazing up at some old ruin or ivied crag, entranced with the romance of the situation, and all holding their noses with thumb and finger. The sweet Rhine! By-and-by somebody discovered that the odor came from a pile of cheese on the forward deck, covered with a canvas; it seemed that the Rhinelanders are so fond of it that they take it with them when they travel. If there should ever be war between us and Germany, the borders of the Rhine would need no other defence from American soldiers than a barricade of this cheese. I went to the stern of the steamboat to tell a stout American traveler what was the origin of the odor he had been trying to dodge all the morning. He looked more disgusted than before, when he heard that it was cheese; but his only reply was: "It must be a merciful God who can forgive a smell like that!"

AN IMPORTANT FACT.—Our goods were purchased FOR CASH at most favorable rates, and could not now be duplicated only at a considerable advance. Our customers shall share the advantages we have thus gained. Whatever may be the real or assigned reason *for* unusually low prices, we will guarantee that the prices of everything we sell are as low as they can be purchased under any circumstances elsewhere.

BENNETT & CO.'S
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts.

SUCH a filthy and profuse nasal discharge! Where does it all come from? The little glands in the tissue lining the chambers of the nose are ulcerated and diseased, drawing from the system its corruption. It is an outlet for its impurities. Stop this discharge by using the many advertised strong liquids, snuffs and inhalants, and you make an outlet in the lungs or elsewhere. The disease is translated to another locality more fatal. The rational way to cure is to correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which tones it up, cleanses the blood and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them, and to assist, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is the only sure cure. The Douche and two medicines sold at once by Druggists for $2. 566

YEAS AND NEIGHS.—If horses could make themselves understood in human language, they would signify by an universal "Yes," their assent to the statement that the MUSTANG LINIMENT is the best remedy extant for all these external ailments, and by a most emphatic "Neigh!" show their displeasure at every attempt to use any other preparation in its stead. Ever since its introduction at St. Louis, at the close of the Mexican War in 1848, it has proved a signal blessing to horse and man—curing, with absolute certainty and wonderful despatch, such equine diseases as spavin, ringbone, poll evil, scratches, hoofsale, &c., and relieving and finally removing the painful affections which attack the muscles, sinews and external glands of human beings. It is a fact beyond contradiction that for all injuries or complaints of man or quadrupeds to which an external remedy is applicable, the MUSTANG LINIMENT is preferable to every other.

THE SCEPTICAL CONVINCED.—Every advance in Medicine, every new remedy has encountered an opposition, which is the test of truth. Galen and Jenner could were believed when they had proved their discoveries against opposition. But men are observing and benefit always make believers. No incredulity can stand the silent argument of good results. When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal flora of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure diseases not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. The truth could not be resisted. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regained their health, appetite and strength, the Bilious and Constipated were relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recovered; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers were broken up; the taint of Scrofula was eradicated! Who could gainsay facts like these? Not even the faculty. Skepticism was routed. All doubts as to the claims of the Bitters to the first place in the first rank of modern medicines were silenced, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular tonic, Alterative, and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. In common with other journalists, we are free to add our testimony to this remedy. It is a domestic medicine, and so household should be without it.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been mercifully cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address 609-1y Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Third Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Advertisements.

READER!

YOU ARE GOING INTO

CONSUMPTION

by neglecting that cough or cold; you are being numbered among the HUNDRED THOUSAND who die annually in this country of that dreadful disease.

Look at the lingering Consumptives around you, and think what your inevitable fate will be if you allow your cough to have its own way. You certainly do not wish for Consumption, but yet you are planting the seed in your system. It is through neglect that thousands fill untimely graves; therefore do not neglect what to you appears a trifling cough, or cold, but remove it from your system at once, by taking

SINES'
COMPOUND
SYRUP OF TAR,
WILD CHERRY, and
HOARHOUND

A CERTAIN CURE FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, or PHTHISIC, INFLAMMATION of the LUNGS, PAIN in SIDE and BREAST, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and all DISEASES TENDING to PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

This valuable remedy has been used so long, and grown so popular, that it has become a standard article in every household that has once used it.

As the price is but 25 and 50 cents per bottle, it is within the reach of every one to give it a trial.

The 50 cent bottles contain three times the quantity in the small.

Prepared only by

CHAS. NEHER, JR.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

Nature's great remedy for the Throat and Lung Diseases. Reader, have you a cough? Have you a cold? Have you a sore throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that disease that is so fatal to the human system—Consumption? If so, we say in all sincerity, delay not, but resort to the means of cure, ere the dire malady does its fatal work.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART's Pine Tree Tar Cordial? We answer:

1st. It cures—not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial with its Assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane, and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

The truth of which we have living witnesses who were once given up to die.

Call at Dr. WISHART's Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second Street, Philadelphia, and examine his file of certificates of cure, and receive the names and residence of hundreds of thousands of persons cured by his justly renowned remedies, who were once hopelessly given up to die.

Hundreds of them reside in and around Philadelphia, and there is scarcely a city, town or hamlet in the United States but what contains parties who have been benefitted by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Great American Dyspepsia Pills.—These are facts which we can substantiate in a manner that will convince the most skeptical.

Patients from a distance can receive advice free of charge. Write directions plainly, and state symptoms of disease fully.

Price of the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $11 per dozen. Sent to any address upon receipt of order. Address all communications L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., No. 232 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR OFFER to send 3 specimen copies of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, Sample packages of Mammoth Corn, White Norway Oats and Alsike Clover Seed, to all who send STAMP to pay postage. Address N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Chester County, Pa. 3-21-4t

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Advertisements.

This Cut illustrates the manner of Using

DR. PIERCE'S
Fountain Nasal Injector,
or
DOUCHE.

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried high up and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which notes and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the Fluid is carried by its own weight, (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required,) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant, and so simple that a child can understand it. Full and explicit directions accompany each instrument. When used with this Instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Cold in the Head" by a few applications.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, $500 reward for a case he can not cure. The Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 50 cents, by all Druggists, or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Sole Proprietor, BUFFALO, N. Y.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display a decided an influence that a marked improvement is seen perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes; Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r, R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

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Spring opening for every description of FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
We invite you to call at any of our three Great Furniture Stores, and examine the Largest, Cheapest and best Assortment, the Newest patterns and Styles ever offered. We have all descriptions of FURNITURE; both the cheapest class that is made, but good style and well manufactured; also the most costly and elaborate. We will, with pleasure, sell you a single article or furnish the largest house or hotel in twelve hours notice. Always giving polite attention, and satisfaction to all, we would wish purchasers to go to every other establishment, then compare our prices, styles and variety.
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Always on hand a large assortment of Connecticut Ground Seed, Wrapper, Filler and Binder Leaf, Also, Connecticut, Ohio, Western New York, Home Seed, Pennsylvania and Cuba Island Wrapper and Binder Leaf.
The cheapest Havana Filler from 40 cents to $1.50 per pound, as well as Yara, Vuelta Abajo, Havana and Sumatra.
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SALISBURY ADVERTISER.

$1. Per Annum, in Advance. SALISBURY, WICOMICO CO., MARYLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872. Vol. V.—No. 32.

Poetry.

I Wouldn't! Would You?

I wouldn't give much for a girl who would follow
Such fashions as gay girls do—
Who dress in the finest of silk, then besides
Wear bracelets that shine as if new;—
I wouldn't give much for this girl—
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for the girl who would bend,
As graceful as Grecians do;
Who struts down the street to exhibit her feet,
While the boys stand with eyes all askew;—
I wouldn't give much for this girl—
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for the girl who would try
To get herself almost in two,
With the hope that she'll o'ehear somebody say
"That's a nice little waist, I tell you;"—
I wouldn't give much for this girl—
Would you?

And the girl who ought to wear shoes number four,
Yet torture themselves with a two;
And limp with the Boston limp, onward they go,
With the grace of a kangaroo;—
I wouldn't give much for this girl—
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for the girl who would cut
Such extras as most of them do;
Who tries to convince all the gents that their hump
Is the natural flesh as it grew;—
I wouldn't give much for all such—
Would you?

As we make it.

We must not hope to be mowers,
And to gather the ripe, gold ears,
Until we have first been sowers,
And watered the furrows with tears.

It is not just as we take it—
This mystical world of ours;
Life's field will yield, as we make it,
A harvest of thorns or flowers!

Miscellany.

Early Tastes of a Great Man.

In his boyhood, Thomas Jefferson was singularly happy in his eldest sister, Jane, whose mind was akin to his own. She was his confidante and companion, and shared his taste for the arts, particularly his early love for music. The family were all reared and baptized in the Church of England, and this sister greatly excelled in singing the few fine old psalm-tunes which then constituted the whole psalmody of the Protestant world. For a century, it is said, there were but five tunes sung in the colonial churches. By the fireside in the winter evenings, and on the banks of the Rivanna in the soft, summer twilight, there were family singings, Jane Jefferson's melodious voice leading the choir; to which was added, as the years went on, the accompaniment of her brothers' violin. There must have been much musical feeling in the family to have generated in this boy so profound a passion for music as he exhibited. He speaks of three early tastes as "the passion of his soul"—music, mathematics, and architecture—and of these the one first developed was music.

The massive instruments with which we are familiar—the piano and organ—would have been unattainable in a Virginia farm-house at that period, even if they had been sufficiently perfected to warrant transportation so far. The violin, called by its old-fashioned name, the fiddle, king of instruments, was almost the only one generally known in the back counties of the Colonies. In Virginia, when Jefferson and Patrick Henry were merry lads together, both of whom played the fiddle, it appears that almost every farm-house which had a "boy" to it could boast a fiddle also. Mr. Rives, in his Life of Madison, among many other precious things, preserves the programme of the rustic festivities arranged for St. Andrew's day in 1731, in the next county but one to Jefferson's, Albemarle. It throws light on his early violin, besides showing how English the tone of Virginia was at that period.

First, twenty horses were to run round a three-mile course for a prize of five pounds, no one "to put up a horse unless he had subscribed for the entertainment and paid half a pistole." Next, a hat of the value of twenty shillings was to be cudgeled for. Then a violin was to be played for by twenty fiddlers—"no person to have the liberty of playing, unless he bring a fiddle with him." When the prize had been awarded, all the performers were to play together, each a different tune, and to be treated by the company.—Next, twelve boys, twelve years of age, were to run one hundred and twelve yards for a hat worth twelve shillings. A "quire of ballads was to be sung for by a number of singers, all of them to have liquor sufficient to clear their windpipes." A pair of silver buckles was to be wrestled for by "a number of brisk young men." "A pair of handsome shoes" was to be "danced for." A pair of handsome silk stockings of one pistole value was to be given to the handsomest young country maid that appears in the field. A handsome entertainment was also to be provided "for the subscribers and their wives; and such of them as are not so happy as to have wives, may treat any other lady." Drums, trumpets, and hautboys were to play, and, at the feast, the healths of the King and of the Governor were to be drunk. The programme concluded by notifying the [illegible] that the entire affair is designed to be purely innocent and void of offence, all persons resorting to these sports are desired to behave themselves with decency and sobriety; the subscribers being resolved to [illegible] all immorality with the [illegible] of [illegible].

The prominence assigned to the violin contest in these festivities explains the frequent allusions to it in the early memoirs of Virginia, and lessens our surprise at Jefferson's statement, that, during twelve years of his early life, he practiced on the violin three hours a day.

Prince Henry, son of the German Emperor, has just been apprenticed to a blacksmith in Berlin. The Crown Prince's trade is to be painter, and the Leipsic *Tageblatt* gives a song which was sung by the men of the office to Prince Henry on the occasion of his marriage to the Princess Royal of England.

A Dreadful Mystery.

Welchville was as pleasant a little village as you could find anywhere for fifty miles, but for the unfortunate circumstance that the people were cursed with an inordinate curiosity.

If there was one person in the place more deeply infected with the disease than another, it was Peter Wright. Peter was an old bachelor. If he had had a wife, she would have kept him straight, perhaps; but his sister Sally, with whom he lived, rather prided herself on "Brother Peter's" talent for investigating things.

Next to Peter, Mrs. Jemima Briggs carried off the palm as a person of an inquiring disposition.

She was the widow of Jacob Briggs, a respectable stone mason, who went and hung himself one day to escape his nightly curtain lectures.

Mrs. Briggs went into crape and bombazine heavily, and kept her weather eye open for a second husband. She felt the need, she said, of having somebody to find fault with, and she fixed her mind on Peter Wright. But Peter was a little shy, and the widow's course of true love did not seem to run very smoothly.

One fine day, early in March, Welchville had a new sensation. A stranger, a man whom none of the natives had ever seen, moved into the old Swan House at the foot of the village, and it was a most unusual circumstance for any stranger to come to Welchville to settle.

Mr. J. James was the name of the new-comer; and he was a man of middle age, with a long face, a sharp nose, and a little pair of grey eyes, imperfectly shaded with whitish eyelashes.

He was very taciturn, and seemed to shun all his fellows. He bought his groceries in the city. He never smoked. He refused to take a drink of whisky with the landlord of the Red Pigeon. He never went to church in the daytime. He always put a new ten-cent scrip in the poor-box. He wore striped stockings. He kept his coat invariably buttoned close. His two little fingers turned up at the ends. He always went to bed in the dark.

These things, and various others, the people had learned about him, and, taken altogether, they considered them very remarkable and mysterious facts.

It was supposed that he had a family, but no one ever saw any of them, and this was, in itself, very peculiar, to say the least.

Figuratively speaking, Mr. J. James was in everybody's mouth. Many were the tea-drinkings, and and private indignation meetings held in respect to him, and at these gatherings the most zealous workers were always Peter Wright and the widow Briggs.

Indeed, Mrs. Briggs went to unlimited expense of suppers, and afternoon teas, to discuss Mr. J. James and his affairs.

His walk, his manner, his very cough, and the way he blew his nose, came under discussion.

"Now," said Peter, sententiously, "did ever any of ye see him sneeze? There's something dreadful mysterious in it! The way he throws his head back, and when he says *ah! choo!* he looks over his shoulder as if he was afeered somebody had heerd him."

"Yes," said Mrs. Briggs, "I have no doubt but Mr. Wright is right. But did ever you see him step over a mud-puddle? It's wonderful—wonderful! I declare, I couldn't hardly believe my eyes! He went right through it kerplash! And his boots just blacked, too! It's my opinion that he has got a guilty conscience! A man with a clean conscience *would* think something about his boots!"

"He's a dangerous character," said Peter. "There hain't no doubt of it. And when I think of the helpless women and children that are unprotected in this place, it makes me—yes, it makes me—that is to say, it makes me—my friends—I am too full for words!"

All the "friends" groaned in concert, and before the party broke up it was unanimously decided that Mr. J. James ought to be looked after. Peter, the widow Briggs, and Seth Watson, were selected to do this same "looking after."

It became rumored around that Mr. James was frequently seen digging in a remote corner of his garden after sunset, and this circumstance was regarded as very mysterious. What should he be digging for at that time of year? Also, it was rumored that people in passing by his house frequently had noticed very strange smells—like drugs and doctor's stuff; and this was extremely alarming. For what should Mr. J. James, or any other man, be having smells of doctor's stuff round his premises?

Things came to such a pass that the investigating committee felt themselves justified in watching the house. This they did for ten nights, but saw nothing more remarkable than a night-capped head thrust out of one of the chamber windows, and the nose of the said head blown with wonderful vigor and thoroughness.

Mrs. Briggs got sweeter than ever on Peter during these lonesome vigils, and leaned lovingly on his arm as they went home, and told him over and over again how dreadfully nervous she was getting about staying alone now that dreadful man was around!

The third night Mr. J. James came into the garden about nine o'clock, with a spade in his hand. Mrs. Briggs trembled, and grasped Peter by the arm.

"Don't be skeered! I'm here!" said Peter, bravely. "I reckon he's going to dig it up."

"Dig what up?" cried Mrs. Briggs, with increasing terror.

"His victim! Mebby it's a grown person! Mebby it's a baby! Dear me! I most wish I was to home with Sally!"

They peeped through the fence, and saw Mr. J. James digging, talking to himself at the same time.

"If all goes right," said he, "I shall be rich! If it don't not my fortune is made! And the old woman doesn't mistrust a word of it!"

Then for a while he stopped digging, stooped over the hole he had made, apparently examining something, then he filled in the dirt again and left the place.

Peter and Seth crept through the fence, and Mrs. Briggs followed them.

"It's a dead body that he's got buried there!" said Peter.

"No, 'tain't. It's money!" said Seth. "Didn't you hear him say his fortin' was made?"

The two men fell to digging, and had made quite a hold, when out rushed Mr. J. James in wild and frantic haste.

"For Heaven's sake, stop!" cried he. "I'm ruined! Keep my secret, gentlemen, and name your price!"

"I scorn your gold!" said Peter, loftily. "I am an honest man!"

"The noblest work of God!" said Mrs. Briggs.

Seth went on digging. Mr. J. James danced about like a wild man.

"I shall go crazy! For the love of Heaven, stop digging!"

"Wretch!" cried Peter, "what have you buried there?"

"I paid ten dollars for 'em!" cried James; "two pertaters of an entirely new kind, warranted to be five weeks earlier than any dnown kind! I've been in the fancy pertater business two years, and lost a good deal of money! My old woman's down on it, heavy, and I have to be a little private, and work by night. This pertater, my friends, is to be called the "Prolific Abundant J. James,' and if it only germinates, within three days I shall be a rich man!"

Seth and Peter looked extremely crestfallen, but Mrs. Briggs was not conquered.

"What was that smell of doctor's stuff round your house?" said she; "that's what I should like to know!"

"Oh, my old woman is troubled with rheumatis, and she stews up a mess of nasty weeds, in which she bathes every night! I've allers told her that they smelt horrid!"

Well, the investigation committee went home, and let Mr. J. James alone.

His potato vegetated finely, and he has realized handsomely from sales of the tuber.

Mrs. Briggs and Peter Wright are married, and the nightly lectures are resumed, but Peter has recently grown very hard of hearing, and his wife casts her wise admonitions upon deaf ears.

She is very well aware that Peter does not hear her, but still, she says, it is a comfort and a consolation to her to free her mind, even if nobody does hear it!

A Dead City in California.

Meadow Lake City, in California, which was once called Summit City, boasted in days gone by, of a population of 3000 or 4000 souls. In its days of prosperity, (says the Grass Valley *Union*), it had fine stores, good hotels, theatres, saloons in number, and an exchange at which mining stocks were sold. Meadow Lake City was a second Virginia City, and attempted to revive the good days of Washoe, the flush times of Comstock lead. In 1865, we think it was, some persons found gold-bearing rock in some ledges around Meadow Lake, and these being assayed and the assays being talked about, the city of Summit or Meadow Lake was born. It sprung up like Jonah's gourd, in a night, and it has withered. In the excitement which followed the discovery of quartz specimens near Meadow Lake, fine houses were erected, and business promised to be brisk. The ledges, however, failed to yield of their treasures "by mill process," and people became disheartened. The sanguine held on in hopes that chemistry would get the gold out of the rock, where mechanism had failed. The ores were rebellious, it is said, and the ordinary appliances of stamps and quicksilver would not save the gold of those rich ledges. Chemistry would find a way to get the richness out of the rock. Old people saw signs, and young people dreamed dreams in efforts to save that gold. The Burns' troubles was invented, in a dream, to save gold, and for a time Meadow Lake City continued to hold its own in the hope of the success of Burns' dream. It failed, and the doubters began to intimate that the gold was not in the rock, and the assayers were wrong or had been imposed upon. Mills, chemistry, and even dreams failed to make mining there a success. Science, mechanics, and the black art had each failed in its turn to turn the rock into gold. So the city went down and is now deserted.

A few days ago a friend of ours visited Meadow Lake City. He went up on snow-shoes and took a look at the deserted and snow-covered place. The houses which were only one story in height were covered to their roofs with snow. The two-story houses were surrounded with snow to the height of the second. Not a living being was seen by our friend. He was monarch of that snowy desolation. Signs swung in the cold wind, and just grazed in their swinging the surface of the snow. Prominent among the signs was that of a broker's office, just opposite the old hall of the board of brokers. The large hotel there was yet furnished, and bed and bedding remained there. Our friend, standing in his snow-shoes, peered into the hotel while he stood on the snow surface, level with the second story, and he saw clean linen on the deserted beds. He wanted to take a rest in the comfortable looking quarters, but there was no food nor fuel in sight, and he had to go down lower to a ditch tender's cabin to get fire and appease his hunger. Many of the houses have, this winter, been broken down by the weight of snow on their roofs, but many more remain just as they were when their owners left. The property deserted is safe, as cold and snow have locked all against the depredations of burglars. Meadow Lake is a winter residence no more.

True Friendship.

It is one of the severest tests of friendship to tell your friend of his faults. If you are angry with a man, or hate him, it is not hard to go to him and stab him with words; but so to love a man that you can not bear to see the stain of sin upon him, and to speak painful truth through loving words—that is friendship. But few have such friends, our enemies usually teach us what we are at the point of the sword. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but kisses of an enemy are deceitful."

Live within your means, if you would have the means in which to live.

The Choice of Labor.

The two great objects which naturally present themselves to every young man in his choice of a life pursuit are, his own self-interest and his usefulness to society. No one can have thought deeply on the philosophy of life, or have closely observed its practical bearings, without feeling assured that these two are identical. The general good demands the highest prosperity and happiness of each individual, while that very happiness and success depend upon his being in the position in which he can be most useful to the community. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that these two motives blend in the choice thus made. The first is rarely, if ever, absent; the latter is too seldom thought of. The mind, however, that is too narrow to see aught beyond its own petty circle of interests, will fail to secure even them in their fulness; it is the broad and generous nature, longing to fill its own place in the work of the world, and to contribute its share to the welfare of society, that is alone capable of promoting its true prosperity. Such a spirit would at once prevent a young man from selecting an occupation because it is fashionable, or because some have rapidly made fortunes in it, and retired, or because it makes but small demands upon his strength and activity, or enables him to keep unsoiled his hands or clothing. Such motives, if suggested, will quickly be banished, as petty, mean and narrow—alike incompatible with an enlighted self-interest and a kindly beneficence.

Two questions may be suggested as covering the entire ground—"For what am I best adapted?" and "What does society need?" The first is usually a very hard question to answer. The cases are few where a talent is so marked and an inclination so strong, as to leave no room for doubt as to the future course. Where they do exist their indications should never be neglected; but what are the majority to do who have no such bias, who, with fair abilities, are yet unconscious of any special qualifications? What is to guide them in selecting from the many spheres of action open before them, that one in which they can work most profitably to themselves and to others? It may help them somewhat to discover those occupations for which they are plainly unadapted. Just as weak eyesight must preclude the business of the engraver, so any pursuit requiring a peculiar talent or aptitude, must at once be set aside by those who are hopelessly deficient in that particular. A strong aversion may also be taken as a guide, though here we would guard against that very common dislike to *exertion* as such, which is the rock upon which so many split. To the employment thus rejected we may add all those which involve any deviation from the highest sense of duty and honor. No reward, however glittering, should for a moment tempt any one to disobey the gentlest whisperings of conscience. The gold thus gained, which seems so bright, will grow dim upon the first touch and will utterly fail to bring the happiness it promises.

Upon the answer to the second question the majority of young persons of average abilities must mainly depend, if they would choose wisely their life-work. What labor does society need? It needs undoubtedly all honorable labor for its full development, but some of its needs are already well supplied, while others are earnestly calling for aid. This fact, therefore, affords one of the plainest guides to every one seeking employment, and to every parent who has any control or influence over his son's future. There is perhaps no labor in which the supply so greatly exceeds the demand as that included in mercantile life. Clerks, accountants, salesmen, agents and small tradesmen are of course all needed, and did the number of such positions equal or exceed the number of claimants, they would offer strong inducements both in remuneration and in prospects of future elevation. But the reverse is the case. In all our cities, both in the Eastern and Western States, there is a large surplus of such labor; consequently the competition is intense and only those who possess money or influence or *very* special and extraordinary abilities, have any prospect of success or promotion. In a recent number of the *New York Times* there is a piteous cry from one who is doubtless, as he describes himself, a type of a large class, having a fair amount of business ability, a good character, health, experience, and a willingness to work, but who can yet find nothing to do, and is with his family reduced to poverty and distress greater than that which makes a far louder claim for the pity and aid of the charitable.

On the other hand, there is a large and increasing demand for skilled mechanical labor in all its various branches, a demand which is as yet by no means met, and as a natural result all the trades are offering inducements both in remuneration, independence, and prospects of rising, that mercantile life has no power to present. The same is true of agricultural pursuits. Can a more definite answer be given to the inquiry, "What labor does society need? "It is calling aloud for the farmer, the house and ship builder, the plumber, the mason, the miner, the machinist, and blacksmith, the constructor of railroads, bridges and canals— for all in fact who are able and willing to aid in developing the material resources of this great country, whether by production or manufacture. It is *not* calling for the clerk, the book-keeper, the salesman, the commercial traveller. Of all such, and of others aiding to carry on the mercantile profession, it has already a superfluity. An enlightened self-interest and a desire to fill an honorable post of usefulness in the world, which, as we have seen, always cooperate, alike demand the avoidance of the over-crowded avenues of employment, and a cheerful, vigorous entrance upon those which need our energies. They are so many and varied that all tastes can be gratified, unless it is a taste for fashionable idleness, the indulgence of which is alike pernicious to the individual and to society. The country teems with labor for the willing, and is generous in her rewards. But it wants ready hands that are neither afraid nor ashamed of work united with the intelligence of mind and integrity of purpose that ennoble all pursuits.—*Public Ledger.*

Professor Morse.

The death of this eminent man is calling forth many timely obituary notices. The man who struggled so patiently during so many long and weary years prior to 1843, for recognition of his great invention, and to secure aid in his efforts to give it to the world, lived to see his telegraph spanning hundreds of thousands of miles, uniting all the four great continents and spreading over three of them, and literally bringing the uttermost parts of the earth together; he lived also to reap some of the fruits of his labor, and to be the honored recipient of titles, dignities and orders from the great States of Europe, and a substantial testimonial from a congress of European nations, called for the purpose, in which were the representatives of France, Russia, Austria, Sweden, Rome, Turkey, Sardinia, Holland, Belgium and Tuscany. What Professor Morse invented was the mechanical device which enabled the magnetic wire to write or record and to "speak" over long distances, rapidly, simply, conveniently, so as to bring the possibilities of the magnetic wire to their highest use. His system, after thirty years of experience, remains without a rival. He took the electro-magnet (without the aid of which the magnetic telegraph would still be dumb) as it came from Prof. Joseph Henry, in whose hands it had become a perfect instrument, and who had demonstrated its capabilities—and with that magnet Prof. Morse coupled his wonderful piece of mechanism, that gave it voice and power to do the great work it is accomplishing to-day. Among the world's inventors, his fame is, beyond all doubt, the most widely known. By means of his own invention, the mournful intelligence of his failing life is carried to all parts of the world, and simultaneously through all civilized nations, it will prompt his elegy and his eulogium.

Professor Morse was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27th, 1791, and graduated at Yale College, Conn., in 1810. He went to England in 1811, in order to study painting, and made such progress in his profession that in 1813, his picture of "The Dying Hercules," of colossal size, was admitted to the exhibition of the "Royal Academy." The plaster model of the same subject, which he had made to assist him in his picture, was awarded the prize of a gold medal, by the "Adelphi Society of Arts." In 1815 he returned to the United States and practised his profession with varying success in Boston, in Charleston, S. C., and in New York City, where he settled in 1822, and with other artists, in 1826, established the "National Academy of Design." He was first President of this institution, and held the office for sixteen years. In 1829 he again visited Europe, and while returning home on the ship Sully, in the autumn of 1832, conceived the idea of an electric telegraph and of an electro-magnetic and chemical recording telegraph, substantially as they now are known. In 1837 he completed his apparatus, and exhibited his system in New York and Washington. Having failed to obtain aid from Congress for the construction of an experimental line to show the practicability and utility of the electro-magnetic telegraph, he visited England and France to introduce his invention, but failed to secure letters patent. He returned to the United States, and after a disheartening struggle of four years, on March 4, 1843, in the closing hour of an expiring session, succeeded in obtaining from Congress an appropriation of $30,000 for an experimental line between Washington and Baltimore. The work was completed in 1844, and the Morse system of electro-magnetic telegraphy was at last proved to be useful and practicable. In 1852 Prof. Morse laid a submarine telegraph in New York harbor, and received a gold medal from the "American Institute" for this achievement. In a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 10th, 1853, Professor Morse made, it is believed, the suggestion of the project of a telegraph cable across the Atlantic.

The Use of Earthquakes.

The usefulness of earthquakes was a favorite subject with the late Sir John Herschel. Were it not for the changes in the earth's crust which are constantly being effected by the action of subterranean forces, of which the earthquake is the most active manifestation, there can be no doubt that the action of the sea beating upon the land, together with the denuding power of rain, would inevitably cover the entire earth with one vast ocean. "Had the primitive world been constructed as it now exists," says Sir John Herschel, "time enough has elapsed, and force enough directed to that end has been in activity, to have long ago destroyed every vestige of land." Mr. Proctor shews most clearly the beneficial manner in which the restorative action of the earth's subterranean forces is arranged. Of course, every upheaval of the surface must be either accompanied or followed by a depression elsewhere. "On a comparison of the various effects, it has been found that the force of upheaval acts (on the whole) more powerfully under continents, while the forces of depression act most powerfully (on the whole) under the bed of the ocean. It seems as if Nature had provided against the inroads of the ocean by seating the earth's upheaving forces just where they are wanted."

Increase of Rabbits.

A correspondent of the London *Field*, writing from Australia, says that about three years ago, a Mr. Robinson turned out thirteen wild rabbits on his run, and now £7000 have been spent in trying to get rid of them. There is said to be over 50,000 of them in the district, and they are spreading all over the country. A company is about forming to kill and preserve them for exportation. Two thousand four hundred rabbits were killed in one day, by a party of gentlemen with guns, and they were all destroyed—not one of them used—to compel the dealers to kill for themselves, and so help to destroy them. It is said that over 100,000 have been killed, and still they appear as numerous as ever, and all these from thirteen rabbits in a little over three years.

Tea and Coffee.

DUTIES UNDER FORMER TARIFFS.

Some interest is imparted to the fiscal history of tea and coffee by the proposal to place these articles on the free list. Under the first Tariff—that of 1798, approved by Washington—bohea paid 15 cents, souchong, black imperial, and gunpowder tea, paid each 22 cents per pound; young hyson, 45 cents, and all other green teas 27 cents. In order to promote the interests of American shipping the duties were placed at 6, 12, 20, and 16 cents respectively when the teas were brought from Europe in American vessels; while if imported under the American flag direct from China, they were still further reduced to 6, 10, 20 and 12 cents respectively. The next year the duties were increased considerably. Teas from China in American ships paid 75 per cent more; from Europe, 100 per cent; while about 25 per cent was added to the duty on all imported in foreign bottoms. There was no material change for about seven years, when the rates were made for direct importations from China, 12, 18, 32, and 20 cents, with an average advance of 6 and 10 cents when imported under the two other conditions named.

The war of 1812 caused the duties to be doubled exactly in all cases, so that when our people consumed tea imported from China in an American vessel they paid 64 cents per pound for duty alone. The war duties were removed about two years after peace was proclaimed, and teas paid for the ensuing 12 years 12, 25, 50, 40, and 20 cents, when imported in American ships from China, while from "elsewhere and in foreign vessels" the rates were 14, 34, 68, 56, and 38 cents, according to quality. In 1828-30 there were considerable reductions made on the cheaper kinds, and in 1832 all teas were placed on the free list, except when imported in foreign vessels, when 10 cents per pound was levied. Tea remained free until 1861, a period of 29 years, when the war expenses necessitated a duty of 15 cents on all kinds, which was soon increased to 20, and about three years later to 25, at which it remained until the act of 1870 reduced it to 15 cents, the current rate. In now placing tea on the free list Congress is simply adopting the ante-bellum regulation.

Coffee paid under the first tariff 2½ cents per pound duty, which after a year was increased to 4 cents. In 1794 the duty was advanced to 5 cents, and remained unchanged until the war of 1812, when it was increased to 10 cents. About two years after the war the duty was reduced to 5 cents, at which it remained until in the tariff revision of 1828-30 it was reduced to 5, 2, and 1 cent, and in 1832 coffee was placed on the free list. In 1861 a duty of 4 cents was imposed, which was soon advanced to 5 cents, and remained so until 1870, when it was reduced to 3 cents, the present rate.

A Gigantic Mastodon.

The farm of Mr. Arden Mitchell of Otisville, Orange county, New York, has become suddenly famous by the recent discovery, in a swamp upon the premises, of the entire skeleton of one of the largest mastodons that ever tramped the earth. According to the New York *Times*, the discovery was made by a laborer who had been hired to dig muck.

The man had excavated to the depth of four feet when he came upon an enormous bone, shaped like a rib. He stopped work and informed Mr. Mitchell of his discovery, who, thinking it must have belonged to some monstrous animal, directed that deeper and more extended digging be done. At a depth of fifteen feet, the pelvis, head and other large bones were found. Search has been continued until almost the entire skeleton has been exhumed. It is said to be much larger than the famous remains in the Boston Museum, which were also found in Orange county, and which were the largest known specimen of these extinct mammalia. The upper jaw and main portion of the head of this new marvel weighs about five hundred pounds, and measures three feet and seven inches across the top. There are four teeth in the upper jaw, two on each side. The back teeth extend seven inches along the jaw bone, and are four inches across. The openings where the tusks have been are three feet and eight inches deep and eight inches in circumference. The vertebræ was found in forty pieces, but lying all together, while the pelvis was taken out whole and uninjured. The channel where the spinal cords lay when the monster was alive is five inches in circumference. Among the missing bones are the tusks, the lower jaw bone, and those of the hind legs. One bone of a leg that has been found weighs alone over 350 pounds. When the skeleton is reconstructed, it will measure fourteen feet from the bottom of its feet to the top of its head, and over twenty-five feet from head to tail.

A singular incident connected with the skeleton is that in its stomach was found a quantity of undigested matter. Among it were fresh looking and very large leaves, of odd form, and blades of strange grass, of extreme length, varying from an inch to three inches in width, and looking as if freshly cropped from the earth.

The South American Republics.

The full text has just been published of the articles of armistice between Spain on the one part and the allied republics of Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador and Peru on the other, which were entered into for the purpose of relieving those countries from the technical state of war existing since the hostilities of 1866. This treaty was negotiated under the mediation of the United States, and provides that the *de facto* suspension of hostilities shall be converted into a general armistice to continue indefinitely, and not to be broken by any of the belligerents without three years' previous express and explicit notification. During the continuance of the armistice, each of the belligerents is at liberty to carry on commerce with the neutral nations in all articles in which trade is considered lawful in time of peace, and all restrictions on neutral commerce are to cease.

A doctor's motto is supposed to be "Patients and long suffering."

Varieties.

Work does not wear men so much as worry.

All but one of Queen Victoria's ladies in waiting are widows.

The cork tree is being successfully cultivated in California.

Teams still cross the Connecticut on the ice at Sunderland, Mass.

The German immigration to America is expected to be very large this year.

Let him who regrets the loss of time make the proper use of that which is to come.

Speak nothing but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

A Toast at a public dinner in Connecticut: "The nutmeg State; where shall we find a *grater?*"

"Earthquake guages" are said to be in use in San Francisco, to measure the duration of shocks.

"Suicide in the second degree" is what they call it in Kansas when the woman hangs herself and the rope breaks.

The quarrymen's strike, at Portland, Ct., has ended, and the men have returned to work at a slight increase of pay.

An Omaha paper advises the people "not to make such a fuss over the shooting of one constable, as there are over forty candidates for the office."

A Topeka, Kansas, merchant is said to have killed two birds with one stone, by putting out a sign, "John Smith, dry goods; wishes to marry."

A German writer, complaining of the difficulties in the pronunciation of the English language, cites the word Boe, which, he says, is pronounced Dickens.

The fashion of throwing an old slipper after the carriage of a newly-married couple is supposed to mean that the chances of matrimony are very slippery.

A respectable citizen of Boston, who partook of laughing gas at a public exhibition, while under the influence, shouted "Keno! Sixty-six! That's my game!"

A Chinaman who had his nose bit off in a fight in San Francisco, had it carefully packed and sent back home, to show his friends one of the American customs.

A party of boys in Allegheny city have been amusing themselves by armor plating all the stray cats they could catch, by dipping their backs in tar, and then rolling them in gravel.

A minister who thought reporting sermons was all vanity, afterwards concluded that if the thing must be done it should be well done, and slipped a greenback into the reporter's hand, saying, "Do not condense me."

It was a brilliant Fond du Lac boy who, seeing a dog with a muzzle on for the first time, exclaimed: "Mamma, mamma, I bet five cents the dogs are going to wear hoopskirts; there goes a dog with one on his nose."

A lady collected money for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and bought a beautifully hideous Dolly Varden. She said she was an animal; and her husband was cruel in refusing to buy her decent clothes.

A married man in Springfield undertook to elope with a girl of seventeen; but, just as the cars started, in walked the girl's big brother and sat down by her side. He measured over six feet, and the married reprobate sneaked off.

A writer in a Cincinnati paper has calculated that, as the average area of the human mouth when open is about four square inches, the combined mouths of the 25,500 singers at the Boston Jubilee will form a cavity of over 736 square feet.

A Boston lady, detected in stealing, burst into tears, and contritely tendered a $20 note in payment for the articles taken. The proprietor of the store gave her change and some pious advice. The bill was afterward discovered to be counterfeit.

The volcano of Colima, in Mexico, near the Pacific coast, which has for the past two years been showing signs of activity, is now in full eruption, throwing out clouds of ashes, which fall over a large section of country, and the smoke is so dense as to obscure the sun.

A French medical journal speaks of the increasing prevalence of opium smoking in France. The opium-smoker gradually becomes indolent, losing all inclination for work, and often he becomes a confirmed idiot, the mental powers gradually diminishing in strength.

The Rev. W. H. H. "Adirondack" Murray is now one of the institutions of Boston, and his average audience at the Music Hall services is about three thousand and a half. Mr. Murray is known as one of the best rifle-shots, and fly-fishermen in the country. In skating, swimming, and boating he is a master; and as for 2.40 travelers, he knows them as well as Mr. Bonner. He agrees with Theodore Parker that "the outside of a horse is good for the inside of a man." He has a fine stock farm in Connecticut, and once playfully remarked to some friends that "he knew but three things—Old-School theology, Adirondack, and the horse."

The latest story of the advantages of advertising comes from Paris, and is related of Milland, the banker and newspaper speculator, and founder of the *Petite Journal*. At a dinner-party including many proprietors of leading Paris dailies Milland asserted that the most worthless articles could be sold in vast quantities if liberally advertised. "What will you bet," exclaimed he, "that I can not sell in one week one hundred thousand francs' worth of the most common cabbage seed, under the pretext that it will produce mammoth cabbage heads? All I have to do is to advertise it at once in a whole page insertion in the daily papers of this city." The publishers agreed to give the whole page in each paper for nothing if he should win the wager. At the conclusion of the week they inquired of Milland how the cabbage seed had succeeded. He showed them that he had sold nearly twice as much as he had promised, while orders were still pouring in; but he said the joke must stop there, and no further orders would be filled.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE ADVERTISER is published every Saturday morning.

Subscription $1.00 per annum, in advance; if not paid within sixty days $1,50 will be charged.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square—ten lines or less, solid measurement Nonpareil—inserted one time for $1.00, and 25cts. each subsequent insertion.

Bills for advertisements due after first insertion.

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

FARRAH & RICHARDSON,
Editors and Proprietors.

Salisbury Advertiser.

Saturday, April 20, 1872.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* is sore over the new departure of Horace Greely, and complains bitterly of his conduct in rescinding his intention declared to stick to the protectionists and going over to the liberal Republicans, by whom the free trade doctrine is regarded favorably.

SENATOR TRUMBULL, in his speech at New York last week, when speaking of the necessity of removing political disabilities in the Southern States, admitted that though the great men of the South had been rebels yet they were *never thieves*. Verily, this acknowledgement from one of the great Republican statesmen in the country, is sweet to the soul of every honest Southerner. It is an admission that they fought for "The Lost Cause" as honest men, preserving their integrity and honor even in defeat.

THE organization of a Young Men's Christian Association in Salisbury has long been discussed by a few of our citizens; but the matter has never yet been urged upon the public until last week, when our friends of the *Shoreman* called attention to it. The suggestions thrown out by our contemporary were good, and if acted upon, will conduce to the moral and intellectual improvement of those who might be induced to take advantage of the privileges such institutions offer. We will contribute several valuable papers and periodicals, and we feel assured that our contemporaries in Salisbury will esteem it a pleasure to act similarly.

This is a matter for the ministers to engage in, and we hope to see them take decided action in its favor.

The First Gun of the Campaign.

On the evening of Friday, the 12th instant, the Liberal Bepublicans held a manmoth meeting at the Cooper Institute in New York, at which were present Senators Trumbull and Schurz, and many prominent Republican statesmen of New York and other States. The *World*, in speaking of the meeting, says:

"Never since the Cooper Institute was built has such a tremendous audience filled the large hall of that building. In the square and on the sidewalk in front of the Institute a dense crowd congregated at an early hour, and strove, long after it was announced that the hall was filled, to gain an entrance."

Trumbull and Schurz addressed the meeting at considerable length upon the existing abuses in the Republican party, and warmly advocated the formation of an independent party. Their speeches were received with enthusiasm by the large audience, and round after round of applause greeted the many thrusts sent home to the Grant faction.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

"We believe that the political action of individuals and conventions should be left free from the influence of political patronage; that business men should not, under the fear of unjust official interference with their affairs, be compelled to pay tribute for political purposes.

We believe that public offices are, or should be, created for public convenience, and not as rewards for partizan services nor for personal aggrandizement: that the acts of officials should be confined within the strict letter of the laws creating such officials.

We believe that the triumph of Republican principles is of paramount importance to the country, and that the success of these principles in the approaching national election does not depend on any one individual.

We believe that the prosperity of the country demands thorough, radical, and immediate reform in all departments of the public service, civil, military and naval; and that the "one term principle" for the Presidential office will conduce more to that end than any other measure.

The storm of Republican indignation over the nomination of Hangman Hartranft as Governor of Pennsylvania, at Grant's bidding, rises instead of lulls. Subjoined the reader may see what Forney's *press*, the Lancaster *Express* (published at the old home of Thad Stevens and the oracle of the tremendous Republican majority of that vicinage), the Pittsburg Chronicle, and other influential party papers throughout the State think of the situation:

[*Forney's Philadelphia Press.*]

General John F. Hartranft is the Republican nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania. We believe it to be a most inauspicious selection; a sad opening of what promises to be a most exciting and difficult campaign.

[*Lancaster Express.*]

To ask the readers of the *Express* to support a ticket like this, and nominated under such auspices, would be a gross and unpardonable insult. We do not believe it can be elected, and the best reason in the world which can be given for this opinion, to all honest men, is that it does not deserve to be.

[*Pittsburg Chronicle.*]

There are hundreds of men who will cordially support Ulysses Mercur for Supreme Judge and yet scratch Hartranft.

[*Harrisburg Republican.*]

We know whereof we speak when we say that more earnest work than has yet been done by the Republicans of Pennsylvania will be required to elect General Hartranft.

[*Pittsburg Dispatch.*]

It is useless to ignore the fact that there is intense hostility to Hartranft's nomination, entertained by Stalwarts.

[*Lancaster Church (Cat.) Sentinel.*]

If the ticket nominated on Wednesday is to be elected next fall there will have to be plenty of hard work done.

[*Lancaster Enterprise.*]

We await developments, believing that some radical change in the present situation is the only way to prevent an improper nomination from resulting in a disastrous defeat, which the party can least afford upon the very threshold of a Presidential election.

For the Middletown Transcript.

Spring Crops.

No farmer who earnestly desires to grow remunerative crops of corn, oats, potatoes or other staples planted in spring, can't afford to neglect the use of reliable fertilisers. This remark applies with special force in backward season such as the present. Spring crops need a vigorous start in order to push them on to such a stage of devolopement as to enable them to withstand the summer heat which will be upon us with all its intensity ere many weeks roll round. Summer drouths are not uncommon on this peninsula, and experience has proved that, all other things being equal, those plants which have a healthy, vigorous start, are, as a general rule, better able to stand dry weather without injury, than those whose growth begins in a feeble and slow manner. If plants are furnished with a full stock of nutriment in a form in which it may be readily assimilated by their young and tender rootlets, their chances for a healthy maturity may be considered good. Thorough tillage of the soil, and a judicious use of fertilizers are necessary to attain this end, and our best farmers resort to both means to accomplish the object.

The choice of a manure is a matter of the utmost importance, and farmers should give this subject the earnest attention it deserves. A fertilizer which is known to be always the same uniform standard, and which can show a clear record of success is a boon to the public; and sensible farmers will always give such a manure the preference. In applying fertilizers there are two considerations which impart to them their value. One is their immediate effect, and the other the benefit which may be expected in succeeding crops. A good manure should not be a mere stimulant, but should possess lasting qualities, as well as produce quick results. Among the prominent fertilizers which have been used with signal success for a number of years past, Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate presents strong claims to the attention of farmers. His article needs no special introduction here, as it is probably more widely and favorably known in our state, than any other fertilizer: and whenever it has once been used it continues to be prefered to all other manures of its class. In view of this fact, it is doing no more than is right to remind farmers who are now about seeding their spring crops, of the claims which Whann's Phosphate possesses, and to suggest that prudence and common sense indicate that the only true policy in manuring as well as in other farming operations, is to get the best articles the market affords.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate is well adapted to the needs of the market gardener as to the farmer. On garden vegetables, berries and small fruits it has produced surprising results, and one of its most successful applications has been in the growth of strawberries, which promise to become one of the most important sources of revenue to our State. The favorable situation of the peninsula as regards facilities for the shipment of berries either by water or rail, has led to increased attention being paid to their culture; and as a rich soil is necessary to insure profitable crops, the application of fertilizers has proved of inestimable value.

But whatever may be the crops to which Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate may be applied, it has been long enough before the public to be considered indispensable by many of our best farmers. To have fairly earned a reputation of this kind is no small triumph; and whatever doubts may be entertained of the character of other commercial manures, the value of Whann's has become recognized through a long and satisfactory experience. This is, after all the best test which a fertilizer can be subjected; and when it has stood the ordeal, it may be used with no small degree of confidence.

Note From Utah.

Salt Lake City, April 14.—The Mormon Conference resumed its session to-day in the Tabernacle. There was a comparatively small attendance. The discourse showed how the kingdom of God would be permanently established here through the inspiration of the Latter-Day Saints and all the governments and powers on earth combined would not avail against it. A number of home missionaries were appointed, and the conference adjourned until next Sunday. The reason of this adjournment, which is unusual, it is reported is because intelligence is expected from Washington that will enable Brigham Young to close the conference in person.

The miners in the Star, Lincoln and other districts in the southern part of the Territory are forming secret organizations to oppose the secret influence of the Mormon Endowment-house, and, among other objects, to bring to justice the instigators and perpetrators of the Mountain Meadow massacre. Over 200 members have already joined.

Extensive deposits of crystalized sulphur have been discovered in Beaver Mountains 300 miles from this city.

Several more snow-slides are reported to-day from Little Cottonwood. Two feet of additional snow fell there last night. In this city last night the snow was six inches deep. It is melting rapidly to-day. The weather has been the worst this spring ever known. There is fear of further blockade on the railroad.

Mexico.

New York, April 15.—A Matamoras special of the 14th says: General Trevino has received what is considered reliable information of the death of Porfirio Diaz. He was with General Negrete, in the State of La Puebla, when he was taken sick, and started with ten men to the mountains in Oaxaca. He has been unheard of since, and it is supposed he was assassinated. The matter has been kept secret heretofore Monterey papers report the defeat of Gen. Rocha in Durango, and that the revolutionists are preparing to evacuate Zacatecas. This is doubtful. General Trevino broke camp sixty miles distant, yesterday, and will send to Plazo to demand its surrender on Wednesday or Thursday. He has asked newspaper correspondents to deny the press statement about the imprisonment of Americans in Monterey.

Matamoras, April 15.—Several of General Cortina's principal officers came in last night to consult for defence. The revolutionists are still in the neighborhood of Reynosa. There are no reinforcements from Vera Cruz. General Valdes, who was driven from Piedras Negras by the revolutionists some weeks ago, appeared near Laredo, Texas, where he formed a camp with about one hundred, to attack Miero Laredo, Mexico, when Captain Meyers, commanding Fort McIntosh, Texas, broke up his camp with United States troops, and arrested about twenty of the fillibusters, who are held prisoners for violating the neutrality of the United States.

An Indiana Divorce.

An interesting example of the way in which the liberal divorce laws of Indiana sometimes operate, is given in a Louisville paper. A woman in Indianapolis was in poor health, and fearing that in case she should die her husband would obtain the control of certain property that she possessed, she visited her sister in Louisville Ky., in order to carry out a scheme which she had projected, to prevent it. While staying with her sister she crossed the river to New Albany, where she rented a house for three months, and on this transaction based a residence there. She then instituted a suit for divorce, after which she returned to her husband in Indianapolis. About a year ago she received a telegraph despatch, requesting her immediate presence in Louisville in consequence of illness in her sister's family, and showing this to her husband he readily consented to a second visit to that city. At this time she again went over to New Albany, where she received her decree of divorce, which she quietly put in her pocket and carried home. It is possible that the husband would have never known what had taken place, at least during her lifetime, had he not excited her ire by insisting one day too much on his own way as the head of the family; upon which she very curtly informed him that he need not try to tyrannize over her, as she was not his wife, at the same time producing the documents to prove her assertion. The husband was more than astonished; but he insists upon it that such a divorce as that will never stand, in which opinion he is probably about right.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

Two large cylinder boilers, three (3) feet in diameter twenty six (26) feet long have been taken out of the Steam Mill at Berlin and are in good condition, also head plate and other fixtures Will sell it very cheap.

W. V. CASE & BRO.

BERLIN, MD.

April 20-1m.

Notice!

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS,
Wicomico county, Apr. 18, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having accounts against Wicomico county to file the same with the Clerk to Commissioners on or before the 20th day of May next, otherwise they may be excluded from the Levy of 1872.

By order of the Board

JAMES E. BELLSWOOD,
Clerk to Commissioners.

Apl 20, 4t

Trustee's Sale.

OF

A TOWN LOT.

By virtue of a decree in the Orphans' Court for Wicomico county, the undersigned as Trustee, will sell at public sale at TRACY'S HOTEL, in the town of Salisbury, at the hour of 2 P. M., on

SATURDAY, 27th day of April, 1872,

all that lot of ground of which Samuel W. Parker died seized and possessed, being part of a tract purchased of James Cannon, in Salisbury, fronting on the county road leading from Salisbury to Snow Hill, and running back to a lot of James Maddux and adjoining, on the south side, the lot where the undersigned now lives and between that lot and a street opened to run from said county road to said Maddux's lot—containing

One Half Acre, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money cash on the day of sale; the balance in three equal payments of one, two and three years, secured by the bonds of the purchaser with sureties approved by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

BENJ. H. PARKER,
April 6th 1872. 4t. Trustee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the undersigned hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Wicomico County letters of Administration on the estate of.

JAMES F. WILLIAMS,

late of said county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd., are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof before the subscriber on or before the

10 day of Oct, 1872

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April 1872.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
April 6-4t Executor.

MORO PHILLIPS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST.

MANUFACTURER OF

ACIDS, AND OTHER CHEMICALS;

MORO PHILLIPS'

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME

AND

PURE PHUINE.

FOR SALE AT

DEPOTS. { 110 South Del. Avenue Philada. 93 South St. Baltimore Md., and by Dealers in general.

Apl. 6, 7m.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. York.

m-23 4w

290 Dollars For 1st class Piano—sent on trial—on equals. Address U.S Piano Co. 864 Broadway, New York. (4w

The Tenth Volume of Wood's Household Magazine begins with January '72. It is edited by Gail Hamilton, S. S. Wood, and H. V. Osborne, and includes among its regular contributors Horace Greeley, Gail Hamilton, Thos. K. Beecher, Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr. W. W. Hall, James Parton, etc. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Erick Pomeroy, John G. Saxe, Maj Genl. Kilpatrick, Petroleum V. Nasby, etc., write for it occasionally. Terms, one dollar a year. In clubbing, three first-class periodicals are given for the price of one of them. The most liberal Premium list ever published. No periodical is more frequently or favorably mentioned by the press. "Wood's Household Magazine is one of the monuments of business enterprise which mark the age." —Methodist Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa. "It has been improving ever since we knew it—a good criterion for the future."—Courier, New Market, Canada. "It is a marvel of cheapness and first-class quality combined."—New York Times. Specimen copy sent free to any address.

S. S. WOOD & CO.
March 23, '72 Newburgh, N. Y.

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE TO

Merchants, Traders

AND OTHERS.

All persons and bodies, corporate or politic, in Wicomico county, who are, or shall be, exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose of which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license, or renew the same on or before the,

First Day of May, 1872.

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

Trader's Licenses.

The amount to be paid by traders for a license, (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath) is as follows:

If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed $1,000. $ 12,60

Over 1,000 and not over	$ 1,500.	$	15,60
" 1,500 " "	2,500.		18,60
" 2,500 " "	4,000.		22,60
" 4,000 " "	6,000.		30,60
" 6,000 " "	8,000.		40,60
" 8,000 " "	10,000.		50,60
" 10,000 " "	15,000		63,60
" 15,000 " "	20,000		80,60
" 20,000 " "	30,000		100,60
" 30,000 " "	40,000.		120,60
" 40,000.			150,60

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, when the person wanting a license applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Wicomico County, to wit:

On this ——day of——, 1872, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared ——, and declared that he intends to apply for a Trader's license, under the second section of the Act of January session, 1858, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wicomico county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him, (or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it is a partnership,) at the principal season of sale, (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade) that the amount of goods which he intends to keep, &c., does not (or will not) exceed $——.

Sworn before ——, Justice of the Peace.

If the oath be administered by a Justice of the peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell Salt or cure Fish in March April and May, without a license.

Venders of Cakes and Venders of Beer and Cider who are the makers of such beer and cider (Lager Beer excepted,) are not required to pay license.

Licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers.

The licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities less than a pint, at any one time are as follows:

Provided that the applicant shall first be recommended to the Clerk by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, and shall make oath before said Clerk that he has bona fide, and without intending to evade the requirements of this article) provided and expects to maintain six good beds, with sufficient covering therefor—and three rooms more than sufficient for the private use of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least.

The said applicant is also to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done.

If the rental or annual value is not

Over $ 100.		$	25.60
" 100 and not over $	200.		40,60
" 200 " "	300.		55.60
" 300 " "	400.		60.60
" 400 " "	500.		70.60
" 500 " "	740.		90.60
" 750 " "	1,000.		100,60
" 1,000 " "	2,000.		155.60
" 2,000 " "	3,000.		180.60
" 3,000 " "	5,000.		250.60
" 5,000 " "	10,000.		400.60
" 10,000.			420.60

Licenses to Retailers of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors or Lager Beer.

The amounts of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors or large beer, are as follows: If the value of the stock in trade be

$500 or less.		$	18.60
Over $500.			35.60
From $ 1,000 to $ 2,000.			50.60
" 2,000 to 4,000.			75.60
" 4,000 to 6,000.			100.60
" 6,000 to 10,000.			120.60
" 10,000 to 20,000.			130.60
" 20,000 to 30,000.			140.60
Over 30,000			150.60

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities not less than a pint, for the sum of $18.60 unless the person applying therefor shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, paying therefore the sum hereinbefore prescribed, according to the amount of stock in trade.

Oyster and Eating Houses.

The amount of license to be paid by keepers of oyster and eating houses is $30.60 throughout the State.

Females vending millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, pay a license of $6.00 only; but if over that amount they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

The Clerk shall not issue a license to any person to sell spirituous and fermented liquors from whom the Grand Jury has recommended a license to be withheld, or to any person whose license has been suppressed by the Court, without a special order from the Court.

The 86 Section of the Code, which required an applicant for license to open an oyster or eating house to procure the recomendation of two neighboring freeholders, and also to make oath before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county, &c., as to the annual value of his house, is repealed.

The above licenses to Retailers and Oyster and Eating Houses go into effect on the 1st of May.

Licenses to Owners or Keepers of Stallions or Jacks.

The owner or keeper of every Stallion or Jack, shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State, the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of his Court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such Stallion or Jack for one year from the date hereof; provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by the section for such license, be less than ten dollars; and that every Stallion or Jack upon which the said tax is paid, shall be exempt from all other State tax.

An owner or keeper stationing or standing any Stallion or Jack without a license, shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer.

Amendments to the License Laws.

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at the Regular Session, commencing January, 1862, relating to Licenses.

[Chapter 49, page 56.]

AN ACT to amend the forty-second section relating to the granting of Licenses to traders, of Article fifty-six of the code of Public General Laws.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the forty-second section, of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to Licenses to Traders, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted as a substitute therefor.

When any person, body, politic, or corporate, shall propose to sell or barter anything mentioned in the preceding section, except spirituous or fermented liquors, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may trade, or to sell fermented liquors shall be issued by any Clerk of a court to a *feme covert* or to a person under the age of twenty-one years, without a special order of the Judge of the Court; but no Judge shall give such special order to issue licenses to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, unless upon the recommendation of at least ten respectable freeholders, residents of the district wherein the place for sale may be, and whenever any license shall be issued to a *feme covert*, or minor, the said *feme covert* or minor shall be responsible for all contracts made in the prosecution of the business under such license, and shall be liable to be sued therefore in any of the Courts of this State; and the said *feme covert* may be sued or indicted and prosecuted in case of a violation by her of the license laws of this State, or in case she should keep a disorderly house, or if she were a *feme sole*, and, if judgment be obtained against her on any contract, execution shall or may issue in the ordinary way to affect her separate estate; provided however, that such responsibility shall in no manner affect or impair the responsibility of the husband or parent under existing laws; and that this Act shall take effect on the thirteenth day of April next.

AN ACT to amend the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, relating to the licenses of Hawkers and Hawkers and Pedlers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the twenty first and twenty-second sections of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, relating to the licenses of Hawkers and Pedlers, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof:

"Twenty-one." For every such license, not to extend beyond the county in which the same may be issued, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit:

For every license to travel on foot, the sum of. $40.00

To travel with a horse or other beast of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of. $60.00

With two horses or other beasts of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of. $70.00

For every such license to extend over the Whole Eastern Shore or the whole Western Shore, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: For license to travel on foot. $60.00

To travel with a horse or other beast of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of. $100.00

To travel with two horses or other beasts of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of. $150.00

"Twenty-two." No such license shall be granted any other than a white person, or to any Hawker or Pedler in the name or style of a partnership or company, and but one person shall act under any such license.

SEC 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

[Chap. 121, page 120.]

AN ACT to amend the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to licenses by adding thereto the following section, relating to partnerships taking out licenses:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following be and the same is hereby added to the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General laws, to follow the second section thereof:

Any license may be obtained by partnerships and firms as well as by individuals; but in all cases, the names of all the partners of any firm shall be set forth in full in the license, and no license shall protect any person pretending to act under the same unless he is named therein, or is entitled as a representative or assignee under the provisions herein contained in this article, and the Clerk issuing the license shall enter upon the record of licenses the full names of all the members of a copartnership to which such license is issued.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the thirteenth day of April next.

[Chap. 218, page—.]

AN ACT to amend section one of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "Licenses" relating to the issuing of licenses by Clerks of Courts:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section one of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "Licenses" be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

All licenses shall be granted by the Clerk of the Circuit Courts of the counties, except where a different mode is especially provided, and all licenses granted by the said Clerks shall expire on the first day of May next thereafter, except licenses for fisheries and horse races, and when granted for part of a year, a rateable sum shall be charged therefor.

[Chap. 238, page 414, Act of 1868.]

AN ACT to add an additional section to Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "License," so as to empower a trader to sell the license to trade with the stock of goods.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following section be added to Article fifty-six of the Code of General laws, entitled "Licenses:

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That any Trader who has taken out a license to sell goods, chattles, wares, merchandise, spirituous or fermented liquors or larger beer, in this State, shall have the privilege to sell out said license to any party purchasing his stock of goods and purchasing or renting his place of business, and the party so purchasing may continue to sell under the license of predecessor in business, until the expiration of said license.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

[Chap. 418, page 863, Act of 1867.]

AN ACT to add to the tenth section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, a subsection, requiring a license to enable any person to act as a real estate broker.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That there be added to the tenth section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, a subsection, to read as follow:

SUB-SEC. 1. *And be it enacted*, That any person applying for the same, and paying the sum of fifty dollars, may obtain a license for carrying on the business of real estate broker, and any individual, co-partnership or firm who shall carry on the business of real estate broker without a license, shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other brokers by section seventeen of this article.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the day of its passage.

NOTICE.—By instructions received from the Treasury Department at the Clerk's office, all persons applying for a license of any kind (except marriage licenses which are same as heretofore) will hereafter have to pay that fee of fifty cents for issuing the same, making a total of sixty cents as stated above.

The fee of fifty cents has heretofore been charged to the State.

WILLIAM TWILLEY,
April 6-4t *Sheriff of Wicomico county.*

Ratification Notice.

Benj. H. Parker

vs.

Saml. H. Fooks, *et al*

MARCH TERM, 1872. No. 142.

Ordered by the subscriber. Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wicomico county, this the fourth day of March 1872, that the aforgoing report of sales made by Benj. H. Parker, Trustee, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by exceptions filed on or before the first Monday in July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Wicomico county once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,256,59.

THOMAS F. J. RIDER, Cl'k.

True Copy,

Test: THOMAS F. J. RIDER, Cl'k.

April 6-3t.

BOWERS'

COMPLETE MANURE

MADE FROM

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF

Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

The Manufacturer is enabled, by considerably decreased cost of Raw Material, to offer Complete Manure the coming Season, at a lower price than hitherto. In order to show that the standard of this manure is in every respect maintained, the following certificate of analysis is shown.

HENRY BOWERS Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request I have analyzed four samples of "Bowers' Complete Manure," of the years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872. These analyses show a great uniformity in character.

[Signed] DR. F. A. GENTH,
Consulting Chemist and Geologist.
No. 108 ARCH ST, PHILADELPHIA.

ALSO FOR SALE

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

AND SALTS CONSISTING OF

Sulphate, Muriate & Phosphate of Potash.

HENRY BOWER,
Manufacturing Chemist,
GRAY'S FERRY ROAD,
PHILADELPHIA.

Mar 30-3m.

Go to the Best!

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

Actual Business College,

OF AMERICA.

THE

BRYANT, STRATTON & SADLER

SOUTHERN

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

NO. 8 N. CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Organized and Devoted entirely to Preparing

Young and Middle Aged Men

TO BECOME THOROUGH

PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS

AND

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN

—0—0—

OVER 2500 YOUNG MEN

FROM THE

SOUTHERN STATES

have graduated at this Institution, and are now filling responsible and lucrative positions in the Leading Banks and Business Houses of the country. There are no vacations. Students can enter at any time.

Special Individual Instruction and success guaranteed. Send for College Document and splendid Specimens of Penmanship. Enclose two Postage Stamps. Address all communications to

W. H. SADLER, Pres't.

Southern Business College, Baltimore, Md

Oct. 28, '71-3m.

8 O'CLOCK.

(m26 6w

FOR SALE.—I have for sale a Valuable Milch Cow, of the Durham breed. She is a good milker and in fine condition. WM. S. TILGHMAN,
oct 7, 71 Salisbury, Md

DR. CROOK'S COLUMN.

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar.

10 YEARS

—OF A—

Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S

WINE

OF

TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation offered the public.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Brochitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Removes pain in Breast, Side or Back. Cures Gravel and Kidney Diseases.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Should be taken for all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Possesses Vegetable Ingredients which makes it the best Tonic in the market.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Cures Jaundice or any Liver Complaint.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Makes Delicate Females, who are never feeling well, Strong and Healthy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Has restored many persons who have been unable.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Should be taken if your Stomach is out of order.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Should be taken if you feel weak or debilitated.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Rapidly restores exhausted Strength.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Restores the Appetite and Strengthens the Stomach.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Causes the food to digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Gives tone and energy to Debilitated Constitutions.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

All recovering from any illness, will find this the best Tonic they can take.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Will prevent Malarious Fevers and braces up the System

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Should be taken to strengthen and build up your system.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Should be kept in every house, and its life-giving Tonic properties tried by all.

Purify Your Blood.

DR. CROOK'S

POKE ROOT!

COMPOUND SYRUP

—OF—

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rhumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson M. Aunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers: It has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession,) has full tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any other articles named in Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemist has combined the active medicinal qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation the public under the above name.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Cures Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous diseases of the eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Cures Rheumatism, Pains in Limbs, Bones, &c.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Cures all diseases depending on a depraved condition of the Blood.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Builds up Constitutions broken down by disease, or from Mercurial or Mineral Poisoni.

Scald Head, Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Any Disease or Eruptions of the Skin, Long standing disorders of the Liver, Syphilis in any form, or any disease entailed by it, are speedily and effectually cured by

Dr. Crook's Syrup of Poke Root

Oct 28 1-year.

TO TRAVELERS.

Delaware Rail Road

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 8th, '71

Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice—

All Trains Sundays Excepted.

Trains Going North, Leave

Delmar,		11 00AM
Laurel,		11 15
SEAFORD,		11 35
Bridgeville,		11 50
Greenwood,		12 05PM
Farmington,		12 15
Milford,	7 00 A,M,	
Harrington,	7 20	12 30
Felton,	7 30	12 00
Canterbury,	7 35	12 55
Woodside,	7 40	1 05
Wyoming	7 50	1 15
DOVER,	8 00	1 25
Moorton,	8 10	1 40
Brenford,	8 15	1 45
Smyrna,	8 05	1 50
CLAYTON,	8 25	1 55
Sassafras R'd,	8 30	2 00
Blackbird,	8 40	2 15
Townsend,	8 45	2 20
MIDDLETOWN,	9 05	2 25
Mt Pleasant,	9 15	2 45
Kirkwood,	9 25	2 00
Rodney,	9 30	3 05
Bear,	9 40	3 15
State Road	9 45	3 20
New Castle,	9 55	3 33
Ar. Wilmington,	10 15	3 55
Philadelphia,	11 45 A, M,	5 25PM
Baltimore,	1 05 P, M	8 10

Trains Going South Leave

Philadelphia,	8 30A. M,	5 00PM
Baltimore,	7 25	2 40
Wilmington,	10 10	6 25
New Castle,	10 30	6 45
State Road	10 35	6 50
Bear,	10 45	7 00
Rodney,	10 55	7 07
Kirkwood,	11 00	7 10
Mt Pleasant,	11 10	7 20
Middletown,	11 25	7 25
Townsend,	11 35	7 45
Blackbird,	11 40	7 55
Sassafras R'd,	11 45	8 00
Clayton,	11 55 M,	8 10
Ar, Smyrna,	12 15P,M,	8 20
Lve, Brenford;	12 00	8 15
Moorton,	12 05	8 25
Dover,	12 20	8 35
Wyoming	12 30	8 45
Woodside,	12 40	8 50
Canterbury,	12 45	9 00
Felton,	12 50	9 05
Harrington,	1 10	9 25
Milford,		9 45
Farmington,	1 15	
Greenwood,	1

Local Advertiser.

Saturday, April 20, 1872.

The Fruit Growers Club will meet this evening at 7½ oclock, in the office of Dr. Geo. W. Todd. All fruit growers are cordially invited to be present by order of Jas. E. Ellegood, Secty.

THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS met on Monday, and elected Ebenezer Wailes Clerk, and James E. Cathell, Bailiff. The Bailiff's salary is fixed at $25. per month, and 5 per cent additional for the collection of taxes.

OWING to the absence of the Pastor, Rev. J. Garland Hamner, the service in the Presbyterian Church of this place, will be omitted on Sunday, the 21st instant.

FOUND GUILTY.—Harvy Johnson, who killed the negro in Somerset county a few day ago, was tried at Princess Anne on the 18th and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

BARNUM'S Menagerie, Caravan, and Hippodrome will exhibit in Wilmington, on the 30th, inst., Mr Barnum's show has grown to such gigantic proportions, that he deems it inexpedient to visit our town.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Levitts Troupe of Bell Ringers, gave a musical entertainment in the Court House, on Saturday and Monday evenings, The performances consisted of the ringing of bells, interspersed with solos, and comic ballads. The appearance of a lady, floating in air, was indeed a wonderful phenominon.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, Mr Azarjah Phillips, while working on the boat of E. E. Jackson & Co., was seriously injured by being cut with an axe, which accidentally flew off and inflicted a deep gash in his hand.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—On the 15th instant, near Fairmount, Somerset county, Henry F, Livingstone died of cerebro-spinal meningitis. The remains of the deceased were brought to Salisbury on the 16th and interred, by the Odd Fellows of this place, in the public cemetery.

WE are compelled to omit several communications this week on account of the pressure of other matter upon our space. We hope our friends will let us hear from them again.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Railroad Companies have made arrangements to run daily, a special Berry train on their various roads between Crisfield and Jersey City. The train will leave Crisfield at noon, and arrive at Jersey City, at 3 o'clock. A. M. It has also been agreed upon that a reduction of ten cents will be made on the one hundred pounds of freight. This arrangement will accrue very much to the interest of shippers, as they will thereby, be enabled to get their fruit into northern markets in a much shorter time, and at a much lower rate of transportation.

THE CONVOCATION.—The Southern Convocation of the Diocese of Easton assembled in St. Peter's Church of this place, on Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. Right Rev. Henry C. Lay, D. D., and five Clergymen were present.

The subject of The Book of Common Prayer, was discussed by Bishop Lay, and Revs. Crosdale, Fulton and Mowbray.

On Wednesday morning, secular business was transacted.

On Wednesday evening the subject of "Conversion" was discussed by the Bishop, and Reverend Clergy present.

On Thursday morning, the Convocation was called to order, and the further consideration of secular business was resumed.

On Thuesday evening the subject of "Home, Diocesan and Foreign Missions" was discussed by Revs. Crosdale, Fulton, Barton and Mowbray; after which the the Convocation adjourned.

CHURCH REUNION.—After the adjournment of the Presbytery on Thursday evening last, the visiting ministers, members of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church and ministers and friends in other Churches of this place, were invited to a Collation served in the Lecture room of the Church by the ladies of the congregation. The room was appropriately decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the ample table, spread with great delicacy and taste, presented an attractive and appetizing appearance. After the company had partaken of the sweet meats and other refreshments so seductively presented, the guests mingled in harmonious social intercourse. Members of the Presbytery and invited ministers, were called upon and responded in pleasant and witty speeches, which bore testimony to the agreeableness of the occasion.

At 11 P. M., the company, after singing a hymn, adjourned with assurances that the occasion would be remembered as one of the most pleasant reunions the Church had experienced.

Proceedings of the New Castle Presbytery.

Tuesday Evening, April 16th, 1872.

The Presbytery of New Castle met in the Wicomico Church at 7:30 P. M., and was opened with a sermon from Luke 21: 5. 6., by Rev. Lafayette Marks of Wilmington, Del. After the sermon, the Presbytery was constituted with prayer by Rev. G. L. More, the last Moderator present. The roll was then called and sixty-one ministers and elders answered to their names. The Rev. Dr. Spottswood of New Castle, was elected Moderator, and Rev. S. McKown and J. P. McLear esqr. of Wilmington, were chosen temporary clerks. Rev. John McCoy of the Presbytery of Baltimore, Rev. Thomas Murphy of Washington city Presbytery, and Revs. T. A. Ware, N. M. Brown, J. L. Mills and Mr. Penuel, pastors of the Methodist Churches of Salisbury, were invited to sit as corresponding members.

Wednesday, 17th.

The Presbytery met at 9 o'clock A. M. and spent half an hour in devotional exercises. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

C. L. Mahon, M. D., Ruling Elder in the Smyrna Church, was taken under the care of the Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry, and his various examinations were satisfactorily sustained.

Rev. C. Huntington and Rev. G. H. Smyth were appointed a committee on Bills and Overtures.

The three Overtures sent down by the General Assembly, were voted upon and answered in the negative.

J. R. McFee and Hugh Steele esqr., were appointed Commissioners of Finance.

The Statistical Reports and Sessional Records of the churches were called for, and committees for their examination were appointed by the Moderator.

Rev. G. H. Smyth of Wilmington, and Rev. J. Garland Hamner of Salisbury with Elders J. T. McCullough esqr. and Hugh Steele esqr., were chosen Commissioners to the General Assembly which meets at Detroit in May.

Rev. B. A. Gayley, chairman of committee on Masses, presented a plan by which feeble churches of the Presbytery can be aided in building manses. The Federalsburg Church was recommended to the Board of Church Erection for $750.

A call from the Port Penn Church for the pastoral services of Rev. S. G. Boardman. was presented to the Presbytery and placed by them in the hands of Mr. B. who accepted the call.

The pastoral relation between the Elkton Church and Rev. H. Matthews was dissolved at his request.

Newark, Del., was chosen as the place of the next meeting of the Presbytery in September.

The Committee on Home Missions and Education made reports, which were approved.

At 7:30 P. M. a trial sermon was preached by Mr. Mahon from Matt. 6. 33, after which he was licensed by the Presbytery to preach the Gospel.

According to appointment Rev. S. R. Scofield and Rev. C. Huntington, addressed the Presbytery on Ministerial Relief and The Use of the Press by the Church.

The Narative of the State of Religion in the bounds of the Presbytery was read, and directed to be sent to the General Assembly.

Thursday 18th.

Presbytery met at 9 A. M. and was opened with prayer.

Action was taken in regard to the Sustentation Fund. The Elkton and Westminister and St. Georges churches, were granted permission to supply their own pulpits until the next meeting of Presbytery. Newark Church was recommended to Church Erection Board for $1000. An Overture to the General Assembly on Ministerial Life Insurance, was adopted. The Committee on Benevolent Work made a report, and presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sessions of our churches be directed to make earnest effort to secure, as the *minimum contribution*, an average of one cent per day per member, for the benevolent work of the Church.

A call from the Newark Church for the pastoral services of Rev. G. J. Porter, was put in his hands by Presbytery, and was accepted by him. Arrangements were made for his installation.

A call from the Church at Snow Hill for the pastoral services of Rev. B. T. Myers was put in his hands, and accepted. The time for his installation was fixed for May 7th, to be effected by Rev. J. L. Polk, Rev. W, S. Heraman and Rev. J. Garland Hamner.

The following committee was appointed to install Rev. Robert White over the Bridgeville Church on April 25th: Revs. Murdock, Bowing and Hamner.

Presbytery resolved that it adjourn to meet at Port Deposit May 7th, to ordain and install Rev. E. P. Elcock, the pastor elect of that church.

The stated Clerk was authorized to have the minutes of the Presbytery hereafter published in pamphlet form.

J. R. McFee from Committee on Finance, recommended that the Salary of the Stated Clerk be increased to $100., and it was so ordered.

The roll was called and the Pastors reported whether or not their Salaries were paid promptly.

A special committee on Sabbath Schools was appointed and authorized to arrange for holding Institutes in different parts of the Presbytery, and effect a Presbyterial S. School Association. Revs. Mallery, Schofield and Johns with Elders McLean and Spence, were made the committee.

A committee was appointed to report next September a plan for securing a more direct Presbyterial supervision of the churches, and unemployed ministers.

It was made a standing rule, that $10. per Sabbath be the *minimum amount* paid by the vacant churches to the supplies for their pulpit, appointed by Presbytery. It was also made a standing rule, that the minister appointed by the Presbytery to declare a pulpit vacant, be the Mederator of the Session while the Church is vacant.

The minutes were read, corrected and adopted.

In the evening a Temperence Meeting was held by the Presbytery, and addresses were made by Revs. E. L. Bowing, J. McCoy, G. H. Smyth and J. H. Johns, after which the Presbytery adopted a resolution directing that a message of sympathy be sent to Rev. R. A. Mallery, pastor of the Milford Church, of whose serious illness the Presbytery had heard with deep sorrow.

The following was adopted by the Presbytery:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Presbytery be tendered to the Pastor, Elders and Trustees of this Congregation for the very comfortable accommodations which they have furnished in their beautiful church edifice; to the Choir for the interest they have added to our services by their sweet music; and also to the kind families of Salisbury who have treated us so cordially and entertained us so hospitably in their pleasant homes.

The Presbytery then adjourned with prayer.

THE TRUE GROUNDS OF CONFIDENCE.—Whence comes that firm reliance, that absolute. undoubting faith in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for indigestion, bilious disorders, intermittent and remittent fevers, which notoriously prevail in all parts of the United States? This confidence has been growing for twenty years and it is still extending. It is not the result of credulity; it has not been engendered by any human device, but is the spontaneous and natural consequence of experience. What people see daily going on under their own eyes they cannot question. When families in unhealthy districts that resort to this wholesome vegetable tonic, as a preventive, escape periodical fevers, and their immediate neighbors, who neglect this precaution, are prostrated by the disease, how is it possible that the phenomenon should be without its lesson? In like manner when it is seen that obstinate cases of dyspepsia, of liver complaint, of constipation, of nervous weakness and for general debility, yield to the operation of the famous remedy, how can even incredulity itself withhold its endorsement? Eyewitnesses of the salutary effects of the Bitters are to be found in every civilized settlement on this continent. The thousands upon thousands who owe their restoration to health and strength, or their preservation from sickness, to its extraordinary medicinal properties, are enthusiastic in its praise. The multitudes who recommend it in a neighborly way to their friends and acquaintances as well as those who make public their estimate of its virtues, are always ready to state their reasons for the faith that is in them. They have all either felt or witnessed its beneficent operations.

April 6–1m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NUTTER'S, April 15th, 1872.

Messrs Editors:

Another week of weather like the two just past and we shall behold mother Earth adorned with her beautiful green garb. Several vernal flowers have opened their beautiful petals to our admiring sight, and are filling the atmosphere with their dilicious perfume. The apple, peach, and pear buds have swelled almost to bursting, and the probabilities are that we shall have plenty of fruit of all kinds, as it is now too late for it to be injured by frost.

One of our farmers commenced planting some last week, and several others expect to commence during the ensuing week.

Chase in his last letter mentions the fact that whipsaws were used before the invention of saw-mills. That is a fact that I was aware of, but in the early part of the 17th., century there were no white men here, and therefore whipsaws were not in use. I did not refer to that part of Chase's letter for the purpose of provoking controversy, my intention was only to mention the fact that the State of Maryland was not settled till more than one third of the 17th, century had passed away, and Somerset County was not settled till the year 1666.

Observer.

RIVERTON, April 11th, 1872.

Messrs Editors:

Because I like the proverb, which says: "Judge not of men or things at first sight," I have not congratulated you on the improvement of your paper. I had become so familliar with the visage of the old *Advertiser*, that any change seemed unnatural at first, but since I find the old local news-bearer is just as friendly in its new garb, and having satisfied myself that the improvement is a meritorious one, I most heartily give you my applause, feeling assured that your editorial staff is too wise to become vain by repeated praise. I also find that the change has made it a more welcome guest in this community.

One of our gents visited Crotches Ferry, Dorchester county a few days ago, and relates a singular incident which happened there. A valuable cow, belonging to Mrs M. A. Rhodes, while drinking water out of a spring which stood by the river shore, got her head fast in the barrel, in consequence of the water being dipped out lower than usual. In the mean time the water rose in the spring to such a height, as to engulf the head of the cow, and the verdict was, death from accidental drowning. He also tells of the death of the young man McWilliams of that neighborhood, who becoming overheated at dancing party went out in the air to get cool, was taken ill and lived but a few days afterwards. May others take warning.

PETER.

ONANCOCK, Va., Ap'l 16th, 1872.

Messrs Editors:

A Frenchman with a chartered ship, is now in our waters, loading with oysters to take to France. As the oysters of that nationality are so much inferior to ours, these bivalves are conveyed across the Atlantic for the purpose of propagating and nurturing a species in France that will be equal in flavor to those of the far famed Chesapeake notariety. The mode of preparing and eating oysters in France, is somewhat different from ours; for while they are used in the most lavish manner upon our tables, they are so prepared in France as to constitute a most dainty relish, which is usually partaken of before meals. This peculiarity of French oconomy may be oweing to the great disrepancy between the price of oysters in France and America, for while they are furnished at our doors at a mere nominal sum, in France they are valued at $40. per bushel.

W.

PENINSULAR ITEMS.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis is very prevalent in Potato Neck, and for the past two weeks, has been raging in its most violent form. There have been about twenty five cases of this strange epidemic, four of which, have terminated fatally.

The negro Hall, who was taken to Richmond, under arrest, for obtaining money under false pretences, has been tried and convicted in the Richmond Court, and sentenced to five years confinement in the Penitentiary.

A tenant house, situated on the farm belonging to Mr A. R. Robinson, near Princess Anne, was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A Harbor Master is wanted for the Port of Crisfield.

A French Steamer arrived in Pocomoke Sound on the 10th inst., for the purpose of obtaining a cargo of oysters.

A Mr. Reeves was accidentally drowned in the Pocomoke Sound, on the 11th inst.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Mr James Dixon has been appointed standard bearer for this county.

Fifty four marriage licenses have been issued by the Clerk of the Court for this county, since the first day of January.

At the municipal election, held at Newtown on the 11th inst, it was decided that the Town Commissioners shall endorse the Bonds of the Somerset and Worcester Railroad to the amount of $5000.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

The ladies of Cambridge gave a leap year ball at that place, on the evening of the 10th. inst. The *News* says: It was decidedly the most pleasant and delightful, as well as the grandest and most attractive ball that ever was given in Cambridge.

A paper, neutral in politics, has been started in Vienna. It is entitled "The Vienna Clipper."

CAROLINE COUNTY.

The Teachers Association, for this county, meets to-day at Denton.

The Fourth district Farmers' Club held its second meeting in Preston on the 6th. inst. A very interesting essay was read, upon the importance of fruit culture.

TALBOT COUNTY.

The census returns show that there are 89 manufacturing establishments in this county, employing a capital of $137,320, paying $45,256 in wages, using $149,501 worth of materials, and producing $273,734 worth of manufactured articles.—*Journal.*

The Building Association has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. The receipts of the association for the past six months are $53,786,81 amount of loans $44,405,54.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 9th inst., an old colored man named Jack Goldsborough, was found lying in a woods, about 8 miles from Easton, with his throat cut. Near him was a bundle, in which was enclosed a bloody razor. A jury was immediately summoned, and after an examination, come to the conclusion, that he died by his own hand.

CECIL COUNTY.

A grand exhibition was given at the Elkvale school-house on Tuesday evening.

The Young Men's Christian Association held their second meeting at Elkton on Tuesday, the 9th. inst. On Tuesday of last week, two finely dressed gentlemen stopped at Elkton, and proceeded to the bank, for the purpose of having forged check cashed, but were foiled in their attempts through the vigilance of the Teller.

DELAWARE.

The new Masonic Temple at Wilmington, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Wednesday the 17th. inst.

The tax rate of New Castle county has been fixed at 41 cents on the one hundred dollars.

Gov. Ponder has offered a reward of $200, for the arrest of the negro, Dennis, who outraged Mrs. Thompson of New Castle county.

Gov. Ponder thinks there is every reason to believe that the Government will employ a corps of engineers to survey the route of the proposed peninsular canal shortly.

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

M. E. Church, Salisbury, Rev. N. M. Brown, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Trinity M. E. Church, South, Salisbury, Rev. T. A. Ware, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

M. P. Church, Salisbury, Rev. J. L. Mills, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

Wicomico Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, Rev. J. Garland Hamner, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Service every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

Third Sunday after Easter, April 21, 1872—St. Peter's Church, Salisbury.
Sunday School at 9 A. M. Evening Service 7:30 P. M.
St. Paul's Church, Spring Hill—Morning Service at 10:30 A. M.

A

Great opportunity, with immense reductions, is now offered to procure FASHIONABLE and

Handsome

Boots, Shoes and Ready-made Clothing at A. J. WOOD & CO'S. Every

Young

Man, old man, middle-aged, rich, poor, high or low, can be fitted at a price. Every

Wife

should say to her husband—go to WOOD & CO'S Great Clothing Bazar for CHEAP and Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, where every article is

Guaranteed

as represented or the money refunded

To

any customer buying Boots Shoes Clothing Hats & Caps &c.

Every

article is the very best, and of the LATEST STYLE, and we make no vain assevration in saying that we can tell them cheaper than any house in the trade. Every

Man

is invited to give our stock an examination, and if you don't see what you want ask for it.

In

our Notion Department we have a STOCK unsurpassed, consisting of Gent's Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Soaps Perfumery &c. &c.

The

Gentleman who wishes his measure taken for a suit, can be accommodated and we will guarantee him the best fit in the

World.

If we should fail in so doing he will not be compelled to take the Clothes.

Don't forget the place.

A. J. WOOD & CO.,
Main Street, Salisbury, Md.
dec. 13 '71—1 y

H S BREWINGTON,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER AND

RETAIL DEALER

IN

STOVES, TIN-WARE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

I would especially call the attention of House-keepers and all who want a GOOD COOK STOVE, to my "NATIONAL COOK." I claim for this stove above all others,

1st—It has the largest oven and most complete Baker.

2nd—The castings are the heaviest in market.

3rd—the cross bars are reversible and heavily lined.

4th—The No. 7 stove has No 8 cooking utensils, a fact which should be remembered by housekeepers in ordering a No. 7, you get No. 8 at the price of No. 7 Stove.

5th—The operation of the Stove surprises every one using and observing it on account of the wonderful distribution and intensity of heat, as well as the uniformity of operation; it is large in size, handsome in appearance and well manufactured.

☞ I am SOLE AGENT for this STOVE I ask your examination of this Stove and respectfully solicit your orders.

An examination of my STOCK will at once convince you where to buy CHEAP GOODS.

H. SCOTT BREWINGTON,
March 23, '72. Salisbury, Md.

Good News From Forktown.

Mother Eve, mother of living-humanity and the Other mother, Eve's daughter the mother
That cures the afflicted with her invaluable
Healing Syrup, which stands unrivaled.
Every bottle warranted genuine.
Repairs health and removes disease.

None complain that have fairly tested its virtue,
Only asks any one to try it, as proof positive.
Best of any medicine in use.
Leaves the blood in a pure & healthy condition,
Eat and drink anything except spirituous liquor
Saves to the afflicted Lots of money in the end.

Hope brightens the prospects of all who use it
Each bottle contains full directions
And accompanied with a list of testimonials.
Luckily discovered by the old lady
In the British Dominions
Noble by name and noble by character,
Great good follows it in every direction.

Saves money, time and arrests disease,
Young and old, of every class and tribe, try it,
Risk a mite and save your health.
Use your influence and establish the blessing.
Purify and cleanse your blood, and seek health.
one of the greatest blessings vouchsafed to us by the great Creator.

Building Paper.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTERING AND SHEATHING—Samples sent free
LONGCOPE & CO.
(Successors to Wm. F. Fitch,
jan 20 72-3m No. 2 North St., Balto

375 Dollars a Month—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Stone and outfit furnished. Address, Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. m-23 4w.

JOB PRINTING Neatly and Expeditiously Executed at this Office.

CARPETS!

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Have now opened the most Elegant Variety of New Carpetings ever imported notwithstanding the great advance,

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

Have determined to offer their entire stock at old prices,

TAPESTRY CARPETS.

ALL THE NEW BRUSSELS STYLES IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTHS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE are closing out the balance of last Season's Importations, VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, at a heavy reduction in Price. Also an Invoice of FRENCH AXMINSTER CARPETS at $2. 50 per yard.
April 6–2m.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Our present Stock is unquestionably handsomer than any of our previous Stocks, superior as they have been to all ordinary Ready-Made Clothing.

FAVORITE STYLES.
Double-Breasted Walking Coat,
D. B. St. Nicholas Coat,
S. B. Cut-Away Coat,
Derby Sack Coat,
Chesterfields.
C. H. WANAMAKER.

MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS.
English, French & German Diagonals,
Simon's Belgian Coatings,
English Trowserings,
Scotch Sattinets,
Elysians.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

READY MADE CLOTHES AS FINE AS CUSTOM WORK.

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESTNUT ST.

MAKER & CO.

We invite "out-of-town" trade, having a thoroughly organized Order Department, with rare facilities for that branch of the business. Send for our Sample Cards, Price Lists and Fashion Plate.
☞ Full satisfaction guaranteed in every case. ☜

PHILADELPHIA.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a cure for
EVERY PAIN,
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflamation of the kidneys, Inflamation Bladder of the
Inflamation of the Bowels
Congestion of the Lungs.
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart.
Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria. Catarrh, Influenza
Headache, Toothache, Nouralgia, Rheumatism
Cold, Chills, Ague Chills.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford easy and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers aided by Radway's Pills, so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

Health! Beauty!!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and
Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to all.

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Has made the most astonishing cures so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes, under the Influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND WEIGHT IS SEEN AND FELT.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular diseases, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysyelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wasting and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will go rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
KIDNEY & BLADDER COMPLAINTS,
Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust, deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and the Loins.
DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative Pills.

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum; purge, regulate, purify cleanse and strengthen Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult breathing.
A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.
Send "False and True" Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York.—Information worth thousands will be sent you.
j 26 71 1y

MALTBY HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

C. R. HOGAN *Proprietor.*

REDUCTION OF FARE.

IN consideration of the general decline in cost of all necessaries appertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board will be Reducedon and after January 1st, 1870, to

$2.50 Per Day,

being determined that nothing will be left done in the future to make the "Maltby" what it was been in the past—second to none in the city. [Jan 25-y

THE GREAT FERTILIZER
WHANN'S
RAW BONE
SUPER PHOSPHATE
STANDARD GUARANTEED
200 lbs.
MANUFACTURED BY
WALTON, WHANN & CO.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
DEPOTS:
203 WEST FRONT ST. WILMINGTON
22 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA
50½ S. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE
FAIRFAX ST. ALEXANDRIA

FOR CORN, OATS, POTATOES, WHEAT AND OTHER CROPS,
AND ON SMALL FRUITS & VEGETABLES
WHANN'S
Raw Bone Super Phosphate
is without a Rival
It has repeatedly excelled Pure Peruvian Guano, and produced large crops, while at the same time it permanently improves the land.
☞ *Beware of Imitations.* ☜
FOR SALE BY
HUMPHREYS & TILGHMAN,
Salisbury, Md.

The following gentlemen have used it with much satisfaction:
Wm. M. Ruark, Jacob Phillips,
H. Humphreys, Wm. B. Tilghman,
A. W. Woodcock.
apl 29 1y-71

A. J. McCOLLEY,
WITH
JOS. S. BENNETT & CO.
[Successors to Stretch, Bennett & Co.]
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 609 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
June 18-1y

THE DELAWARE STEAM SAWING & PLANING MILL, BOILER WORKS & FOUNDRY.
THE DELAWARE DOUBLE WATER WHEEL.
Saw Mill Machinery, Shafting & Pulleys, Baltimore Belting, Saw Gummers, Emery Wheels, Belting, Packing, Oil Cups, Injectors, Lubricators, Steam Gauges, Gum Packing, Rubber Belting, Lace Leather, Rubber Packing, Lubricating Oil, Cup Leather

Agricultural.

FISH FARMING.—A. J. Hinds, says to the N. Y. Farmers Club: I know a lady who has about 500 in a pond only about 20 feet square. She paid $35 for them a year ago last August. They will be two years old next spring. The amount fed the first six months was about one-fourth pound of liver per day, and since then not over one quart minnows every two days. The whole cost of food has not been $10. Many of them will weigh over one pound each; they will average one-half pound apiece; and are now well worth $350, while they have furnished a large amount of pleasure in watching them jump and play. I speak of this case in particular to show the Club that this is good business for women, invalids, or cripples—in fact, any one with a little capital to build a house, dig a canal, &c. All of our streams have a narrow valley of muck, usually from ten to twenty rods wide. This muck makes excellent manure with the addition of a little lime, ashes, &c. The idea that ponds are necessary for raising trout is erroneous. Ponds are only necessary for Clubs or gentlemen of pleasure. Ponds make the water too warm in Summer and too cold in Winter, beside the risk of the breaking of dams and losing your trout. They breed some natural food, but that is no object in this country, where food is so cheap. Dig the canals deep, put in the screens, let the current run as rapidly as possible; with no head of water there can be no breaks. * * * I came to Long Island in August, 1860, to recuperate—and, by the way, strange as it may seem, I think this just as good a place to emigrate to, even to make money in, as the West or South. As to health, it certainly is far ahead of any malarious country—in fact, I believe the blessings of God are very evenly distributed over this sin-stricken land, and more depends on the man about succeeding in any business than the place he selects. I spent five years in the cranberry business, in which I succeeded very well, making about $1,000 a year. I next bought some two hundred acres near the terminus of the [illegible] Railroad. I first built a dam and raised a pond of some four acres, seven feet water. I then placed in my upper flume, which is twelve feet long, four feet wide, boxes suspended six inches below the surface of the water filled with gravel. In this flume I placed 75 adult trout. They spawned in the boxes and began to hatch in February. From this beginning I started my pond, so that in three years I was offered $1,000 a year by a gentleman who wanted to get up a club at that time. It must not be inferred from these remarks that it is necessary for one to make a good business and succeed in raising trout for market that he should understand all the minutiæ of spawning and hatching trout, as in most cases it will be found best to buy the young trout. Besides, hatching trout is a trade that requires a good deal of experience in order to succeed.

[illegible] PLAYING OLD NOTIONS.—It is [illegible] that so many otherwise intelli[illegible] will risk their money blindly [illegible] about which they know noth[illegible] Hardly a week passes before us a notice [illegible] somebody has discovered [illegible] which, when growing in a gar[illegible] will drive away ground [illegible] does not say what the plant [illegible] must consent to go blind [illegible] before he can have this mole [illegible] cents he will send five [illegible] wonderful plant. He can[illegible] practice of physicians for [illegible] name; for they at least [illegible] does not give us even the [illegible] his plant. [illegible] has found a plant [illegible] cancers. Three dollars [illegible] charges for it—not that [illegible] make money so much as [illegible] relieve humanity from [illegible] sufferings he himself en[illegible] Hillsburg papers tells us [illegible] fellow-men at three dol[illegible] near them, and that [illegible] common clover. This is [illegible] "tice" has played its [illegible] interests of the com[illegible] few years ago it was [illegible] that the real Chi[illegible] discovered growing [illegible] mains of Pennsylvania, [illegible] that a company [illegible] in this State for its [illegible] It was soon [illegible] was only a sort of [illegible] for this state of [illegible] botanical knowledge. [illegible] this, sufficient for [illegible] easily obtained. In [illegible] enough could be [illegible] familiar [illegible] and weeds of [illegible] this meantime let [illegible] about taking adver[illegible] where you know.

[illegible] AND OUT POTATOES. [illegible] New York, in a re[illegible] in planting the [illegible] different ways, [illegible] results were given [illegible] potato, whole, in each [illegible] from two large half [illegible] lengthwise; next the seed [illegible] potato; next from the [illegible] planted whole, the [illegible] small-half potatoes. A [illegible] he plants whole; large [illegible] and the largest in four [illegible] lengthwise always taking [illegible] his best and soundest potatoes for seed.

"[illegible] that kick when milked," are easily cured of the troublesome habit by throwing the harsh old rope away and using milk moral suasion, without [illegible] the animal of either the equine or bovine genus was ever properly trained [illegible] purpose. With balky horses [illegible] in nine cases in ten, the whole [illegible] in the driver, and the remaining tenth could be teased back to former [illegible] or trainers.

[illegible] correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, had four horses that contracted the [illegible] crib-biting. He painted the [illegible] of the stable with crude [illegible] and was amused by the grimaces of the animals over the smell and taste, but rejoiced that in his case [illegible] a cure.

A cow owned by a resident of Addison, Me., recently died, it is said, in consequence of eating straw that had [illegible] of a bed which had been [illegible] the sickness of a person who [illegible] diphtheria. She had every [illegible] of the disease.

[illegible] Tribune tells Southern [illegible] growing the Ramie plant [illegible] profitable than sugar, [illegible] cotton, whenever a ma[illegible] can be invented that will be to [illegible] what the cotton gin is [illegible]

Scientific.

LAUGHING GAS.—Dr. Colton recently lectured in Brooklyn, giving some practical illustrations of the peculiar effects of nitrous oxide or laughing gas, which is composed of a mixture of two parts of nitrogen and one part of oxygen.

Now, said the lecturer, the air we breathe is composed of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon. Any gas that will extinguish fire will not support life; therefore, if oxygen were removed from air we should die. This Dr. Colton illustrated by a couple of jars, in one of which was pure air, and in the other air without oxygen. A number of experiments followed. An ordinary gas burner was lighted, then gradually some laughing gas was applied to the common gas, producing a white and remarkably powerful light, making the gas lights around the room and on the stage appear quite dim. Dr. Colton stated that three miles of piping, for the conveyance of this kind of gas, is down in New York, and in a short time it would be used opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Abroad it had been used some time to light large public buildings, such as the Grand Opera Houses at Paris and Vienna. The lecturer believed that, after a while, it would be introduced into all large cities.

The next part of the exhibition was the inhalation of laughing gas by several ladies and gentlemen, who were invited on to the stage by Dr. Colton. Just sufficient was given to exhilarate. Since 1864, Dr. Colton had given the gas to 56,323 persons for dental operations, and none of them had felt the worse for it. He inhaled a small quantity daily, and felt the better for it. They had removed nineteen teeth from a Brooklyn lady that morning, and she never felt the slightest pain; indeed, she was astonished, when she awoke, to find that her teeth were out. Dr. Colton then gave the gas from a small bag to two or three ladies and ten gentlemen. The first lady danced with ease and even elegance, clutching the Doctor round the waist and making him dance with her. When the effect of the gas was off, she stood in the centre of the stage, looking at the audience, and wondering, apparently, what she had been doing. She ran to the couch and covered her face with her muff. Then a tall gentleman had a try; he was talkative, and said, "You know how it is yourself—delightful! beautiful! delicious!" His speech, however, was cut short by a pitch forward towards the audience, and, had it not been for the ropes placed in front of the stage, he would assuredly have fallen over. A small dark man came next; he was pugilistic, and cleared the stage in no time. Then there was a dancer, who threw his legs about as if they did not belong to him, and had a desire to get rid of them; he was most amusing under the influence of the gas, and the audience were convulsed with laughter. A little boy was put to sleep for a minute, and laid out flat upon the stage; he was quite insensible. After this came a young man who snored like a pig while he was taking the gas. He was inclined to make a speech, commencing thus: "Happy—wonderful—worth seven miles of travel—happy don't express it—a little more—would go fifty miles." Other gentlemen took the gas, and the effect was similar.

LEAD POISONING.—The painful effects of poisoning by lead are not by any means confined to painters, white lead manufacturers, and others whose trades bring them into constant contact with this deleterious metal. There are some persons whose obstinacy allows them to use it, in cosmetics and hair washes, in spite of the warnings of the medical profession; and the evil is augmented by the fact that such preparations may be used for years with impunity, and the palsy, paralysis, and other effects do not appear till the whole system is thoroughly impregnated. One medical man writes to a contemporary to say that he has one patient who has been paralyzed for nearly three years, her vision is imperfect, and her memory is gone; and another victim to this criminal practice has constant tortures in her eyes, and is obliged to stay in a dark room. Many similar cases have been reported; but the practice still continues and now Dr. J. M. Crocker publishes an account of a man, aged 55, who was afflicted with what appeared to be muscular rheumatism, affecting mainly the deltoid and other muscles of shoulders. When first visited, he was suffering from pains which he had felt more or less severely for a month or two. Both arms were in this manner crippled. Dr. Crocker ordered cotton batting to affected parts, lemon-juice and opiates internally; and the patient made quite a rapid recovery, but when seen in the month following, he was suffering from an almost complete paralysis of extensor muscles of fingers and hands, with dropping of wrists. He could readily and forcibly grasp, but found difficulty in letting go. Subsequently, upon inquiry, it was discovered that for fifteen years he had used a hair renewer, made by himself, of three tablespoonfuls lac sulphur and two teaspoonfuls sugar of lead to a pint of water. With this he had drenched his head and scalp as often as once a week. Under use of iodide of potassium and galvanism, he has made a good recovery, the half dressing having of course been discontinued.

SPEED OF CIRCULAR SAW.—D. S. B. inquires as to this, and N. B., of Pa., answers that it will be safe to run 1,900 revolutions per minute. About 15 years ago, I gave 9,000 feet per minute for the rim of a saw to run as a proper speed, with some slight vibrations under certain conditions. This rule has been generally adopted. But N. B. would run it about 19,500. I assert that this is a random guess, without any practical demonstration; and, if put into practice, some one will get their brains split open. Nine thousand feet per minute for the rim will run a 52 inch saw about 698; 700 is plenty, and 400 revolutions will saw 10,000 feet per day easily.—J. E. E., of Pa.—*Scientific American.*

THE GREAT PYRAMID OF EGYPT.—At a recent meeting of the King's College Engineering Society, a paper by Mr. Jacob "On the Great Pyramid" was read. The author first gave a general description of the pyramid, as to its position, foundation, internal and external masonry, and the chambers and passages which it contains. He then propounded the theory originated by Mr. Taylor, of London, and which has been recently more fully developed by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland. This theory supposes the Great Pyramid to have been built for a standard of weights and measures, from the wonderful relations, existing in the dimensions of this stupendous structure, almost inexplicable on any other hypothesis.

Converted Indians sing "Now I Lay Me," with war-whoop accompaniment. The effect is said to be very soothing.

Domestic.

DOLLY VARDEN.—Every now and then a whim seizes the public and takes possession of people's senses, though why or wherefore, it would be hard to say; but when once it has got a fair hold, it has to be humored until it is worn out or supplanted by some other novelty. At the present moment the name which predominates everywhere, which is advertised in the papers, posted on walls in bills in large block type, stuck up in the windows of dry goods stores, and heard in everybody's mouth, is that of Dolly Varden, the sprightly, coquettish heroine of Dickens' historical novel, "Barnaby Rudge." But the novel was written thirty years ago, and there seems to be no apparent reason why the London locksmith's pretty daughter should all of a sudden start out into popularity greater than she enjoyed when she was first introduced to the world. She was then made the subject of many a picture, and the celebrated artist, Maclise, at the suggestion and under the guidance of his friend, Dickens, painted what may be called a portrait of her, if there can be such a thing as the portrait of an imaginary character. It was, however, a realization on canvas of the conception of the author, and it has given to her the bodily form and the costume by which she will henceforth be identified. Just as we form but one conception now of Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman, or of Sir Roger de Coverley and the Spectator, or of Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller, in consequence of our familiarity with the celebrated pictures and illustrations in which they are represented, so will our notion of Dolly Varden be limited to that of the artist, combined with the description which Dickens has given of her. In this she appears in a "cherry-colored" hood and cloak and a hat trimmed with cherry-colored ribbons, &c. But, graceful and attractive as she is, there is nothing in common between her and the young ladies of the present day, who have their own peculiar grace and attractiveness. She lived and flourished while our War of Independence was going on, and in which her lover lost an arm. To find any one who would resemble her, we should have to go back to our great-grandmothers; and herein is a partial mystery of the Dolly Varden furor. Some one—in all probability an enterprising dressmaker—started the notion that one of the most striking novelties in the way of costume for ladies would be a revival of the antiquated flowered-chintz overskirts worn by English ladies in the middle of the last century, and it has been as successful a hit as any that has been made for some time. Accordingly, the low-bodied dress, with skirts well looped up, sleeves tight to the elbow, and then suddenly assuming the dimensions of sacks, leaving the portion of the arm below the elbow bare, *is to* be the costume of the season, *at home*, it is to be hoped, for it would scarcely do for walking or riding in, without some modification. And patterns of every hue and every variety of sprig and flower are displayed in the store-windows, to the no little anxiety of *paterfamilias*, who begins to wonder what sort of appearance his women-folk are going to assume when they step forth out of the hands of the modiste, with their straw hats looped up on one side, *a la Dolly*, and their flowered skirts looped up on both sides, displaying the scarlet or brown under-garment, in which our great-grandmothers delighted, and which they wore *short*, so as to display the open clocks of their red stockings, and the shining silver buckles of their high-heeled shoes. And along with Dolly Varden hats and dresses come Dolly Varden jewelry and knick-knacks. It was an ingenious idea to revive all this in the name of Dickens' popular heroine, but it might as well have been done in the name of Clarissa Harlowe, or Sophia Western, or Evaline, or Olivia Primrose, or any other heroine of the period, for they all dressed in the same costume as Dolly Varden did. So far, indeed, as looped skirts are concerned, they have been in vogue, more or less, for a century and a half, and at this very time are fashionable in walking dresses. The Dolly Varden overskirt is not so much a novelty in itself; the attraction of it is to be found, one may suppose, in the flowered pattern of the material of which it is made.

Our fashionable belles have scarcely recovered from the "Grecian bend;" and the luxuriance of their present pompadour over-dresses makes the transition to the tight bodice, low bosom, and bare arms of Dolly Varden rather sudden. Very young ladies will doubtless expect to double their attractions—if such a thing be possible—in their Dolly Varden costume. And ladies of more mature age, who retain their youthful appearance, as many do, may also appear to advantage in it—*at home.*—*Ledger.*

INSIDE WHITEWASH.—Six quarts of clean lime slacked in boiling water, two quarts of salt, five gallons warm water. Boil and skim, and then add one pound of copperas and three-quarters of a pound of pearl-ash gradually. Apply while hot. It may be colored to suit the fancy.

Or, the same amount of lime as above, one-quarter pound of burnt alum, one pound of sugar, three pints of ground rice, one pound of clean glue, first dissolved, and five gallons of warm water. Either one of these receipts will make a whitewash which will not only be bright at first, but also one which will retain its brilliancy for a long time. Care should be taken to have good lime, and to add the other ingredients very gradually.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.—Love fails where we espy all faults. Faults are thick where love is thin. Hot love is soon cold. Love demands faith, and faith steadfastness. Love and a cough cannot be hid. Marry in haste and repent at leisure. Love knows not labor. If thy estate be good, match near home and at leisure; if weak, far off and quickly. If marriages be made in heaven, some had few friends there. Marry, marry, and what about the housekeeping? Who weds ere he be wise, shall die ere he thrives. It is a sad house where the hen crows and the cock is mute.

RUST, GILDING, AND POLISH.—Some people are rusty. Their harsh, ungainly manners eat out whatever is good in their own character, and saw the very flesh of those that come near them. Some people are gilt. A very brilliant exterior they present; but the first brush of hard using rubs off the gilding and reveals the base metal beneath. A third class are polished. The polish, indeed, is on the surface; but it is a polish on the surface of solid worth, and in the multifarious crosses of human life, the more it is rubbed the brighter it grows.

New Jersey is to have a reformatory school for girls.

Humorous.

SEND HIM UP ANOTHER.—"Keep your seat," said I, as my friend rose to go; "I cannot help repeating that old boomerang joke attempted to be played upon Gough by everybody's pet humorist, Mark Twain, and that Falstaffian jokist, the Fat Contributor. It has been told before, but I should like to repeat it, stripping the story from the falsehood, by which it was formerly embellished."

One evening Twain and Gris found themselves together at the Sherman House, in Chicago, B. F. (before the fire).

Drifting about in search of the picturesque, they followed the human stream till (to wear the metaphor threadbare) they stranded on a bar. Mr. Gough was staying at the house at the time, and, being unwell, had retired early. A bright idea struck Twains restless mind. "Lets send him up a cocktail!"

Idea voted good and acted upon. Waiter arrived at Mr. Gough's room; "Some mistake; never touch liquor." Waiter positive; Mr. Gough more so.

On the way down it occurred to the darkey that it was a pity the cocktail should be wasted so he drank it and reported "all right," at the bar. Twain and Gris, intensely delighted; thought they had caught the lecturer napping.

"Let's send him up another," said Gris.

Same result; cocktail receipted home by darkey. Excitement at fever heat.

"Give him a brandy, strong," shouted Twain.

Disappearance of darkey—ditto cocktail. Report satisfactory, and the precious pair put their heads together and were concocting a plan to mix liquors on the temperance man, when Mr. Gough entered the bar-room, approached our heroes and said:

"I am afraid you rest under a misapprehension. Seeing that I was being made the victim of some practical joke, I followed the waiter down, and saw him drink the liquor that I suppose you thought I had used. You will please refrain from sending any more up, as I have not felt the need of such drinks for years."

When the subject is brought up now to Twain, he says that the Fat Contributor retired within himself like a greased telescope," but further says that he (Twain) "was never in Chicago; didn't know there was a Sherman House," etc.

Well—take care of yourself!

A FUNNY JOKE, and all the more palatable as its truth can be vouched for, says a New Jersey paper, occurred at a prominent church in that State. It seems that a worthy deacon had been very industrious in selling a new church book, costing seventy-five cents. At the service in question the minister, just before dismissing the congregation, rose and said: "All you who have children to baptize will please to present them next Sabbath." The deacon, who by the way was a little deaf, and having an eye to selling the books, and supposing the pastor was referring to them, immediately jumped up and shouted, "All you who haven't any can get as many as you want, by calling on me, at seventy-five cents each."

THE following colloquy appeared in a recent number of Judy: Mamma—Well, Johnny, I shall forgive you this time, and it's very pretty of you to write a letter to say you're sorry. Johnny—Yes, Ma; don't tear it up, please. Mamma—Why, Johnny? Johnny—Because it will do for next time.

A man whose eyesight was not good was recommended to try glasses. He says he went and took four at the nearest drinking saloon, and the result was that his sight was so much improved that he could see double.

A lady wished a seat. A portly, handsome gentleman brought one and seated the lady. "Oh! you're a jewel," said she. "Oh! no," he replied: "I'm a jeweler. I have just set the jewel."

THE woman who said the latest thing out was her husband, was answered that her husband always came home early—before any one was up.

JOSH BILLINGS says, "When you strike ile, stop boring; menny a man has bored clean thru and let all the ile run out at the bottom."

"MY WIFE," said a critic, "is the most even-tempered woman in the world—she is always mad."

IT IS A GREAT MISTAKE TO SUPPOSE that because Wool is advanced *all* manufacturers of Clothing will raise the price of Clothing. Those who bought material at the advanced rate will have to do it, but we having fortunately avoided this necessity by purchasing early and paying *ready cash* for everything, having secured great bargains of which we offer our friends the benefit, guaranteeing to sell our splendid assorted stock of superior garments at *prices no higher* than last season, and, (owing to peculiar advantages secured in some lines of goods) in some instances *lower prices than ever before.*

A special lot of Spring Suits being offered remarkably low at

BENNETT & CO.'S
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts.

A PHYSICIAN WHO HEALED HIMSELF.—If a railroad director were lashed to every locomotive, there would be fewer railroad accidents, and if doctors had to take their own physic before administering it to their patients, fewer people would be poisoned. Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, took this course when he first compounded the famous Vinegar Bitters which now rank as an estimable household remedy in all parts of the United States. He healed himself with this specific before he offered it to the world. He introduced it with a simple statement of the manner in which he had discovered its vegetable ingredients and been cured, while wandering, sick and poor, among the California tribes. He stated what the preparation had done for himself and a few sufferers from dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, lung diseases, and many other prevalent disorders, believed him, tried the new restorative and were more than satisfied with the results. In this way the sale of the Vinegar Bitters began, and we mention the fact as an evidence that in this age of intelligence and inquiry, nothing that is really valuable to mankind can prove a pecuniary failure—even though it may lack the help of capital, and have to fight its way against powerful opposing interests. Within two or three months after its introduction, the article became self-supporting, and it now yields a magnificent annual revenue.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of some of the Diseases produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth; dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation, in many cases a dry teasing cough, with sore throat, unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, or bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness, dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise. Sold by all first class Druggists. 567

YEAS AND NAYSAYS.—If horses could make themselves understood in human language, they would signify by an universal "Yes," their assent to the sentiment that the MOUNTAIN LINIMENT is the best remedy extant for all these external ailments, and by a most emphatic "Neigh!" show their displeasure at every attempt to use any other preparation in its stead. Ever since its introduction at St. Louis, at the close of the Mexican War in 1848, it has proved a signal blessing to horse and man—curing, with absolute certainty and wonderful despatch, such equine diseases as spavin, ringbone, poll evil, scratches, hoof-ail, &c., and relieving and finally removing the painful affections which attack the muscles, sinews and external glands of human beings. It is a fact beyond contradiction that for all injuries or complaints of man or quadrupeds to which an external remedy is applicable, the MOUNTAIN LINIMENT is preferable to every other.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of bad chest disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address 1059-1y Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 254 South Third Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Advertisements.

J. S. SCHWARTZ,
READY MADE
SHOW CARDS,
FOR EVERY BUSINESS
718 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED. 4-8-1t

PURE CANDIES.
INSCHO & THOMAS,
920 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
And Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
THE BEST PURE CANDIES AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Please send for Price List. 4-8-1t

JUMELLE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF DOCK,
FOR CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA.
This Century has discovered no such searching, cleansing, purifying and regenerating remedy in Scrofula and all Lung Diseases as Jumelle's Compound Syrup of Dock. The tearing cough, the drenching sweat and the hectic flush cannot long resist the power of this great agent. Consumptives read: Wm. Smith, 306 Carpenter st., was in confirmed consumption. G. W. Vandentice, 207 Winter st., had an alarming cough, bleeding at the lungs; attended by two physicians. R. Patterson, 1227 Filbert st., had severe cough and an affection of the throat. All are now well and our remedy did the work. Certificates rapidly multiply. Depot, 33 North Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send $1, and a bottle will be sent by express. 4-6-1t

HAVE U SEEN OUR OFFER to send 3 specimen copies of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, Sample packages of Mammoth Corn, White Norway Oats and Alsike Clover, FREE, to all who send STAMPS to pay postage. Address N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Chester County, Pa. 3-25-4t

MARSTELLA & GROVER,
SHOW CARD and
SIGN WRITERS.
No. 716 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, Pa
A large stock of Ready-made Show Cards always on hand. 4-8-1t

INSTRUMENTS TO ASSIST THE HEARING. MADERA'S 118 Tenth Street below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa. 4-1-4w

READER!
YOU ARE GOING INTO
CONSUMPTION
by neglecting that cough or cold; you are being numbered among the HUNDRED THOUSAND who die annually in this country of that dreadful disease.

Look at the lingering Consumptives around you and think what your inevitable fate will be if you allow your cough to have its own way. You certainly do not wish for Consumption, but yet you are planting the seed in your system. It is through neglect that thousands fill untimely graves; therefore do not neglect what to you appears a trifling cough, or cold, but remove it from your system at once, by taking

SINES'
COMPOUND
SYRUP OF TAR,
WILD CHERRY, and
HOARHOUND.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, or PHTHISIC, INFLAMMATION of the LUNGS, PAIN in SIDE and BREAST, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and all DISEASES TENDING to PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

This valuable remedy has been used so long, and grown so popular, that it has become a standard article in every household that has once used it.

At the price it is not a cent too much for double it is within the reach of every one to give it a trial.

Two to four bottles contain three times the quantity in the small.

Prepared only by
CHAS. SERRE, JR.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Advertisements.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

Nature's great remedy for the Throat and Lung Diseases. Reader, have you a cough? Have you a cold? Have you a sore throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that disease that is so fatal to the human system—Consumption? If so, we say in all sincerity, delay not, but resort to the means of cure, ere the dire malady does its fatal work.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. O. C. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial? We answer:

1st. It cures—not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial with its Assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane, and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

The truth of which we have living witnesses who were once given up to die.

Call at Dr. WISHART'S Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second Street, Philadelphia, and examine his file of certificates of cure, and receive the names and residence of hundreds of thousands of persons cured by his justly renowned remedies, who were once hopelessly given up to die.

Hundreds of them reside in and around Philadelphia, and there is scarcely a city, town or hamlet in the United States but what contains parties who have been benefitted by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Great American Dyspepsia Pills.—These are facts which we can substantiate in a manner that will convince the most skeptical.

Patients from a distance can receive advice free of charge. Write directions plainly, and state symptoms of disease fully.

Price of the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $11 per dozen. Sent to any address upon receipt of order. Address all communications L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., No. 232 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S
ALT. EXT. OR
Golden Medical Discovery
CURES DISEASES OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD
In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined *in harmony* more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors,** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful purifying and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flashes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of **Habitual Constipation** of the bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise.

The proprietor offers $1,000 reward for a medicine that will equal it for the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended.

Sold by druggists at $1 per bottle. Prepared by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Sole Proprietor, at his Chemical Laboratory, 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y. Send your address for a pamphlet.

WILDMAN & REMSEN,
No. 707 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
CARPET CHAIN, OIL CLOTHS,
BATS, WICKS, TWINES, ROPES,
BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c.
DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER.

Leaf Tobacco.
Always on hand a large assortment of Connecticut Grounds, Seed, Wrapping and Filler Leaf. Also Connecticut Seed Leaf, Havana Seed, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Seed Leaf Tobacco.
The choicest Havana Fillers, from 60 cents to $2.25 per pound, as well as Rare Fillers, first, second and third cut.
F. A. SPINDLER,
dec6-1y No. 108 Cedar St., Philadelphia.

Advertisements.

THE OLD ORIGINAL
VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE. PURE. TONIC.
PURE OLD DISTILLED
D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fusel Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the power of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. To these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Biliousness, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worm, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balmic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharge through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof, by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chops, venison, game, fowl, and vegetables; take plenty of out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

FURNITURE AT
GOULD & CO.'S
Spring opening for every description of
FURNITURE AND BEDDING
We invite you to call at any or our three Great Furniture Stores, and examine the Largest, Cheapest and

SALISBURY ADVERTISER.

$1. Per Annum in Advance. SALISBURY, WICOMICO CO., MARYLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872. Vol. V.—No. 33.

Poetry.

The Wind and the Rose.

The blushing Rose bloomed all alone
In a village by the highway side;
And the Wind came by with a pitying moan,
And thus to the flower cried:

"You are choked with dust from the sandy ledge,
Now see what a friend can do!
I will pierce a hole in the tangled hedge,
And let the breeze come through!"

"Nay, let me be—I am well enough!"
Said the Rose, in deep dismay;
Besides wind is always rude and rough,
And of course he had his way.

And the breeze blew soft on the little red Rose;
But now she was sore afraid,
For the naughty boys—her ancient foes—
Came through where the gap was made.

"Ease," said the Wind, when he came again,
And looked at the trembling flower,
"You are out of place; it's very plain
You were meant for a lady's bower!"

"Nay, let me be!" said the shuddering Rose;
"To borrow I ever had known
Till you came here to break my repose;
Now please to let me alone!"

But the wind, for all he was strong as death,
And little he recked her cries;
Mocked her up with his mighty breath,
And away to the town he flies.

Oh! all too rough was the windy ride,
For a rose so weak and small;
And soon her leaves on every side
Began to scatter and fall!

"Now, what is this?" said the wondering Wind,
As the Rose in fragments fell;
"This paltry stem is all I find—
For sure I meant it well!"

"I guess just this—that a meddling friend,"
Said the dying stalk, "is sure
To mar the matter he aimed to mend,
And kill where he meant to cure!"

Miscellany.

Good News for Animals.

There has already existed in London, for some years, a home for destitute dogs, and now we have an account of another institution having for its object the curing of diseases of those and other animals useful to man. The institution was founded by a bequest of an Irish gentleman who died twenty years ago. He left the residue of his personal estate—now about $120,000—to the senate of the University of London to establish and maintain a college for studying, and a hospital for curing, diseases of animals useful to man. If they neglected to perform this within a certain period, the money was to go to the University of Dublin, to found professorships of the Welsh, Slavonic, Russian, Persian, Chinese, Coptic or Sanscrit languages. But the fund was to be left to grow during fifteen years from his death. By the liberality of a medical gentleman, who gave $15,000 to purchase a site and house, which could not legally be done with the trust fund, the institution was lately set up near the Vauxhall station of the London and Southwestern Railway. It consists of two adjoining houses, with stable and coach-house and a piece of ground at the back. On part of this land the hospital and its appurtenances have been erected, the remainder being laid down in turf and exercising ground.

Accommodation is provided for ten horses or bullocks; sheds or folds for twenty animals, such as sheep; kennels for dogs; and hutches for smaller animals, besides hutches for poultry, and an aviary for birds. The stalls, loose boxes and kennels are warmed by hot air, and are paved with asphalte, and fitted with everything for the comfort of the animals. The buildings mentioned, which are detached from the new erections, are arranged for the reception of cases of infectious disease. A room has been specially constructed for post-mortem examinations, a laboratory has been built, and provided with all appliances for the investigation of the chemical or other changes wrought by disease. Of the dwelling-houses, one is appropriated to the resident officials; the other contains an office, a museum, and the private apartments of the Professor Superintendent. This post is held by Dr. Burdon Sanderson, Professor of Physiology in University College, London, who has gained some repute by his researches into the nature of the cattle plague and the pathology of contagion. His assistant is Dr. Klein from the laboratory of Dr. Sticker, at Vienna; Mr. W. Duguid is the resident veterinary surgeon. The founder of this remarkable institution was the late Mr. Thomas Brown, of Dublin.

Cost of Tunnels.

The following table of the cost of several of the most important tunnels now open or in process of construction, shows that the Hoosac Tunnel, with one exception (the Mont Cenis), is the most expensive of all. This has cost, up to the present time, at the rate of $900 per linear yard. The Mont Cenis Tunnel cost $975 per linear yard. The three most costly tunnels made in England have been the Kilsby, the Saltwood, and the Bletchingley, each of which was executed in treacherous strata, giving out large quantities of water. The Kilsby Tunnel cost $725 per yard. The Saltwood Tunnel cost $590 per yard, and the Bletchingley, $360. The cost of the railway tunnels in France has varied from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per yard. Even the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway tunnels, at $[illegible] per yard, that of Batignolles, near Paris, on the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest. In Belgium, Braine le Comte Tunnel cost $238 per meter, and the tunnels on the Liege and Verviers line $250 per meter. In Switzerland, the very difficult Hauenstein Tunnel, between Basle and Berne, cost $400 a yard. The Moonhouse Tunnel, in New Zealand, through lava streams and beds of tufa, intersected by vertical dykes of phonolite, cost $340 to $345 per yard. It is estimated that it will cost about $650 to $800 to construct a tunnel under the English Channel between England and France; it will be $[illegible] for the service distance, and be expensive enough, though as many would suppose.

A pleasant mill privilege—Kissing a factory girl.

A Night in an African Tree.

Night is a favorite time for most of all wild animals for feeding or moving about. Especially is this the case with those African creatures which during the day pass their time in forests or caves. Elephants, particularly, select the night for feeding, and they will then quit their dense cover, and wander on plains where they would fear to show themselves during daylight. On more than one occasion we passed several hours of the night concealed among the branches of a tree, in order to have the opportunity of watching the habits of some of those animals, whose nature it was to lie hidden during the day.

On the first occasion that we ever tried this experiment, we had taken for our companion a friend, who was neither gifted with patience nor with that enthusiasm which is necessary to render a night in a tree a pleasant change. We remained in this tree some two hours, our companion, by his frequent movements and the noise he made, rendering it unlikely that we should see any animal whose hearing was acute. The bright moonlight, however, that renders everything by night almost as visible as by day, tempted us to venture on other occasions to undertake night adventures. And on more than one night we were rewarded by witnessing events that do not fall within the experience of every person.

One night in particular we recall as a very interesting one. It was an afternoon ride near the bush down by the Imvoti river, where we had seen the fresh spoor of several elephants, that we decided upon passing a few hours in a large tree that stood apart from the main bush and from the branches of which a good view could be obtained of the ground. For a companion, we selected our usual hunting Caffre, who was always ready for sport, and arming him with one of our guns, we started at about ten o'clock at night, reached the tree after half an hour's walk, and soon were settled amidst its branches.

A walk by night in a country where there are such animals as lions, tigers, pards, hyænes, snakes, elephants, buffalo, and other formidable creatures requires considerable caution; for it would be excessively awkward to run against one of these animals, or to turn a corner of a bush, and suddenly find yourself face to face with one of them. There are, too, some creatures which make a practice of following men at night—the hyæna in particular, as we experienced on more than one occasion.

Having taken our stations in the tree, we waited patiently for a view of some animal. In spite of its being commonly considered "a comfortable place," we believe that there is no seat more uncomfortable for a length of time than a seat in a tree. First, it is very hard; secondly, it is impossible to change your position much; thirdly, there is always a risk of falling, particularly if you get sleepy and dose, and it is almost impossible to lie down, or even recline. But when it offers a secure retreat from wild animals, it has its advantages.

For fully half an hour we saw nothing although the rustling of the bush indicated that various animals were on the move. The noises one hears at night in a wild country are very singular, and when heard during the stillness of an African night, few sounds are more striking than the weird howl or moan of the "strand wolf," or hyæna. The cry also of the jackal is particularly wild, and can be heard from a very great distance; whilst the peculiar note of various night-birds is heard as they flit around the tree in which they discover an intruder on their domain.

After listening to the various sounds that occasionally were heard, we suddenly discovered several animals almost under the tree in which we were concealed. We dared not move, for to move was to make a noise, and to make a noise would alarm the animals, whatever they were. It was, therefore, necessary to get a good view of them without moving—a proceeding of some difficulty; but we accomplished it, and found the creatures were bush-pig—a large pig that lives entirely in the bush, and is about as watchful and cunning as any animal that inhabits Africa, its powers of hearing and scent being both very acute. It knows quite well when any danger threatens it; and is not without powers of defence, for it possesses sharp tusks that will rip up a dog or a man as though a razor were used.

It was scarcely worth while to alarm any larger animals that might be near, by firing at these pigs, so we were content to watch them as they turned up the ground, and fed on the roots they got.

Suddenly, without any apparent cause, two or three of these pigs gave a sharp grunt, and ran off into the bush.

We thought they had by their power of scent discovered our proximity to them; but we shortly found their alarm was due to a much more dangerous enemy than man—an enemy whose cunning was greater than even that of the oldest boar among the party, and whose strength was such, that a full-grown pig was, compared to him, little more than a rat to a cat. The animal that caused the alarm was a leopard.

Whilst we were wondering what had caused the sudden departure of the pigs, we heard a rustling of leaves and branches, a sudden rush, a sound as of struggling, a sharp squeak or two, and all was quiet again. We strained our eyes to distinguish the forms of the victim and its slayer, as the two lay half concealed among the thick underwood. At length we made out the form of the leopard, lying on the body of the pig. The ferocious animal had adopted its usual mode of seizing its prey by the back of the neck, and had succeeded in breaking the neck of the pig in a very few seconds.

Here was a creature well worthy of our fear, so we quietly changed our position to bring the gun to bear on the leopard. Although apparently fully occupied with its prey, the leopard was still on the alert, for, slight as was the noise we made in moving, he rose quickly, glanced upwards, and, with a grateful sound was out of sight before we could pull a trigger or even take aim. The pig we knew was dead, so we decided that we would have a ham of it before long. The leopard had scarcely left its prey half an hour, before stealthy steps were heard approaching the dead pig, and soon two hyænas were busily employed in feasting on it. The noise we made in the tree alarmed them, but they were not to be balked of their feast, for seizing a huge piece of pig, they scampered off to a distance with it. After finishing this piece they would sneak up to the carcass, lay hold of a fresh piece, and rush off with that. The hyænas, between them, nearly finished the pig, the remains were satisfactorily accounted for by some jackals, and what appeared in the dim light to be ichneumons. The latter fought and squabbled over the bones and scraps like so many hungry dogs, and by daylight we found scarcely a sign of the wild pig, all that remained of it being some blood on the dry grass where it had fallen.

It is surprising the amount of animal life that moves about by night in a wild country. No one would for a moment suspect that in his immediate neighborhood there were a multitude of creatures which he never saw, unless he watched for them by night. We have seen creatures that are very uncommon rambling about by night in the most reckless manner. A few years ago we were staying at a friend's house in this country, and having seen some strange signs on his lawn, we watched one night when the moon gave a fair light in order to see what night wanderers visited us. Before long we observed two little dark objects moving on the lawn, and on coming quickly up to them, we surprised two hedgehogs, creatures we had not seen by day anywhere near the lawn. Upon following up the trail, we found they actually lived in some cover on the borders of the lawn and within fifty yards of the house.

At the time we saw the wild pig killed by the leopard, there was scarcely half an hour during which several creatures did not pass our post; but the greatest excitement occurred just as day was breaking.

Several times during the night we had heard the sharp crack of a broken branch in the distant forest, and now and then a shrill sharp cry, both of which told us that elephants were not far off. To attempt to obtain a shot at Newton by night would have been too dangerous, and unlikely to result in anything, as the underwood in the bush was so dense, that even on a bright day, objects were scarcely distinguishable in the gloom. There was a probability, however, of these giants of the forest coming out into the open, and if so, we might obtain a shot at them from our tree.

It was not till just before sunrise that the herd of elephants came near the tree in which we were concealed, and then they seemed to scent danger, for instead of coming boldly forward they stopped, and blowing through their trunks, appeared to be carefully scenting the air. Whether they really smelt danger it is impossible to say, but they would not approach nearer to the edge of the bush, and we could not obtain a view of any of them.

After passing a night in a tree without firing a shot, it was impossible to resist the temptation offered by the proximity of these elephants, so that as soon as there was sufficient daylight for us to see our way, we entered the dense forest, and endeavored to get a shot at one of them. We soon found that our presence was quite well known to these crafty animals, for they trampeted and grumbled as we approached, and before we expected it, a cow elephant, with a calf, charged through the bush towards us. We had to retreat with all speed, at one time the vicious animal being scarcely ten yards from us. A sudden dodge up a small game path, however, gave us a fresh start, and we widened the distance between us.

So dense was the underwood in this bush, and so savage were the elephants, that after a night passed in a tree, we felt disinclined to beard them in their own domain. We therefore returned to our tent, after which a bath, and breakfast, followed by an hour or two's sleep, dispelled all the bad effects of a night in an African tree.—*A. W. Drayson.*

Flirting.

It is remarkable but nevertheless true, that as a rule, flirts both male and female, do not marry quickly. The chances are that a girl who becomes engaged at eighteen, and goes on becoming engaged and disengaged, as is the custom for flirts to do, ultimately settles down into a confirmed old maid. If she does wed, as a general rule, she develops into a virulent wasp, makes her husband miserable, and brings up her children badly.

It is not very difficult to find reasons why flirts do not marry. Sensible men admire in a woman something beside a pretty face and engaging manners. They love intellect, common sense and heart qualifications, which the flirt does not possess. The true woman allows her affections full play, and is not ashamed of them. She will not lead a man to believe she cares for him when she does no such thing; she will not flirt with him just for the sake of flirting.

She has a truer conception of what is right and possesses a great deal more common sense. She has derived her education from something else than three volume novels and the society of the empty-pated. She can be thoroughly merry, but she knows how to be merry without being idiotic. She pays little less attention in a drawing room than a flirt does, because she is less prim and obtrusive, but, for all that, she will be married sooner, and make her husband a better and truer wife.

A true woman does not care for the spooney young man. She dislikes his foppishness, the vivid compliments he pays her, and his effeminacy. He quickly finds this out and leaves her in peace. This is the ultimate, but natural, fate of the flirt, and the happy pair lead the jolliest of all dog lives imaginable.

"Is Miss Blaine at home?" asked Mr. Sanders of the brisk girl who opened the door to the visitor. "Yes, she's home, sir." "Is she engaged?" "An' is it engaged, you say? Faith, and I can't tell the exact time she kissed Mr. Vincent last evening as if she had not seen the like av him, an' it's engaged I b'leve they are, sir."

[From Wood's Household Magazine.]

Letter from Dr. Dio Lewis.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1872.

Dear Editor:—I prepared recently for your magazine, an article under the heading "*Names of Diseases.*" I have no doubt that many readers thought it eccentric and unprofitable, but in my opinion that brief paper contains the most vital thought I have ever expressed with tongue or pen.

But the nomenclature of medicine, like the nomenclature of theology, is the outgrowth of a necessity. Doctors, like clergymen, must make a profession—a *learned* profession of their calling. The laws of health are so extremely simple, it really requires so little *learning* to comprehend them, that naked and alone, it would be impossible for make their administration a *learned* profession. In order to make a profession—a *learned* profession out of the business, it must be fixed up in some way. Developed during a period of the world's history when learned men, so called, resorted to the use of dead languages to keep themselves aloof from the people, medicines very naturally fell into the trick. The thousand and one medical theories have brought with them a jargon of names which have been appropriated as they have been found to serve. In this way a wilderness of *learning* has come into vogue.

The doctor gets three dollars for dropping in and selecting one out of the endless list of names to label the case with, and writing a prescription in Latin; while the nurse gets one dollar for nursing the patient twenty-four hours, and doing all that is really done to achieve a cure, including, in most cases, the difficult task of relieving the patient of the doctor's drugs.

Strip the doctor of his nomenclature, and he would lose not only this rapid and easy way of making money, but very soon the confidence of the people.

When I was a small chap, my older sister used to talk with her young lady friends in Latin—a kind, I believe, known as hog-latin. For example: if she wished to say to the young ladies—"Let us go out into the garden and leave this young scalawag in the house," she would add something at the end of each word, and if I remember rightly, it was "*are*," pronounced in two syllables. With this addition the sentence, you will observe, would read:

"Letare usare goare outare intoare theare gardenare, andare leaveare thisare youngare scalawagare inare theare houseare."

My sister could get no advantage over me in hiding, or tricks of any kind, but when she retired into the classic shades I could not follow her. Oh, how I longed to be big enough to study Latin! How I envied people who had been to college and studied Latin! How I wondered that girls could talk Latin so easy.

This is exactly the kind of advantage which we doctors have over the people.

For example: A man has a sore throat. Suppose the doctor were to tell him to mix a little red pepper, salt, vinegar, honey and water, and gargle when necessary. The man might step into the kitchen and tell Bridget to fix up some for him, but if, upon trying it, relief did not come at once, he would throw it aside. But suppose the doctor gives him the same prescription in the following formula, and he goes to a druggist and pays a dollar for the mixture done up in a pretty bottle, now its a very different thing.

Spe now how grand pepper, salt, and vinegar look when put into scientific ship-shape:

R. Pulveris Piperis Rubri.
Hydro Chloridi Sodii.
Acidi Acetici.
Mellis despumati.
Aquæ fluviatis.
Misce—Fiat gargarisma.
Signa—Sumatur pro re-rata.

There, rather bad Latin, but that's the way they write it; and don't you see now that pepper and salt are quite grand?

A silly woman once came to consult me about drinking the waters of a certain mineral spring. She brought the analysis with her, and pointing to one ingredient—the sesquioxide of manganese—she exclaimed: "There! that certainly must be good for me; I think that's just what I need."

"Ah! but," said I, "you ought to try *Protoxide of Hydrogen*,* that is the greatest remedy in the world; it has cured more sick people than all other remedies ever discovered."

"But, Doctor, that is a very strong medicine! Wouldn't it be too much for my nerves? A cousin of mine tried that in Paris. She was there under the celebrated Dr. ——, for nearly a year, and he tried that medicine you just spoke of on her, and it nearly killed her; it stimulated her nervous system so dreadfully, and yet she took only a few drops at a time."

"Are you sure it was protoxide of hydrogen that Dr. —— gave her?"

"Oh, yes; I am sure that was it. It was protoxy of blandy; I am sure that was it. But, doctor, if you think it will help this terrible weakness in my head, I will try it; but you must take the responsibility."

I assured her that the testimony of the great Priessnitz, and other distinguished *savans*, gave infinite assurance of the perfect safety of the remedy. So I gave her the following prescription:

R. Protoxide of Hydrogen, Octarii ii.
Aquæ Fluviatilis, dimidium: quantum sufficit.
H. O. Congii ii.
Misce; R. Cochlearia tres die XVI.

Caring nothing for the bad Latin, she folded up the precious scrap, and went away bewildered and delighted. At last, she had found a doctor who knew something, and not one of your cheap quacks. She had found a physician who had lived in Paris, and who understood his business.

But when she took my prescription to an intelligent apothecary and found out that the whole rigmarole meant, when translated into plain English,

"Drink a tumbler of water twice a day,"

—that she had been there, my counsellor—why, she felt that she had to be polite, so terrible was her rage. She has not consulted me since, and I have now given up all hope of seeing her. If I am rightly informed, she frequently consigns me to a certain locality, where the raw material for cheap friction matches rules low; but I wonder whether it really was Protoxide of Hydrogen that the doctor in Paris gave her cousin.

Dio Lewis.

*Water.

Woman in Brazil.

Woman's life in Brazil has not much champagne in it. She is not held up as a conspicuous element in human society, shaping and giving strength and tone to it. But she occupies a very subordinate position much more so than women in our own country. She has less privileges and license to do as she pleases; and with less culture, she cannot wield that potent influence which the refining processes of civilization accord to woman elsewhere.

Of the domestic relations in Brazil, considered as intended to every individual, Institutions for this purpose are not numerous, and when found, only have a feeble existence. At the capital of the Empire, Rio de Janeiro, there is a "College of the Immaculate Conception" for girls that ought to be good if the name could make it so. The curriculum here, like a few of our female institutions, consists of a little music, enough to thrum a match or two from the air of some opera, enough French to enable a young lady to peruse French literature, and she is then prepared with these accomplishments, to grace society sufficiently to get married—the aim and end of women all the world over.

The size and figure of Brazilian women where not verged on to "fat and forty," may be said to resemble those of Northern women. Their complexion is dark, with black eyes and black hair, skin coarse as a general rule, but here and there exceptions where it is clear and smooth. Their hair black and glossy, on which they bestow greater pains than on other parts of the person, is really very handsome. Chignons are not discarded, and these in French enough among the Brazilians, wherever this appendage to the head is used, to make it artistic. French fashions have invaded society, but in the more remote districts of Brazil dress. It is well for them, too, if there are any means of art to lessen the unpleasant countenance of women, certainly Brazil needs that assistance. In many days, meeting many women, we will seldom find one that is not hardened, shriveled, or angular. But should we stumble in sight of one whose succulency has not been drained, whose features and form have been cast in Heaven's choicest mold, we shall have that something, "whatever stirs this mortal frame," which is beautiful beyond comparison.

Customs of the country do not permit that luxury of privilege and freedom so that she may be the own mistress and roam at her own sweet will whenever she chooses. Close surveillance by the lord and master is kept over girls of tender age and wives in early years of married life. Native women seldom venture away from their domicils, unless provided with suitable protectors. English and foreign women are not observant of this custom. Violations of the marriage compact by women in Brazil are unfrequent occurrences. Whenever they do occur, summary punishment is inflicted upon the wife by her husband. It may be death with a dagger, or immediate consignment to a house of prostitution, from which there are no after native appeals. The punishment falls upon the wife because the husband recognizes her as the one party to the crime, without which there would be no commission of the crime. Nothing done with the seducer.

Perhaps, as a noticeable feature, in which we as a people are lacking, is the gallantry of the men toward their families and everybody else. Shopping or any out-door doings where women frequent, usually the husband accompanies. Should she be detained all day, he lights his cigarette and patiently bides her time and pleasure.

Politeness and cordiality of manners are among their characteristics. Very likely these traits are cultivated at the expense of more solid attainments. Domestic drudgery comes not to them; slave labor relieves them of household duties.

Picnic parties and social gatherings, where ladies in frequent concourse mingle, form no element. A lady who would propose an out door party, and it should be consummated, would find herself the subject of remark more scandalous than she could desire or well bear. Going in the streets unattended, or doing shopping without a retinue of servants, would be too shocking for any lady to withstand. Happily in this period of the world's history these conventional customs have symptoms of breaking away.

Theatres and churches form woman's greatest attractions, and are her chief staple of conversation. Books are not a great feature in their households, where pleasure might be derived in reading. Looking out the window or door seems to them more entertaining. The host, not hostess, performs the hospitalities of the house toward the guest, and these occasions are sometimes very elaborate.

What a monstrous life to lead is a woman's in Brazil! Kept back without even chances in the world to become a better companion for man, and to make her own existence borne without a burden, she idles away life, aimless, purposely and rapidly.

How Street Car Conductors Get Rich.

A New York street car conductor of many years' experience, who has been discharged for knocking down publishes an expose of the grand stealing operations in vogue among street car employes there. A conductor of a car receives $2 wages daily, and must divide every week about $15 between the driver, starter, and receiver, or else they conspire to throw him behind time, and reduce his receipts below the minimum. To get a situation he must pay from $20 to $50 to the Superintendent. Drivers in turn are bled by the foremen of the stables, who opportune the best horses to the most liberal. An honest conductor is hunted off the road in a very few days, but few are troubled in that way. On a holiday, when the cars are unusually jammed, the conductor steals from $9 to $15, but ordinarily from $4 to $6. In spite of this leak, the main lines in New York pay enormous dividends, and no stock can be bought.

Excessive Gaming.

Now that honest gambling is on the eve of being sternly put down in Germany, even the Grand Duke of Baden, Baden being compelled, for shame's sake, to relinquish the large profits he derives from it, "the gay gamblocens" scarcely know where to settle. The ex-Principality of Monaco, near Nice, the smallest territory in the world, with the exception of the Leonine City, now the residence of the Pope, is but a large gaming establishment, and is paying a considerable rental, constituting his principal revenue, to Charles III., of the dynasty of Grimaldi, which has reigned since the year 968. Originally, the whole Principality had an area of 87 miles, or less than one-half of the city of Philadelphia, but having sold out to Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon III., the high and mighty Sovereign in question remains owner only of the little town of Monaco, which he may be said to have handed over for a large rent to a French gambling company.

In Monaco, the gambling Casino, on the plan of and nearly as large as the Grand Hotel of Paris, is open all the year round for gambling. There is no room there for the future exiles from Germany, who so well know how to see a trick or turn up whatever trump card they require. Knowing that the French government, just now, is in want of money, the gaming-folks have offered to lay down an immense sum for the privilege of opening "hells" in Paris—that is, of returning to what was a recognized system in the French metropolis until 1836, when, much to his credit, King Louis Philippe put down licensed gambling, and, greatly to the grief of the women of noble fortune at Frescati's, kept it down. As this was done when M. Thiers was head of the French government, it seems singular that he now should hesitate what answer to give to the gamblers' proposal. The report is that it is under consideration. In acceptance might put money into the public treasury and draw crowds to Paris, which languishes for a return of the once numerous money-spenders, but its effect upon the public morality would be fearful.

Just now, since writing the above, we have found in a late foreign paper the announcement of a death which ought to carry a lesson with it. There was born at Saragossa in 1830, of a good Spanish family, a certain Senor Garcia, who had the misfortune to have a pretty large fortune when he reached his majority. He soon lost every real of it at the gaming table. Two years later (in 1858) he inherited a fresh sum of 12,000 francs (only $2,400), which he also risked. This time he won, and for several seasons flourished at Baden and Hambourg, where he frequently "broke the bank," and appeared to have constant good fortune at ecarte, *baccarat*, and at *trente et quarante*. At one time he possessed $800,000, entirely won by gaming. Sagacious friends advised him to lay by a small portion of this to buy an annuity, which would place him above want in the event of reverses overwhelming him. Like most gamblers, Garcia never thought of any but the brightest future. At last the reverses came, and he lost all his money in one most unfortunate season at Baden. He wandered away, a broken man, but finally gravitated to Monaco, where he became a waiter at a cafe, and died at Geneva the other day, having in his possession only five francs, the lowest stake allowed at *rouge et noir*. Such was the fate of one whose expenditures at Baden had been princely and whose equipages surpassed the magnificence of monarchs. It is a lesson for gamblers—if they will but profit by it.—*Forney's Press.*

Social Gatherings.

It would be a curious and interesting subject of investigation, could we trace how far the desire for social enjoyment is satisfied, and its anticipations realized, by the various attempts made to produce it. It would certainly appear that the pleasure thus sought is not found in proportion to the degree of trouble, time and expense lavished upon the complicated efforts so frequently used to obtain it. Most of those who have frequented, for a few seasons, the large assemblies and fashionable parties so much relied on, to produce social intercourse, are ready to admit that their results in enhancing social happiness are very small. The anticipations have been bright and the preparations elaborate, but in some mysterious way, as the excitement which they at first produce satisfies, insipidity seems to creep over them, and weariness takes the place of the gratification expected. So frequently is this the case, and so commonly is it admitted, that other and entirely different places are put for their continuance. To preserve connections, to extend business, to obtain influence, or to further matrimonial schemes and establishments, are often the real motives for giving and attending crowded assemblies from which the interest and excitement have all died out. Social organizations, like many others, do not grow with the growth of humanity, and therefore, though at first meeting a real want, and supplying a real need, they at last become inoperative and defeat their own ends, while persons clinging to the old forms, and yet losing their inutility for their original purpose, try to make them conductive to entirely different objects. The primary end of all social gatherings are to increase human sympathy and to bring persons together in pleasurable intercourse, but where they prove by their failure that they need reorganization, we are apt to forget their spirit in their forms, and to increase their cumbrous appliances with far different ends in view.

This disappointment as to social enjoyment is usually found to ensue in proportion to the artificiality of the methods by which it is sought. Pleasure of all kinds is somewhat shy of direct pursuit, and the higher the nature of the enjoyment, the less dependent it is upon meritious exertion. There are a few general principles in perfect social intercourse, but these are so simple and easily obtained, that people cannot believe that they are sufficient.

It is said the only steam plowing apparatus in successful operation in the United States is on a Louisiana plantation.

Varieties.

A good place to rest—In a bakery.

The Tobacco Chewer's Music—*Spittune.*

Fee Simple—Money given to a quack doctor.

Silver jewelry is becoming quite fashionable.

Which is the ugliest hood ever worn? False hood.

Miss Laura A. Berry is the first female notary in Iowa.

The Crown Prince of Germany contemplates a visit to the United States next fall.

A stone was recently quarried on Lake Superior that is 110 feet long and 8½ feet thick.

The experiment of stocking the Schuylkill river with bass is said to be a complete success.

A contemporary wants to know if a fight among horse jockeys can be called "a war of races."

None of the girls at the St. Louis Normal School wear waterfalls, and all wear dresses made of calico.

Merchants in Dubuque, Iowa, furnish their customers with car tickets to induce them to revisit their stores.

Memphis has one clergyman, four doctors, and thirteen gamblers to every thousand souls of its population.

The High School boys in Philadelphia—possibly overcome by hard study—have budded out in "Dolly Varden" book bags.

It is computed that during the past thirty years it has cost $1500 to print the single word "laughter" in the Congressional Globe.

The chief business of Canton, Maine, is making toothpicks. Machines are in use, each of which makes 5000 toothpicks a minute.

In a recent bull-fight at Bilboa, Spain, a velocipede was substituted for a horse by one of the picadors, with the most triumphant result.

In New Orleans, the Superintendent of Police has issued a general order, forbidding members of the force courting whilst on duty.

There are 62 weather signal stations in the United States, the outposts being Portland, Key West, Galveston, San Diego, and Portland, Oregon.

A little girl of Cedar Rapids, Michigan, recently suffered from earache, and a sprouting sunflower seed was afterwards extracted from her ear.

A middle-sized boy, writing a composition on "Extremes," remarked that "we should endeavor to avoid extremes; especially those of wasps and bees."

A well-known comic writer says he would rather be a widower every two years, regularly than to be a lonely, miserable old bachelor for ninety days.

A man in Missouri recently, by mistake, ran away with his own wife. She was disguised in a fancy ball-room costume, and he did not recognize her for some time.

A young man having a late railroad disaster in his mind has broken an engagement with a young lady because she wears a train and is negligent about her switch.

A lady in Springfield, Mass., purchased a spool of cotton at a dry goods store, and insisted upon the clerk measuring it to make sure it did not contain less than 200 yards.

Dobson says his friends seem determined to give him the title of Dr. His butcher, baker and all the rest do so, but they put the Dr. *after* his name instead of before it.

Keepers of coffee houses, hotels, public houses and eating houses in Rome are punished by imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than thirty days, if they permit blasphemy on the premises.

The New Orleans Picayune mentions the shipment of a bale of ramie from that city to Baltimore, and expresses the belief that it is the first bale of this fibre ever sent to market from that region.

The Missouri *Democrat* avers that Horace Greeley is going to set out ten acres of cigar boxwood this spring, on his farm at Chapaqua. On two acres he intends to grow the government stamp. This variety will be a little later than the plain kind, but much more valuable.

A private expedition for the exploration of the coast, and, if possible, the interior of New Guinea, is being organized in Melbourne, Australia. The party will consist of thirty men, and the ship will be fitted with stores, so that they may go pearl fishing in the event of failing in their principal object.

"Julia, my dear," said old Prof. H—— the other day to his young and pretty wife, when I die you will be rich; but if you ever so far forget me as to marry again, I will come from the grave to your couch, and put my cold hands upon you." "Ah, do not fear, my dear husband," replied she, playfully, "you will never live to see that." "I am so delighted to hear you say so, my love," said the old man abstractedly.

A negro member of the Texas Legislature was met upon the street with a large roll of greenbacks in his hand, looking at his pile and chuckling so loud that he attracted the attention of a bystander, who said to him: "What are you laughing at, Jim?" Jim replied: "You see that money? Yes." "Well, boss, I just got that for my vote. I've been bought four or five times in my life, but dis is de fust time I ever got de cash myself."

A San Francisco lawyer sued a paper of that city for damages to the amount of $50,000 for calling him a shyster. The plaintiff conducted his own case, and was then served by one of the witnesses for the defence. Q.—What do you call a shyster? A.—Well, such man as you. (Laughter.) Q.—Do you know of any agreement between certain attorneys and the police officers about getting business? A.—Yes, you came to me once and offered to divide if I would get you cases. (Laughter.) The jury returned a verdict without leaving their seats, and the case recovered, by the plaintiff is expressed by the figures given above, with the 5 left out.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE ADVERTISER is published every Saturday morning.

Subscription $1.00 per annum, in advance; if not paid within sixty days $1,50 will be charged.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square—ten lines or less, solid measurement Nonpareil—inserted one time for $1,00, and 25cts. each subsequent insertion.

Job Printing neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

FREEBY & RICHARDSON,
Editors and Proprietors.

Salisbury Advertiser.

Saturday, April 27, 1872.

On Tuesday last three members of the Committee, appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate certain charges against Postmaster General Creswell for violating the law in regard to mail contracts, made a minority report to the effect, that although many of the witnesses who were summoned eluded the grasp of the committee; yet sufficient testimony was obtained to prove that the Postmaster General was cognizant of the existence of combinations by which frauds have been perpetrated against the government, and that the withholding of such frauds from Congress "shows either a deliberate concealment of abuses, or that the Postmaster general was most derelict in performing his duty.

The Liberal Republican Convention, which will convene in Cincinnati on Wednesday next, will probably be the largest national convention ever assembled in this country. Large delegations from almost every State in the Union composed of some of the best intellect in the Republican party, will be present, and the action of a body made up of such material is likely to wield a tremendous influence among the honest men of that party. The Grant men affect to laugh at this uprising of the "Liberals," but the result may turn their laughing into weeping. For the leaders of the new movement are very decided in their opposition to Grant, and, moreover, they have the brains as well as the will to oppose a formidable barrier to his re-election.

It is bruited abroad that the Grant faction, having become alarmed over the dissatisfaction among the Republicans of Pennsylvania, are almost persuaded to throw Schuyler Colfax overboard, and give Senator John Scott the nomination for Vice-President. This Scott is Simon Cameron's tool, and assisted in manipulating the ring nominations recently made in Pennsylvania. His nomination for the Vice-Presidency will materially assist, it is said, in further disrupting the Republican party in the very State his proposed nomination is intended to pacify.

Peninsular Press Association.

We desire to call the attention of the editors of the Peninsula to the propriety of organizing a Peninsular Press Association. We believe the best interests of the press in this part of the country demand the inauguration of some movement for mutual protection and assistance, and we are in favor of taking the necessary steps as soon as the cooperation of our contemporaries can be obtained. The organization of such an association would unquestionably result advantageously to all engaged in the publishing business on the Peninsula, and we hope our brethren of the press will think favorably of the matter. We deem it unnecessary to say how publishers might derive benefit from the the proposed association; for nearly all of us have about the same grievances and can easily appreciate the importance of a concert of action tending to their removal without requiring a detailed description of them in the public prints. The organization of this association will in no wise conflict with the Maryland Editorial Association with which members of the Eastern Shore press are connected

Will editors think the matter over and express their views?

Indirect Damages—Position of the Government.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Times*, dated April 19, says:

General Banks, in response to the request of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, called on Secretary Fish to-day to learn the desire of the Government with reference to the matter of the claims for indirect damages. He was informed that the American demand would not be modified, and that the President desired that the existing status of the American case should be maintained. It is not probable therefore, that the committee will feel at liberty to take any further action. The American counter-case will be presented to Congress on Monday.

It is now very generally understood here that the Government insists upon maintaining its original position for the sole purpose of securing the arbitration of the principle involved. The magnitude of the question, and the great gain to be obtained by its decision, has seemingly been overlooked in the discussion of the case. A decision disallowing the claims would really be of more advantage to this Government for future emergencies than any award of damages. For the purpose of having this principle arbitrated and settled for all time to come, so that it might be a precedent in future complications, there is no doubt but that this Government would consent to waive any payment of money damages that might be awarded in case of a possible decision adverse to England.

A Herald despatch of the same date says:

General Banks is assured by Secretary Fish that the President and Cabinet are unanimous in support of the position taken by the State Department in the Alabama case, as presented to the Geneva Arbitrators, and that there is no possibility of our Government receding from its just demands.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, Secretary Fish communicated the fact of the conference between General Banks and himself, and the above received the unqualified assent of the President and Cabinet.

General News.

A despatch from Rome states that it is the opinion of the Italian Government that the Geneva tribunal should not consider the claims of the United States Government for indirect damages.

A letter was received on Tuesday at Little Rock, Arkansas, giving a startling account of a terrible fight in the Cherokee nation. The fight was caused by the arrest of a man charged with murder, and resulted in the killing of ten men; while many others were seriously wounded. The United States Marshal is using every effort to secure and bring to justice the guilty parties.

The Democratic State Convention of Louisiana adjourned on Saturday to the 3d of June, and postponed the nomination of a State ticket until that time.

Dr. Schoppe, under conviction for murder at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has been granted a new trial, which will commence on the 20th of August next.

The object of Father Gavazzi's visit to America is said to be to obtain aid and subscriptions for the Italian Church. He says that he firmly believes that Pius IX. is the last Pope Italy will ever see. He proposes to visit some of the principal Northern and Western cities.

The Supreme Court, of Missouri has refused a mandamus to compel; the State to pay certain of its matured bonds in coin, holding that it could not go behind the action of the Legislature, ordering their payment in currency.

After a long litigation before Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, at Mobile to set aside the decree of Judge Busteed, declaring the Alabama and Chatanooga Railroad a bankrupt, it was decided by Judge Woods, that the bankrupt proceedings were in regular form. The sale of the road took place on Tuesday, and was purchased by the State. This will save the State from any loss on the road.

Measures are being taken to establish a Protestant Episcopal Church in Rome, Italy, the trustees of which are to reside in New York. Among the trustees named is Secretary Fish.

It is ascertained that the number of battles fought since 1594 by the armies of Austria are seven thousand, or one to every fifteen days.

Recent reports from the city of Mexico affirm, that with but a few exceptions, the country is in a state of anarchy and apparantly hopeless condition. President Juarez though, in a message to Congress, asserts that the rebellion is crushed, yet clings to his dictatorial powers, and asks for an extension of his facilities. It is remarkable that the poverty of the people generally is increasing, while the governors are acquiring wealth.

The Liberal Movement in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 20.—A meeting of the Liberal Republicans of Philadelphia was held this evening. Colonel McClure who was called to the chair, said that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the Cincinnati Convention, which was a mass movement, without being entangled with the usual political machinery. Hence the necessity for this informal meeting.

General William B. Thomas wanted to know if he was in the right place. He was going to Cincinnati, but he could not participate in the movement if the call, as published, was binding on those who go. He was engaged in a work looking to the annihilation of the Republican party, and was opposed to any candidate nominated by the Philadelphia Convention—Grant or any other man. When, in Cincinnati he purposed doing all he could to kill the Republican party. He and other gentlemen had organized a State Central Committee, and a call had been issued for the election of delegates to-day to the Cincinnati Convention.

Colonel McClure—Will these delegates be chosen as Republicans?

General Thomas—Yes.

Mr. Worrell—Will they vote for a Republican?

General Thomas—Our object is to defeat Grant and any Republican nominee.

Colonel McClure said that only a man of loyalty and one faithful to the country should receive the nomination for President. This movement was within the lines of the Republican party. It was a movement by Republicans of necessity, but who do not mean to be forced by the Government as it now stands. It is really a break from the management of party.

General Thomas said he had labored to build up the Republican party, but now he was free to say that it was the most corrupt party on the face of the earth.

Mr. Sypher said the delegatian would go unpledged. At Cincinnati what is best to be done under the circumstances would be considered.

Colonel McClure said the English of the whole thing was rebellion, and the bringing of it to the dignity of revolution. Five years ago there might have been a necessity for the exercise of military power in the South, but not now. The speaker differed with the Government upon principle.

The dangerous thing the free institutions of the country had to meet was the policy of General Grant to carry elections by force of the bayonet. The South has been more desolated since the war than before. General Cake said he would not be bound to support nominees outside of the Republican party.

Mr. Sypher moved that an Executive Committee of 13, with Mr. McClure as chairman, be appointed, to have charge of the whole movement. Agreed to. After some further remarks the meeting adjourned.

Indiana.

Indianapolis, April 22.—A man named Cluck shot and killed his wife, in this city to-day. After firing six shots, and making sure of his victim, he *cut* his own throat, making a fearful wound. It is thought he will recover. Family difficulties are supposed to be the cause.

West Virginia.

Parkersburg, April 22.—On the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, yesterday, an engine of the way freight train cast exploded her boiler near this place, instantly killing the engineer, Milton Parker, and firemen, Daniel Nelson, and injuring Michael Eagan, brakeman, so seriously that he died in a few hours. The boiler was thrown three hundred and fifty feet. Three cars were thrown into the creek, one side of the bank, the tender and running gear of the engine remaining on the opposite side.

Tennessee.

Memphis, April 23.—The Baptist Convention of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Arkansas, in session here today, have pledged the body to raise $300,000 in the event of the Southern Baptist University at Greenville, S. C., being removed to the vicinity of Memphis.

Iowa

Davenport, April 23.—The State Liberal Convention to-day adopted anti-Grant resolutions, and appointed 130 delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. General Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, presided. Speeches were made by Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, and Governor Brown, of Missouri,

California.

San Francisco, April 22.—The growing crops of grain are maturing rapidly. A scarcity of hands to gather crops is anticipated. Foundry men and machinists are scarce, owing to an increased demand for making machinery. Increased production of bullion and advance in mining stocks stimulate business of all descriptions. The stevedores who have been receiving $6 a day in coin are now on a strike demanding $4 per day.

Alaska.

San Francisco, April 22.—Parties arriving at Portland, Oregon, from Sitka, Alaska, report great excitement in that region on account of the discovery of rich silver mines within half a mile of the town, and of rich gold and silver mines in other places on the adjacent coast. The excitement was at a high pitch when the steamer left.

The French Assembly is wilfull enough to drive M. Thiers to despair. At the very time when Germany is watching with ominous looks, if not with threatening language, the reorganization of the French army on scale that includes nearly every able-bodied adult of the population that is not too old to carry a chassepot, the Versailles Assembly, in spite of the remonstrances of M. Thiers, has determined to proceed with the Army bill, and on Tuesday it passed its first reading without debate. The Germans are a phlegmatic people, but if defiant Legislation can provoke them to reoccupy France, the National Assembly seems disposed to furnish them with the excuse and the opportunity. Yet what can M. Thiers do? It was he who first set fire to the heather, and with all his buffettings he cannot now put it out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS JENNIE L. SMITH.

Corner of Church and Division Streets,

ANNOUNCES to the public that she is now prepared with the assistance of several employees, to carry on the

Millinery and Dress Making

business on a more extensive Scale than heretofore. And that she has on hand at present, a fine assortment of the best

LADIES AND CHILDRENS Trimmed and Plain

PATTERNS.

PARTICULAR attention given to the cutting and fitting and making of dresses.

STRAW GOODS—Hats, Bonnets and Frames of the latest styles.

RIBBONS of all qualities, colors and widths.

FLOWERS—both French and German—in endless variety.

LACES, black and white and blonds.

CRAPES of all colors—also crape veils.

A GENERAL assortment of Ladies Furnishing goods, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. An early examination of my stock is solicited. All orders punctually attended to.

JENNIE L. SMITH,

Apl 27 1872-6m.

W. F. A. WOODCOCK,
WITH
WILSON & STELLWAGEN.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
MILITARY GOODS AND REGALIA,
1023 *Chestnut Street,*
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
Apl 27 1872-1f.

For Sale.

Two large cylinder boilers, three (3) feet in diameter twenty six (26) feet long have been taken out of the Steam Mill at Berlin and are in good condition, also head plate and other fixtures Will sell it very cheap.

W. V. CASE & BRO.

BERLIN, MD.

April 20-1m.

Notice!

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS,
Wicomico county, Apr. 18, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having accounts against Wicomico county to file the same with the Clerk to Commissioners on or before the 20th day of May next, otherwise they may be excluded from the Levy of 1872.

By order of the Board

JAMES E. ELLEGOOD.
April 20, 4t Clerk to Commissioners.

MORO PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST.
MANUFACTURER OF
ACIDS, AND OTHER CHEMICALS;
MORO PHILLIPS'
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME
AND
PURE PHUINE.
FOR SALE AT
DEPOTS. { 119 South Del. Avenue Philada. 26 South St. Baltimore Md., and by Dealers in general.
Apl. 6, 3m.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fulton ville, N. York.
m-26 6t

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE TO
Merchants, Traders
AND OTHERS.

All persons and bodies, corporate or politic in Wicomico county, who are, or shall be, exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose of which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license, or cease the same on or before the,

First Day of May, 1872,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

Trader's Licenses.

The amount to be paid by traders for a license, (the amount of stock on the principal occasion of sale to be given under oath) is as follows:

If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed $1,000.	$ 12.00
Over 1,000 and not over $ 1,500.	15.00
" 1,500 " " 2,000.	18.00
" 2,000 " " 4,000.	22.00
" 4,000 " " 6,000.	30.00
" 6,000 " " 8,000.	40.00
" 8,000 " " 10,000.	50.00
" 10,000 " " 15,000.	65.00
" 15,000 " " 20,000.	80.00
" 20,000 " " 30,000.	100.00
" 30,000 " " 40,000.	125.00
" 40,000.	150.00

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, when the person wanting a license applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted the following form will be deemed sufficient compliance with the act:

Wicomico County, to wit:

On this——day of——, 1872, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared ——, and declared that he intends to apply for a Trader's license, under the second section of the Act of January session, 1858, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wicomico county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him, (or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it is a partnership,) at the principal season of sale, (as if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade) that the amount of goods which he intends to keep, &c., does not (or will not) exceed $——.

Sworn before ——, Justice of the Peace.

If the oath be administered by a Justice of the peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell Salt or cure Fish in March April and May, without a license.

Venders of Cakes and Venders of Beer and Cider who are the makers of such beer and cider (Lager Beer excepted,) are not required to pay license.

Licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers.

The licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities less than a pint, at any one time are as follows:

Provided that the applicant shall first be recommended to the Clerk by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, and shall make oath before said Clerk that he has been fide; and without intending to evade the requirements of this article) provided and expects to maintain six good beds, with sufficient covering therefor—and three rooms more than sufficient for the private use of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least.

The said applicant is also to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done.

If the rental or annual value is not Over $ 100.	$ 25.00
" 100 and not over $ 200.	40.00
" 200 " " 300.	55.00
" 300 " " 400.	65.00
" 400 " " 500.	70.00
" 500 " " 750.	90.00
" 750 " " 1,000.	120.00
" 1,000 " " 2,000.	155.00
" 2,000 " " 3,000.	190.00
" 3,000 " " 5,000.	230.00
" 5,000 " " 10,000.	400.00
" 10,000.	520.00

Licenses to Retailers of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors or Lager Beer.

The amounts of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors or large beer, are as follows: If the value of the stock in trade be $500 or less. $ 15.00

Over $500.	35.00
From $ 1,000 to $ 2,000.	50.00
" 2,000 to 4,000.	75.00
" 4,000 to 6,000.	100.00
" 6,000 to 10,000.	120.00
" 10,000 to 20,000.	150.00
" 20,000 to 30,000.	175.00
Over 30,000	150.00

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities not less than a pint, for the sum of $15.00 unless the person applying therefor shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattels, wares and merchandize, paying therefore the sum herein before prescribed, according to the amount of stock in trade.

Oyster and Eating Houses.

The amount of license to be paid by keepers of oyster and eating houses is $20.00 throughout the State.

Females vending millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, pay a license of $6.00 only; but if over that amount they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

The Clerk shall not issue a license to any person to sell spirituous and fermented liquors from whom the Grand Jury has recommended a license to be withheld, or to any person whose license has been suppressed by the Court, without a special order from the Court.

The 86 Section of the Code, which required an applicant for license to open an oyster or eating house to procure the recommendation of two neighboring freeholders, and also to make oath before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county, &c., as to the annual values of his house, is repealed.

The above licenses to Retailers and Oyster and Eating Houses go into effect on the 1st of May.

Licenses to Owners or Keepers of Stallions or Jacks.

The owner or keeper of every Stallion or Jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State, the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one month; and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of his Court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such Stallion or Jack for one year from the date hereof; provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by the section for such license, be less than ten dollars; and that every Stallion or Jack upon which the said tax is paid, shall be exempt from all other State tax.

An owner or keeper stationing or standing any Stallion or Jack without a license, shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer.

Amendments to the License Laws.

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at the Regular Session, commencing January, 1862, relating to Licenses.

(Chapter 49, page 56.)

AN ACT to amend the forty-second section relating to the granting of Licenses to traders, of Article fifty-six of the code of Public General Laws.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the forty-second section, of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to Licenses to Traders, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted as a substitute therefor.

When any person, body, politic, or corporate, shall propose to sell or barter anything mentioned in the preceding section, except spirituous or fermented liquors, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may trade, or to sell fermented liquors shall be issued by any Clerk of a court to a *feme covert* or to a person under the age of twenty-one years, without a special order of the Judge of the Court; but no Judge shall give such special order to issue license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, unless upon the recommendation of at least ten respectable freeholders, residents in the district wherein the place for sale may be, and whenever any license shall be issued to a *feme covert*, or minor, the said *feme covert* or minor shall be responsible for all contracts made in the prosecution of the business under such license, and shall be liable to be sued therefore in any of the Courts of this State; and the said *feme covert* may be sued or indicted and prosecuted in case of a violation by her of the license laws of this State, or in case she should keep a disorderly house, or if she were a *feme sole*, and, if judgment be obtained against her on any contract, execution shall or may issue in the ordinary way to affect her separate estate; provided, however, that such responsibility shall in no manner affect or impair the responsibility of the husband or parent under existing laws; and that this Act shall take effect on the thirteenth day of April next.

AN ACT to amend the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, relating to the licenses of Hawkers and Merchants and Peddlers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, relating to the licenses of of Hawkers and Peddlers, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof:

Twenty-one. For every license to travel on foot, not to extend beyond the county in which the same may be issued, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit:

For every license to travel on foot, the sum of.	$40.00
To travel with a horse or other beast of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of.	$60.00
With two horses or other beasts of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of.	$70.00
For every such license to extend over the Whole Eastern Shore or the whole Western Shore, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: For license to travel on foot.	$60.00
To travel with a horse or other beast of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of.	$100.00
To travel with two horses or other beasts of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of.	$150.00

"Twenty-two." No such license shall be granted any other than a white person, or to any Hawker or Peddler in the name or style of a partnership or company, and but one person shall act under any such license.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

(Chap. 121, page 180.)

AN ACT to amend the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to licenses by adding thereto the following section, relating to partnerships taking out licenses:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following be and the same is hereby added to the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General laws, to follow the seventh section thereof:

Any license may be obtained by partnerships and firms as well as by individuals; but in all cases, the names of all the partners of any firm shall be set forth in full in the license, and no license shall protect any person pretending to act under the same unless he is named therein, or is entitled as a representative or assignee under the provisions herein contained in this article, and the Clerk issuing the license shall enter upon the record of licenses the full names of all the members of a copartnership to which such license is issued.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That this Act shall take effect on the thirteenth day of April next.

(Chap. 218, page—)

AN ACT to amend section one of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "Licenses" relating to the issuing of licenses by Clerks of Courts:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That section one of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "Licenses" be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

All licenses shall be granted by the Clerk of the Circuit Courts of the counties, except where a different mode is especially provided, and all licenses granted by the said Clerks shall expire on the first day of May next thereafter, except licenses for Bakeries and house rooms, and where granted for part of a year, a ratable sum shall be charged therefor.

(Chap. 228, page 414, Act of 1868.)

AN ACT to add an additional section to Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "License," so as to empower a trader to sell the license to trade with the stock of goods.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following section be added to Article fifty-six of the Code of General law, entitled "*Licenses*:

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That any Trader who has taken out a license to sell goods, chattles, wares, merchandize, spirituous or fermented liquors or larger beer, in this State, shall have the privilege to sell out said licenses to any party purchasing his stock of goods and purchasing or renting his place of business, and the party so purchasing may continue to sell under the license of predecessor in business, until the expiration of said license.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

(Chap. 418, page 663, Act of 1867.)

AN ACT to add to the tenth section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General laws, a subsection, requiring a license to enable any person to act as a real estate broker.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That there be added to the tenth section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section, to read as follow:

Sub-sec. 1. *And be it enacted,* That any person applying for the same, and paying the sum of fifty dollars, may obtain a license for carrying on the business of real estate broker, and any individual co-partnership or firm who shall carry on the business of real estate broker without license, shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other brokers by section seventeen of this article.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That this Act shall take effect from the day of its passage.

NOTICE.—By instructions received from the Treasury Department at the Clerk's office, persons applying for a license of any kind, or marriage licenses which are same as heretofore, hereafter have to pay that fee of fifty cents for issuing the same, making a total of sixty cents as stated above.

The fee of fifty cents has heretofore been charged to the State.

WILLIAM TWILLEY,
April 6-4t *Sheriff of Wicomico county.*

Trustee's Sale
OF
A TOWN LOT.

By virtue of a decree in the Orphans' Court for Wicomico county, the undersigned as Trustee, will sell at public sale at TRACY'S HOTEL, in the town of Salisbury, at the hour of 3 P. M., on

SATURDAY, 27th day of April, 1872,

all that lot of ground of which Samuel W. Parker died seized and possessed, being part of a tract purchased of James Cannon, in Salisbury, fronting on the county road leading from Salisbury to Snow Hill, and running back to a lot of James Maddux and adjoining on the south side, the lot where the undersigned now lives and between that lot and a street opened to run from said county road to said Maddux's lot—containing

One Half Acre, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money cash on the day of sale; the balance in three equal payments of one, two and three years, secured by the bonds of the purchaser with sureties approved by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

BENJ. H. PARKER,
April 6th 1872. 4t. Trustee.

BOWERS'
COMPLETE MANURE
MADE FROM
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF
Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

The Manufacturer is enabled, by considerably decreased cost of Raw Material, to offer Complete Manure the coming Season, at a lower price than hitherto. In order to show that the standard of this manure is in every respect maintained, the following certificate of analysis is shown.

HENRY BOWERS—

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request I have analyzed four samples of "Bowers' Complete Manure," of the years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872. These analyses show a great uniformity in character, viz:

(Signed) Dr. F. A. GENTH,
Consulting Chemist and Geologist.
No. 108 ARCH ST. PHILADELPHIA.
ALSO FOR SALE
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
AND SALTS CONSISTING OF
Sulphate, Muriate & Phosphate of Potash.
HENRY BOWER,
Manufacturing Chemist,
GRAY'S FERRY ROAD,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mar 30-3m.

Go to the Best!

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Actual Business College,
OF AMERICA.

THE
BRYANT, STRATTON & SADLER
SOUTHERN
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
NO. 137, CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Organized and Devoted entirely to Preparing *Young and Middle Aged Men* TO BECOME THOROUGH PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS AND SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN

—0—0—

OVER 2500 YOUNG MEN FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES

have graduated at this Institution, and are now filling responsible and lucrative positions in the business walks of the Southern States of the country. There are no Vacations. Students can enter at any time.

Special individual instruction and system guarantees. Send for College Journal containing full particulars. Address with stamp for Postage Stamps. Address all communications to

W. H. SADLER, Pres't.
Southern Business College, Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 26, '71-2m.

DR. CROOK'S COLUMN.

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar.
10 YEARS
—OF A—
Public Test
Has proved
DR. CROOK'S
WINE
OF
TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation offered the public.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Brochitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Removes pain in Breast, Side or Back. Cures Gravel and Kidney Diseases.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken for all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Possesses Vegetable Ingredients which makes it the best Tonic in the market.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures Jaundice or any Liver Complaint.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Makes Delicate Females, who are never feeling well, Strong and Healthy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has restored many persons who have been unable.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken if your Stomach is out of order.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken if you feel weak or debilitated.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Rapidly restores exhausted Strength.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Restores the Appetite and Strengthens the Stomach.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Causes the food to digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Gives tone and energy to Debilitated Constitutions.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
All recovering from any illness, will find this the best Tonic they can take.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Will prevent Malarious Fevers and braces up the System

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken to strengthen and build up your system.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be kept in every house, and its life-giving Tonic properties tried by all.

Purify Your Blood.

DR. CROOK'S

POKE ROOT!

COMPOUND SYRUP
—OF—

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rhumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson M. Aunt, Griffita, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession,) has full tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any other articles named in Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemist has combined the active medicinal qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation the public under the above name.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous diseases of the eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures Rheumatism, Pains in Limbs, Bones, &c.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures all diseases depending on a depraved condition of the Blood.

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Builds up Constitutions broken down by disease, or from Mercurial or Mineral Poisons.

Scald Head, Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Any Disease or Eruptions of the Skin, Long standing disorders of the Liver, Syphilis in any form, or any disease entailed by it, are speedily and effectually cured by

Dr. Crook's Syrup of Poke Root
Oct 26 1-year.

TO [illegible]

Delaware [illegible]
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 6th, '71

Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice—

All Trains Sundays Excepted.

Trains Going North, Leave

Delmar,		11 00AM
Laurel,		11 15
SEAFORD,		11 35
Bridgeville,		11 50
Greenwood,		12 05PM
Farmington,		12 15
Milford,	7 00 A.M,	
Harrington,	7 20	12 30
Felton,	7 30	12 50
Canterbury,	7 35	12 55
Woodside,	7 40	1 05
Wyoming	7 50	1 15
DOVER,	8 00	1 25
Moorton,	8 10	1 40
Brenford,	8 15	1 45
Smyrna,	8 05	1 40
CLAYTON,	8 25	1 55
Sassafras R'd,	8 30	2 00
Blackbird,	8 40	2 15
Townsend,	8 45	2 20
MIDDLETOWN,	9 05	2 35
Mt Pleasant,	9 15	2 45
Kirkwood,	9 25	3 00
Rodney,	9 30	3 05
Bear,	9 40	3 15
State Road	9 45	3 20
New Castle,	9 55	3 33
Ar. Wilmington,	10 15	3 55
Philadelphia,	11 45 A. M,	5 25PM
Baltimore,	1 05 P. M	8 10

Trains Going South Leave

Philadelphia,	8 30A. M,	5 00PM
Baltimore,	7 25	3 40
Wilmington,	10 10	6 25
New Castle,	10 30	6 45
State Road	10 35	6 50
Bear,	10 45	7 00
Rodney,	10 55	7 07
Kirkwood,	11 00	7 10
Mt Pleasant,	11 10	7 20
Middletown,	11 25	7 35
Townsend,	11 35	7 45
Blackbird,	11 40	7 55
Sassafras R'd,	11 45	8 00
Clayton,	11 55 M,	8 10
Ar, Smyrna,	12 15P.M,	8 30
Lve, Brenford;	12 00	8 15
Moorton,	12 05	8 25
Dover,	12 20	8 35
Wyoming	12 30	8 45
Woodside,	12 40	8 55
Canterbury,	12 45	9 00
Felton,	12 50	9 05
Harrington,	1 10	9 25
Milford,		9 45
Farmington,	1 15	
Greenwood,	1 25	
Bridgeville,	1 37	
Seaford,	1 50	
Laurel,	2 12	
Delmar,	2 25	

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.

Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M. Leave Philadelphia, 11 45 A. M., and Wilmington, 1 00 P. M., for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.

Additional to those above, leave Clayton for Smyrna 8 40 A. M., and 3 00 P. M., leave Smyrna for Clayton 11 35 A M, and 7 35 P. M., to make connections with trains to and from Dover, and Stations south.

FREIGHT TRAIN, with passenger car attached will leave stations named at the following Changed Hours, (subject to delays incident to freight business,) viz.: Going South, leave Wilmington about 12.55 A.M.; New Castle, 1.20; Middletown, 2.35; Townsend, 2.45; Clayton, 3.15; Dover, 4.00; Wyoming, 4-10; Felton, 4.40; Harrington, 5.05; Farmington, 5.15 Bridgeville, 5.50; Seaford, 6.15; Laurel, 6.45, and arrive at Delmar 7.05 A M. Passengers leaving Baltimore at 7 30 P. M., Philadelphia at 11.30 P. M., will make close connection with this train at Wilmington.—Going North, will leave Delmar, 7 30 P M; Laurel 7.55; Seaford 8.20; Bridgeville 4.00; Farmington 4.25; Harrington 5.10; Felton 5.35; Wyoming, 6.10; Dover 6.30; Clayton 7-10; Townsend 7.45; Middletown 8.10; Kirkwood, 8.40; New Castle 9.25; and be due at Wilmington 9 30 P. M, Philadelphia, 11 30; and Baltimore 3.50 A.M.

This train will stop to take up passengers only at stations named, but will set down passengers at any regular stopping place except Hare's Corner, State Road, Rodney & Dupont.

CONNECTIONS.

At Townsend, with the Kent County, and Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad's for Remeeyville, Sudlersville and intermediate places.

At Clayton, with N. & D. R. R. for Easton and intermediate places.

At Harrington, with J. & B. R. R. for Milford, Georgetown, Lewis and intermediate places.

At Seaford, with D. &

Local Advertiser.

Saturday, April 27, 1872.

THE Trustees to the Poor will meet at the Alms House on the first Tuesday in May.

RESUMED WORK.—The mills of Mr. H. Humphreys and Mrs. M. E. Williams are now in operation with nearly a full complement of workmen.

IMMIGRATING.—Many men engaged in the labor strike are immigrating to Wilmington and other cities. A gang of fifty left on the train last Saturday.

"NOT PATENTED."—A contemporary boasts that it is "not patented."

We do not doubt it. The patent laws only have jurisdiction over original inventions.

DRUNKENNESS.—John A. Dixon and James H. Wilson (both colored) were arrested on Saturday last and carried before Justice Bush, who fined them each $1. and costs for drunkenness.

STRAWBERRY CRATES.—The manufacture of strawberry crates, which is already an important item to two firms in Salisbury, promises to expand into a very large business as the number of strawberry growers increase.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday, afternoon, James Truitt of William, residing in this place, was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs and died in a few minutes. The deceased suffered with consumption for a long time before his sudden taking off, but his friends did not anticipate his immediate demise.

THE FRUIT GROWERS CLUB.—At a meeting of The Fruit Growers Club held last Saturday evening at the office of the Drs. Todd, a committee was appointed to draft rules and regulations to govern fruit growers during the shipping season. Also a committee to ascertain if it will be necessary to import strawberry-pickers this season.

HOUSE BURNED.—A house, situated about two miles from Salisbury on the Snow Hill road, took fire last Thursday from a defective stove-pipe and was entirely consumed. Mr. Theodore Morris, who resided in the building, succeeded in saving the greater portion of his furniture. The property belonged to the estate of John D. Williams, deceased, and was valued at about $300.

NEW BRIDGE.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners on Tuesday last, they instructed their Clerk to authorize Mr. George W. Parsons to make specifications for the model and construction of a bridge over the Wicomico river, at Salisbury, on the present site of the old bridge.

We understand that three plans are proposed: an oak piling bridge on the plan of the present bridge, a bridge with stone abutments, and a pivot bridge.

It is thought that a pivot bridge will cost about $500. more than one constructed on the other proposed plans.

THE DELAWARE TREAT.—There is an item just now going the rounds of the press to the effect that, the New Yorkers have originated a new temperance pledge. The pledge requires signers to abstain from drinking any liquor under all circumstances for which they do not individually pay. This will have a tendency to abolish the American system of 'treating' which is supposed, and with good reason too, to be productive of great harm.

While we concede the wisdom of such a pledge, still we do not believe New York is entitled to the credit of having originated the plan of every man paying for his own liquor. It has been known in Maryland from time immemorial as "The Delaware Treat; and although it is so well understood in theory yet it has never been extensively practised here. However, those who must drink and will drink might find it to their advantage to sign this pledge, and drink their whiskey-straight on the Delaware plan.

We commend it to the favorable consideration of those who habitually imbibe.

COMMISSIONS ARRIVED.—The commissions for Justices of the peace and Registrars have been received by the Clerk. Officers are required by law to qualify within thirty days after the filing of said commissions.

The following are the appointments for Wicomico county:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Richard P. Darby, Joshua P. Bennett, William Waller, J. C. Bush, Handy Fooks, Daniel J. Staton, Benjamin Livingstone, Jesse Hoffington, Wm. J. Riggin, James Duncan, Henry D. Powell, John D. Truitt, Martin L. H. Maddux, Charles W. Dennis, James B. Armstrong, Henry Kennerly, James McJones, Richard J. Darby, Isaac W. Brewington, George Catlin, George E. Wingate, Isaac F. Messick, Billy H. Farlow, Clement C. Wright and Levi D. Gordy.

REGISTRARS.

James Robinson, Wm. S. Parsons, Merrill Fooks, Wm. F. Allen, Eph. W. Dennis, Thomas B. Robertson, Henry West, Robert C. Mitchell, Wesley Turpin and Thomas L. Jackson.

CORONERS.

Henry J. Brewington and Joseph L. Staton.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. C. Bell.

THOSE SIDEWALKS.—Several of our public spirited citizens have determined to improve the shining hours by repairing the sidewalks around their property. Accordingly, acting upon this very commendable determination, they have made a beginning by spreading a heavy coating of sand thereon. The sand used is unexceptional—pure, unadulterated—and its bosom is as yielding to the gentle pressure of the pedestrian's foot as the desert wastes of Sahara. It is beautiful sand—as white and clean, perhaps, as the sand used by the historical Dutch housewife who refused to allow Frederick the Great to walk across her cleanly scrubbed floor without removing his boots. But—"alas, for the rarity of christian charity"—many of our people, although they admire the beauty of the rhyme-grinding Longfellow's "Psalm of Life," are not inclined to give our great men a chance to leave their "footprints on the sands of time." They come to our sanctum, in the sky-parlor, and ask us to dip our pen in liquid lightning, for the twofold purpose of giving these "public spirited citizens" a regular blowing up, and to induce the town authorities to order its removal. Of course, we cannot favorably entertain their request, or at least that part of it which relates to the "blowing up," but we take pleasure in serving our fellow citizens in the way of introducing their grievances to the notice of the Commissioners.

We would suggest to those ladies who intend to dress a la Dolly Varden and enlighten the "Boston Dip," that sandy sidewalks are especially adapted to the rapid promotion of the training necessary to the accomplishment of grace in fashionable walking.

MAY DAY.—If the day be fine, next Wednesday, May 1st, will be the occasion of great social pleasure to the lads and lasses in some of our rural localities. The ancient usage of assembling on the green sward and crowning a blushing rustic beauty

"Queen o'the May,"

and the merry dance around the flower-wreathed May-pole, after the manner of the English of times gone by, will doubtless be observed by many. Others again, who feel the influence of the balmy spring-time, will rise before the sun has peeped above the eastern horizon, and, with light hearts and merry laughter, hie away to the fields and dewy meadows in search of the slow-moving snail, which, when captured and placed on a plate plentifully sprinkled with flour, is supposed to cut the initials of the person one is to marry.

We have not heard of any arrangements being made by the young folks for celebrating the advent of the month of flowers in Salisbury, and suppose those who are of a romantic turn of mind will have to rest satisfied with a "mailing" excursion.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.—Mr. John H. White has broken ground on Main street for the foundations of a new store house which he designs erecting this year.

Our energetic Bailiff has been having sand thrown in a mud-hole on Main st.

Gen. H. Humphreys' new circular saw has been in operation about one week. It cuts lumber quite rapidly.

Since the late frosts the old cry about the destruction of peach buds has been revived.

The weather was cold enough last Monday night to form ice.

E. E. Jackson & Co. expect to start their new planing mill next week.

Puffing and blowing are often considered synonymous terms. An editor soon discovers a *difference*, however, if, instead of puffing a man, he blows him up.

The ladies of the M. E. Church, Salisbury, are talking about holding a festival sometime during the strawberry season.

Mrs. M. E. Williams is having her residence on Division street newly painted.

Business on the W. & P. R. R. has been particularly brisk this week.

Notwithstanding the backwardness of the present season, several of our energetic farmers have commenced planting corn.

The recent warm weather has improved the appearance of wheat very much, we now have more favorable signs of a good yield of this cereal.

It should be remembered that all persons, exercising or pursuing any business for any purpose for which a license is made necessary, are required by law to obtain their licenses by the 1st day of May.

The Orphans Court met on Tuesday, but no business of special interest was transacted.

MR. LEVIN DORMAN, has bonded to the amount of $17,000 for the Collectorship of State taxes.

Local Varieties.

By reference to another column it may be seen that Miss Jennie L. Smith advertises a new and elegant assortment of millinery goods just received from the city.

Geo. W. McBriety has improved his Art Gallery by putting in a new sky-light and otherwise altering and refitting his rooms; and he now flatters himself that he can give better satisfaction than ever before. Picture frames of all sizes and styles made at short notice.

We call attention to the card of W. F. A. Woodcock, formerly of Salisbury, with Wilson & Stellwagen, 1028 Chestnut st., Philada. Mr. Woodcock solicits the patronage of his friends and will promptly attend to all orders entrusted to his care.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER MILLINERY. Mrs. A. E. Williams has just opened a new and beautiful assortment of hats, bonnets, flowers, ribbons, laces, crepes, silks, neck-ruffs, ties, lace-handkerchiefs &c. &c. Ladies will find it to their advantage to look over my stock before going elsewhere, as in price, variety and quality, the goods will compete with city prices. No trouble to show goods—call and examine my stock. The dress-making department is attended by Mrs. Ellis, of Philadelphia, who has always on hand patterns in all the latest styles of dresses—basques, over-skirts, polonaise-sleeves &c.

THE TRUE GROUNDS OF CONFIDENCE.—Whence comes that firm reliance, that absolute, undoubting faith in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for indigestion, bilious disorders, intermittent and remittent fevers, which notoriously prevail in all parts of the United States? This confidence has been growing for twenty years and it is still extending. It is not the result of credulity; it has not been engendered by any human device, but is the spontaneous and natural consequence of experience. What people see daily going on under their own eyes they cannot question. When families in unhealthy districts that resort to this wholesome vegetable tonic, as a preventive, escape periodical fevers, and their immediate neighbors, who neglect this precaution, are prostrated by the disease, how is it possible that the phenomenon should be without its lesson? In like manner when it is seen that obstinate cases of dyspepsia, of liver complaint, of constipation, of nervous weakness add for general debility, yield to the operation of the famous remedy, how can even incredulity itself withhold its endorsement? Eyewitnesses of the salutary effects of the Bitters are to be found in every civilized settlement on this continent. The thousands upon thousands who owe their restoration to health and strength, or their preservation from sickness, to its extraordinary medicinal properties, are enthusiastic in its praise. The multitudes who recommend it in a neighborly way to their friends and acquaintances as well as those who make public their estimate of its virtues, are always ready to state their reasons for the faith that is in them. They have all either felt or witnessed its beneficent operations.

April 6-1m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FORKTOWN, April 24th, 1872.

Messrs Editors:

The quiet of our village was disturbed on Saturday evening by a family of drunken negroes, consisting of men and women, who reside in this vicinity. A general quarrel ensued interspersed with boisterous language and the most horrid oaths, presenting a disgraceful and annoying scene. Some of our citizens were compelled to interfere, in order to quell the disorderly traces. The families which were the subjects of this disgraceful spectacle, are living together in common in one house, and are a reckless set of beings, without any consideration for decorum or decency.

Cold weather still lingers, making Spring very backward; and the late frosts have made visible marks upon vegetation.

The haul seins at and near Sharps Point, owing to the coldness of the weather, have not been doing a very lucrative business. Mr. Littleton Smith's sein was rent asunder yesterday by being caught in an old tree at the bottom of the river.

Farmers have commenced planting, corn, and gardeners are busy, planting beans, melon and other seeds. The Pea culture forms the principal topic of interest to truckers.

Mrs. Mahala Brohawn, wife of Samuel Brohawn, died at her residence in this place on the 13th inst. in the 28th year of her age. Mrs. Brohawn's illness was of short duration, and she passed gently away, uttering words of happy assurance of a more blissful life beyond the grave.

In reply to "Observer" I would say that the country hereabouts was settled by the whites many years before the formation of Somerset county in 1666. There is an old church edifice somewhere between the Nanticoke and Wicomico rivers which was built prior to 1666, and it is just possible that "Toney's Plank" was made with the same tools that cut lumber for building the settlers houses of that period. But aside from all this, I think your correspondent at Nutter's is making a mountain out of a mole hill. If he will take the trouble to refer to my letter of March 28th, he can see that I expressly stated that my authority for "Toney's Plank" was founded on *an imperfect tradition*. I did not state it as a positive fact, and am not, it seems a fit subject for his ridicule.

CRABB.

PENINSULAR ITEMS.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The right and only remaining leg of Mr. John Mitchell, of Kingston was amputated on the 15th inst. This is the second amputation that has been performed on this gentleman within the past two weeks.

Crisfield oysters have been very much injured by the extreme cold of the past winter.

Crisfield wants a Savings Bank.

The title of Potato Neck election district has been changed to Fairmount district, and will hereafter be called by that name.

The Circuit Court adjourned on Saturday last.

One of the largest peach growers of Somerset states that almost all of his latter varieties have been destroyed by the cold weather of last Monday and Tuesday week.

On Saturday last, the body of an unknown negro man was found floating in the Annamessix river. An inquest was held over the body on Sunday, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from causes unknown to them.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

The terminus of the Worcester and Somerset Railroad has been located at the lower side of the bridge at Newtown. The water at this point is navagable for vessels of very heavy burthen.

Rev. E. M. Buyrn, the Baptist minister of Newtown, will soon dissolve his connection with that church on account of the inadequacy of his salary.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

The temperance cause is doing much good in Cambridge. After the 1st, of May not a single hotel in that town will take out license for the sale of ardent spirits.

The Dramatic Association of Cambridge intend giving an entertaiment at that place soon.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Last week a little son of Mr. Samuel Austin accidentally stuck the blade of a knife in his stomach, inflicting a painful and dangerous wound.

At a meeting of the Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church of Centreville, it was decided to hold a Camp Meeting on the old ground at Wye, commencing on the 1st, of August.

Rev. S. L. Baldwin lectured in Centreville, on Monday last. His subject was "The Language, Religion and Social Habits of the Chinese.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Rev. S. G. Valliant, of the Maryland Conference, M. P. Church, has been appointed S. S. Missionary for Talbot, Queen Anne's and Kent counties.

A Building Association was organized at St. Michals on Wednesday evening.

It is expected that the cars will run regularly to Oxford after the 1st, of June.

Steps are being taken to erect a Telegraphic line along the Maryland and Delaware Railroad.

The dwelling of Mr. N. C. Fitzjerral, with its contents, was destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. The loss is estimated at $3,000.

The ladies of the P. E. church of St. Michals intend giving a festival for the purpose of purchasing a bell for their church.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

The Republicans held a meeting at Denton on the 16th inst for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention The *Journal* says: that the "*colored troops*" were not represented.

The first Quarterly meeting for Denton circuit, for the present conference year was held at Harmony, on the 21st inst. The Quarterly Conference was held on the following Monday.

A Delegate meeting of the Central Convocation of the Diocese of Easton was held at Hillsborough on the 23d inst.

CECIL COUNTY.

The new Episcopal Church at Port Deposit, is completed. The Governor of Maryland has issued a certificate of incorporation to the Middletown and Elkton Railroad, beginning at Elkton, Cecil county and running to some point on the line dividing the States of Maryland and Delaware south of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal to connect with a road from Middletown, New Castle county, Delaware. Capital stock, $250,000.—*Cecil Democrat.*

DELAWARE.

The sum of $20,000. has been appropriated, to survey the route of the proposed ship canal. Seaford wants a town hall.

Bridgeville has a curiosity in the shape of a double egg, connected by a neck or cord.

The *Peninsular Record* says: The straberry fever is raging in the vicinity of Bridgeville, and the fields in that neighborhood will all, perhaps, be converted into peach orchards and strawberry patches before long.

The Reformed Church Congregation of Camden and vicinity will soon commence the erection of a church at Lebanon.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Camden Union Camp Ground, it was decided to hold a camp meeting on the old ground at Camden, commencing July the 9th, and closing on the 30th.

Strawberries have appeared in Wilmington.

Mr. Malmsten, the agent of the Middletown Immigration Society, has arrived in Sweden, and is collecting his colony of laborers for emigration to America.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

M. E. Church, Salisbury, Rev. N. M. Brown, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Trinity M. E. Church, South, Salisbury, Rev. T. A. Ware, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10.30 A. M., and 7.30 P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

M. P. Church, Salisbury, Rev. J. L. Mills, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching every Sunday at 10.30 A. M., and 7.30 P. M.

Wicomico Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, Rev. J. Garland Hamner, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Service every Sunday at 10.30 A. M., and 7.30 P. M.

Fourth Sunday after Easter, April 28th 1872. St. Peter's Church, Salisbury—Sunday School 9 A. M. Morning Service and Communion 10.30 A. M. Evening Service 7.30 P. M.

St. Philip's Church, Quantico—Evening Service at 3 P. M.

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

A

Great opportunity, with immense reductions, is now offered to procure FASHIONABLE and

Handsome

Boots, Shoes and Ready-made Clothing at A. J. WOOD & CO'S. Every

Young

Man, old man, middle-aged, rich, poor, high or low, can be fitted at a price. Every

Wife

should say to her husband—go to WOOD & CO'S Great Clothing Bazar for CHEAP and Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, where every article is

Guaranteed

as represented or the money refunded

To

any customer buying Boots Shoes Clothing Hats & Caps &c.

Every

article is the very best, and of the LATEST STYLE, and we make no vain assertion in saying that we can sell them cheaper than any house in the trade. Every

Man

is invited to give our stock an examination, and if you don't see what you want ask for it.

In

our Notion Department we have a stock unsurpassed, consisting of Gent's Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Soaps Perfumery &c. &c.

The

Gentleman who wishes his measure taken for a suit, can be accommodated and we will guarantee him the best fit in the

World.

If we should fail in so doing he will not be compelled to take the Clothes.

Don't forget the place.

A. J. WOOD & CO.,
Main Street, Salisbury, Md.
dec. 13 '71—1 y

H S BREWINGTON,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER AND

RETAIL DEALER

IN

STOVES, TIN-WARE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

I would especially call the attention of House-keepers and all who want a GOOD COOK STOVE, to my "NATIONAL COOK." I claim for this stove above all others,

1st—It has the largest, even and most complete Baker.

2nd—The castings are the heaviest in market.

3rd—the cross bars are reversible and heavily lined.

4th—The No. 7 stove has No 8 cooking utensils, a fact which should be remembered by housekeepers in ordering a No. 7, you get No. 8 at the price of No. 7 Stove.

5th—The operation of the Stove surprises every one using and observing it on account of the wonderful distribution and intensity of heat, as well as the uniformity of operation; it is large in size, handsome in appearance and well manufactured.

☞ I am SOLE AGENT for this STOVE I ask your examination of this Stove and respectfully solicit your orders.

An examination of my STOCK will at once convince you where to buy CHEAP GOODS.

H. SCOTT BREWINGTON,
March 23, '72. Salisbury, Md.

Good News From Forktown.

Mother Eve, mother of living-humanity and the Other mother, Eve's daughter the mother
That cures the afflicted with her invaluable
Healing Syrup, which stands unrivaled.
Every bottle warranted genuine.
It spares health and removes disease.
None complain that have fairly tested its virtue,
Only asks any one to try it, as proof positive
Best of any medicine in use.
Leaves the blood in a pure & healthy condition,
Eat and drink anything except spirituous liquor
Saves to the afflicted Lots of money in the end.
Hope brightens the prospects of all who use it
Each bottle contains full directions
And accompanied with a list of testimonials.
Luckily discovered by the old lady
In the British Dominions
Noble by name and noble by character,
Great good follows it in every direction.
Saves money, time and arrests disease.
Young and old, of every class and tribe try it.
Kick a mile and save your health.
Use your influence and establish the blessing,
Purify and cleanse your blood, and seek health.
One of the greatest blessings vouchsafed to us by the great Creator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the undersigned hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Wicomico County letters of Administration on the estate of

JAMES F. WILLIAMS,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof before the subscriber on or before the

10 day of Oct, 1872

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April 1872.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
April 6-4t Executor.

Building Paper.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTERING AND SHEATHING—Samples sent free

LONGCOPE & CO.,
(Successors to Wm. F. Fitch,
jan 20 72-3m No. 2 North St., Balto

375 Dollars a Month—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents wanted everywhere and outfit furnished. Address, Hope Novelty Co., Saco, Me. m-23-4w.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, ADVERTISER.

904 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Have now opened the most Elegant Variety of New Carpetings for the ensuing season, at the great advance,

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

Have determined to offer their entire stock at old prices,

TAPESTRY CARPETS,

ALL THE NEW BRUSSELS STYLES IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTHS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE are closing out the balance of last Season's Importations VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, at a heavy reduction in Price. Also an Invoice of FRENCH AXMINSTER CARPETS at $3.50 per yard.

April 6-2m.

Our present Stock is unquestionably handsomer than any of our previous Stocks, superior as they have been to all ordinary Ready-Made Clothing.

FAVORITE STYLES. Double-Breasted Walking Coat, D. B. St. Nicholas Coat, S. B. Cut-Away Coat, Derby Sack Coat, Chesterfields.

READY MADE CLOTHES AS FINE AS CUSTOM WORK

MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS. English, French & German Diagonals, Simon's Belgian Coatings, English Trowserings, Scotch Suitings, Elysians.

We invite "out-of-town" trade, having a thoroughly organized Order Department, with rare facilities for that branch of the business. Send for our Sample Cards, Price Lists and Fashion Plate. ☞ Full satisfaction guaranteed in every case. ☜

PHILADELPHIA.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a cure for

EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Insane, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflamation of the kidneys, Inflamation Bladder of the Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart. Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza. Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. Cold, Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

Health! Beauty!!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight. Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to all.

Dr. Radway's

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND WEIGHT IS SEEN AND FELT.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waste and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of waste, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent exert all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY & BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust, deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and the Loins.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative Pills.

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify cleanse and strengthen Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult breathing.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York.—Information worth thousands will be sent you.

j 24 71 1y

MALTBY HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

C. R. HOGAN *Proprietor.*

REDUCTION OF FARE.

IN consideration of the general decline in cost of all necessaries appertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board will be Reduced on and after January 1st, 1872, to

$2.50 Per Day,

being determined that nothing will be left done in the future to make the "Maltby" what it has been in the past—second to none in the city.

[Jan 25-y

THE GREAT FERTILIZER WHANN'S RAWBONE SUPER PHOSPHATE STANDARD GUARANTEED 200 lbs. MANUFACTURED BY WALTON, WHANN & CO. WILMINGTON, DEL. DEPOTS: 209 WEST FRONT ST. WILMINGTON. 22 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILA. 132 E. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE. FAIRFAX ST. ALEXANDRIA.

FOR CORN, OATS, POTATOES, WHEAT AND OTHER CROPS,

AND ON SMALL FRUITS & VEGETABLES

WHANN'S

Raw Bone Super Phosphate

is without a Rival

It has repeatedly excelled Pure Peruvian Guano, and produced large crops, while at the same time it permanently improves the land.

☞ *Beware of Imitations.* ☜

FOR SALE BY

HUMPHREYS & TILGHMAN,
Salisbury, Md.

The following gentlemen have used it with much satisfaction:

Wm. M. Ruark, Jacob Phillips,
H. Humphreys, Wm. B. Tilghman,
A. W. Woodcock.

apl 29 1y-71

A. J. McCOLLEY,

WITH

JOS. S. BENNETT & CO.

[Successors to Stretch, Bennett & Co.]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 609 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

June 18-1y

THE ORIGINAL DOUBLE TUBULAR STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS. Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys & Hangers. WATER WHEELS. Pease & Hunt, Baltimore, Md. Send for a Circular.

THE Delaware papers are squabbling over representation according to population.

Vol. V.—No. 34.

SAMUEL M. PRINCE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Will attend strictly to all legal business entrusted 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 Delaware.

J. HOPKINS TARR,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SALISBURY, MD.

Will practice in the Courts of Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

JAMES E. ELLEGOOD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SALISBURY, MD.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

PENINSULAR HOUSE,

MAIN STREET,—SALISBURY, MD,

J. TRACY, Proprietor.

EDW. L. RICE, JR.,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE YARA & SEED CIGARS

FINE CUT CHEWING AND PLUG

TOBACCOS,

OF ALL KINDS,

GRANULATED AND CUT AND DRY

Smoking Tobacco.

Imported Cigars

OF FINE BRANDS, ALWAYS ON HAND.

N. E. Corner 2d and French Sts.,

Wilmington, Delaware.

oct 7, '71-1y

VINEGAR BITTERS. A MEDICINE. NATURE'S TRUE TONIC AND RESTORER. FREE FROM ALL ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, AND A GENTLE PURGATIVE. PURE, MEDICAL, DELICIOUS. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Powers. We do not ask you to take our word, nor that of Physicians, Ministers, Druggists, Editors, Merchants, Farmers, Lawyers and Mechanics doubtful, spurious and worthless Bitters, but we do ask you to test for yourselves the merits of these Bitters, which are recommended by physicians, clergymen, editors, druggists, merchants, farmers, lawyers and mechanics, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Northern Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dimness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequaled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For a full description of the disease of which they are the offspring, we refer the sufferer to the circulars around each bottle, which should be carefully preserved.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and cor. Washington and Charles Streets, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

L. JAMES CATH-ELL. J. J. MORRIS.

CATH-ELL & MORRIS,

(LATE OF SALISBURY, MD.)

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

LUMBER & GRAIN,

Head of Union Dock, Baltimore,

Respectfully Refer by Permission to

Gen'l R. Humphreys, Smith & Williams, E. E. Jackson & Co., Humphreys & Tilghman.

Consignments from our friends are earnestly solicited.

March 2, 1872-3m.

JOB WORK neatly executed at the office of the *Salisbury Advertiser.*

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE ADVERTISER is published every Saturday morning.

Subscription $1.00 per annum, in advance; if not paid within sixty days $1.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square—ten lines or less, solid measurement Nonpareil—inserted one time for $1.00, and 50cts. each subsequent insertion.

Bills for advertisements due after first insertion.

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

FRENEY & RICHARDSON,
Editors and Proprietors.

Salisbury Adv[illegible]

[illegible] be kept in [illegible] scrape not [illegible] needed supply, but are [illegible] than grain. One pound of [illegible] does as much as two of grain [illegible] Rice, but it contains more available nutriment than three pounds of the latter. Analysis gives a much less value to meat as an article of food compared with grain, than is proved by actual practice. In the case of the diet of either men or the lower animals, it is not so much what the food contains as what may be readily digested and assimilated that determines its value. The best way to prepare scrap-cake is to chop it with a hatchet or cleaver in pieces of the size of a walnut, and soak in water for twenty-four hours, after which mince fine, using a large wooden box instead of a chopping-bowl, and a sharp spade in place of a knife. Meal, bran, and mashed potatoes being added the mass will contain the three essentials, meat, grain, and fresh vegetables.

POULTRY PROFITS.—The farmers of North Wilton, at a recent meeting of their club, discussed the profitableness of keeping poultry. One man thought twelve hens would pay better than a cow, reckoning the cost of keeping. He feeds corn, oats, and buckwheat, and gives some meat in winter, and has fresh water convenient. The proceeds of three turkeys and gobbler in two years, owned by T. G. Wilkins, was $147; and N. R. Adams, after selling $36 worth of eggs and poultry the past year from eleven hens and rooster, has the same number of hens left that he commenced with. No more convincing argument in favor of poultry raising could be submitted.

A. W. Brainard, Readfield, gives a word for the hens and what they have done for 1871. I kept twenty-five hens and a rooster, a cross of the light Brahma. I sold 227 dozen of eggs for $48.20; 278 pounds, $53. 67; value of chickens consumed and those not sold, $15; total $115.87. Also used all the eggs we wanted in a family of eight persons. My hens have the range of the garden and fields, and did not do fifty cents' worth of damage. Reason—I give them what they will eat in summer as well as in winter. I consider twenty-five hens well taken care of will give, as much or more net profit than a cow.

From three turkeys I raised and sold $34.25 worth, and had one for Thanksgiving worth $1.50. Income from three turkeys [illegible] twenty-five hens, [illegible] W. [illegible]

[illegible] Ohio.—A correspondent of the *Vermont Farmer* gives the following endorsement of this valuable seed: [illegible] last spring I procured [illegible] of E. G. Judson's "Bantam corn." The package of each [illegible] fully sweet and perfect. I [illegible] variety in good season, on [illegible] one foot apart, have good [illegible] harvest. What [illegible] crop of fodder. The stalks [illegible] about [illegible] feet and [illegible] ears, but there [illegible] were a great many more stalks that had [illegible] ear. I purchased corn direct [illegible] "pure" and had the pure [illegible] 100 to 1 [illegible] and in [illegible] I intend to sell [illegible] the expectation of raising some to sell [illegible] next year. Based great expectations [illegible] all through the summer above, as it [illegible] to ripen. After it became [illegible] ripe, though, I have the ears up, I [illegible] it also all the while, expecting [illegible] to see the ears branching out from the "axils of the leaves," as E. O. J. had represented; but after looking and [illegible] all the fall, I didn't see the [illegible] and I have no "Branching Corn," to humbug my brother farmers with."

[illegible]—Our readers have been informed of the advantages to agriculture likely to result from the introduction of this fibre into our country, and many, if not all, will be interested in knowing that the experiment in California has been entirely successful. Some cloths of great strength and delicacy of texture, possessing a high finish that is not usually seen except on silk goods, were recently exhibited at the California State fair, and attracted much attention. The farmers of the State are very anxiously making inquiries on the subject, and a company has been formed in San Francisco to promote the cultivation, and to give the necessary information to agriculturists. The great strength and fineness of this fibre give it a place among materials for textile manufacture which only silk can rival, and there must be many States in our extensive country in which the cultivation can be successfully carried on.—*Scientific American.*

CHURNING MILK.—C. C. Perley, Bowen's Prairie, Iowa, requested an expression of opinion of the N. Y. Farmers' Club as to the practicability of churning milk instead of cream.

Mr. Stewart—He may churn whole milk if he likes, but I do not think the result will induce a repetition of the process. In the times of our forefathers it was common to turn the milk into the churn as soon as brought in, in the morning, and mix the previous evening's milk with it, and churn away; and some time, toward night, the butter would come. The old-fashioned upright dash or the barrel churn was used, and so far as I remember the butter was not as good as it is now. I would not advise any one to return to discarded fashions of ancient days.

A CORRESPONDENT tells how he saved a fine peach tree, and gathered bushels of fruit. Every peach, for years, seemed to sting by some insect; and though it bloomed well in the spring, the number of peaches was small. I dug a trench [illegible] the trunk of the tree and filled it with hard wood ashes, and covered them with the earth removed. Then the tree was loaded with fine fruit, much of which came to perfection, though [illegible] much green to relieve the [illegible]

[illegible] farmer who can support himself [illegible] comfortably, and make it pay a net income of seven per cent. on its cost, is far ahead in competence of the citizen who lives in a brown stone front on a [illegible] salary, and has to spend it all for life and "appearance."

Tennessee

Memphis April [illegible]—A critical writer [illegible] version of W[illegible] ice diseases suitable to certain [illegible] sions, I need say but little. There are many books on the etiquette of dress, showing what is proper to be worn in the morning and in the evening and at noonday. A very few simple rules will suffice here. Those who are very stout should wear nothing but plaids; those who are very thin should put a little padding in their gowns; and neither should be in the least decolletté. Perpendicular stripes of dresses give height and increase fullness, and are, therefore, particularly suited to very slight, small people, and particularly unfitted for stout figures. To persons blue is becoming—but not very blue. Dark blue, or too brilliant a blue, is extremely unbecoming to that kind of complexion, and makes the skin yellow and the hair sandy. It is the off, pale, dull blue that really makes sand gold. Pink, especially the old-fashioned yellow pink, is, when not too [illegible] becoming to all complexions except those which goes with red hair. [illegible] been much worn [illegible] this year, and [illegible] very pale when the skin is [illegible] clear; but to healthy English [illegible] is a trying color, though [illegible] people who look well in [illegible] Green, mixed properly [illegible] blue, is very becoming. [illegible] is the most beautiful color [illegible] and young—I mean the light olive green which is formed by equal parts of black and white—was no much worn in [illegible] It admits of any color in trimming, and throws up the bloom of the skin. Rose color, for some people, is pretty, and not unbecoming. White, so disastrous to rooms, is generally becoming in dress—only very dark complexions are spoilt by it.

Young women should never wear double skirts or tunics—they decrease the height so much—unless, indeed, the tunic is very short and the skirt very long. So also no very long, sprawling patterns used for trimmings. Let these be left to women tall enough to carry them off. Never let a very little woman wear her hair low on her back; let her lift it clean up as high as possible.

(Concluded next week.)

AT CHINA TOP.—The Pinto, *The South Side Signal*, publishes the following:

ED. SIGNAL.—I feel it my duty to communicate to you the following directions for the cure of the above named diseases, and by giving publicity to it, no doubt you will confer a great favor on many of the *Signal* readers. In the first place, put about one-half pint of cold ashes in the bottom of a chamber, and on these ashes a cool fire, and on the coal a piece of rosin the size of a pea, or a little larger, and sit immediately over the burning resin a few minutes morning and evening for a few days. A cure can thus be effected at the expense of less than two cents.

In proof of the above remedy, I would say I suffered extremely for a number of years, earnestly sought every remedy within reach that appeared reasonable, but hardly obtained momentary relief, and feared I should have to give up labor entirely, as a neighbor of mine had done, and had taken his bed expecting to die with this disease, as his father had. This was in May, 1870, and in a most suffering condition, his doctor failing to relieve him, a friend of his hearing of his illness sent him the above directions. I called to see him the same evening, when he told me of the cure; that he was *immediately* relieved of the soreness and unpleasantness of the disease. I went immediately home and applied the same remedy, and was relieved in two minutes of the pain and soreness, and after applications of, perhaps not more than six or eight sittings over the burning resin, I was relieved of all soreness and afflicting sensations. I write thus particularly, for if only *one* of your readers should be benefitted as my neighbor and myself have been, he will have cause to regard you as the instrument of conferring a great blessing upon him. After two years' liberation from such extreme suffering, I submit the cure for other afflicted ones. It is

NO HUMBUG.

SIMPLE COOKERY.—Skill in simple cookery is one of the finest and most useful accomplishments a young lady can have. Let her graduate in the art of bread-making, taking in the whole department. Nothing conduces more to the health of a household than good bread, and every family likes variety in this article. She has here a wide range for her ingenuity. Simple mashed potatoes, nicely seasoned with cream, salt and pepper, are much better and more wholesome than raw potatoes pared round and round, like shavings, and boiled in lard until they are brown and crisp. They may not look quite so fanciful, but I think any hungry man would prefer the mashed potatoes. Let the girls learn to cook well—not to drown the peas in too much water, nor to take up the greens when they are dark and poisonous looking; not to set on potatoes when they are watery and half cooked; nor beef-steak which has soaked half an hour in lukewarm fat. Let them learn to cook all these simple things perfectly, and then it will be time enough for fancy dishes.

THE COMING WOMEN.—The editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* has had a vision of the "Coming Race" of women, and this is the way they look to him:

They are not decided what to be; but they will not be women. They are determined to be somebody else, not recognized, not classified, nor ticketed for a place in the world. They will be feminine men, husbandly wives, paternal mothers, matronly lawyers, delicate doctors, dowager divines, stateesladies, city mothers, alderwomen, beareesses and bullesses in Wall Street. They are determined to see the universal petticoat wave triumphantly over a subjugated world, while woman herself shall flourish in every conceivable product of Bedlam and Beldam.

DR. CHALMERS beautifully says: "The little that I have seen in the world and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through—the brief pulsations of joy, the tears of regret; the feeblemess of purpose; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening voices within; health gone; happiness gone—I would fain leave the erring son of my fellow-man with Him from whose hands it came."

TO PREPARE CLOTHES PINS.—Clothes pins boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clothes lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash-day service, if occasionally treated in the same way.

Humorous.

THE BURR SAW.—A TRAGEDY.

SCENE—A saw-mill. A burr-saw in rapid motion.

Enter SUFFERING SOUL.

SUFFERING SOUL—Sing me a song, O saw. O, saw! sing me a song.

SAW—Whirr-r-r-r-r! s! s! s! Buzz-z-z-z-z! chingo!

SUFFERING SOUL—Sweet saw! thy dulcet song hath power to soothe

The inward troubles of a tortured mind;
For memory of a disappointed love
Was never yet with such sweet music combined.
Now, once again, thy screeching treble raise
High o'er the base brother's duller clang!

SAW—Whi-ih-ih-ih-ow-ow-ow, hay! ay! ay! s-s-s-s! cher-whang!

SUFFERING SOUL—Thanks! A most gracious comforter thou art

When sorrow weighs our spirits down like lead;
For none need suffer with a breaking heart
When thou art near to split his aching head!
Sing one more strain—I know 'twill be the last.

SAW—[illegible] Ker-ker-ker-ker-ker-ker! ker! ker!