

Poetry.

The Old Man Dreamed.

To the silent face of the dead, one day, An old man came to weep;

He dream'd a dream of buried years, When his limbs were lith and strong;

From the distant shores of the long ago, A sweet voice seemed to speak;

He smiled and breathed the beautiful name Of "Mary," and called her "bride";

THE CONVERSION OF COL. QUAGG.

BY W. L.

Some fifty years ago, a religious sect, denominated "The Grace-Walking Brethren," held a prominent position in this country.

The Colonel was a blacksmith, and lived in a grim cabin, near the Rappahannock Falls, where, for aught anybody knew, he kept bears and lions, and burnt Bengal lights in his fireplace, or slept on the bones of his enemies.

"Then," replied the Colonel, making an ironical bow, "this is the strap with which I am a going for to lick you into shape."

"Brother," meekly responded the minister, "but thy hand if thou wilt upon the counter of the plough, the hammer of thy trade, but take not hold of sword or spear, or strap of leathern hide, for, from the uplifting or down-falling of those wicked instruments came never good, but blows and bruises, misery and death."

"Now, look ye here; talk as long as ye like, but talk while I'm a lickin' of ye, cause time is precious, and mustn't be wasted now. Do you mean to take it fightin' or lying down, only make haste?"

"You are hard on me, Colonel, and, to tell the truth, I would much rather not take it all."

"But you must," roared the blacksmith; "picketed alligators, you must! Monkeys is rize, and snakes will wake, I'll knock ye into horse-shoes and then into horse-manure, if ye won't be wakin'!"

"Well, then, I'll take it fightin'," the man of peace replied.

With a will, the now infuriated Colonel rushed upon his intended victim—the fatal strap was swinging in the air; but stay! a brother, roader, imager, the establishment of a school-teacher came by his own pupil; a broadway dandy, hustled by an newly-landed Irish emigrant; a general ordered to stand at ease by a drummer boy—if you can, you may imagine how Colonel Quagg felt when a shower of blows fell down upon him, and he began to fall upon him, and that he was hit everywhere, and that he could not plant a single foot upon the body of his opponent. A bull-tailed bull's rattlesnake in his time was nothing compared to the blows of the beautiful Colonel.

"Hold hard!" gasped the Colonel, "you don't want to kill me, do ye brother?"

"By no means," was the reply, never-theless bringing down his fist with a tremendous "dash" upon the Colonel's nose, as though he saw by there and wished to kill it; "but, said he playfully, knocking away one of his adversary's loose teeth, to make his mouth look neat and tidy, "I want you, Colonel, before I leave off hammering of your body, to promise me a little thing, viz., you must give up drinking of rum, which is perdition and a snare, and on the trunk line to destruction. You must not ill use, by word or deed, any member of the Grace-Walking Brethren, and you must come to our next camp-meeting clean shaven, and with a contrite heart."

"I won't," muttered the Colonel, "not for all the tobacco in Virginia—not for to be postmaster."

"Then I must sing another little hymn," immediately the helpless Colonel's nose was the tall man's arm, whirling over him like the sails of a windmill—all he could feel was the blows of his adversary, or rather of his castigator, descending upon his already frightfully bruised body, as he snuffed, with an occasional stagger, the words of a popular hymn.

"I'd give in," faintly whispered the expiring Colonel.

"Happy to hear it, Colonel," said the Rev. Stockdoller, rising, "perhaps you will kindly look to my horse, which cast a shoe just now."

The Colonel shut the nag as well as his bruised arms would permit, and the minister, gravely handing him a coin, mounted his steed and rode away.

At the next camp-meeting Colonel Quagg was sent seated on the neophyte's seat. A brother, roader, imager, meeting—he was a long, lanky brother, with a face like a quince, three parts withered. He said how happy he felt to have been the means of the conversion of Colonel Quagg. He confessed that he himself had been a member of the wicked sect, but having perceived the error of his ways, had reformed, and joined the Grace-Walking Brethren; having said which the heroic parson sat down.

Colonel Quagg discarded rum and clergy-like, and is now, as Elder Quagg, a shining light among the Grace-Walking Brethren.

Thales, being asked what was the most universal possession, answered "Hope;" for they have it who have nothing else.

—Hope is the chief blessing of man, and that hope only is rational, of which we are certain that it cannot deceive us.

the horse, and as he did so, he shut one eye and exasperated. "Now, then," said the Colonel, seating himself on a block near his door, and bringing down his strap on the ground with a whack that made the pebbles dance; "what d'ye hall from?"

"From Rappahannock city, brother." "And what are ye goin' for to do in this location?"

"Going on Lord's business, brother." "Now, look ye here! there was a brother came this way on Lord's business last fall; he passed close by here, and it made him dance like a shaker, and jeel uncommon like a bob-tailed bull in fly time."

At this suggestion, the clergyman wriggle unceasingly.

"Now, I do hope, brother," continued the Colonel, "that you ain't of the same persuasion as that babe of grace was as met the strap when he was riding; his persuasion was the Grace-Walking persuasion, and that persuasion I always licks."

"Lick, brother!" "Yes, lick with straps, dreadful!"

"Colonel Goliath Quagg," responded the minister, "I am a man of peace, and don't go ragging about with sword and buckler like unto Apollyon, or a corporal of the Pitches Tiggers; but I am a member of the Grace-Walking Brethren, humble, but faithful, I hope."

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—Hope is the chief blessing of man, and that hope only is rational, of which we are certain that it cannot deceive us.

—Which way must I take? Most probably that which your nature is averse to. God chooses for our good, not to please our carnal fancy.

The President's Message.

The message commences with an expression of thankfulness for the blessing of peace and prosperity at home, and peace with foreign Powers. The first subject referred to is the satisfactory adjustment of the Alabama claims by arbitration at Geneva—Mr. Adams and the United States counsel being complimented for the services they rendered. For the distribution of the award, when paid, a Board of Commissioners is recommended.

The settlement of the boundary question, by the decision of the Emperor of Germany—transferring the Emperor of Germany to the United States—is next made a source of congratulation, as a final and definite adjustment of all boundary disputes between the United States and Great Britain. It is now suggested that the British possession be surveyed and marked by appropriate natural objects or monuments. On the subject of the fisheries the Message states that the British Parliament and the Canadian provinces have passed laws to carry out the provisions of the Washington treaty, similar legislation is asked of Congress at an early day.

The total ordinary receipts of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, are put at \$361,794,229.25. Receipts from sale of coin at \$7,412,537.65, making the total receipts \$374,199,867.35. Adding to the above, the balance in the Treasury on June 30, 1871, of \$109,935,795.70, the total available cash in the Treasury was \$484,142,572.15.

The total net disbursements for the same period, was \$77,478,216.21, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1872, of \$106,574,356.94. The net reduction of the principal of the public debt during the fiscal year was \$99,959,253.54. The total reduction from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872, was \$363,636,499.87. The message expresses a doubt as to whether any further reduction of taxation is advisable for the present, and recommends that no more legislation be had on the subject except to correct errors of omission or commission in the present laws.

The expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year were \$55,472,157.29, a reduction in favor of the last fiscal year of \$47,834.62. The estimates for the next fiscal year are \$52,291,378.78. During the fiscal year there has been paid for transportation on railroads over \$1,319,000, of which \$209,857 was over the Pacific railroad. For transportation by water \$295,373.62, and by stage \$48,975.81, and for the purchase of transports, animals, wagons, pay of teamsters, etc., \$421,650.64. About \$370,000 have been collected from Southern railroads during the year, leaving about \$4,000,000 still due. The Quartermaster has expended and transmitted to the accounting officers for settlement \$9,671,727.28 of claims by local citizens for quartermaster's stores taken during the war. Subscriptions for the purchase of arms, \$1,018,126 have been issued to Indians. The annual average mean strength of the army was 11,191 white and 2,491 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year reported were 367 white and 54 colored.

Attention is called to the various projects which will be carried out for the cheaper transportation of the products of the West and South to the Atlantic seaboard. One route to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic, at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Georgia, by the way of the Gulf of Mexico, by the way of the Gulf of Mexico, and slack water navigation to the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, has been surveyed. Second and third new routes will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely, by an expansion of the Kanawha and James River Canal to the Ohio, and by the extension of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. But the President is not prepared to recommend Government aid until it is shown that such enterprises are of national interest. He suggests that a commission be appointed which shall be authorized to take the whole question of cheap transportation into consideration. He also suggests the propriety of examining and reporting upon the practicability of opening an almost continuous line of navigable water communication from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, as an internal improvement which would be of incalculable value in case of a foreign war.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy is briefly referred to and his suggestions recommended to the careful consideration of Congress.

Next in order comes a synopsis of the doings of the Postoffice Department. The receipts were \$21,915,426.37; the expenditures \$26,668,192.31. The favorable consideration of Congress is asked to the recommendation of the Postmaster General for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail-steamers in the Pacific, and for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia, for the establishment of postoffice saving banks, and for an increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus.

The President repeats his former recommendation for abolishing the banking privilege accorded the national banks; but, believing that Congress will not adopt his views on the subject, suggests that the privilege be so modified as to correct its glaring and costly abuses.

He also recommends the purchase of all the telegraph lines now in operation, and connecting this service with the postal service. He also asks that liberal contracts be authorized for carrying the mails by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; the United States and Brazil lines, and the California, New Zealand and Australian line, these being the only three lines plying between the United States and foreign ports which are operated under our flag.

The next paragraph of the message refers to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, it is stated, "will show an alarming falling off in our carrying trade for the last ten years, and even for the past year." The only indirect suggestion for this state of things is that Congress shall grant subsidies to the amount of five millions of dollars a year for five years, to the owners of vessels flying the United States flag, and trading with foreign ports. Congress is asked to give this matter its serious consideration. Under the head of the Department of Public Justice, the Ku-Klux and Enforcement laws are touched upon and are declared to have been salutary in their operation. To those Southern men sentenced to hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary, for alleged violations of these laws, the hope is held out that, at some future day, their cases will be considered.

The affairs of the several bureaus connected with the Department of the Interior are said to be in a satisfactory condition, and the policy adopted at the beginning of the Administration in regard to the Indian tribes to have been successful in reducing the expense of management and decreasing the number of Indian forays upon white settlers. The proposition to settle, by degrees, the Indian tribes upon the reservation south of Kansas, and organize there a territorial form of government, is favorably commented on; but it is deemed necessary, in such event, that the Indians should be protected against the encroachment of the whites, and prevent from disposing of their lands until sufficiently civilized to guard their own rights.

A brief statement of the workings of the Patent Office is given, but it contains nothing of special interest. The payments of pensions amounted to \$30,169,340 last year, an increase of \$6,744,434 over the year preceding. The whole number of soldiers enlisted during the war is estimated at 2,688,523; the total number of claims for invalid pensions at 176,000; but the grant total of pensions on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872, was 232,229.

The remaining topics discussed are the Bureau of Education; the Territories; the un-satisfactory condition of affairs in Utah; the District of Columbia; the recommendations of an appropriation by Congress to pay for certain public improvements; the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture; the Centennial Anniversary, and, finally, the Civil Service.

The new rules, regulating the tenure of office, it is intimated, will be entered, and Congress is asked to make the system binding by law upon future Presidents.

Sawing Wood Without a Saw.

The Scientific American records the change of one of the "impossibilities of the past" into a reality. George W. Johnson, M. D., of New York, has invented a mode of sawing or cutting wood without saw or axe, by electricity. The galvanic current, when passed over platinum wire in sufficient quantity, heats the wire to white heat. This wire, thus heated, does the work of saw or axe, without any appreciable expenditure of muscular force. By arranging the wire with handles, or other means by which they may be guided, any kind of lumber, whether in trees, logs or planks, may be cut as desired.—The battery used is only of the simplest kind, as quantity, not intensity, of current is required. A child by this means may fell the largest tree in the forest, divide it into logs, or cut it into boards, without saw or axe. Only think of it! The idea of cutting down a huge pine tree with a wire! Some wire-creep stands up and declares: "I don't believe it. It can't be done."—But such must remember that they talked just so when the telegraph was projected. It is another proof that the impossibilities of to-day are the scientific facts of to-morrow.

The White House at Washington. The President's Mansion, at Washington, cost the Government about \$500,000. The decorations, furniture, etc., provided for its various inmates have cost about one million of dollars. Of this million of dollars, in round numbers, more than one-half, or \$407,107, has been expended on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872, was 232,229.

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Shakespearean Conundrums.

The following conundrums are proposed for Shakespearean scholars to answer: "Did the books in the running brooks contain flowing sentences?"

If the "three thousand ducats well" of Shylock was an Aristonian one? If when Richard saw the "sun of York" there was any heir apparent?

If the "sermons in stones" were not hard reading? If those who stood upon the order of their going" at Macbeth's supper did not have to set out upon the "sun of York" when Banquo called on Macbeth for, if there was no speculation in those eyes?

If Richard refused to "let the coffin pass," did he order it up? If the tale that the ghost of Hamlet's father could unfold was equal to that of a rattlesnake?

Was Ariel in the newspaper business when he said, "I will be correspondent to command?" If cure keeps his watch in in every old man's eye" weree does he keep his clock?

His Watch.

It came to the knowledge of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, that a corporal of his body-regiment; a fine young fellow, wore a watch-chain suspended from a leaden ball, merely from a wish to appear consequential.

Frederick, wishing to be convinced of the matter, accosted the corporal one day on the parade. "Corporal," said he, "you must have been a prudent fellow to have saved a watch out of your pay." "I flatter myself that I am brave, sir," replied the man; "the watch is of no value to me, consequently, I don't mind to lose it." "The King replied: "In order that you may daily see one of those hours at which you are to die for me, take this watch."

During the day crowds gathered at the Tribune office, inquiring for the latest news. Mr. Sinclair, at 5 o'clock, received a dispatch from the Atlantic coast, of the death of deceased, and an hour afterwards on reading, "Come immediately, or all will be over." He then started for Pleasantville, but did not give to the public the news he had received. The crowd remained until 8 o'clock, when news of Mr. Greely's death came.

Throughout the city last night the subject was the theme of conversation at the hotels and clubs. Regret was everywhere expressed.

MR. GREELY'S REMAINS.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The remains of Mr. Greely were brought to this city from Pleasantville, on Saturday evening, and are now in the residence of Samuel S. Knapp, publisher of the Tribune. The two daughters of Mr. Greely and his wife, accompanied the remains to this city.

The Herald mentions that the Union League have a hope that President Grant will take part in the obsequies of his distinguished rival in the political field.

MR. GREELY'S FUNERAL.

The trustees of the Tribune, at a meeting on Thursday, appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sinclair, Reil, and Cleveland, to take entire charge of the funeral of Mr. Greely, on Monday next. They have fixed it for Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, from the Church of the Divine Paternity, Rev. Dr. Chapin, on Fifth avenue. No special invitations will be sent out, but it is already known that organizations of various kinds are taking formal notice of a reading in a body.

—It is an ancient proverb, "The foot of the avenging deities are shod with wool." —No man can go to heaven when he dies who has not sent his heart thither while he lived.

The Rattlesnake's Enemy.

Of all enemies with which the rattlesnake has to contend, except man, the hog is the most destructive. An old sow with a litter of pigs to provide food for, will hunt for the reptile with a perseverance and sagacity truly astonishing, tracking them by their scent to their hiding places and never letting them escape, on the West early times, and now throughout the country, if rattlesnakes become troublesome in any locality, a drove of hogs are turned into their haunts and the snakes soon disappear. The hog when it sees a rattlesnake, instantly erects its back and back and commences rattling its tusks. The snake accepts the challenge, and prepares for defense. The old porker seems to understand what parts of its body are invulnerable to poison, so it gets down upon its knees, and in this awkward position deliberately crawls by a sidling motion up to the enemy. The snake darts forward and the hog dextrously catches the fangs in the fat of the jaws—the blow is repeated, and the hog having been smitten on one cheek, deliberately turns the other. This the animal continues to do until the snake has not only explained for the time being, its poison, but also its strength. The hog then deliberately rises from its knees, and now regardless of consequences, seizes the serpent near the head and putting its forehead upon its spining body strips the reptile through its teeth and thus tears it to pieces. If the hog is sometimes the case happens to be very lean and the poison fangs thereby strike the circulation, it will die from the wound, but this conjunction rarely takes place.

—"What's to become of me, if you die?" said an affectionate wife to her receding husband. "I don't know," he snapped his teeth. "I would look better in you to be thinking about what's to become of me!"

"Women," explained an enthusiastic advocate of the "rights" of these commissions in the navy, "have always occupied positions of responsibility in the navy—ever, from the earliest times; for wasn't Lot's wife an old salt?"

"Our contemporaries continue to announce a murder as a tragedy. If murder is a tragedy, then, by parity of expression, marriage is comedy. Why not then head an account of a marriage in high life, for example, with "Comedy in Hanover square?"

"Q. I am a lover rejected. Pray what shall I do? Shall I 'shuffle this mortal' like some lovers turn?"

"For such actions make waste of good blood, and you are young—your chance is still good. Remember your forces, your colors unfurl, and go forth to the conquest of some other girl!"

"Girls should be warned of the risk they run in marrying railroad brakemen. An enthusiastic member of that fraternity on being awakened one night by a dream of an impending crash by a pain, found himself sitting up in bed holding his wife by the ears, having nearly twisted her head off in his frantic attempts to 'down brakes.'"

"A married lady who has many admirers was in company recently, where the marriage tie was the subject of conversation, and a pleasant sparring arose between her husband, also present, and herself. "Ah," she exclaimed at length, "you do not think so highly of the hymeneal knot as I do." "Yes, I do," he replied, "and it is only when you wish to make it a double bow knot that I object to it."

"—There are some people who are unwilling to see other people having a good time. At a recent Marine camp meeting the sisters stood up and sang a hymn, the brethren distributed chaste kisses upon their lips. It is said to have been the most enjoyable season in the whole combined experience of the participants; but now various parties are trying to throw mud into the sweetness of the occasion by ungracious criticism."

"Don Platt, writing from the White Sulphur springs, tells this little story: The paternal author of the belle here, the other day, shortly after his return to the springs was approached by a youth who requested a few minutes of his attention in private, and began: "I was requested to see you, sir, by your lovely daughter. Our attachment—" "Young man," interrupted the parent, briskly, "I don't know what that girl means by this. You are the fourth

SALISBURY ADVERTISER.

RICHARDSON, Editor.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR."

SALISBURY, WICOMICO CO., MARYLAND, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

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NUMBER 14.

Poetry.

Yearning.

Could I but fly away,
Like some sweet bird to-day
I'd haste to thee;
For ever with me plain,
O'er the wide, wide main,
My love to see.
Morning and evening,
I miss thee from my side—
No hour goes by
But some sweet thought of thee,
Some-blessed memory
Wakes a sigh.
Aid to the day depart,
Sadness within my heart
Still makes me sigh;
Ever it seems to say—
"Thou, love, art far away,
I am alone!"
Oh in the silent night
Cometh my soul's delight,
Radiant with joy,
Ah! but I wake again,
Feeling that joy is vain,
Absent from thee.
If I could fly away
Like a sweet bird to-day,
I'd haste to thee;
For ever with me plain,
O'er the wide, wide main,
My love to see.

Aunt Polly's Adventure with the Burglar.

Oh, my I didn't the wind blow? When I went around the house that night, locking doors and windows before going to bed, there was just a breath of breeze—light about nothing more, but by the time I had fairly plumped upon the pillow, the gale was going it like mad. When I first came to the Western country I used to be surprised at the quick, unceremonious way storms had of coming upon people—half the time, it seemed to me, out of a clear, innocent-looking sky.

In my old home I prided myself upon reading the signs of the sky; but here, goodness me, when I thought it would snow, it was sure to rain, and which I could have taken a solemn oath that the clouds were going to pour, why, which they'd go, and the sun would shine out as though it was in high glee at having fooled me. So I gave up being a weather prophet, and took it just as it came.

"The night—everything out of doors seemed to be in commotion. The loose shingles on the house clattered up and down, the windows shook, the blinds rattled, and half the time it seemed to me that the bed on which I lay would be blown through the side of the house. I'm a good old woman, but at the thought I couldn't help setting my ruffled nightcap straight, and smooth back my hair, because if I should go, why there was Deacon Albee's house opposite, and—Lord bless me, what an evening!"

"Well, naturally, I was lonesome enough without child or chick to speak to, but I did very well until someone got it into my head that burglars always choose just such nights to do their mischief in. After that I started at every sound, and as there were thumps and rattles on all sides, and if I turned my head, it was to be supposed that I got much rest. I didn't stop to reason that there was very little in my poor little house to tempt evil-doers. I knew I had forty dollars and eighty cents laid away in my poor departed Jesse's old wooden chest, and I felt that to lose that would be a terrible thing to me.

The house was a cottage, with a hall running the length of its two rooms—an "L" being built beyond. My room was at the back, opening into the hall, and the front room adjoining. So my eyes went first from one door to the other, lingering, I must say, with more dread upon the one leading into the hall.

"If I should be robbed of that forty dollars and eighty cents," said I to myself. Just then the blind went whack, and springing up in bed, I began to say the prayer my mother taught me—"Now I lay me down to sleep, though I'm sure it looked a great deal more as though I was sitting up to sleep than lying down."

"What an old fool you are, Polly Quimby!" I began to say, aloud, trying to get up courage by the sound of my own voice.

At that moment I was sure I heard a step in the little hall, and before I had time to move from my place the door swung back, and there he stood, the very object that I had been dreading, Mr. Burglar himself.

"Good evening, ma'am," he said, in such a polite way, that I found myself in the motion of bowing back, and saying good evening to him.

"He was a middle-aged man, with mustache and whiskers, and he had the brightest eyes that I ever saw in a person's head. The hair on his temples was quite gray. In all, he looked like a respectable Christian gentleman, and not a midnight thief.

"Quimby, ma'am," he said, "I'm glad to see you, and you're a good woman, as he stepped into the room—"You must be lonely by yourself!"

"You show, this touched my temper. I forgot I was speaking, and answered back as I could be.

"I refer to choose my company, sir!" he laughed, and shrugged up his shoulders.

"You do, indeed? So do I. In this case I have my preference—not you."

"If you were a gentleman, sir—" This was too much for him. "A gentleman? Oh, aw—that's too good! If I professed to be a gentleman, you'd stand a good chance of getting your throat cut without so much as 'by your leave, ma'am, to begin with.' A gentleman! With all my faults, thank heaven, that is not among them!"

"You needn't have gone on that way to prove it," I said tartly. "Well, you are a sharp old dame, aren't you? Turning his big eyes upon me, and twisting up his mouth in a comical way, which I shall never forget, 'I swear you'd be pretty good-looking, if you didn't wear such a wide ruff on your nightcap. Jolly, isn't it a luncheon—big enough for a graveyard fence.'"

"Sir," I said, looking very savage. "Ma'am," he answered, imitating my voice and tone to perfection. "Oh, if I were out of this bed, sir!" I began.

"And pray, madame, what is there to hinder you from getting out, I'd like to know?"

"Do you intend to insult me, you good-for-nothing creature? Oh, if the wind only would blow you away."

"If one goes, the other is sure to go too," he said stolidly. "If brother Joe would only awaken," I said.

He cocked his eye knowingly. "You want to make me believe that he is in the house somewhere, eh? My dear madame, you are as transparent as air—had he been under that roof you would have screamed blue murder long before this time."

"Oh, you varmint!" I groaned, in pure agony of spirit. "What do you want?"

"Well, ma'am, since that is a fair, honest question, I will attempt to answer it. To begin with, my financial affairs are in a complicated condition. Money I have plenty of—credit, none so I am forced to levy a trifling tax upon my friends in this and other neighborhoods, to extricate me from my disastrous condition."

As soon as I collect a certain amount I intend leaving for France or Italy, never, perhaps, to return. Do not shed tears at this, dear madame, for wherever my footsteps tend, your image—ruffled nightcap and all—will remain forever imprinted upon my heart."

"You old gossamer!" I said. "Please do not interrupt me, ma'am! I have but a few moments longer to stay, but I must get to business at once. I have learned that you have deposited in a trunk in an adjoining closet forty dollars and eighty cents. The forty dollars I would like to borrow of you for an indefinite length of time. The eighty cents I do not care anything about. You can retain that as a trifling evidence of my generosity in this great emergency of my life."

"You are a robber, a thief, then?" I said spitefully.

"Either, at your service, madam," replied he, smiling broadly. "You can have learned that you have deposited in a trunk in an adjoining closet forty dollars and eighty cents. The forty dollars I would like to borrow of you for an indefinite length of time. The eighty cents I do not care anything about. You can retain that as a trifling evidence of my generosity in this great emergency of my life."

"He wasn't joking now. There was a determined look in his eyes and about his mouth.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," he said speaking just like a preacher.

"And he that steals from the poor, what of him?"

"My Bible does not dispose of his case especially, madame."

"And you came here to rob me—me, a poor woman?"

"I came to borrow of you, for an uncertain length of time."

I saw it was useless to waste words with him; besides, I didn't altogether like the look in his eyes. I closed my lips tightly together, resolving that I would not lose that again.

"If you have no objection, ma'am, I'll look around a bit," he said, taking up the lamp as he spoke. "If I hear any noise from you, my dear, or if I see in any way that you are becoming nervous, I shall be obliged to quiet you by the use of—"

He held up a small vial. "Chloroform!" I gasped.

"At your service, madame."

"It would be the death of me," I moaned.

"I should be sorry to bring such a loss to the world, but, believe me, all that rests in your own hands. This door leads into the closet where the trunk is, I believe," he said, making straight for the closet where my forty dollars were put away for safe keeping.

"I didn't say a word. To tell the truth, the chloroform had seared up nearly out of my wits. He turned the key in the door (I had always kept it locked), and the trunk was at the further end of it."

Let me say here that this closet, or store room was in the "L" part of the house, fully a foot lower than my room. Mr. Burglar was not acquainted with this fact. Glancing toward me with his sharp eyes, to see if I was quiet, he took a step forward and went sprawling on all fours. I don't know to this day how he managed to swing the lamp as he fell, but it was not broken in the fall, and burned as brightly as ever. My wits came to me here. Aspiring as lightly as a cat out of bed, and before he could get upon his feet I had the door of the closet, locked upon him, and he was in a moment in a room with you from this hour to the end of time. You've got me tight, and says—

"What is the use of money any? I'll take that eighty cents and you may have the forty dollars, if you will let me out."

"No, sir; I am going to call the neighbors," I said resolutely.

wondered at it. I did begin to think of setting a price. But I said not a word. "Look here! I'll put five hundred dollars in good sound gold under the door, and you can count it as I push it through piece by piece, if you'll only let me out of this cursed hole. I'm smothering."

"Try some chloroform," I whispered through the keyhole. "Cause the chloroform! Will you let me out?"

I had a light by this time, and had slipped into a calico wrapper and my slippers.

"If I got the money, how could I let him out of the closet?" I wondered. "I shouldn't dare to meet him; he'd rob me again, and perhaps murder me." But I said, "I'll take the gold," resolving that I would try to get out of it somehow, just for the sake of poor Rebecca, who so much wanted to go to school.

"Your heart is in the right place," he said, and the next moment a big round gold piece came through the wide crack under the door.

I couldn't withhold an exclamation of delight.

"It's all right enough now, isn't it?" he sneered. "There's nothing like gliding over our sins a little. Bah! all the world's alike. Here goes another, and another, and another. Count fast, my dear madame, for there's no confession in your church!"

"Is there in yours?"

"Well, if there was, gold gets into that sometimes, they say. Hold fast there; you've got the last clinker, now set me free."

"Wait a minute."

"But I won't wait, I swear I won't!" "Can you help yourself?"

"Well, no, not much; but I'm smothering in here. Can't you take pity on a poor fellow?"

I heard him plump down as obedient as a school-boy.

"What next?"

I turned to the kitchen door to see if the lock was all right. Then I turned the key with a sharp click, which sounded to me like the report of a pistol.

"There!" I said, and darted into the kitchen, locking the door behind me. He came out of prison swearing like a trooper.

"Sharp old Satan! she's locked herself up somewhere," trying the kitchen door as he spoke. "Good night, Ma'am Dea!—good night! You've got the best of this. You have robbed me. Good night! Get down and say your prayers."

And I did. What is more, cried like a baby over my money, thinking what it would bring to us.

I never saw that strange burglar again, and in a few weeks Rebecca was comfortably settled at school. No one ever knew where the money came from. An uncle died about that time, and some of my neighbors shrewdly suspected that he had left us something; but I had nothing to say in the matter.

About six months after my adventure brother Joe came to me, one day, and said that he had been stopped in the street by a strange man that morning, and that he had begged him to say to Madam Quimby that the fill of her nightcap was just like a French dancing-master. He said he had nothing to say in the matter.

"Nothing, only he was crazy," I answered; but my face was red as a blazer.

Horrible and Mysterious Tragedy.

The community was startled on Thursday morning by the announcement that the body of a man, partially burned, helpless and footless, had been found in the office of Dr. Isaac C. West. An examination of the premises, a view of the remains, and attendance on the Coroner's inquest, coupled with the absence of Dr. West, and the nature of the case, led to the belief that a murder of the most atrocious description had been committed, together with an attempt to burn a row of houses to conceal the crime. The facts, as far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows:

A young man known as Dr. Isaac C. West, who professed to treat patients suffering from pulmonary complaints by the inhalation process, has been occupying a room in the second story of a new building recently erected by James M. Kerbin, on Lockerman street between Governor's Avenue and New street, in which he had apparatus for manufacturing a gas called "electro-oxygen." On Wednesday evening, about half-past eleven o'clock, West left the Capital Hotel, where he boarded, stating to the Clerk, Mr. Culbreth, that he was going to his office for the purpose of attending to some gas which he said he had left the lamp burning under the retort. At about half-past twelve o'clock, Mr. G. W. Benn, who lives in the dwelling part of the paint shop adjoining West's office, was called by his wife, who told him she believed something serious had happened next door, as she heard a noise as if something heavy had fallen, followed by a noise like that made by a sewing machine. Mr. Benn got out on the window coping and looked into West's window and found the place to be on fire. He gave the alarm, and with some neighbors broke into the room and soon had the fire under control; but a slight that thrilled all present with horror was presented when a light was brought into the room. On the floor lay the headless and footless body of a man, partially roasted by the fire.

The first impression was that this was the body of Dr. West, and that he had been killed by an explosion of the gas which he had been manufacturing, or of some chemical he had been using. This impression, however, was not sustained by the condition of the body or its surroundings. The body, when found, was lying on its back, with a parcel of burnt pine wood, apparently pieces of boxes, under its head, and a light blaze when the man entered the room to put out the fire, was at one side of the body. The left arm was thrown up as if over the head, and the right was extended outward and downward. The body was cold, and the face was ashen. The hair was cold and stiff, and the hands were cold and stiff. The body was cold and stiff, and the hands were cold and stiff.

The face of the body was ashen, and the hands were cold and stiff. The body was cold and stiff, and the hands were cold and stiff.

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presented the appearance of having been skinned. Not a particle of the outside was to be seen. The head was entirely gone, and not a trace of it was to be found in the room, the neck looking as though the head had been severed from it with an axe. Both feet were gone, taken off above the ankle joints, and no traces of them in the room there was not a particle of clothing about the body. Not a single article, such as a knife, a watch, or a bunch of keys, usually carried by gentlemen was to be found on the body or anywhere in the room. The brim of a silk hat and pieces of a coat and waistcoat belonging to West were found in a part of the room away from the body. Some pieces of a plaid shirt, like one worn by Cooch Turner before his disappearance, also a piece of striped pantalon stuff were found in the room. It is conjectured that the mutilated body had been placed on one end of the large goods box, from which it fell after the fire had burnt that side of the box away. This seems probable from the fact that the body was found, with a few pieces of burnt wood about it, was found more on the front than the back of the box, and the floor immediately under the body was not burnt.

The situation of the room did not encourage the belief in an explosion. The tank which was supposed to have contained the patent gas, although empty, gave no evidence of an explosion. Three glass jars, used for purifying the gas in its passage from the retort to the tank were uninjured. The glass in the windows, until broken while putting out the fire, was uninjured. The plaster was not broken, and the floor was not damaged by the fire. The fire, besides partially burning a door and a door casing, did but little damage. It was just getting through the ceiling when its progress was arrested.

WEST GIVES HIMSELF UP.—THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Just as we were going to press last evening, Dr. West came up on the 6 P. M. train, and delivered himself to the Sheriff, and was committed to the jail, where he was held until he had given a satisfactory account of the case. He says that he killed Cooch on self-defense; that he got Cooch to carry up a bucket of water, that he went upstairs behind Cooch, that as he was going in the door, Cooch raised a large hammer saying, 'You man, or your life!' West seized a bar of iron and struck Cooch on the neck with it, killing him instantly; that having the dead body on hand he did not know what to do with it; that he cut it up and carried it away piece at a time; that he put the head in a barrel, and the feet in a lime pile on the Hazelville road; that he did not intend to burn the buildings.

It is needless to say that his explanations of the killing are not credited. A large crowd awaited his arrival at the depot, where he was met by a number of his neighbors, and he was taken to his cell. He was very much distressed and in tears; while West coolly and apparently unconcerned at his superior.

West is respectfully connected. His parents live in Baltimore, hundred, Sussex county. His father-in-law is the Recorder of Deeds for this county. West was first known in this town as a blacksmith's apprentice, but having higher aspirations, he applied himself to study, and he has, finally, graduated at Dickinson College.

He has studied law and medicine to some extent, but never had practice of any account at either. He followed school teaching for a year or two in Dover, but not very successfully, more respectably as a writer and editor. He is mentioned—Dover, Delawarean, 7th inst.

The Ear-Marks of Wit.

There is nothing else in the world which bears the marks of its nativity so unmistakably as wit. The wit of a nation, like the wit of an individual, is a matter of course, and there are some of the French dramatists who could almost have imitated even Shakespeare himself. It is not so with wit and humor. Given a jest, and it needs but little discernment to tell whether it is a jest or a jest. It is not so with wit and humor. Given a jest, and it needs but little discernment to tell whether it is a jest or a jest.

And so it is with the humor of other peoples. Who would hesitate for a moment to credit Ireland with the man who, vaunting the glories of the past, wanted to know "where you will find a modern building which has lasted as long as the ancient ones?" Equally evident is Sir Richard Steele's nativity, from his celebrated oration to the hospitality to a friend to wit and humor. "If you would ever come within a mile of my house, I hope you will stop there." And there can be no question that it was an Irish editor who announced that a prominent gentleman of the country had "died suddenly of a lingering illness."

Forgive the most strongly-marked humor, however, is that of our own country. It is of a broad-gauge sort—a kind of high-pressure affair—too much like us to be about to anybody else. Thackeray's joke about the size of our oysters, and the remark about the difference in every way from that of his American companion, who remarked that he had seen an oyster so large that it "took three men to swallow it whole." Equally American was the remark of the North Carolina politician, who, in speaking of the extreme length of his neighbor's legs, said that "he had to put overcoats on them to enable them to make a shadow in the sun." It must have been this North Carolina politician's brother who said an acquaintance was "so tall that he never found out when his feet were cold till they had got warm again."

Nobody but an American could have called Shakespeare "a box poet" as an

temus Ward did. But the most peculiarly American form of humor yet developed is that which has lately become so popular among editorial paragraph-writers in our Western States. It is indescribable, and we can indicate what it is only by giving one or two examples:

"Mrs. Gwin, of Davenport, assisted the kitchen fire, one day last week, with the kerosene-can. The heavy rain kept a good many people from attending the funeral."

"A Chicago man ate ten dozen eggs on a wagon last week. The money he won has been put to his widow."

"A man out in Kansas said he could drink a quart of Cincinnati whisky, and he did it. The silver mounting on his coffin cost \$13.75."

We cannot fail to discover at once the pervasiveness of anything of this sort. It is too evidently indigenous to be mistaken for an exotic.

The jests of other nations are equally well marked. Your French *bon-mot* has an unmistakable shrug of the shoulders about it. German wit is elaborate and intricate in all its details. A Scotch joke must of necessity be gimlet-pointed, else it could never be driven home in the heads of Scotchmen.

We cannot only discover the nationality of a jest from internal evidences, but we can often tell the exact region whence it came, and source even its very authorship is apparent. When we hear a man say that he "wrestles his hush" at such a place, we know very well that man was "raised" west of the Alleghanies. The man who asks you "what you've got on your wheel-horse," when he means to tell you that he has lived on the banks of the Mississippi river, and it could only have been a college student, and a sophomore at that, who when asked what stars never set, replied, "roosters."

There are some jests as we have already remarked, whose very authorship is apparent; notably some of Hood's and nearly all of Charles Lamb's. Saxe has closely imitated his master in the matter of puns, but he has never shown himself equal to Saxe's play on words, so that which Hood carried to the mouth of the vendor of ear-tumpets, who, in vaunting his wares, says:

"There was Mrs. F. So very deaf That she might have worn a percussion cap, And been knocked on the head without hearing it."

Well, I tell her a horn, and the next day, She heard from her husband's Bony Day."

Charles Lamb was never like anybody else, and certainly nobody else was ever like Charles Lamb. It was he, of course (who else could it have been?), who replied to the complaint of his superior in the *London Standard*, "I am not a writer, but I am a man of letters."

It is a curious fact, that if the same letters of the same size precisely are painted on two boards, the one white on a black ground, and the other black on a white ground, that the white letters will appear larger, and be read at greater distance, than the black. This is owing to what is called the irradiation of light. It depends on this:—That the impression made on the bottom of the eye by bright objects extends a little wider than the actual portion of the organ struck by the light, and irradiating the space occupied by the darker objects, make the brighter appear larger than they really are.

It takes 65,000 cochineal insects to make one pound in weight, and the amount imported into the United States last year was 1,849,842 pounds. The annual slaughter of these harmless insects, therefore, to supply carmine for American ladies' toilets, and the various dyes and tints for their ribbons, feathers, and dresses of red, crimson, scarlet, Magenta, Solferino, and other similar colors, actually reaches 120,230,780,000 in number. These figures are perfectly awful, but some of the uses of carmine are worth a moment's reflection.

"For God," exclaimed another, in a slow and cautious tone, "I do believe in my soul de ole debbel himself in dat har meule."

"(What you speak alike dat for?" said a third, looking on the previous speaker. "Dat meule hears everyin you say and dat he insullin'. Don't you wedder the debbel is in him; but I do consequently believe dar's a heap of kick in his hind legs still.—Guess whoever gets him with a tin can, he'll be sure to be insullin' me as he is to nurse him."

In the meantime Sam had his implements ready, and an assistant farrier approached and laid the shoe tenderly upon the virgin hoof. A nail was inserted, while Sam elevated his hammer to deliver the pregnant blow that was to drive it safely home. It was a moment of breathless and agonizing suspense with whites and black alike. The latter anticipated a triumph for their race; the former prepared to keep their sides from splitting asunder.—Sam's legs shook, but he brought down the hammer with all his might, and at the same moment an explosion occurred that fairly baffled description. A trip hammer falling on a

ton weight of nitro-glycerine immersed in a tin box could hardly have produced any more sudden and bewildering result. Quicker than thought the mule drew his hind leg forward, and springing it back with incredible force, struck the still stooping Sam square in the balbous center of his hind section, projecting him forward in the air like a cannon ball from a catapult. As Sam disappeared in space he knocked all the darkies in front of him down lick nipkins, scattering them over the road in all directions and landing himself on top of a snake fence twenty feet away."

Odds and Ends.

And if the husband or the wife, In home's strong light discovers Each slight defect or failing to meet, The blindest eyes of lovers.

Why need we ask 'who dreams Without their thorns the rose? Or wonders that the truest steel The readiest speak disclosure.

For still in mutual preference lies The secret of true living; Love scarce is love that never knows The sweetness of forgiving.

Cassell's Natural History says elephants are susceptible of the most tender attachment to one another, and relates the following occurrence: Two very young elephants, male and female, had been separated, in order to be conveyed singly to Paris; and, not having seen one another for several months, the joy they expressed on meeting again is not to be described. Running instantly together, they uttered a cry of delight that shook the whole building, and blew the air out of their trunks with a violence resembling the blast of the smith's bellows. The female's pleasure, however, was the more lively; she expressed it by moving her ears with astonishing rapidity, and tenderly twining her trunk around the body of the male. She laid it particularly to his ear, where she held it for a considerable time motionless, and then having folded it again about his body, she promptly plied it to her own mouth. The male, in like manner, folded his trunk around the body of the female, and the pleasure he felt seemed to be of a more sentimental kind; for he expressed it by shedding an abundance of tears, and by making a stable in common, and their mutual attachment excited much interest.

New Jersey Giants.—Aaron Vannatta, who died recently in Belvidere, N. J., weighed 400 pounds. He was of a family of Vannattas, who have for a long time lived in the vicinity of Washington and Jacksonville, in Warren county, and were remarkable for their large size and great strength of their limbs. Seventy years ago Jackson Valley was noted for the size and strength of its inhabitants. The Vannattas, the Pettys, the Wilcoffs the Hoffmans, the Cruzers, the Sickers, and the families constituting its remarkable race of men. John Linn belonging rather to Scott's Mountain than to the Valley was the strongest of them all. His match for strength was never found in his day. He died at the age of 102 years, and is well remembered by many men living. He was one of the men often heard of but seldom known, who could pick up a barrel full of cider, and drink out of the bung-hole. Aaron Petty, long since dead, weighed 300 pounds, was a man of tremendous strength, and was a man of such a stable in common, and their mutual attachment excited much interest.

Materials for Making Manure.—In the report of A. G. Green, Director of the Cattle Show the importance of attending to the gathering of materials for making manure is urged. It is urged that the farmer—no matter how small the number taken the same ground but we feel that the farmer who would impress upon our readers the necessity of attending to this duty. Without manure it is impossible to make farming pay—the labor of preparing the ground and the cost of seed and the other requirements for getting in the crop are the same for a poor soil as for a rich one. The deficiency in the supply of plant food the result will be a vast difference in the yield—one-half or one-third at least—therefore no effort should be spared to gather all the refuse upon the farm and its vicinity to increase the supply of manure. In forming the same bringing the earth and vegetable matters from head lands fence corners mounds molder river creek and marsh mud put the sod from fields covered with sedge grass, the scrapings from road-sides and the manure from stable and farm-yard, in a word any substance that in vegetable and animal remains are good to enter into such compost—but with every two loads of such matters there should be mixed one load of barn-yard or stable manure—and as the progress is made in building up a compost heap, a bushel of plaster should be sprinkled over the same for every twenty loads of the rough materials named—the heap should be of a conical shape patting down and dusted over with plaster to draw the gases from the air to it.—It is better to bring in the manure in the form of a pile of brush will be found useful. The mixing of the able manure with the rough materials is to cause fermentation and produce decomposition thus producing a more rapid action and rendering the manure for the Spring crops. Clean bones, dust, ash, fish, etc., will answer in place of the barn-yard or stable manure to produce fermentation and decay when mixed with the rough materials but without some such stimulants the materials gathered cannot be made quickly to dispose their necessary principles into the growing plants and the manure will lay the longer dormant and have but little effect upon the crops to which it may be applied. When the fermentation is commenced, before the Spring crops, the heap should be turned over, and the contents thoroughly incorporated, to produce equally in the strength of the manure, and at the same time to let in the atmospheric air, which will give an impetus to the decomposition, and render it more valuable. Of one thing, in addition, let us remind you, that whatever ingenuity your own mind can suggest or the practice of your neighbors will present, to enable you to secure the liquid voidings of your stock to be mixed with your compost, you will find it to contain the richest portion of your manure.

FATTENING HOES.—In our last, we enlarged upon this theme, and again refer to it only for the purpose of urging a more judicious selection of manure, of which we have just spoken, that you will not neglect the hints given to supply the pens and yards with the raw materials for making a rich manure. The effect of urine is perhaps more powerful than that from any other source of manure, of which we have just spoken, that you will not neglect the hints given to supply the pens and yards with the raw materials for making a rich manure. The effect of urine is perhaps more powerful than that from any other source of manure, of which we have just spoken, that you will not neglect the hints given to supply the pens and yards with the raw materials for making a rich manure.

WINTER PLOUGHING.—At every fit opportunity that presents itself through the winter, ploughing should be done for the spring crops. The effects of the atmosphere upon the turned up soil, in winter, is considered by many experienced farmers, as almost equal to a good dressing of manure—indeed they believe that the difference in the crop, all things else being equal, is an addition of one-half in the yield—see that in ploughing, the land is in a proper condition—moist, but neither wet or too dry.

GATES, FENCES, ETC.—These should be fixed up or got in order, during the winter. Wherever it can be done, substitute gates for the bars on your fences.

Ministers only draw the bow successfully when God's Holy Spirit draws the gospel arrow, and wing it to the hearts of them that hear.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

December—Farm Work.

The matters and things requiring the attention of the farmer and planter for this month, are not necessarily very numerous as the out-door work will pretty generally have been gotten through with ere this. And as to other matters peculiar to the season such as preparation for tobacco beds management of stock the care of fruit trees, &c. some valuable instruction will be found in the communications of our able correspondents, and other articles which will be found in the present number. And indeed we have in several of our last numbers gone over the whole ground so thoroughly, that it is almost a repetition of what we have already published. Still we understand human nature sufficiently to know the necessity of repeating "line upon line, and precept upon precept," to induce mankind to lay to heart some of the most important matters which may be presented to their consideration.

Fire-wood.—As we are great sticklers for the comforts of the house circle one of the first things which we would impress upon the attention of the head of the family is the duty of securing ample supplies of fuel. The work of the woman in the country at the best is most laborious and the good husband and master will see to it that the wood pile is seasonably replenished and the fuel placed under cover and within easy reach so that there shall be no necessity of trudging through mud and slush rain and snow to obtain the daily supply. In addition to this consideration there is another to prompt attention to this work—most generally the fuel is to be hauled some distance from the wood-lot and if neglected to be cut and brought in at the proper time the additional labor upon the poor beasts in trudging through the roads broken up by the frosts should be an inducement to this job, which is not to be despised. This is enough to say upon this subject we hope to induce every friend of humanity to give heed to our suggestions.</

Special Advertising

Saturday, Dec. 11, 1872

A LIGHT snow fell here last Wednesday night...

Lost. A valuable cow worth \$200, owned by Mr. J. W. Thurston...

Removal. The proprietors of the post office have removed from the street formerly occupied by William Booth...

A LITTLE TRICK. Living down the country filled his jacket with gun powder...

BIT HOOP. It has been stated to us that Mr. John Hoop, residing in the Temple street...

SUDDEN DEATH. Mr. Thomas W. Tolson, of Salisbury, died on Monday last...

COMMITTED TO JAIL. Humphrey Richardson, who for some time past has proved to be an unprincipled member of society...

THE MURDERER WEST VISITS SALISBURY. STOPS AT THE PENINSULAR HOUSE. STRANGE CONDUCT. On Thursday morning...

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ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. Some days ago one William Henderson, who resides in the street of Stealing from Mr. Noah Phillips...

MAINE RAILWAY. We learn that several gentlemen contemplate putting down a marine railway at this place during the next year.

NEW CHURCH. The lumber for the new M. E. Church is being gotten out, and it is expected the work on the structure will soon be commenced.

ATTEMPTED RAPE. We have been informed that Albion R. Wright attempted to commit rape on the person of a girl named Anna...

BASKET FACTORY. Messrs. John Robinson & Bro. have started a new steam factory for the manufacture of the Marshall strawberry baskets.

Forktown Items. The people in and around the village are mourning the loss of this year's crop...

One of the Parsonages at this place, that of the M. E. Church South, will soon be vacated.

A correspondent assures us that what he calls epizootic influenza has gotten into the whist on there and is playing the very old Nick with its victims.

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For Day's American Club Skates go to L. W. Gunby's. L. W. Gunby has the N. Y. Club Skates at \$3.75.

DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. There are more persons dying annually from disease of the lungs than from any other cause.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Williams who recently received a call to the Episcopal Church in Snow Hill, Md., arrived at that place...

Mr. George Henry, son of R. Jenkins Henry, has been appointed railroad agent at Snow Hill.

The old Furness store house in Snow Hill is being fitted up for a depot.

Some signs now-hunter goes through the Messenger office for papers.

Mr. George E. Bowen has leased the Hotel at Public Landing, and will hereafter be the proprietor.

The store house in Newmarket, a white building, was slightly damaged by fire last week.

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GUANO. Farmers save Labor. Make the most of your land by using the BEST MANURE.

Nasbit, the great chemical agriculturalist, says that one ton of Guano is equal to 23 tons of barnyard manure.

West India GUANO, which we will sell on favorable terms.

ANALYSIS: Moisture, 12.67; Salts of Ammonia, 23.05; Organic Matter, 23.05; Phosphate of Lime, 23.68; Soda and Potash Salts, 10.20.

J. W. Gunby's stock of general Hardware is unprecedented south of Philadelphia.

Just received, per schooner Tropic from Wilmington, Del., 120 bbls. of the justly celebrated Kirkwood Occidental and Brandywine Flour.

HUMPHREYS & TILGHMAN. Also Wm. Lea & Sons Self-Raising Flour and Country Ground Flour.

Michael M. Brady, BLACKSMITH. Shop situated on the old Hotel property, Division street, Salisbury, Md.

STOP Taking so Much MEDICINE! Use Better Food

For Consumption, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and all Weakness of Children, Laks.

KEYSTONE MILL COMPANY'S Prepared Wheat Flour

SUGAR MILK. The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. Wicomico Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, Md.

Trinity M. E. Church, South, Salisbury, Md.

St. Peter's Church, Salisbury, Md.

St. Paul's Church, Salisbury, Md.

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St. Elizabeth's Church, Salisbury, Md.

St. Ann's Church, Salisbury, Md.

St. Rose's Church, Salisbury, Md.

St. Thome's Church, Salisbury, Md.

St. Peter's Church, Salisbury, Md.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. LARGE STOCK. Prices as low as the lowest in the country.

REBE & KNIGHT & SON, 1222 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

WEST INDIA GUANO, which we will sell on favorable terms.

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ROBERT WILSON. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE AND BEDDING. 102 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

TO THE LADIES. New Millinery and Trimming Store.

SALISBURY, MARYLAND. The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the use of his new...

Commission Merchants FOR THE SALE OF LUMBER & GRAIN.

ROAD NOTICE. This is to give notice that the undersigned...

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly...

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1872. Terms: HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, \$4.00.

THE AMERICAN. A COMPLETE HISTORICAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

HARPER'S WEEKLY. THE WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1873. Terms: HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4.00.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON. 21 & 23 SOUTH SIXTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

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Special Advertising...
The advertiser...
Satisfactory Advertiser.

Saturday, Dec. 21, 1872.

Encourage Home Industry.

One of the leading peculiarities in the character of the Southerners has been their proneness to consider their own products and manufactured articles inferior to those imported from abroad. The lessons of adversity, however, are gradually demonstrating to the light-hearted Southerner that his own prosperity depends upon the encouragement and stimulus given to Home Industries, in manufacturing as well as in agricultural pursuits. What can be purchased at home should be bought there—as much money is thereby kept in the vicinity. To some extent the inhabitants of this Peninsula have become suppliers as well as consumers. As a result we have increased wealth and intelligence. There is a stringency in money affairs, it is true, which extends all over the country, consequent upon the withdrawal of some extent of an inflated currency and recasting of values disarranged by the war. The permanent wealth of our Shore as well as our country has increased rapidly in the past ten or fifteen years. Let the good work go on and in time our whole Peninsula will be devoted to manufacturing and be highly cultivated. Manufactories already abundant in the Northern part, and the lower portion is gradually blossoming the garden for the neighboring cities. Not many years ago our worthy citizens were under the necessity of buying all their wheeled conveyances in the North, except those of a very rude construction. Now, carriage factories exist from Wilmington, Del. to Virginia. The advantages of supplying as many wants of a community as possible within itself is visible to all, and requires no illustration. Where an article is consumed let that article be produced and the result must, in the very nature of things, bring an increase of wealth to that community. Ere closing this article we desire to call the attention of Wisconsin farmers to the article of hay. This provider is used quite extensively by our people and is produced in the North. This exhibits a sad want of enterprise in an agricultural district. Some of the lands in Wisconsin county are eminently adapted to the raising of hay, yet these very lands are being rendered barren by continually recurring cereal crops, when if hay was the crop our whole country could be supplied with that article therefrom and would also tend to recuperate the soil.

Cause of Power in the Right Hand.

In a paper read before the Chirurgical Society of London, Mr. Ogle states it is his belief that the superiority of the right hand, in works requiring strength and skill, is not due merely to custom and usage. His reasons for this opinion are that the superior power of the right side is not confined to the arm, but extends to the leg, and that it commences in the arm before the education begins and continues in spite of all efforts to resist or divert it. This superiority has a resemblance to some malformations, inasmuch as it is hereditary and is met with more frequently in the male sex, not only in man, but in apes and parrots. The author further asserts that the left side of a right-handed man is greater than the right, and vice versa, and he suggests that this greater development of the left side is due to the greater quantity of blood which it receives.

The Year's Disasters on the Lakes.

The total number of disasters which occurred on the lakes during the navigation season of 1872, so far as we have been enabled to glean them, is 863; but there were besides some of a trivial character, of which no account was received. The aggregate however the number of disasters, of all kinds will not exceed 1,000 being somewhat 200 than during either of the preceding seasons. The season up to August was unusually mild but since then was very severe. The number of vessels placed on the stocks of vessels going ashore at 200; total losses, 80; vessels foundered, 21.—Detroit Free Press.

Aircoous Outrage by Negroes.

MEMPHIS, December 16.—On Saturday night two negroes entered the grocery store of J. B. Gimnoch, an Italian, and asked for some cheese. While Gimnoch was serving them, one of the negroes struck him with a wagon standard, which broke his jaw and felled him to the earth. The negroes then rushed into an adjoining room where his wife was, and beat her until she was insensible. Seeing that all this was impossible, Gimnoch fled to the door, the negroes threw a heavy bench upon her. Supposing that Gimnoch had been killed, the negroes then proceeded to ransack the store. In the meantime the little girl, who was but slightly injured, escaped and alarmed the neighbors, who listened to the scene, and the aged couple wailing in their bed. In the search for the negroes to-day, the authorities ascertained the recovery of the girl.

Varieties.

Passing the time—Going by a clock. Not a mis—A rich handsome widow. Leaning article—A blind man's possion. Harlequin's pugilism—Striking attitudes. The greatest army commander—Pauze. The Londoner's Argus yields an income of \$200,000 a year. "I see through it," the washerwoman said when the bottom of the tub fell out. "Transported" for life—The man who married a nigger. What makes us ever drunk from—The top of the drum. Old Equestrian. "Well, but you're not the boy I let my horse with."—Boy. "No, sir; I just speculated, and bought 'em of 'other boy for six cents." One style of loaves called the "Mansard," because it takes a great deal of "man's hand" earnings to pay for one of 'em.—Boston Post.

Fearful Death on a Railroad.

[From the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette, Dec. 17.] A man named Isaac Bullock, a resident of Lima, Delaware county, met with a terrible death on Saturday night last. Bullock had been to Philadelphia, and had bought a ticket for West Chester. He rode in the 4 P. M. train, which leaves Central Junction. The conductor took up his ticket and gave him a check for the 6 o'clock train to West Chester. At Glenn Mills, Bullock was stopped by a man who endeavored to jump on, and missing his hold, slipped between the hind end of the baggage and the front of the first passenger car. In this manner he was dragged about quarter of a mile from the station, where he was caught him by his body, cutting off one arm, a leg crushing the back part of his head, and other wise mangling his body. He was not noticed to get on the train at Glenn Mills, but every evidence of his having been dragged along the track. They were gathered up and taken to his home in Lima, from where they were buried on Sunday. Bullock was a dissipated man, and was intoxicated at the time of the occurrence. He was about fifty years of age, had been married ten years, and leaves two children. As might well be supposed the family are in the most destitute condition.

The Tichborne Case.

The death of Lady Doughty, reported by cable, gives the following paragraph from the London Observer some importance: In consequence of Lady Doughty's critical condition, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Pollard (the Assistant Solicitor to the Treasury) attended at Tichborne house on Friday afternoon for the purpose of taking her husband's deposition. Mr. Sergeant Sleight and Mr. Horace Brown, accompanied by the claimant's solicitor, also arrived from London, and it was expected that the examination would be completed at 3 o'clock. The preliminary arrangements were made in the drawing room of Tichborne house by the learned counsel on both sides, and the two county magistrates had arranged to take the deposition; but at the last moment Dr. Butler, of Manchester, who is attending on Lady Doughty, announced that a slight change had taken place in his patient's condition which gave a faint hope of her recovery if she were not disturbed, and the members of the family therefore refused to allow the examination to take place, and the learned counsel returned to London.

Great Britain.

TERRIBLE WEATHER IN ENGLAND. LONDON, December 18.—5.30 A. M.—It has been storming for the past twenty-four hours, and the rain-fall has been the heaviest of the season. Large tracts of land in Leicestershire, are inundated. In Derbyshire snow has fallen to the depth of two inches. Telegraph lines in all directions are badly damaged. Telegraphic communication with Liverpool, Leeds and Hull is interrupted. At Grimsby the gale was a hurricane, and many casualties are reported. The ship Lucia, from Philadelphia in the storm yesterday, and the total wreck. All on board were saved except one person.

Deservedly Punished.

LONDON, December 17.—Fourteen of the ringleaders in the disorderly demonstrations at the Fenian amnesty meeting at Stockton, on Sunday, have been sent to prison for various terms.

Edwin Forrest.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES—HIS WILL. Philadelphia, December 16.—The remains of Edwin Forrest were interred in the family vault, at St. Paul's, this afternoon, the cortege arriving there at half-past 3 P. M. Dr. J. D. Sewland, accompanied by Dr. Quackenbush, physician to the deceased, headed the little procession that entered the church gate, the pall-bearers following. The coffin was decorated with a floral cross and wreath. Dr. Newland read the burial service while the surrounding friends bowed in silence, with uncovered heads. Upon the conclusion of the prayers the coffin was lowered into the vault, and the solemn act being finished, the assembly slowly retired.

Mexico.

MATAMORAS, December 17.—The delegates from the different precincts who met at Matamoras, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of electing a delegate to the State Temperance Convention, on account of the interference of the military on the 15th, were induced last evening by Col. Cristo, military commander, to again meet; and having done so, and being about to conclude the proceedings, they were again attacked by thirty armed roughs, and the papers and votes taken away and destroyed. This is supposed to be the work of Cortina, he having publicly stated that with one delegate of the twenty-four he would carry the election.

State Temperance Convention.

CONCORD, N.H., December 10.—The New Hampshire State Temperance Convention, held here to-day, renominated Rev. John Blackman, of Sandwich, for Governor, and Asa S. Kendall, of West Swanton, for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions were adopted. The convention subsequently nominated candidates for Congress, as follows: First district, Rev. A. S. Comins, of Lee; second district, J. M. Fletcher, of Nashua; third district, A. C. Hardy, of Plymouth.

Verdict Against a Life Insurance Company.

Boston, December 18.—Harriet Sparrow, administratrix, has gained a verdict for \$17,742.50 in the United States Circuit Court against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, being the amount of principal and interest on a policy of \$15,000 upon the life of Knowles, J. Sparrow. The case may go to the Supreme Court at Washington on questions of law.

Fenian Sympathizers Sent to Prison.

LONDON, December 17.—Fourteen of the ringleaders in the disorderly demonstration at the Fenian amnesty meeting at Stockton on Sunday night have been sent to prison for various terms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDER NISI!
Lewis W. Morris, and P. J. In Equity in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

215 Acres, more or less.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 1872.

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Executors Sale
OF
Very Valuable
REAL ESTATE!
The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of James F. Williams, deceased, of public sale, in front of Tracy's Hotel in the town of Salisbury, on

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The Great Democratic
Journal.
THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY NEWS.

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BOOK AGENTS WANTED
BOOK ALL

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