Saint Mary's Beacon.

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DIRECTORY

FOR

St. Mary's County.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The sessions of this Court begin on the third Mondays of March and September, and on the first Mondays of June and December. The March and September Terms being for the trial of causes wherein Juries may be required—those of June and December are the non-jury or intermediate Terms.

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Commissioner of Law—J Frank Bohanan (vacant.)

Auditor—Robert C Combs.

Sheriff—Benjamin Foxwell.

Deputy Sheriff—George A Simms.

Jailor—A J Scott.

Crier—James F Wathen.

Bailiffs—Zach Latham and Jos Latham.

Messenger—J J Graves.

Bailiff to Grand Jury—Thomas P Guy.

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This Court meets on the 2nd Tuesday of every month.

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Associate Judges—Hons L H Canter and Z H Tippett.

Register of Wills—James T M Raley.

Deputy Register of Wills—Wm B Goddard.

Crier—Benj H Newman.

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This Court meets on the 2nd Tuesday of every month

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Clerk—C J Durant.

Messenger—Peter R Graves.

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Sexton—George A Simms.

(Written for the Beacon.)

A ROYAL EPIGRAM.

Revenue a nos Moutons.

Though you may boast a 'Royal Line,'
Yet Kings must condescend to dine.
But where the deuce you get your feed,
A puzzle is to me indeed—
For paper, types and Printer's ink,
Must cost a pretty sum, I think.
But Bacons come, from day to day,
And yet I'm never asked to pay.
To me the thing is really funny—
Why, where on earth you get your money?
I believe—I am del—ly sure
What King could starve, possessing 'Downs!'

PRESIDENT DAVIS' INAUGURAL,

DELIVERED AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.,

February 18th, 1861.

Gentlemen of Congress of the Confederate States of America, Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Magistrate of the Provisional Government, which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned to me with humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent Government to take the place of this, which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with many difficulties that arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, with the hope that the beginning of our career, as a Confederacy, may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence we have asserted, and which, with the blessing of Providence, we will contend for and maintain. Our present political position has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations. It illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter and abolish them at will, whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established. The declared purpose of the compact of the United States, from which we have withdrawn, was to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" and now, when in the judgment of the sovereign States composing this Confederacy, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot-box has declared that, so far as they are concerned, the Government, created by that compact, should cease to exist.

In this they have merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, defined to be "inalienable." Of the time and occasion for its assertion and exercise, they, as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows all hearts, will judge of the sincerity with which we have labored to preserve the Government of our Fathers in its spirit. The right, solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the United States, and which has been solemnly affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of the States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognized in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of government.—By this right the sovereign States, here represented, have seceded, formed this Confederacy, and it is an abuse of language that their act has been denominated revolutionary. They have formed a new alliance, but, within each State, its government has remained the same, nor have the rights of person or property been disturbed. The agent, though which they communicated with foreign nations, is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations. Sustained by the consciousness that this transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from a disregard, on our part, of just obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty; moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others; and anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations—if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect posterity will acquit us from having made it. Doubly justified, therefore, by the absence of wrong on our part; and by the wanton aggression of others, there can be no reason to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States of America will be found equal to any measure of defense which their honor and security will require. An agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of commodities, required in every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest and that of all those to whom we would sell, and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon the interchange of these commodities. There can, however, be but little rivalry between our people and any other manufacturing community, such as those of the Northern and Eastern States of the American Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interests will invite to good will and kind offices on both parts. If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of these States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a new career of independence, and must be inflexible in maintaining it, though pursued through many years of controversy with our late associates of the Northern States.

We have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled, and as a necessity, not [illegible] a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the prosperity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interests shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with firm resolve, to appeal to arms, and to invoke the blessings of Providence on a just cause.—As a consequence of our new condition and relations, and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide for the speedy and efficient organization of branches of the executive department, having special charge of foreign intercourse, financial, military affairs, and postal service. For purposes of defense, the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed and disciplined army, more numerous than would usually be required for a peace establishment. I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high seas, a navy be organized. But this, as well as other subjects appropriate to our necessities, has doubtless engaged the attention of the Congress.

With a Constitution differing from our fathers only so far as it is explanatory of our well known intention to be freed from sectional conflicts, which have interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that other States from which we have recently parted may ask to unite their fortunes with ours under the government we have instituted. For this your Constitution makes adequate provision, but beyond this, if I mistake not, the judgment and will of the people are that a reunion with States from which we have separated, is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase the power, develop the resources and promote the happiness of a confederacy, it is requisite that there should be so much homogeneity that the welfare of every portion be the aim of the whole. When this does not exist, antagonisms are engendered, which must and should result in separation. Actuated solely by the desire to preserve our own rights, and promote our own welfare, the separation from the United States has been marked by no aggressions upon others, and followed by no convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check. The cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore, and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of staples which have constituted our exports, and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. The common interest of producers and consumers can only be interrupted by exterior force, which would obstruct the transmission of our staples to foreign markets; a course of conduct which would be as unjust towards us as it would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated but by the strongest desire to inflict injury upon us. But if the contrary should prove true, a terrible responsibility will rest upon and the sufferings of multitudes will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy. My experience in public stations, of a subordinate character to this, which your kindness has conferred upon me, has taught me that care and toil and disappointment are the prices of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate; but you shall not find in me either want of zeal or fidelity to the cause that is to me of highest and of most enduring affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction; one which I neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duties required at my hands We have changed our political relation, but not our system of government.—The Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Confederated States. In their expositions of it, and the judicial constructions it has received, we have a light which has revealed its true meaning. Thus instructed as to the true meaning and just interpretation of that instrument, and ever remembering that all affairs are but trusts, held for the people, and that powers delegated are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to [illegible] retiring, something of the [illegible] will and confidence which welcomed my entrance into office It is joyous in [illegible] perilous times, to look around on a people, united in heart, where one purpose of high resolve animates and one spirit animates the whole; where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor, liberty and equality.

Obstacles may retard [illegible] but cannot prevent the accomplishment of the purpose of a people determined to be free. Let us therefore, invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity. With the continuance of His favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace and to prosperity.

PAY ATTENTION.—Whatever you are about, pay attention to it. Keep your mind on what you are at. Think of what you are doing. Close attention is very much a matter of habit; and it is a habit which should be diligently cultivated.

Take, for instance, the habit of mind in reading. One law student has a general idea that he has seen a case reported somewhere, in which he rather believes a certain point arose—he is not quite sure of that—which was decided one way or the other, he don't remember which! Another student who had the same book in his hand the same length of time, remembers what Reports it was in, the number of the volume, the name of the case, the names of the counsel, the points that came up, the views of the different judges, if there was a conflict of opinion upon them, and precisely what the decision was. He even remembers the part of the book, the very number of the page where it is to be found. In his mind's eye he can see the lines, the words, the letters. He has the habit of fixed attention, which all students should strive to acquire.

The opposite extreme of loose reading and listening is illustrated by some amusing anecdotes. One is of a man who said he had recently read in some paper, he couldn't remember where it was, of a man named Johnson—he believed his name was Johnson—who had raised a thousand barrels of potatoes to the acre—he believed it was barrels, it might possibly have been bushels; he was quite sure it was potatoes, though possibly it might have been apples; it seemed a good deal for an acre, he might be mistaken about that—really it was impossible, it must have been more than an acre!

Another is of an old woman who said she had learnt a sure way to tell whether an egg was good or not; she had heard a great many before, but this was certain, and it was so simple, too: it was to just drop the egg into a pail of water, and if it was good it would—either sink or swim, she really had forgotten which!

It is very good practice after laying a book down to take up a pen and see how much you can write of what you have read. After trying it regularly for a week you will be pleased to find how much more you can remember than you could at first. So rapidly does the habit of concentrating one's thoughts grow with cultivation.

Think of what you are doing and you will remember what you have done. Cultivate the habit of keeping wide awake, and of fixing your attention closely.

BIRCH ON CONGRESSMEN.—"Ad," said Mr. Birch at the San Francisco Minstrels, "Ad, where's your brother Ebenezer? I h'ain't seen him around for a year or two."

"Ebenezer?" said Mr. Ryman reflectively. "Ebenezer has gone away for a few years."

"Anything happened to him?"

"Well, yes. To tell you the truth, Billy, Ebenezer fell into bad habits.—He lost that fine perception which enables a man to distinguish between his own property and that of his fellows, so that he forgot himself at times and became absorptive to that degree that he scooped in, as it were, any little portable article he came across, no matter to whom it belonged."

"Your narrative grieves me," said Mr. Birch. "It lacerates me deeply to know that Ebenezer should have so lost his memory, and I should think it would have made trouble."

"It did," said Ad. "The people called in the police. Ebenezer protested at the trial that his prosecutors were trying to blackmail him, but the Judge said that Ebenezer had been stealing, and he sent him to the State Prison for five years. By the way, Mr. Birch, I have not seen your brother Eliphalet for a year or two. I do sincerely trust that nothing has happened to Eliphalet."

"Liph?" said Mr. Birch. "Liph's all right. He went to Congress a couple o' years ago, and he's a stealin' yet."

☞"I swear," said a gentleman to his mistress, "you are very handsome." "Pooh!" said the lady, "so you would say if you did not think so." "And so you would think," answered he, "though I should not say so."

MY LITTLE STRATAGEM.

Jessie Hale was the merriest, prettiest, most provoking daughter of Eve that ever existed—at least I thought so—perhaps I was not an impartial judge, as I must confess I was deeply in love, and in that I don't think I could remember the time when I was not in love with her. I first ventured to ask her company home from church, when, after four years absence, I returned to my native town and set up as a surgeon. Oakdale was a healthy place, or else the people felt afraid of tempting grace as they had known me to be, for somehow my horse and gig found more employment in carrying Jessie Hale to ride than any other profitable business, yet of all the tantalizing little wretches that ever fascinated and provoked a poor fellow until he could not have told whether he was in his body or out of it—she was the worst.

And there was I—Willard Tremaine—standing six feet two in stockings, led about by that elf, coming and going at every beck and call, as if I was a great simpleton as in truth I must have been, for after playing 'yours devotedly' for about six months, I was no nearer winning her than at first. Open hearted and candid she was on every other subject; but just let me speak of love or marriage and I might as well talk to a stone wall. 'As all is fair in love and war,' or at least I thought so, and resolved to try the result of strategy on my wilful lady love.

One fine morning, as we were about starting for a ride on horseback, and assisting Miss Jessie into the saddle, her horse commenced rearing and kicking at an alarming rate; of course the jagged bits of iron I had cautiously inserted beneath the saddle had nothing to do with it. By the time she was fairly seated he had become perfectly unmanageable, throwing her violently from the saddle; of course I caught her before she reached the ground. No sooner was she in safety, when, with a deep groan, I staggered back against the fence, my right arm hanging helplessly by my side. It took nicely, for Jessie was beside me in a moment.

"O, Will," she said, piteously, "that terrible horse has broken your arm; what will you do? Poor Will!"

How like a villain I felt at the sight of her distress; but I was not going to give up then; so I answered faintly, "It is nothing, dear Jessie; I would suffer a thousand times more to feel that I had saved your precious life."

"But, O, I am sorry! What can be done for you?" she said in touching accents.

"Only tell me that you love me, Jessie, darling; it will soothe my pain more than anything else in the world." And then like the great simpleton that I was, I put that right arm around her, and never discovered my mistake, till she sprang suddenly away.

"Wouldn't a little brandy and water do as well, Mr. Tremaine?" she asked, archly. "There don't seem to be any bones broken; the injury was internal, I should think."

Wouldn't I have sold myself for a six-pence? But there was no help for it; so I had to own the trick, and went home wishing I had broken my arm or neck, I didn't care much which. After that, for a while, I was rather shy of the loved object, for I didn't fancy hearing of my last attempt; but one morning, however, I went over the way, resolved that the matter should be decided before I returned. Jessie was sitting by the parlor window, busily sewing, and humming some merry tune to herself as I entered. She was looking prettier than ever; and I found it terrible hard work to begin.

At last I broke in upon some of her careless nousense, with, "Why in the world Jessie, don't you say whether you love me or not? I believe you do—in fact, I know you do."

Here I was again making a simpleton of myself.

'O, you know, then, do you?' she said coolly, with a twinkle in her eye. 'Then of course there is no need telling you.'

'No I do not mean it, Jessie,' I said.

'But do you love me? Will you answer me yes or no?'

'Yes or no,' she answered, demurely.

'O, Jessie Hale!' I exclaimed, impatiently, 'you will drive me crazy.'

'A terrible misfortune, surely,' she said with a laugh, throwing down her work and stepping through the low window upon the lawn. 'Now, Will, I tell you what I will do if you will promise never to plague me again about this.'

'I will promise anything, if you will only give me an honest answer,' I said eagerly.

'Well, then, if you can catch me before I reach the elm tree, I will give you a decided answer.'

I thumped my head against the window sash, and away I went racing over the green sward with ten times more eagerness than I ever displayed in playing catch in my boyhood days. I caught her before she was half way to the old elm.

'Now for the answer,' I said eagerly.

'O, but can't you wait until I get my breath?' drawing it in quick spasmodic jerks. 'Let me see; what was it I promised to tell you?'

'Whether you love me or not, you provoking little wretch!' said I fairly out of patience.

'Now look here, Mr. Will, if you don't leave off calling me names, I won't answer you, now, see if I do.' And sure enough no answer could I get from her.

The next day I received a letter from my uncle, stating that his assistant had left him and asking me to take his place. This was just the situation I had been wanting for years, and I hailed it with delight now.

'But Jessie,' I thought, 'could I leave her?'

A moment's reflection showed me it was just what was needed, for if she really cared for me my absence would [illegible]

It did not take long to make my arrangements, and before night they were all completed and the next morning I started for the station, calling at Mr. Hale's on my way to bid Jessie goodbye. I could see the little witch did not believe one word of the story I told her.

'I hope, Mr. Will, you won't break your arm on the train; it would make it so bad for you,' she said with a smile as I concluded.

'And you not there to cure,' I retorted. 'But seriously, Jessie; I am in earnest now. It is probable I shall not see you again for years; for if I like the place I shall remain there.

She still believed it some trick, for her eyes said plainly, 'You can't cheat me again.' And she said good-by as coolly as if it were only for a day. I went down the walk, feeling much as I think Adam must have felt when he left Paradise, except that he took his Eve with him, and I left mine behind.

I was pleased with the place, and was not long in accepting my uncle's proposals. I wrote to this effect to a lawyer, desiring him to dispose of my property at Oakdale. I knew that Jessie would hear it and it would give her to understand that I had no intention of returning. In three days I followed the letter, determined that if I did not succeed this time, I would give her up forever, though my heart gave a quick throb of pain at the thought.

It was just at twilight of a pleasant September day, when I reached Oakdale. Direct to Mr. Hale's I took my way, saying to myself as I went 'Now or never!' I entered the dusky parlor unannounced. By the dim light I saw Jessie sitting on a sofa, her head resting on the soft pillow. She was alone, and had not heard my step.

Was she asleep? A quick sob answered me. That argued well for my success. In a moment I was kneeling beside her, and had raised the bowed head.

'Jessie! dear little Jessie!' I said tenderly scarcely knowing how she would receive it. With a quick start and a glad surprise her head was pillowed on my bosom.

'O, I am so glad to see you, Will.—They told me you would not return, and I have been so lonely without you.'

'And I have been lonely, too, Jessie,' I said. 'My house anywhere would always be lonely without you. Will you not go and share it with me?'

The answer was very low, but I knew it was in the affirmative.

'Will you become my wife next week?' I was determined to make sure work of it now.

There was some hesitation, a few objections raised, but I finally gained the same answer to that.

Then I hurried to the dressing-room to see the old folks. There was considerable pleasure expressed at my unexpected arrival, and great surprise when my errand was made known, and a few tears from the mother at parting with Jessie, and hearty congratulations from the father, concluded the remark, 'That just as likely as not she would change her mind while changing her dress.'

No so, however. In a week I got the prettiest little wife in the country, and what is better still, I think so now, even though she did say ten minutes after the ceremony, 'I never told you I loved you after all, Will.'

And never has to this day.

WHICH IS THE BEST.

Which is the *best* sewing machine, is a point on which different companies differ; each, of course, thinks *its own* the best. One may have advantages for one kind of work, and another for another. But if the point were to be decided by *popularity*, the Howe would outstrip all others.

It is a noticable fact that the Howe Machine Co. has *four hundred thousand* of their Machines in use, although having existed but *six years*, while the Company which claims to have the most in use, has only about twice that number, though having existed for *twenty years*.—They are now manufacturing over six hundred daily, or *one per minute*, and at that rate can hardly supply the demand.

In this section they have become well known to our people through the efforts of Mr. J. P. Greenwell, Leonardtown, Md. who guarantees to make each one of his customers so thoroughly satisfied, that they will be convinced that the *Howe is the best*.

☞"I want to know," asked a creditor fiercely, "when you are going to pay me what you owe me?" "I give it up," replied the debtor, "ask me something easy."

The stamp of civilization—the postage stamp.

THE MYSTERY OF MAN.—Wonders at home by familiarity cease to excite astonishment, and hence it happens that many know but little about the 'house we live in'—the human body. We look upon a house from the outside, just as a whole or unit, never thinking of the many rooms, the curious passages, and the ingenious internal arrangements of the house, or of the wonderful structure of the man, the harmony and adaptation of all his parts.

In the human skeleton, about the time of maturity, are 165 bones. The muscles are about 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about thirty-two feet. The amount of blood in an adult averages thirty pounds, or full one fifth of the entire weight.

The heart is six inches in length and and four inches in diameter, and beats seventy times per minute; 4,200 times per hour; 100,800 per day; 36,772,200 times per year; 2,665,440,000 in three score and ten; and at each beat, two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it; one hundred and seventy-five ounces per minute; six hundred and fifty-six pounds per hour; seven and three-forths tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

The lungs will contain about one gallon of air, at their usual degree of inflation. We breathe, on an average, 1,200 times per hour; inhale 600 gallons of air or 24,000 gallons per day.—The aggregate surface of the air cells of the lungs exceeds 20,000 square inches, an area very nearly equal to the floor of a room twelve feet square.

The average weight of the brain of an adult male is three pounds and eight ounces; of a female, two pounds and four ounces. The nerves are all connected with it, directly or by the spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and minute ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a 'body-guard' out-numbering by far the greatest army ever marshaled.

The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Its average area in an adult is estimated to be 2,000 square inches. The atmospheric pressure being about fourteen pounds to the square inch, a person of medium seize is subjected to a pressure of 40,000 pounds.

Each square inch of skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain-tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of the body of 201,166 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long.

Man is made marvellously. Who is eager to investigate the curious, to witness the wonderful works of Omnipotent Wisdom, let him not wander the wide world round to seek them, but examine himself. 'The proper study of mankind is man.'

DON'T QUARREL.—People talk of lover's quarrels as rather pleasant episodes—probably because they are not quarrels at all. She pouts; he kisses. He frowns; she coaxes. It is half play, and they know it. Matrimonial quarrels are another thing. We doubt seriously if married people ever truly forgive each other after the first falling out. They gloss it over; they kiss and make up; the wound apparently heals, but only, as some of those horrible wounds given in battle do, to break out again at some unexpected moment. The man who has sneered and said cruel things to a sensitive woman never has her whole heart again. The woman who has uttered reproaches to a man can never be taken to his bosom with the same tenderness as before those words were spoken. The two people who must never quarrel are husband and wife. One may fall out with kinsmen, and make up, and be friends again.—The tie of blood is a strong one, and affection may return after it has flown away; but love, once banished, is a dead and buried thing. The heart may ache, but it is with hopelessness! It may be impossible to love any one else, but it is more impossible to restore the old idol to its empty niche. For a word or two, for a sharpening of the wits, for a moment's self-assertion, two people have often been made miserable for life. For, whatever there may be before, there are no lover's quarrels after marriage.

BANKRUPT MATTERS.—"Sambo, whats your 'pinion ob de bandrupt law?'

"Tink 'unt fus-fate, Pompey."

"I imply for the appelation myself. Just sphain yim's principols."

"Why, you see here, now, just lend me dat half dollar you got for whitewashing."

Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately puts it into his own pocket.

"Dere den, now, I owes de shoe-maker three shilling, and you half a dollar, besides the grog shop bill. Now dis half dollar am all de property I got. I divide with him according to de debt."

"Sambo I takes dat half dollar back."

Sambo with amazement. "You think dis chile green? You gits your share wid de order creditors."

Sambo was quite as honest as some others.

The Granger's trump spades.