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Sept 21, 1872-19 ORPHANS' COL

ELKTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

THE BEGGARS.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

" Hark! hark! the dogs do bark!" great yellow Schlank with a cold in I her throat,
lox-like Spitz with a piercing note,
iny M'Cabe's little black-and-tan,
ithe mangy cur of the rag-cart man;
ser and Carlo and Ponto and Wince,
taker and Huon, and Brant and Prince,

isker and Huon, and Brant and Prince, I and Bouncer and Rollo and Spring, p and Fido and Dash and Wing, p and Fido and Dash and Wing, peep and Growler and Trusty and Carl, ilser and Bingo and Dandy and Snarl; p dogs, covered with hair like flax; ina dogs, with no hair to their backs; gs that have come from the stormy shore frocky and fee-bound Labrador; Allies, exper the flock to guard; hiry fellows from Saint Bernard, farveling curs that back lanes haunt; bach dogs spotted, and wolf-dogs gaunt; revhounds, pointers, setters, terriers,

page dogs spotted, and woll-dogs gau freyhounds, pointers, setters, terriers, fulldogs, turnspits, spaniels, harriers, hastiffs, boarhounds, Eskemo, Poodles, mongrels, beefhounds low; Every dog of overy kind, DI every temper and every mind, All engaged in the general row— Snap, yelp, growl, ki-yi, bow-wow!

" The beggars have come to town "-

Some are low and some are hight; Some are blind in either eye; Some are lame and some are sore; Some just crawl from door to door; Some on crutches and some with canes; Some from alleys and some from lanes:

Some approach you with a whine; Some with a testimonial line; Some in a manner to make you shiver-The style of a foot-pad-"Stand and deliv-

er!"
Some with tales of suffering hoax you; Some with subtle flattery coax you; Some the iciest of munmers; Some are warm as eighteen summers; Some are sober; some are hummers; Some with mute solicitation, Some with loud vociferation, Some with loud vociferation,
Seek for your commiseration.
Some with well-feigned hesitation,
For your dolo make application;
Some present their hats to hold
Your benefactions manifold;
And beg for money or beg for fame,
Beg for offices beg for name,
Beg for currency, grub to purchase,
Beg for checks, to build up churches,
Beg for attention to their caners.

Beg for actes, to but a up caurenes,
Beg for a puff in the morning papers,
Beg for a show for buccaneering,
Beg for a chance for patient hearing,
Beg for anything, everything, nothing,
From a million in gold to cast-off clothing, For a chew of tobacce, a glass of gin, A trotting horse and a diamond pin, A country farm and a city garden; and now and then they beg-your pardon

"Some in rags, and some in tags." some with darns and some with patches. Socks not mates, and gloves not matches; Boots whose leather redly shows out, Brogans ripped, and shoes with tees out; Hats with broad brims, hats with smal

rims, Hats again with not-at-all rims, High hats, flat hats, hats with low crowns, Hats with bell-crowns, hats with no

crowns; Coats as varied as that of Joseph, Coats whose color no one knows of; Coats with swallow-tails, coats with bob

tails, Coats with skew-tails, coats with lob-tails, Easy coats, greasy coats, great-coats, show-coats,

Jackets, warmuses, then again, no coats;

Trowsers narrow and trowsers wide, Darned and patched and pinned and tied, Trowsers thrown on rather than put on, With a string for brace and a skewer for button; Shirts with the dirt of a twelvementh work

Some close-capped and others with head

A contract for stock with a paper-mill. " And some in releet gowns."

Those are the fellows who beg the first, And beg the hardest and beg the worst:—
Brokers who beg your cash for a "margin,"
With profit at nought and a very huge
charge in;
Mining fellows with melting-pots; Speculators in water-lots;
Speculators in water-lots;
Smooth-faced gentlemen, high in station,
Ready to point to an, "operation;"
Seedy writers who have an infernal Project of starting a daily journal; Politicians who beg you to run For place in a race that can't be won; Lawyers ready your weal to show In a case that speedly proves your wee; And a host of such in the begging line

Pharaoh; And so persistent in striking your purse And begging the cost of their plans to dis-

That you wish, losing feeling and temper and ruth, That the fate of Aktaion to-day was a truth,

And the dogs that bark when they came to Would tear them to pieces and gobble them

WEALTH OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. According to the census for 1870 the Methodists of the United States are the richest of the religious denominations, and hold millions behind the Methodists in worldly more than forty one millions and a half of new which permits no tarrying rest. dollars. The Episcopalians, supposed to be in cities among the richest of the sects, own in church property but little more than thirty-six millions and a half, although average estimated cost of the Congrega- firm, oh! how many falls we would escape tional churches in the United States is in life, if we would only look and have our about twenty-two dollars a sitting: of Pres- soles well chalked. byterian, a little less; of Episcopal, about

ist, about ten dollars. A TOAD UNDRESSING .- Aububon relates that he once saw a toad undress himself .in the same way, He then took his cast off skin forward between his fore legs into ais mouth and swallowed it; then, by raishis head came down, he stripped off his spured boot in furious battle. kin underneath, until it came to his forefrom the neck and swallowed the whole.

_Illinois farmers find that the partridge tant lands. is a great destroyer of the chinch-bug, which is so injurious to wheat fields, and my old wedding slippers have had-they are beginning to protect them from the fow- look the worse for wear and time, but when

AN OLD SHOE.

Do not let me shock you my gentle readers, with such a vulgar subject, on the contrary, it is a free, delightful, easy, sugges-

When the eld philosopher enumerated the best old things to burn, I am glad he did not mention old shoes.

happy all over, than coming home late at in length, guarded by forts and batteries night to have your loving little wife run on both sides of the entrance at supporting and bring you, your comfortable old slippers, they are any thing else but handsome, harbor of Brest, and came to anchor about but beauty is only skin deep, and like every thing else, they have faded on the surface, the inner bay. On dropping anchor, we but I tell you old slippers certainly afford saluted the National Flag with twenty-one one a lot of pleasure. Did you ever notice Miss L-, as she

promenades our avenue, and see her beting snug as a glove, all of us admire its beauty, but when Charlie passes, she gives an extra flinch, which one would mistake for a graceful movement of the Grecian Bend, but in reality is the source of exquisite pain. She is anxious to show the world the lovely outside, but when she gets home in her little boudoir she gives the instruments of torture a fling first one way and then another, and then luxurates in her old splay-footed slippers, they are desirable affairs, and ere she takes off ansuffering of show for the comfort of pri-

Shortly after she is married to Charlie; he sees her tiny comely foot, plump and fair as a baby's, and she can then afford to laugh at the squeezing, pinching, doubling and twisting they had undergone, when peeping out from under all those rufiles and flounces for his special benefit.

Ah we bear many sorts of coverings over the long and weary road of life.

I know of a dear little pair of tiny shoes, with two little holes in the toe, which you have carefully treasured under a lock in them up, and press them to your lips, handle them carefully and you gaze wistfully on the faded, worn, unlovely little things, worthess to every body else, but ob, how dear to a mother!

I see the stray trembling tears which you try to wipe away, as the image of your golden headed darling rises fresh before you, she who were them comes in all bygone beauty, and you realize they will never be worn again, toddling by your side, the little feet once encased therein, will never again tread life's stony walks, they have rested on their early march, never to be

Oh ho w many of us, as we travel on life's weary pilgrimage, would be glad to have shoe of infancy.

Did you say my subject was a vulgar one? Why it opens to me hopes, dreams, fears, cares and joys of life-passing before me. Jennie do you remember those wedding slippers of yours, quite a contrast between those and the slip-shod ones, before me now. How you fitted them on so which you were about to start. Oh, how long from your blooming youth, to your wrinkled age-and you then think they

others, and last the distance through? Ragged and rent and worn and thread-bare, And looking as though they had joined to fill first days of the journey. Go and get them for me now, and let me take a look at them now. Why my goodness, I laugh at them ha! ha! ha! did you ever see such looking things? Is it possible you ever thought those old fashioned things pretty? Is it possible those dingy, shapeless, affairs could have borne you up to the empyrean; yes, they went with you to the circle of joy, and your husband thought them the love liest things he ever saw, and would kiss them as reverently as an ardent Catholic would the Papal toe, but now, well, put them away. It will not do to examine too closely the relics of departed joys, they have a sad, sad, old time, faded, shrunken, Arrayed in velvet and linen fine,
Worse than the locust that came to harrow
The souls of the serfs of the mighty had a reality and meaning. But now the young folks laugh at them, they are so strange and quaint. But what do they know of the sweet faces, the warm hearts, the dear joys they have out lived, but of which they yet serve as tender memorials.

Perhaps we have out lived the wild emoions, the throbbing joys, the rosy dreams they seemed to cherish.

We will not give away our wedding slippers, to us they have a value. There are roses in our path, sweet, blush ing roses, and we actually stride over them intoxicated with their beauty and odor, and crush out their fragrance with our property worth nearly seventy millions of heedless tread, we inhale the exciting fradollars. The Roman Catholics are ten grance that arises round our bewildered senses, and when we have passed on, and possessions. The Presbyterians own awaken from the inebriation, we find that churches worth about forty eight millions their thorns have pierced through and and a half. The Baptists scarcely claim through, and we go limping on life's jour-

Who of us has not felt an old peg pricking in our soul? Those of my readers who have seen Blondin disport himself on a tight ropethey are considerably richer than the Congregationalists, and have more than two feat, and wonderful journey - he chalks the dollars for one of the Lutherans. The sole of his shoes, and then stands safe and

The audience of the world is continually thirty-six dollars; of Methodists and Bapt- looking, on at our passage through life, and few of them care for our danger or seem interested in our success. Of one we are sure, whose heart beats high, and whose tearful eyes are strained to watch our proon life's pilgrimage and our mother's pray-

> The soft steps on the nursery floor, the their fitting support.

Some of our friends glide apparently through the bouldoirs of beauty with slip. harbor crowded with war vessels, the Naval Some saunter along the flowery walks of

opposite hand, by a single motion of the shod foot, the bold bare by precipice-some head, and while swallowing, he drew it of us tread the dear paths of home sweet Oh dear what an up and down journey

mits great ravages. He feeds the birds in waving above the dark devious way of and in half at mortal life.

Fearing some of you are becoming tired and may throw an old shoe after me I will

OVER THE OCEAN.

AT SEA. Oct. 6th, 1872.

My DEAR CAPTAIN:-I feel inclined to have a talk with you this eve. After pass-What is more pleasant or makes one feel | ing through the channel, about two miles distances. We entered the commodious one and a fourth miles from the entrance to guns, which was answered by one of the shore batteries with an equal number; also

saluted the Port Admiral with fifteen guns, witching little foot, with a little boot, fit- who answered by his flagship, (line of battle ship, seventy-two guns). Brest is strongly entrenched by a high upon it. The wall facing this harbor at strong in proportion, being merely a facing to place siege guns in position, would renference to each other, although there is ence between the old and new town. The less and which appears to have been built lish had guns at the battle of Crecy, in most original thinkers of France, but no little about it, and interest themselves less. There are several old churches dating 2 and 3 hundred years back of a quaint construction. If devoid of steeple, would remind the western part of the United States. The Dukes of Bretange who at one time were ndependent of the French rulers, had their castle on the banks of the inner bay. There s nothing remaining of it now, however, out the foundation, on which is now erected an observatory. On the side of the bay some three hundred yards distant is the Chateau of Brest, an immense fortification and capable of containing within its walls little avail in the event of an actual siege, day. If the Duke of Bretange and his

10,000 people. It, however, would be of They were made either of hammered iron, buckled on no other shoe, than the first against the improved arms of the present and strengthened by iron hoops; or some English allies could capture it 300 years | run between them, and covered with wood | in the service of truth. A man was conago, it would be a much easier matter or hides. They were wider at the mouth nowadays. In the neighborhood of the than at the chamber, and were mostly of in an off-hand, matter-of-fact way, just as Chateau, which may be called the old part of the new town, everything has the same general appearance of decay as that observed in the old town. The streets are joyfully preparatory to the journey on narrow and dirty, and laid out in every the more to alarm the garrison, fired a to obtain all the details of the crime; the conceivable absurd style. In leaving this bombarde of a very great size, which was other was intended only for those who

not disgrace any city in Europe. On reaching the Rue de Chateau, in which lives the United States Consul, Mons Kenors, you pass into the Champ de Battilla, a moderate sized square, having two rows of trees growing around it, and the head quarters of all the worst girls and squalling children in Brest, no matter what hour of the day you pass through, you will find it througed, with every seat occupied. Little walking is done among them. A French woman never walks when she can ride or sit. It is here that the best view is to be got of the antiquated, but picturesque head dress, peculiar to the women of Brest (which I doubt has not been changed for many hundred years,) which simply consists of a head covering. It may be cotton or linen, scrupulously clean and starched sufficiently

stiff to keep it in the position the wearer's taste dictates. Old and young alike wear it, giving to all a foreign and outlandish air. I have often heard of the beauty and handsomeness of the French women; but visited, the ugly ones of Brest would outand far between. Wooden shoes are worn by the lower orders of both sexes, which hundred and fifty miles. gives them an awkward gait. In the theatre, various Government offices, hotels, the principal one of which is the Hotel de la Bourse. During the summer and in fair weather, one of the Reg'ts Bands plays for three and a half miles long and the numersmall of all kinds. The arsenal and the various navy yard buildings are all clearly panoramaed in front of you. As regard the arsenal and navy yard work, 10,000 from place to place. men and boys are employed; work being pushed on at a break-neck pace. Casting,

nolding, cartridge and bullet making being the order of the day, and all for the peace of Europe. At the foot of the Rue de and far beyond it seaward, a large portion of both divisions of the town, the inner

bravely at sea, blowing a gale of wind.

CARBOLIC SOAP will certainly kill lice and pice as

It is curious that the dates of the two great discoveries of modern times-print- work in which he contends that genius ing and gunpowder-should be both in- arises from the same organic conditions as solved in uncertainty, as well as the names insanity, and is, in fact, synonymous with of their respective discoverers. To Bar- it. His theory substantially amounts to tholdus Schwartz is popularly ascribed the this: That genius, like insanity, is a discovery of gunpowder in the year 1320, sympton of disease of the brain. Without though Roger Bacon, in his "Magnum conceding all that is claimed by Dr. Moreau, Opus," in 1270 mentions its ingredient, it cannot be devied that a very large numtion from a manuscript of Marcus Gracus. wall and ditch, strengthened by forts and East from time immemorial, and which is when it is temporary or spasmodic, may batteries at every available point, sur- said to have been introduced into Europe signify but little; but when it is persistent rounding the town, tendering it next to in 073, at the siege of Constantinople, and and life-long, it must be regarded as the impossible for a land force (unless a that it was not till the mixture of its in- sympton of cerebral disease that may, and very strong one) to make much impression gredients was better known, that it was often does, advance to absolute madness .several places, is of immense height, and was first used in Europe, for that purpose, to the rocks. The short time it would take | Spain, is generally ascribed the introduction of artillery into Europe. According other article of dress, she exchanges the der it impossible to attack by sea. The to Conde, it was used by them at the siege land is divided into two parts by the new of Saragossa, in 1118-full 150 years before bay, the two portions present a great dif- Roger Bacon's reputed discovery. In 1306 kneeled in the furrow, worn out through nothing remarkable or striking in either. through the artillery of the besiegers; ed that most instructive and useful of his A stranger cannot help noticing the differ- and when Alphonzo XI. of Castile, 1343, works, The Life of Couper. That Rousseau besieged the town of Algesiras, the Moorformer with its narrow, short streets and ish garrison threw "thunderbolts" among alleys, broken windows, tumble down their enemies from long mortars or troughs houses, a large number of which are roof. of iron. Jean Villani states that the Eng

taste or manner of the owner, although the sart or other historians of the battle; indisputable proofs of mental disease than old town of Brest has its history, there is while John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aber- those which characterized his whole career. barely anything remaining to remind of it, deen, in his account of Edward III. first All his life he walked in darkness, knowyour bureau drawer, how often do you take at least the people appear to know very expedition against the Scots, in 1327, ing not at what he stumbled, in constant mentions that with the royal army were "crakys of war," which are supposed to lie was the victim of absurd delusions have been cannon. However doubtful may was harassed by excessive nervousness, and be the date of their first introduction into was the slave of uncontrollable eccentriciyou more of large barn, such as you see in Europe, it is certain that they had not ties. On examination after death, his brain come generally into use as instruments of was found to be very seriously diseased. warfare till the latter part of the fourteenth century, which may account for the state ment of some authors, that guns were first French Criminal Justice in the Olden used by the Venetians against the Genoese As may be supposed, they were at first of very rough construcion, and were called bombards, from the word bombus, indica-

tive of the noise made in their discharge. or iron bars soldered and welded together, times of iron and copper plates, with lead ponderous size and of very great length .part and passing along the principal street (Rue de Giau,) quite a change is noticeable, immense weight. When they fired off this might confess the names of their accompliwill remain with you longer than all although most of the houses have the same bombarde, it might be heard five leagues ces. The mode of trial then was exceed. gourd has climbed up around me, as proud thers, and last the distance through?

Many persons live to garner up and bustle to a considerable extent, shops both statement which is, of course, open to ed before his Judges, who had already be!" doubt in slightly skeptical minds. The balls were of stone, and, as Froissart says, were often of "immense weight."

Those fired by the famous brass cannon of Mahomet II., used at the slege of Constanded edged every crime laid to his chargs. As tinople, in 1452, weighed about six hundred for the punishments, they were as simple pounds. Though the walls of a town or in their way as the trial. Calumniators fortress were then not built to resist artillery, yet the effects of these great masses had his cars cut off and was banished; hurled against them were not so great as another who enticed away a married womight be supposed. The unwieldy size of the guns made them difficult to work, and their weight rendered them almost immovable. From these circumstances some for the second. Criminals who died in great bombards acquired the name of bourgeoise," from their constant residence in one place. Even when the difficuities of transport had been overcome, the lamage done by one discharge was easily repaired before another had time to enlarge the breach. The bombards used by the Venetians at the siege of Chiozza, in 1380, were fired once in twenty hours. They were loaded under cover of the night, to be ready to discharge in the daytime .my ideas have got a sed blow in respect to Mahomet's cannon, above mentioned, both, for I truly believe now, were it possi- though nearly a century afterwards, was ble to collect all the ugly and ordinary peo-ple from all the towns in Europe I have transport required a carriage of thirty

wagons, linked together, and drawn by number them—that there are pretty ones it sixty oxen, with two hundred men on each would by a calumny to deny-but now, few side, to support it and assist its progress; while it took two months to convey it one It may thus be easily understood that a Champ de Bauaila is the telegraph office, siege was not so formidable an affair as it afterwards became. It was not till the latter part of the fifteenth century that the old bombards were replaced by brass guns of a somewhat lighter description, and the, an hour or two every afternoon. Brest has stone changed for metal balls. The French several gardens and promenades, the prin- and Germans-the former especially-excipal one being along the ramparts on the celled in their ordnance, both in its conharbor side, where fresh air is to be got in struction and improvement and in the plenty and a complete view of the bay to working of the pieces. To Charles VIII. the entrance, embracing the Commercial of France, belongs the credit of the first Docks, three in number. The breakwater organized system of artillery. On his expedition to Naples, in 1494, he had a train ous war vessels riding at anchor-great and of ordnace consisting of bronze caunon, of about eight feet long, and many smaller pieces. They were drawn by horses, and from their lightness were easily transported

Bombs came from Germany, but at what date is uncertain. According to one author-Valturinus-they were invented about 1538; while Strada says that they were first used in 1588, at the siege of Vak-The howitzer-a smaller kind of mortar

nounted on a carriage-also came from Germany in 1593 or 1594. That which distinguishes it from a mortar is, that the trunnions or knobs, by which it is fastened to the stand, are in the middle, while those of a mortar are at the end. On particular emergencies guns are said it is more probable that the outsides only

boiled leather of Gustavus Adolphus, which, from their lightness, mainly contributed to his victory over the imperial army at Leipsic.

WHOLE NO. 1,633.

Dr. Moreau (de Tours) has written a

and how it might be used for propelling ber of the geniuses of the world have been projectiles, while he acquired his informa- either melancholic or very eccentric, and, in some instances, have been the victims the date of which is unknown, being some- of violent and repeated attacks of insanity. what vaguely ascribed to some time be- Dr. Johnson was hypochondriacal, and in tween the ninth and twelfth centuries. In- various ways gave evidences of a morbid deed, gunpowder is supposed to have been condition of the brain. At the early age known at a very much earlier date, some of twenty he became the victim of melanwriters even stating that it was in use cholic delusions, and from that time foramong the Eastern nations as far back as ward was never happy. On one occasion 355 years before Christ. Some authors, he exclaimed, despairingly, "I would conagain, would connect gunpowder with sent to have an arm amputated, to recover Greek fire, which has been known in the my spirits." Wretchedness like this, used for propelling projectiles. When it The violent impetuosity of Dr. Johnson, his unreasonable prejudices, may be acis likewise uncertain. To the Moors, in counted for on the same theory. Some of the brightest geniuses in literature have been as intervals subject to attacks of madness. Southey lived for years in perpetual dread of insanity, and when at last he -1308, Gibraltar was lost to the Moors | mental excitement and fatigue, he composwas a lunatic will be admitted without question by those who have studied his life and writings, however ardently they have admired his genius. Pascal was one of the in every conceivable style, according to the 1346, but this is not confirmed by Frois- inmate of any asylum ever presented more fear both of the present and the future .-

> Dublin University Magazine. Times.

Formerly the first step taken when a person was accused of any offense was to put him to the question. Now, this question was not addressed to him in words, but by the application of red-hot bars. spikes, thumbkins, iron screws, and other equally persuasive appliances to his limbs, which were torn, mained and crushed signed by the most kind-hearted of Judges, a prisoner is now committed for trial by a Froissart gives an account of a great gun Magistrate. There were two kinds of torused by Philip van Artaveld, at the siege ture-the one, which was merely preparaof Oudenarde, in 1382: "They had also, tory, was inflicted on every person accused,

mastered the indictment against him; he was not allowed to bring witnesses, or to employ any advocate in his defense, and he was "questioned" until he acknowlwere burnt; a man who debauched a girl man was dragged in public and then beheaded; libelers were condemned to be whipped for the first offense and hanged prison were stuffed to be duly executed, drawn and quartered, and every unhappy wretch who was on the eve of death was constrained to make what was designated amende honorable, that is, he knelt, with a rope round his neck, with bare feet, and with a wax taper in his hand before a church, to entreat of God pardon for his crimes. The last time this barbarnos ceremony was practiced was in 1792.

Do PEOPLE READ ADVERTISEMENTS .-There is now and then a person so stupid as to believe that advertisements in the newspapers are not generally read, and that money expended in advertising is practically wasted. Even such will concede that if a hundred men of polite address, of fluent speech and ready wit were to call daily or weekly each upon an hundred others and get the ears of each long enough to say John Smith, or Jones, or Thompson at such a place, has such and such goods at such prices, or would sell a farm, or house and lot, or had lost a horse or pocket book, or would loan money, ect. -we say such men will concede that the services of this 100 men would be of great value to Smith or Jones and in some measure advantageous to the party to whom this statement was made. This 100 men could not be employed to go from door to door and make this statement to ten thousand people at less than a cost of saveral hundred dollars each trip. All this is done by the newspaper at a cost of a few dimes. or a few dollars at most, and the visits are made week after week, day after day. The messenger who travels addresses himself to the ear and takes the party addressed when he may have his thoughts absorbed in business or other matters; but the news papers reaches the party sought through the eye, when the reader has his thoughts

solely fixed upon the paper before him. But those who affect to believe that there is little use in advertising urge as as objection that advertisements are not read them insert an advertisement offering to 61; all over the third hundred is net. The or three thousand copies is in a position to do the village merchant great good, and get one-fourth of what he justly deserves. stated, may be of use to somebody. to have been made of jacked leather; but In its sphere, the weekly is quite as much service to the advertiser as in the daily, being the exclusive family visitor, a privi- children in a street beat a brass drum. To lege the daily seldom has.

A lady who had borrowed a diction-FEED.-Corn or corn meal is the best ary to read, returned it after she had got street with the latest style of bonnet on. food for fowls intended for the market; it through, with the remark-"It was very is cheap, and contains a large per cent of nice reading, but it somehow changed the a "leetle touched with the frost."

The Geril Whig

SUBSCRIPTION. \$2.00 a Year, in advance. If not paid within the rear, \$2.50. Mrs Months, \$1.00. Three Months, 50 cents. No subscription taken at less than the above. Single

Copies, FIVE CERTS.

ADVERTISING.

LOCAL MATTER, 10 cents a line; or 80 cents an inch for ever insertion.

TRANSIENT RATES.—A cents a line for one insertion, and 4 cents a line for every additional insertion. One inch of space counted as twelve lines.

STANDARD RATES.—

2 Months. 3 Months. 6 Months. 1 Year.

1 inch 52.55 53.50 \$5.00 \$4.00

2 inches 4.50 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$14.00

3 inches 6.25 7.00 \$12.00 \$18.00

1 inches 7.00 \$0.00 \$12.00 \$18.00

1 inches 7.00 \$0.00 \$14.00 \$10.00

One Column, \$5.00 per inch for 1 years for 6 and 3 Months, 20 and 25 per cent. additional. Three changes allowed to yearly advertisers without additional shargs?

Remarkable Conduct of a Horse,

A recent French paper relates an extraordinary punishment inflicted by a horse on its master, for an act of brutality by the latter toward one of the animal's stable companions.

A carrier, named R-, at no time tender in his treatment of his four-footed servants, returned one night in a state of semi-intoxication from Mormant to Givors. The man's natural barbarity was at this time aggravated by the drink he had taken, and being dissatisfied with the efforts of one of the horses-a poor back which had almost served its time-he decided that the animal was no longer worth his feed, and resolved to put an end to it. For that purpose he tied the poor brute to a tree, and taking a massive lever used in moving goods, he struck the animal several violent blows on the head, until the unfortunate creature sank to the ground insensible.

The master, thinking the animal was dead, left it on the spot, intending to remove the body next day. The horse, however, recovered his sense

a short time after, found its way home, and entered the court-yard at day-break. Its arrival was welcomed by the neighing of its companions in the stable, which noise awakened the master, who was now furlous at having failed in his cruel purpose. He tied up the animal afresh, and comnenced again to shower or its head.

This act of brutality was committed in sight of two other horses in the stable; and it length one of them, a young animal, became so frentic with rage, that it broke its halter, and, rushing on the man, seized him in its jaws, and after shaking him violently, threw him down, and trampled on him with such fury that, had not the man's cries brought some persons to his aid, the master would certainly have been killed.

THE SAGE'S REPROOF.

Alhakem, the sage, whom all people numored for his great wisdom and his many virtues, sat in the market-place giving instruction. A youth named Seyd, who had recently inherited vast wealth, passed that way, and shared with the old teacher the attention of the multitude.

"Sec," cried Seyd, "how my good forture hath lifted me in a day to claim a public attention which Albakem hath been

ong years in gaining." And he smiled proudly as he spoke. Alhakem had heard his words, and mo-

tioned for him to draw near. "My son," said the sage, "let me speak unto thee a fable. Once upon a time a gourd wound itself around a lofty palm, and in a few weeks climbed to its very top. "How old mayest thou be?" asked the

"A hundred years!" cried the gourd, in derision. "Only look; I have grown as high as thou art in fewer days than theu countest years!" "I know that very well," the palm made answer. "Every summer of my life a

"A hundred years," answered the palm.

Soyd heard, and went away with his

SALT WITH NUTS .- Medical men adviso that salt should be taken with nuts, especially when caten at night. "One time." says a writer, " while enjoying a visit from an Englishman, hickory nuts were served in the evening, when my English friend called for salt, stating that he knew of the case of a woman eating heartily of nuts in the evening, who was taken violently ill .-The celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but it was after he had become too fond of his cup, and he was in no condition to go. He muttered "salt, salt," to which no notice was taken. Next morning he went to the place, and she was a corpse.— He said that had they given her sait, it would have relieved her; if they would allow him to make an examination, he would convince them. On opening the stomach, the nuts were found in a mass.-He sprinkled salt on this and immediately it dissolved. There known of a sudden death myself which appeared to have been from the same cause. I generally eat salt with mine, and consider that it improves

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an enquiry which every one should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money. The "C., B. & Q. R. R.," running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the eading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Tecritories; and passengers starting from Cecil County, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This Line has published a namphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

RULE FOR WEIGHING HOGS -The Kentucky rule for estimating the net weight of hogs is said to be, for the first 100lbs., deduct 25 for gross; for the second 100 lbs., purchase some article that is tolerably net weight of a hog weighing 100 lbs. plenty in the market, and they will be gross is 75 lbs.; a hog of a 150 gross will flooded with offers to sell before the ink of | net 1183; of 230 gross, 2093 net, and a hog, the advertisement is dry. An enterprising the gross weight of which is 300 pounds, weekly that has a circulation of one, two will not 2561 pounds. From the gross weight of a hog that goes over 300, 431 pounds only is deducted, even should the for which, as a rule, the publisher does not weight be 400. This rule, if correctl

The Titusville Press prints the foland oftentimes it enjoys the privilege of lowing recipe: "To find out the number of find out the number of idle men start a dog fight. To find out the number of women let a woman go through a quiet

TO CLEAN SOILED PLUMAGE.-Confine fat and oily substances. Out meal and subject very often." It was her sister who the fowl in a small coop and cover the bot-

He commenced by pressing his elbows hard gress, her breath comes quickly as we move Siam, is the iron suspension bridge (swung,) terdone, in Guelders, and were invented which crosses the inner harbor and con-nects the two divisions of the town. This against his sides, and rubbing downwards. by an inhabitant of Venlo, a maker of fire-After a few smart rubs his hide began to ers are earnestly offered up for our safety. any other Paint known to the trade, and will last at least THREE TIMES AS AS HE REST LEAD AND OIL MIXED IN THE ORDINARY WAY. vorks. When the first trial of them was is a costly and splendid piece of workman-I hope all my dear readers are well shod burst open along his back. He kept rubmade at Venlo, a shell burst through a ship, said to be the finest of the kind. The ing until he worked all his skin into folds for the thorny pathway of life. house, and so effectually set it on fire that They can be easily convinced of their erbridge is much frequented by sight-seers, the conflagration was not extinguished ror in this respect by making inquiry. Let deduct 111; for the third 100 lbs., deduct on his sides and hips; and then grasping one hind leg with his hands, he hauled off joyous bound on the youth's play ground, not only on account of the work itself, but ONE GALLON COVERS 20 SQUARE YARDS, TWO COL one leg of his pants the same as anybody the proud steps of self supporting manhood, also for the splendid view to be obtained from it: The bay and the distant shore. would; then stripped of the other hind leg and the careful tread of timid age-all have

> ing and lowering his head, swallowing as pered lightness, whilst many press the School, the Railway Viaduct, the Palace of Justice and the Marie, are all worthy of being seen. It is needless to add that sollegs then, grasping one of those with the rural case, while others climb with iron diers and sailors form a large portion of the population, and the tone and morality is formed in a great measure by them. I home and others of the same family-print must say, however, that I received nothing were of that material, like the cannons of their feet upon the untrodden wilds of dis. but civility and kindness. Have I not done

ler. One farmer says he has hundreds of I leave them and all this earthly garb, and on fowls or chickens. We use Buchan's. tame partridges about his place, and his they lie in some old corner never to be worn Dissolve half an ounce in a quart of boiling wheat crops are unusually abundant, while by me again, I hope I shall tread with water; when copl, wet their heads and in places not far away the chinch-bug com-

hir the chickens are as dry middlings are cheapest and best for laying thought the first ico cream she tasted was tom with dry clean sand at least six inches

water the second of the second