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JAS. T. McCULLOUGH. Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTICES, &C. NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

Mutual Building Association of Cecil County.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

THE CECIL WHIG.

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Notice to Creditors.

The Pictorial Home Bible.

WHAT THE ORGANIST DID. BY CHARLES HARNARD.

nearby directed the church. The pew owners were indignant, the deacon protested.

My friends, these things ought not to be. We should all sing. Let the choir lead, and all join them in the solemn psalm and the choir resigned.

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The Ducks of Chesapeake Bay and its Tributaries. BY O. D. FOGLE, OF TOWN POINT.

From the American Sportsman.

Mallard. (Anas boschas) Male: Head and neck bright grass green; top of head duller; a white ring around the middle of the neck, below which and on the fore part and sides of the breast, the color is dark brownish chestnut.

Female: Wings exactly like the male. Under parts pale whitish ochre, each feather obscurely marked with dusky.

Length of male, 23 inches; wing 11; stretch of wings, 27.

This duck was at one time very common in all the rivers emptying into Chesapeake Bay.

Black duck (Anas boschas). Male: Bill, greenish feet, red. Body generally black, with reddish brown. Head and neck brownish yellow, spotted with black; top of the head and nape dark brown, with a dull greenish gloss.

Female similar, but rather duller; sides of head without green gloss; speculum bluish, with less violet. The light edges do not under feathers more conspicuous.

Length of male, 22 inches; wing, nearly 12; stretch of wings, 23.

This duck is very common on all the marshes bordering Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

Blue-winged teal (Anas crecca). Male: Head and upper part of neck, uniform dark brown, glossed with green and purple behind. Interior part of neck, breast, and under parts, white; the white of neck passes up to the nape, separating the brown, and itself is divided dorsally by a line of black.

Female with only a trace of the marking of the wing; the green of the speculum brownish, with a few green spots. The feathers of the lower back are brown, with a broad brownish yellow bar on each feather.

Some times these bars are in the shape of transverse lines.

Male: Length, 20 inches; wing, 11; tail 8.60; stretch of wings, 23.

Young male very difficult to recognize from the female when without the long tail. This duck is very common, feeding along the shores and in the marshes.

Never puffed over them. It is always thin and tough, and is never shot at by an old duck shooter, if a better mark can be found. The tail is very pointed, the two middle feathers being nearly as long as the wing. The bill is also very long and narrow.

THE FASHIONS. A NEW ERA OF EXTRAVAGANT TRIMMING.

With the announced reform in expenditure, a corresponding decrease in styles and trimmings was expected, but so far the only decrease has been in quality of material, and that springs mostly, not from economy, but simply from a change in the mode of doing things.

Scanty skirts and a decrease in the number of buttons were the other chief changes in dress, but never before has there been such extravagance in trimmings. It is not sufficient that lace trims the costume, it must be beaded, and headed by gimps of mingled steel and gimp, ornate fringes, diamond-cut steel in ornaments and buttons, elaborately-cut jet, superb passermenterie beaded ornaments; rich Chantilly lace barbed up in sets of bows with silk, confined perhaps with a buckle of dark brilliant pearl or diamond steel; moiré heavily-beaded gimps, fringes of heavy silk intermixed with one-cut jet beads on strings; and a host of other things.

There are, in addition to myself, three clerks in the letter department, one in the mailing room, four carriers, three "agents," the mail driver, and a janitor.

"Ah-h-h! I am glad there are so many in all that number find one as I do."

And then he looked as impressive as a special agent, and was silent for three minutes, while the impressive clerk awaited his orders and impatient men behind him gazed and gazed.

"I wish one three-cent stamp."

The clerk took off the stamp and held it, waiting for the consideration. The great man made a somewhat longer pause than usual, he felt in his various vest pockets, he gradually lost his look of impressive rebuke, his chest caved in and he assumed the aspect of an ordinary frail mortal, and he said:

"Ah—the fact is—I'm sure—in short, I find that I have carelessly left my stamp at home—can you kindly—"

The impressive clerk, with his eye, waved the great man aside with—

"The church has always aimed to command the best music, believed that the best music was good, believed that the best music was going to be great danger of going to extremes. The trained choir should be used everywhere, but to the exclusion of the people. The inspired

command. "Let all the people praise the Lord," is sadly neglected of late.

We have in search for high art, delegated our thanksgiving to paid singers, and we praise God by proxy.

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COPY OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

Found eighteen miles from Iconium, 63 years after our Blessed Saviour's Crucifixion, transmitted from the Holy City, by a converted Jew, faithfully translated from the original Hebrew copy, now in the possession of the Lady Cuba's family in Meppan.

This letter was written by Jesus Christ, and found under a great stone, round and large, at the foot of the Cross. Upon the stone was engraven, "Read it, he that shall turn me over!"

All the people that saw it, prayed to God earnestly, and desired that he might make the writing known unto them, and that they might not attempt in vain to turn it over. In the meantime, there came out a little child about six or seven years of age, and turned it over without assistance, to the admiration of every person that was standing by.

It was carried to the city of Iconium, and there published by a person belonging to the Lady Cuba's. On the letter was written, "The Commandment of Jesus Christ," signed by the Angel Gabriel, 73 years after our Saviour's birth. To which is added King Agbarus' letter to our Saviour, and our Saviour's answer; also, his cures and miracles; likewise, Lentulus' Epistle to the Senate of Rome, containing a description of the person of Jesus Christ.

A LETTER OF JESUS CHRIST. Wherever worketh on the Sabbath day shall be cursed. I command you to go to church, and keep the Lord's day holy, without doing any manner of work. You shall not lily spend your time in bedecking yourself with superfluities of costly apparel, and vain dress, for I have ordained a day of rest. I will have that day kept holy, that your sins may be forgiven you. You shall not break my commandments, but observe and keep them, write them in your heart; and steadfastly observe, that in this was written by my own hand, and spoken with my own mouth. You shall not only go to Church yourself, but also send your men servants, and your maid servants, and observe my words, and obey my commandments, you shall finish your labor every Saturday, in the afternoon, by six o'clock, at which hour the preparation for the Sabbath begins. I advise you to fast five Fridays in every year, beginning with Good Friday, and continuing the four Fridays immediately following. In remembrance of the five bloody wounds which I received for all mankind, you shall diligently and peacefully labor in your respective callings, wherein I hath pleased God to call you. You shall love one another with brotherly love, and cause them that are Baptized to come to Church, and receive the Sacraments, Baptism, and the Lord's Supper, and to be made members of the Church in so doing.

I will give you a long life, and many blessings, your land shall flourish, and your cattle shall bring forth in abundance, and I will give unto you many blessings and comforts in the greatest temptations, and he that doth to the contrary shall be unpardonable. I will send a hardness of heart upon them, till I see them, but especially upon the impatient and unbelievers. He that hath given to the poor shall not be unpardonable. Remember to keep holy the Sabbath day. I have taken to rest myself, and he that hath a copy of this my own letter, written by my own hand and spoken with my own mouth, and keepeth it without publishing it to others, shall not prosper, but he that publishes it to others, shall be blessed of me, and though his sins be in number as the stars of the sky, and he believes in his heart that he shall be pardoned, and if he believes not in the writing, and this Commandment, I will send my own Plague upon him, and consume both him, and his children, and his cattle. And whosoever shall have a copy of this letter, written with my hand, and keep it in their houses, nothing shall hurt them, neither Lightning, nor Thunder shall do them any hurt. And if a woman be with child, and in labor, and a copy of this letter be about her, and she firmly trusts her trust in me, she shall safely be delivered of her child.

You shall not have any tidings of me, but by the Holy Scripture, until the day of Judgment. All Goodness, Happiness, and Prosperity shall be in the house where a copy of this letter shall be found.

CHRIST'S CURES AND MIRACLES. He cleansed a Leper, by touching him; he healed the Centurion's servant afflicted with the Palsy; Peter's mother-in-law of a fever; several possessed of devils; a most violent tempest still by him; a man sick of the Palsy dried, and was raised from the dead; cured two blind men; a dumb man who was possessed of a devil; fed above five thousand with five loaves and two fishes; walked on the sea; all diseases in Geneva healed by the touch of his garment; cured a woman of a devil, and multitudes, both lame, blind, dumb, maimed, &c. He fed above four thousand with seven loaves, and a few little fishes.

KING AGBARUS' LETTER TO CHRIST. I have heard of Thee, and of the cures wrought by Thee, without herbs or medicines. For it is reported That thou restest unto sight the blind, makest the lame to walk, cleansest the leper, raisest the dead, and healest those that are tormented with devils of long continuance—having heard all this of Thee, I was fully persuaded to believe one of these things, either that Thou art the true GOD, and camest down from Heaven to do such miracles, or else, that Thou art the SON OF GOD, and performest them: Wherefore I have now sent these lines, entreating Thee to come hither and cure my diseases. Besides, having heard that the Jews murmur against Thee, and contrive to do Thee mischief, I invite Thee to my city, which is little and hidden, but exceedingly beautiful, and sufficient to entertain us both.

OUR SAVIOUR'S ANSWER. Blessed art thou Agbarus, for believing in me, whom thou hast not seen; for it is written, that they who have seen me, should not believe, and they who have not seen me, should believe, and be saved; but these are to acquit thee, that all the things for which I am sent must be fulfilled, and then I shall be taken up, and returned to him that sent me. But after my ascension, I will send one of my Disciples, who shall cure thy distemper, and give life to thee, and to all them that are about thee.

LENTULUS' EPISTLE TO THE SENATE OF ROME. There appeared in these our days a Man of great virtue, called JESUS CHRIST; who, being conversant with us, his disciples were called by the people called a Church; but his own Disciples call him the SON OF GOD.

He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases, a Man of stature, somewhat tall and comely, with a ravenous countenance, such as the beholders may both fear and love. His hair is the color of a chestnut full ripe, and is plain almost down to his ears, but from thence downwards it is somewhat curled, but more of an oriental color, waving about his shoulders; in the middle of his head is a seam or parting like the Nazareites. His forehead very plain or smooth, his face without a wrinkle or spot, beautified with a comely red, his nose and mouth so formed that nothing can be reprehended; his beard thick, the color of the hair of his head; his eyes grey, clear, and quick, his eyebrows massive and pensant; courteous; he is of a fair complexion, pleasant, and grave speech, never seen by any to laugh, but often seen by many to weep. In proportion to his body he is well shaped and straight, and both his hands and arms are very delectable. In speaking he is very temperate, modest and wise. A Man for his singular beauty, far exceeding all the sons of men.

A SAVAGE COMBAT. A fine young bull had descended to the bed of the creek in search of a water hole. While pushing his way through the bushes, he was suddenly attacked by a grizzly bear. The struggle was terrific. I could see the tops of the bushes waving violently to and fro, and hear the roar of the water in the two powerful animals writhed in this fierce embrace. A cloud of dust rose from the spot. It was not distant over a hundred yards from the tree in which I had taken refuge. Scarcely two minutes elapsed before the bull broke through the bushes. His head was covered with blood, and great flakes of flesh hung from his forehead; but instead of manifesting signs of defeat, he seemed literally to glow with defiant rage. Instant he taught him to seek an open space. A more splendid specimen of an animal I never saw; little and wiry, yet monstrously massive about the shoulders, combining the rarest quality of strength and symmetry. For a moment he stood glaring at the bushes, his head erect, his eyes flashing, his nostrils distended, and his whole form rigid and glad. But scarcely had I time to glance at him when a huge bear, the largest and most formidable I ever saw in a wild state, broke through the opening.

A trial of brute force that battles description now ensued. Badly as I had been treated by the bull, my sympathies were in favor of the bull, which seemed to me to be much the nobler of the two. He did not wait to meet the charge, but lowering his head, he rushed upon his savage adversary. The grizzly was active and wary. He no sooner got within reach of the bull's horns than he seized them in his powerful grasp, keeping the head to the ground by main strength and the tremendous weight of his body, while he bit at the nose with his teeth, and raked strips of flesh from the shoulders with his paws.

The position thus assumed was maintained for some time—the bull struggling desperately to free his head, while the blood streamed from his nostrils—the bear straining every muscle to drag him to the ground.

As if by mutual consent, each gradually ceased struggling, to regain breath, and as five minutes must have elapsed while they were locked in this motionless and terrible embrace. Suddenly the bull, by one desperate effort, wrenched his head from the grasp of his adversary, and retreated a few steps. The bear stood up to receive him. I now watched with breathless interest, for it was evident each animal had staked his life upon the issue of the conflict. Rendered furious by his wounds, the bull now gathered up all his energies, and charged with such impetuous force and ferocity that the bear, despite the most terrific blows with his paws, rolled over in the dust, vainly struggling to defend himself. The lungs and thrusts of the former were perfectly furious. At length, by a sudden and well-directed motion of his head, he got one of his horns under the bear's belly, and gave a rip that brought the combatant of earth and air to the ground. Both were grievously wounded, and neither could last much longer. The ground was torn up and covered with blood, for some distance around, and the panting of the struggling animals became each moment heavier and quicker. Maimed and gory, they fought with the desperate certainty of death—the bear rolling over and over, vainly striking out to avoid the fatal horns of his adversary—the bull ripping, thrusting, and tearing with irresistible ferocity.

At length, as if determined to end the conflict, the bull drew back, lowered his head, and made one tremendous charge; but blinded by the blood that trickled down his forehead, he missed his mark and rolled head long to the ground. In an instant the bear whirled and was upon him. Thoroughly incensed by the prospect of a speedy victory, he tore the lion in huge masses from the ribs of his prostrate foe. The two rolled over and over in the terrible death struggle; nothing was now to be seen save a heaving, gory mass, dimly perceptible through the dust. A few minutes would certainly have terminated the bloody strife, so far as my favorite was concerned, to my astonishment, I saw the bear relax in his efforts, roll over from the body of his prostrate foe, and draw himself feebly a few yards from the spot. His nostrils had burst entirely through the wound in his belly, and now lay in long strings over the ground.

The next minute the bear, shaking the blood from his eyes, he looked around, and seeing the recking mass before him disengaged his head for the final and most desperate charge. In the death struggle that ensued, both animals seemed animated by supernatural strength. The grizzly struck out wildly, but with such desperate energy that the bull, upon drawing back his head, presented a horrible and ghastly spectacle; his tongue, a mangled mass of shreds, hanging from his mouth, his eyes torn completely from their sockets, and his whole face stippled to the bone, and the other parts of his body were in a similar state, and writhing in his last agonies. There was that indomitable courage peculiar to the lion, and maimed as he was, the bull, after a momentary pause to regain his wind, dashed wildly at his adversary again, determined to be victorious even in death. A terrible roar escaped from the dying grizzly. With a last frantic effort he sought to make his escape, scrambling over and over in the dust. But his strength was gone. A few moments more, and the bear would have been upon him.

The expressed juice of garlic is said to be an excellent cement for broken china, glassware, &c.

When exposed to luminous heat, the materials of our clothing do not show very great differences, but in experimenting on shirtings of different colors, the following result was obtained: When white absorbed 100, pale straw colored absorbed 102, dark yellow 110, light green 155, dark green 168, Turkish red 165, light blue 199, black 208. In the shade these differences nearly vanish. Krieger, in experimenting on tin cylinders filled with hot water, found that a double cloth covering by the same material does not retard the heat loss much more than a single one; but when the outer air was loose it retarded it very much. From this follows the practical truth, that we can produce a very different effect by the same number of clothes according to their make."

The thoughts which follow upon a ventilation in clothing, are not exactly new, but they deserve more attention than they commonly receive: