

GOOD TEMPER.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth, Nor yet one half so dear, The worth of those distinguished things Or thousands gain a year, It leads the boy a new delight, 'Tis virtue's armed shield, And adds more beauty to the night Than all the stars may yield.

To make poverty content! To sorrow whisper peace; It is a gift from Heaven sent, For mortals to increase. It needs no gold, no silver, nor It fills you to repose; A flower, for poor and peasant born, An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away, To smother the low growl of care; Turns tears to smiles like dizziness gay— Spreads gladness o'er the air. And yet 'tis cheap as summer dew— That gems the fly's true breast; A tallman for love, as true As e'er man possessed.

As smile the rainbow through the cloud, As music 'mid the tempest loud, That still its sweet way winds— As springs the arch across the tide, When heaven's music floats from thence, So comes the smile across our side, This angel of our home.

What may this wonderful spirit be, With power unequalled here? This charm, this bright divinity? Good fortune's shining gem? Good fortune's shining gem? That woman's homeward brings, And can the poorest peasant lift To bliss unknown to kings.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The late Earl of Aberdeen—Lost at Sea—Romance of the Average—Will the Future Bring Birth the Missing Man?

One of the most romantic chapters in the chequered history of the peerage is laid bare by the judgment of the Edinburgh Sheriff of Chancery in the case of the late Earl of Aberdeen. Fragmentary reports of the more prominent facts have been given, but now, for the first time, get a continuous narrative of a most extraordinary series of events. With the full information before us, we are justified in affirming that, while many have gone through more exciting adventures, none have led a more truly romantic life, to the last, a more inexplicable career than the late Earl. This unfortunate nobleman succeeded his father in 1854, being then twenty-three years of age. Within two years after—that is, in February, 1856—he sailed for the West Indies, to the United States on a visit of condolence of uncertain duration. A few weeks after his arrival he entered himself as a common sailor, under the assumed name of Geo. H. Osborne, on board the R. Wylie, of Boston, sailing first to the Canary Islands and then to the West Indies, and he continued to follow a seafaring life, with one brief exception, until he met with his death by drowning in January, 1870, while serving as first mate of the Hera, bound from Boston to Australia.

At this time, it is to be observed, he wrote regularly to his mother, the Dowager Countess of Aberdeen, informing her of the nature of his movements, though at the same time studiously suppressing the names of the ships he sailed in, and even of the places he visited, where they would not be revealed by the postmarks on his letters. When this singular correspondence—which from its very nature admitted of no reply—ceased, his family naturally became more and more anxious to find him, and eventually the Scotch Chancery Court commissioner Mr. Harry Smith, advocate, to proceed to America, to obtain the depositions of any witnesses who might be able to speak to the late Earl's life in that country. The legal proceedings were for some time in a state of being unopposed, and took the shape of a petition to the Court from the present Earl, praying that he might succeed to the title and estate, which he was entitled to do on proof of the death of his brother without issue. The proof, as previously stated, had been entirely conclusive, and judgment had been pronounced in favor of the claimant, who, as a matter of fact, assumed possession last year.

Such being the leading incidents of the story, it becomes interesting to know by what means the identity of George H. Osborne with the late Earl was established. These are classified under three distinct heads—first, photographs; second, handwriting; third, comparison of events. Six photographs taken in this country, and all of them were identified by the American witnesses as portraits of the man they had known under the name of Osborne. There appears to have been no difficulty in tracing Osborne's movements from the time he assumed his assumed name to the date of his death, and numerous receipts, memoranda, private letters, and particularly log-book entries, were found which he was known to have written, and in all it was placed beyond doubt beyond comparison that the handwriting was the same as that of the late Earl. The comparison of events was equally conclusive. Thus, though the writer did not mention the name of his vessel, he told his mother in one letter that a parrot fell overboard; that a shark was captured, and that once when painting the yards he let the bucket of paint fall and splattered the captain all over with paint. All these incidents are shown to have occurred on the voyage of the R. Wylie, several of whose crew, who were the captain, have been examined, and all of whom at once recognized in the portraits of the Earl the seaman Osborne. Numerous other incidents are given, too trifling, perhaps, to be repeated, but all tending to prove that Osborne and the late Earl must have been one and the same person. It is deserving of mention as illustrating the cool courage of the man, that on a winter voyage to Trinidad the mainboom of the schooner—sixty feet long—got adrift when Osborne was sitting at the end of it. He was walking through the rigging, and in the storm which raged he was undoubtedly in great peril, but he calmly gave the proper orders for securing the boom, "which the captain, from terror, was unable to give at the moment. Two facts are also stated, which though not mentioned under any one of the heads above mentioned, are, nevertheless, of a strongly corroborative character. Just before he set out to sea for the last time Osborne sold his rifle to M. O. Randall, of Richmond. This weapon was shown to Mr. Harry Smith, and from the engraved number and mark upon it, it has since been identified by the maker, Mr. Henry, of Edinburgh, who sold it to Lord Aberdeen on the 20th of October, 1863. The other circumstance is that, when the effects of Osborne, found on board the Hera after his death, was a MS. copy of the "Rainy Day," by Longfellow, set as a song, with musical accompaniments. This, it is remarked, was a favorite

song of Lady Aberdeen's, and the MS. words are proved by her to be in her son's own hand.

So far we have been dealing solely with facts, not, indeed, of an every day kind, but still facts which hardly admit of doubt, notwithstanding their strangeness. But these, it may be said, make up only one-half of the story; they are the mere outward expression of a man's inner life. Admitting that for nearly four years the late Earl of Aberdeen led the life of a sailor, what were his motives for taking such an altogether unprecedented course? Here, it must be confessed, we are left very much in the dark. We are not absolutely without a clue, but at best it is a slender one, and to fill up the picture it would be necessary to trace largely upon the imagination. The Sheriff, however, appears to have a partiality for the tripartite method of treating a subject, observes that the motives disclosed in Lord Aberdeen's letters are—First—Providence for the sea. Second—A belief that a seafaring life is beneficial to his health. Third—A wish to gain some insight into the character and opinions of the industrious classes. The first two might have been followed without mystery, but for the proper realization of the third, no doubt was essential. The British aristocracy is not a certificate of character. There is not an atom of sympathy in his position; but it is just possible that, were he to know that his messmate was a real Earl and grandson of a Prime Minister, it might put him on his best behavior, and he might, perhaps, be the Earl wished to study Jack as he really is, and for this purpose he fearlessly placed himself on the same social level. What the "semi-political topics" were to which the Earl referred in his letters we are not told, but perhaps we should not be very wide of the mark if we were to guess that more stringent legislation in the interest of our seamen was their chief burden. One other point remains to be noticed in connection with this branch of the subject. The Sheriff says explicitly that there is not the slightest ground for attributing this change of life on the part of the deceased nobleman to any "infirmity of mind or temper, or unfitness for society. On the contrary, he appears to have been a man of superior intellectual gifts, combined with considerable force of character, and a decided taste for acquiring and imparting information." Equally flattering testimony is borne by the witnesses to his uniform "correctness of conduct, and it is added that he commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. It is not a little strange, albeit the world is such a wide place, that the Earl was only recognized once after he changed his name. In February, 1867, he went to the banking house of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, where he was introduced to the Royal Bank of Scotland cashier. He was then recognized by Mr. Duncan, who had previously seen him in company with Lord Gosford and the present Earl. Such are the broad outlines of this romantic story. On not a single point, however, is there any discrepancy, where it is not probable that further light will ever be thrown upon it. By placing upon official record "all the evidence known or supposed to exist" concerning this case, the most effectual step has been taken to prevent any further attempt at perjury on the part of the deceased Earl, which would not only be a disgrace to his name, but would also be a triumph of any such enterprise well nigh impossible.

A SINGULAR STORY.

The Golden Age says that a young girl of marked talents, of many accomplishments and of high moral worth, and lacking only two or three months of her majority, had formed an engagement of marriage with a young man to whom she was betrothed, and who, being unopposed, and took the shape of a petition to the Court from the present Earl, praying that he might succeed to the title and estate, which he was entitled to do on proof of the death of his brother without issue. The proof, as previously stated, had been entirely conclusive, and judgment had been pronounced in favor of the claimant, who, as a matter of fact, assumed possession last year.

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Mr. Charles Bullen, in his "Story of Count Bismarck's Life," tells this account of the great premier:

"The value of a good cigar" said Bismarck, as he sat at his breakfast table, "is best understood when it is the last you possess, and there is no chance of getting another. At Konigsgratz I had only one cigar left in my pocket, which I carefully guarded during the whole of the battle as if it were a stock of gold. I did not feel justified in using it. I painted in glowing colors in my mind the happy hour when I should enjoy it after the victory. But I had miscalculated my chances." "And what was the cause of your miscalculation?" "A poor drummer. He lay helpless, with both arms crushed, murmuring for something to refresh him. I felt in my pocket and found that I had only gold, and that would be of no use to him. But, stay—I had still my treasured cigar! I lighted this for him and placed it between his teeth. You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile! I never enjoyed a cigar so much as that one which I did not smoke."

A WEDDING IN A LIGHT-HOUSE.

A Toledo (Ohio) paper tells the story of a romantic wedding in a light-house on Turtle Island. Mrs. Edson has been the keeper of the light-house since the death of her husband, two years ago, and last week she was married to a young man named Burrows, who had been employed as her assistant. The wedding party of invited guests, left Toledo on Thursday, and the trip was very pleasant until the party reached the vicinity of the island, when they were struck by a squall, were drenched with rain, and had a rough time generally. Mr. Burrows watched the party as they were on the island, and his wedding clothes and donning his working suit, put off in his boat to their assistance. He was thrown back by the rough sea, and came out of the struggle with skinned nose and bruised face. He made a second attempt, reached the tug, and transferred the bride and groom to the island, where they were received in a manner at once cordial and earnest.

The scene during the gale, and while the party was still on the tug, was very exciting. General Stevens had gone off with the first puff, umbrellas and parasols were turned wrong side out in a whirl, and the awning broke loose from its fastenings, swept the deck where the cake and wedding delicacies were getting destruction. Some man went to the rescue, however, and his daring was repaid by a vote of thanks from the ladies, who were willing to sacrifice their bonnets rather than that cake.

At last Mr. Burrows had all his guests on shore, and made himself ready for the ceremony. He remarked as an introductory that he had been round the world twice, that he had met many women, but had never loved until he met the lady soon to be his wife. There under the light, in sight of the scene of her heroic struggle to save one man who called her wife, Mrs. Edson became Mrs. Burrows, and received the congratulations of her friends.

A GAY DECEIVER.

A divorce case is on the tapis in Cincinnati, Ohio, which derives its principal interest from the lesson it ought to give on the folly of answering matrimonial advertisements. The parties are John Pat. and Elizabeth M. Dabney, who were married in 1859 in Cleveland, and have resided in several places. "The wife sues for divorce," to which the husband makes no objections—on the ground of nonsupport, cruelty and adultery. She alleges that in 1867 and 1868 her husband advertised for correspondence with young ladies, and in pursuance of such advertisement he had corresponded, under the assumed names of J. D. Platt and F. W. Werkes, with young girls in various parts of the country, finally entering into an engagement of marriage with one young lady in Connersville, Ind., and committed adultery with another. The deposition of the "young lady" in Connersville, Ind., alleges that she answered the advertisement of F. W. Werkes in the Western Journal, in response, "with young ladies between seventeen and twenty years of age by a gentleman of thirty, with ample fortune, with a view to matrimony, the result of which was an engagement of marriage, which was broken off by the defendant on the ground that he had lost his fortune. About one hundred and fifty letters and several photographs, apparently of respectable and intelligent young women of the ages indicated above, the result of the matrimonial advertisements, were offered as evidence, which must be a pleasant thing to contemplate for those who have corresponded with either of the above named advertisers and have been so foolish as to write their own names or forward their own photographs. This should be a warning to young ladies fond of novelty and excitement that what they undertake for mere pastime, may lead to disagreeable results, if nothing else.

ALVINIA HAYWARD.

George Alfred Townsend, in a San Francisco letter to the Chicago Tribune, gives this account of a prominent Californian: Alvinia Hayward is the hero of a story called "Monte Christo." He is a Vermont, who operated with a man named Chamberlaine in a gold lead which was full of indications but yielded nothing tangible. Chamberlaine at last went away disconsolate, giving Hayward all his interest. The latter worked at the thing for months, and was buried deeper into the ground, but at last his family was next to starving, all his laborers left him, and he knew of no friend in the world except Chamberlaine.

MY GOD!

"My God!" he said to this man, who had meantime been engaged in stock raising, "I am on the verge of a great strike. I know it. Can't you give a little money?" Chamberlaine had been on the verge himself several times, and his wife his head said. But he had \$1,000, all buried under a hay-stack near by, and he went and dug it up. "Take it, old fellow," he said, with California heartiness, "do your best!" With the money Hayward re-commenced, and he had worked until it was all spent, and his men were reduced to a bag of beans for nourishment, when to the eye of hope the precious ore blazed suddenly up, yielding the first products of the Amador mine, the richest in the world. When this mine was paying \$400,000 a month, Hayward made over to his friend one percent third of it. Chamberlaine retired upon \$1,500,000, and moved East to educate his children, Hayward buying back the whole. Finally, even Hayward grew tired, and he sold out the mine to a stock company, which General Colton is president. The mine will make \$450,000 next year, and Colton said last week: "The Amador mine will hold out longer than we will!"

THE SEX OF EGGS.

In an article written for the *Ecologist*, John S. Ives, of Salem, Mass., says the only reliable rule he has ever found for determining the sex of eggs is, when the cavity in the largest end of the egg is found to be upon one side, it indicates a pullet chicken; when the cavity is on the extreme end a cock bird may be expected; this can be determined by holding the egg before a strong light. Yet this indication will sometimes fail.

A DEATH-BED DIVORCE.

Eli Davis, of Lewisville, died on Wednesday, July 19, 1871. He had been for two years laboring under the effects of paralysis. For one year he had been unable to walk except by the aid of others, and for more than six months had been to all appearances devoid of reason or any knowledge of persons or things. On July 18, about 6 o'clock, p. m., and fifteen hours before his final exit, and when he was to all intents and purposes, except the mere fact of breathing, as dead as poor old Marley, he was divorced by Judge West's court from his second wife.

The suit for divorce was brought by his guardian at the instance of two sons by a former wife, Harvey Davis, boot and shoe dealer, of Indianapolis, and Clinton Davis, of the same place. The deceased knew nothing more of the existence of the suit than the man in the moon. The real cause of it was the fact that the deceased was the owner of property worth not less than \$100,000, in which this second wife, if undivided, would have been entitled to a one-third interest during life. She is a young, healthy woman, with apparently thirty or forty years of life before her.

SINGULAR DEATH.

A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, writing from Clyde, Wayne county, says: The sudden death, last Sunday morning, of Mrs. Mary Overoeker, of this place, will prove to the medical fraternity a case that in the point of interest was never surpassed. At 8 o'clock the previous evening the patient went to a neighbor's and commenced playing on a house organ. She had played but a few moments when she suddenly turned her right side to an exclamation, "what a dreadful pain I have got," almost immediately became unconscious. She was first placed in a rocking chair and afterwards on a bed, where she remained some four hours, when she revived sufficiently to be removed to her own residence. A physician was called and prescribed for her, but without avail, as she died at half-past six, about ten hours from the time of the attack. Suspicions that the patient had died from the effect of poison induced Coroner Wood to order a post mortem examination, which was made by Drs. D. Colvin and J. N. Arnold, and was witnessed by Dr. G. P. Livingston, of Clyde, and Dr. E. L. Wood, of No. 10 South St. Paul street. The result was a case known to the profession as apoplexy of the ovary, and is so extremely rare that not one physician in ten thousand ever had the privilege of examining one. Old medical authors never mention it, and in the few cases which are mentioned in their works, authors understand that F. W. Von Scanzon, Professor of Diseases of Females in the University of Wurzburg, is the only one who has recorded a case as having occurred under his own direct observation.

PROSPECTS OF THE OHIO CANVASS.

The State ticket is impregnable. Even such well-informed Democrats as the editors of the *Chicago Republican* concede the election of the Republican State ticket by 25,000 majority, and not over-sanguine Republicans place the figure at 30,000, and even 40,000. The general feeling is more doubtful, even Counting every doubtful county which may reasonably be hoped for, and excluding Hamilton county, which may be also reasonably hoped for, we still find a bare majority for the Republicans in the House of Representatives. The feeling of the Central States is more democratic every doubtful county they may hope to carry, we find they cannot possibly compass a majority in the House without the assistance of a part, at least, of Hamilton county. In the Senate it seems impossible for either party to secure a majority without carrying Hamilton county.—*The Ohio State Journal*.

USE OF EPITHETS.

A lawyer once wrote "rascal" in the hat of a brother lawyer, who, on discovering it, entered a complaint in open court against the trespasser, who, he said, had not only taken his hat, but had written his own name in it. This reminds us of a story told of John Randolph, who, meeting with the hat of a brother lawyer, who, on discovering it, entered a complaint in open court against the trespasser, who, he said, had not only taken his hat, but had written his own name in it.

LOVE RUN MAD—MATRIMONY OF MURDER.

A terrible tragedy took place Sunday at London, Shelby county, Indiana. Henry Ellington, for some time an unsuccessful suitor of Miss Lizzie Smith, on Sunday made a final proposal for her hand, and being rejected, attacked her, throwing her to the ground and stamping upon her. He then took a brick and beat her head and face in a shocking manner, severing one ear and breaking her jaw. He then fled to the woods, leaving her for dead. An alarm was raised, and he was pursued and captured by his neighbors. He is now in jail. Miss Smith was alone when attacked, her parents being at church. She was alive this morning, but her recovery is impossible. Ellington says he is only sorry he did not make sure work of his victim. It is feared he will be lynched.

TO KEEP TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.

A correspondent at Webster, N. Y., sends the *Rural New Yorker* the following: "As the tomato season is approaching, I can contribute one way of keeping them for winter use that may be new to some of your readers. I ate them in February, sliced and seasoned with sugar and a little vinegar, that seemed every way as nice as tomatoes fresh picked from the vines. They were prepared thus: Dissolve a teaspoon of salt in a gallon of water. Pick ripe tomatoes, but not over-ripe, leaving a little of the stem on. The tomatoes must be kept well covered with the brine and they will keep till Spring or longer."

FRIGHTFUL INDIAN ATROCITIES.

From an escaped Indian captive who arrived at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 20th inst., particulars are learned of one of the most bloody Indian outrages of the year. It appears on the 20th of June a train of fourteen drivers going from Paw Valley to Fort Sill, was suddenly attacked by 150 Cheyennes and white desperadoes. A battle followed, lasting a few minutes. Seven drivers were killed, one was wounded, and took MacMoore, John Jones, Thomas Hayward, Henry Brown, and Harry Jackson and another prisoner. They bound them and sent them to the woods under guard. The day after the battle one of the party attempted to escape from the party, and was killed. They marched for two days in a northerly direction, and on Friday they halted and tied Jones and Hayward to a stake, cut out their tongues, lopped off their ears, and otherwise tortured them in the presence of other prisoners, and then turned them to death. Brown, MacMoore and Jackson determined to make an attempt to escape. A few nights after, while the Indians were drunk and the rain had loosened their cords, one got free, stole his way through the brush, and freed his companions. This was on the 6th instant. After marching some days nearly naked they were fed by a friendly band of Potawatamies, and reached Fort Riley on the 12th. MacMoore declares that one-fourth of the band were white desperadoes, under Stanley, Eastern Texas outlaw. They had dressed as savages and participated in the cruelties with Indian zest. They had also with them as captives Mrs. Lowman, of Gaudaloupe Mountain, Texas, and a beautiful white girl named Emily. It is supposed the band belongs to the tribe who made a demonstration on Fort Sill during Sherman's visit.

The fears of the California press that the railroad system of that State was to be consolidated under one management are to be realized at last, as a San Francisco dispatch informs us that the negotiations for the sale of the California Pacific Railroad to the Central Pacific Railroad Company have finally been consummated. This transfer is unfortunate to the State so far as it is a misfortune for any State to have its entire railway system controlled by one Company. The California Pacific, which is said to have sold out, owns a trunk line from Sacramento to San Francisco Bay, on the west side of the Sacramento River, with numerous branches north and westward. The Pacific tidewater is connected with San Francisco by steamer making the shortest line between that city and the port. It has a large fleet of steamers, having absorbed the California Steam Navigation Company last Spring. The general feeling is more doubtful, even Counting every doubtful county which may reasonably be hoped for, and excluding Hamilton county, which may be also reasonably hoped for, we still find a bare majority for the Republicans in the House of Representatives.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—District of North Carolina.

United States vs. 1234 lbs. plug Tobacco, 1400 lbs. lump Tobacco, 500 lbs. smoking Tobacco, 4500 lbs. leaf Tobacco, 3000 lbs. stems do., and other property of John R. Keen—LIBEL OF INFORMATION. To JOHN R. KEEN, and to all whom it may concern.—GREETING. Notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned property was seized by C. S. Winstead on the 17th day of July, 1871, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the District Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel of Information set forth; and that the said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court at Salisbury on the second Monday of August next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not, at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests. Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 24th day of July, 1871. S. T. CARROW, United States Marshal.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—District of North Carolina.

United States vs. 2 Stills and Fixtures, 12 lbs. of Spirits, and the casks and fixtures for the rectifying establishment of Joseph Williams—LIBEL OF INFORMATION. To JOHN R. KEEN, and to all whom it may concern.—GREETING. Notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned property was seized by S. H. Wiley on the 17th day of July, 1871, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the District Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel of Information set forth; and that the said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court at Salisbury on the second Monday of August next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not, at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests. Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 24th day of July, 1871. S. T. CARROW, United States Marshal.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—District of North Carolina.

United States vs. 4 Boxes of manufactured plug Tobacco, and one barrel of White Toy, property of William Vestal and of others—LIBEL OF INFORMATION. To WILLIAM VESTAL and others, and to all whom it may concern.—GREETING. Notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned property was seized by Wm. B. Richardson on the 17th day of July, 1871, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the District Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel of Information set forth; and that the said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court at Salisbury on the second Monday of August next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not, at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests. Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 24th day of July, 1871. S. T. CARROW, United States Marshal.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—District of North Carolina.

United States vs. Two Barrels of Whiskey, one as the property of Mabel C. Spoon, the other as the property of W. B. Sipe—LIBEL OF INFORMATION. To MABEL C. SPOON and W. B. SIFE, and to all whom it may concern.—GREETING. Notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned property was seized by Wm. B. Richardson on the 22nd day of July, 1871, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the District Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel of Information set forth; and that the said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court at Salisbury on the 2nd Monday of August next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not, at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests. Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 24th day of July, 1871. S. T. CARROW, United States Marshal.

CHEAP ADVERTISING—WE WILL

insert an advertisement in Eight Hundred American Newspapers, for six dollars per line, per week. One line one week will cost six dollars, two lines will cost twelve dollars, and for three lines cost thirty dollars. Send for a printed list. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41, Park Row, N. Y. June 8, 1871.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—District of North Carolina.

United States vs. 44 boxes Tobacco, 150 lbs. lump Tobacco, 800 lbs. leaf Tobacco, 2 Iron Saws, 3 Screws, one broken Screw, hammer, chisel, and other personal property in the Factory—LIBEL OF INFORMATION. To R. H. WEBSTER, and to all whom it may concern.—GREETING. Notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned property was seized by C. S. Winstead on the 17th day of April, 1871, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the District Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel of Information set forth; and that the said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court at Salisbury on the second Monday of August next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not, at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests. Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 24th day of July, 1871. S. T. CARROW, United States Marshal.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—District of North Carolina.

United States vs. 6 boxes manufactured plug Tobacco, property of Delamy LIBEL OF INFORMATION. To DELAMY, and to all whom it may concern.—GREETING. Notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned property was seized by W. B. Richardson on the 17th day of July, 1871, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the District Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel of Information set forth; and that the said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court at Salisbury on the second Monday of August next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not, at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests. Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 24th day of July, 1871. S. T. CARROW, United States Marshal.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—District of North Carolina.

United States vs. one barrel of Whiskey, and one barrel of Cognac, and one barrel of Brandy, and one barrel of Rum, and one barrel of Gin, and one barrel of Liqueur, and one barrel of Champagne, and one barrel of Port Wine, and one barrel of Sherry, and one barrel of Madeira, and one barrel of Benedictine, and one barrel of Chartreuse, and one barrel of Dubonnet, and one barrel of Fernet-Branca, and one barrel of Amaretto, and one barrel of St. Raphael, and one barrel of St. Emilion, and one barrel of St. Julien, and one barrel of St. Hubert, and one barrel of St. Louis, and one barrel of St. Nicholas, and one barrel of St. Peter, and one barrel of St. Paul, and one barrel of St. Vincent, and one barrel of St. George, and one barrel of St. Andrew, and one barrel of St. Patrick, and one barrel of St. John, and one barrel of St. James, and one barrel of St. Mary, and one barrel of St. Anne, and one barrel of St. Elizabeth, and one barrel of St. Margaret, and one barrel of St. Catherine, and one barrel of St. Barbara, and one barrel of St. Agatha, and one barrel of St. Lucia, and one barrel of St. Theresia, and one barrel of St. Agnes, and one barrel of St. Cecilia, and one barrel of St. Dorothea, and one barrel of St. Margareta, and one barrel of St. Euphrosina, and one barrel of St. Anastasia, and one barrel of St. Apollonia, and one barrel of St. Prisca, and one barrel of St. Felicitas, and one barrel of St. Perpetua, and one barrel of St. Agatha, and one barrel of St. Lucia, and one barrel of St. Theresia, and one barrel of St. Agnes, and one barrel of St. Cecilia, and one barrel of St. Dorothea, and one barrel of St. Margareta, and one barrel of St. Euphrosina, and one barrel of St. Anastasia, and one barrel of St. Apollonia, and one barrel of St. Prisca, and one barrel of St. Felicitas, and one barrel of St. Perpetua, and one barrel of St. Agatha, and one barrel of St. Lucia, and one barrel of St. Theresia, and one barrel of St. Agnes, and one barrel of St. 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