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PUBLISHED AT PORT TOBACCO, CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY ELIJAH WELLS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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aug 14—1y

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Have a Large and Well Made Stock of all kinds of
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NOW READY AT VERY LOW PRICES, viz:
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OFFERS his services to the people of Charles County. He will execute all orders with neatness and dispatch, and on reasonable terms.
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nov 22-1y

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New Fall Goods daily opening:
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OF THE VERY BEST TO MEDIUM QUALITIES from 25 cts. up to $1.25 a yard.
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Branch of Nos. 5 and 7 John Street, New York.
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Selected Miscellany.

From the New York World.

Deterioration of Apple Orchards.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club in this city an interesting paper was read by Dr. J. V. S. Smith on the deterioration of apple orchards. This paper gave rise to considerable discussion among the members as to the cause. Various theories were put forth. Among them were offered impoverished soil, the want of proper culture, the neglect of fruit-growers, who preferred giving their attention to better-paying fruits, and the prevalence of curculio—all of which, without doubt, have done their part to hasten the deterioration of apple orchards, at least in the older portions of the United States. One member, however, claimed that in what was formerly one of the finest apple-producing districts of Massachusetts he had seen orchards steadily decaying, although kept under the highest state of cultivation, unravaged by curculio, and supplied with all the appliances that science has made known to the farmer. In his opinion, the conditions under which apple orchards had formerly flourished were changed. In what these changes consisted he was unable to state. We are inclined to think that this opinion approached the truth, and inclined to hold the farmer directly responsible for these changes, which have reacted against him. It will only be necessary to refer to the wholesale destruction of forests in all the older settled portions of the country, an example which is being recklessly followed in the more newly settled portions, which are at present secure in the possession of vast traces of timber, whose extent seems to warrant the prodigality. Unfortunately the farmer's mania for "clearing" has never been tempered by a knowledge of the climate changes effected by the levelling of forests, nor has he ever appreciated them as natural harmonizers of extremes of temperatures, nature's own "conservative forces," to us Mr. Marsh's expression, from whose valuable work, "The Earth," are extracted several instances illustrating the importance of forests to the growing of fruit and grain. Three more prominent uses which forests subserve it is sufficient to enumerate: They serve as shelter from the wind; they maintain humidity in the atmosphere, and they equalize the temperature. This is not the place to enter into the *rationale* of these facts, but it may be well to give a few illustrations of the effects of destroying forests, as observed in Europe, where climate changes are of more consequence than they are at present to our wide and diversified area. In Italy, it is said, the clearing of the Appenines has materially affected the valley of the Po. The sirocco now ravages its banks, injuring harvests and vineyards, and [illegible] the crops, the grapes and grain being cut off by the south and south-west winds. The Department of Ardeche in France, in consequence of the removal of its forests has suffered heavy frosts, which have produced the most disastrous effects. The province of Alsac has also suffered in the same way from the stripping of the trees from the Vosges. The late springs in localities of Italy, France, and Switzerland are attributed to the felling of the forests, and since the cutting of the woods on the Appenines the district of Mugello has lost its mulberries, except those protected in the lee of houses. Dussard says that the mistral, so fatal to vegetation, is "the child of man, the result of his devastation," and Marchand attributes the fact that fruit trees thrive no longer, and that it is difficult to raise even young fruit trees north of the Alps, to the destruction of the forests.

On the other hand, climates that have been changed by the cutting of the woods so that fruits would not grow in them, have been restored by new plantations, and vegetation has flourished again as formerly. During the reign of Napoleon I. there was an extraordinary demand for Italian iron, occasioning unusual activity among the furnaces of the valleys of Bergamo. In order to furnish charcoal there was a wholesale cutting down of the surrounding forests, which deranged the climate so that maize no longer ripend. An association was then formed to restore the forests, and the fields are again laden with grain. The same thing has been done in Belgium. The following is from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, January, 1859:

"A spectator placed on the famous bell tower of the Cathedral of Antwerp saw not long since on the opposite side of the Scheldt only a vast desert plain; now he sees a forest, the limits of which are confounded with the horizon. Let him enter within its shade. The supposed forests is but a system of regular rows of trees, the oldest of which is not forty years of age.—These plantations have ameliorated the climate, which had doomed to sterility the soil where they are planted. While the tempest is violently agitating their tops, the air a little below is still, and sands far more barren than the plateau of La Hague have been transformed under their protection into fertile fields."

The same thing has been done in France, in the Department of Crau; fruit trees and vegetables now flourish under the protection of belts of trees, secure from the severity of the mistral. The influence of trees in moderating our Northern climate was noticed in our own country so early as 1799. Noah Webster, in a paper read before the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, says:

"From careful comparison of facts it appears that the weather in modern winters in the United States is more inconstant than when the earth was covered with woods, at the first settlement of Europeans in this country; that the warm weather of autumn extends further into the winter months, and that the cold weather of winter and spring encroaches upon the summer."

It is a demonstrable fact that trees in themselves give out a certain amount of of heat. Experiments by Meguscher in Lombardy led him to conclude that when the temperature of the air stood at 37 degrees, 46 degrees and 47 degrees Fahrenheit, the wood of a living tree maintained a tem perature of 54 degrees and 56 degrees Fahrenheit, the heat being generated by the mechanical and chemical changes taking place within.

The prolonged droughts of the summer, so disastrous in many parts of the country, are additional reasons for giving attention to this matter. The weight of evidence and the majority of physicists and foresters incline to the belief that friuits are a great factor in preserving humidity in the air, not only by the exhalation through the leaves of water drawn from the earth, but by influencing precipitation. Article 9 of a treatise on "Forest Meteorology," lately pulblished in Bavaria, and one of the most important contributions on the subject, reads: "In elevated regions, and during the summer-half of the year, woods tend to increase the precipitation."

The question which the member of the Farmers' Club have opened is of an importance which the citizen as well as the farmer will appreciate. Apples are our national fruit, and their importance in domestic economy is too great for us to see their steady decay and increasing scarcity without a protest. In the markets apples, and imperfect ones, sell for $3 a barrel, while on the fruit stands they bring two cents a piece. The consequence is that for the poor this fruit is as great a luxury as oranges from Messina, bananas from the West Indies, and California pears, when from sanitary reason alone it should be abundantly supplied them.

From the American Farmer.

The Shad Fisheries, and the Maryland Commissioners.

Messrs. Editors of the American Farmer:

Herewith we send you a list of the fisheries upon both sides of the Potomac river. You are aware, no doubt, that at present more than half of these shores are now lying idle. Several, indeed, that rented years ago at sums varying from one to three thousand dollars, now lay deserted, so far as fishing is concerned, by their owners. Sources once of wealth—they have become a burden. A knowledge of the amount of wealth that we have—real and prospective—in this branch of business we believe to be desirable by the fishermen of the State, hence our list. So far as we know no one has ever attempted to work up this branch of industry. We hope ere long to send you the full amount of fishing shores in the whole State. Our object, we openly confess, is to contrast the Shad and Herring interest with Salmon, Bass, and Trout, hoping thereby to induce our Commissioners to look to our money interest first, then to fancy fish—or indeed our fishermen to come out from their silent retreats and "demand our rights and submit to nothing wrong." From the enclosed list we would put our fishing interest at millions of dollars,—the balance of the State is much more valuable.

LIST OF FISHERIES UPON THE POTOMAC.

District of Columbia:—Giesboro', Stick Landing, Miller's, Johnson's Landing, Skidmore's Island.

Maryland.—Prince George's Co.:—Sandy Bar, Tent Landing, Tulip Hill, Swan Point, Fort Landing, Meadow Bars, Moxley's Point, Hard Bargain, Bond's Retreat, Bryan's Point, Webster's Cove.

Maryland.—Charles Co.:—Marshall Hall, Green Ways, Gut Landing, Bar Landing, Pomonkey Point, Chapman's Point, Pye's Cove, Crany Island, Indian Head, Irvin's Shore, Miles's Shore, Six Chimneys, Rum Point, Stump Neck, (2 shores) Budd's Ferry, Upper Goose Bay, Lower Goose Bay, Sandy Point, Wade's Bay, Thorn's Gut, Irwin's Shore, Smith's Point, Addison's, Maryland Point, Carpenter's, Walnut Landing, Nanjemoy Stores, Poplars, Swan Point.

Virginia:—Red House Cove, Cat-fish Landing, Ferry Landing, White House, Pohick, (2 shores), Coats's Point, Holland Point, Powel's Creek, Big Marsh, Sycamore, Stony Point, Sandy Point, Deep Hole, Occoquan, Marsh Hall, Free Stone, Cock-Pit Point, Possum Nose, Howe's Flats, Richland, Wallers, Arkendale, Tump, Wind mill Point, Youlks's, Boyde's Hole, Matthias Point, Watson's, White Point, Hollis's Marsh.

33 Fisheries in Virginia,
43 " " Maryland,
—
76 in all, worth

[Our correspondent does injustice, we think, to our Commissioners in supposing they are overlooking or neglecting the great fishing interests—the shad fisheries—of our State. Their first object, we believe was their protection and improvement; but with tne insufficient appropriation at command they found themselves unable to move a step. Nothing could be accomplished, they thought, except by the use of Seth Green's hatching boxes, and the royalty the inventor exacts for the use of these is a sum larger than the amount at the disposal of the Commissson for an entire year. This being the case, attention was directed to other and perhaps subordinate interests.—*Eds. Am. Far.*]

The Best Medicine for Trouble.

Don't try to quench your sorrow in rum or narcotics. If you begin this, you must keep right on with it, till it leads you to ruin; or if you try to pause, you must add physical pain and degradation to the sorrow you seek to escape. Of all wretched men, his condition is the most pitiful who, having sought to drown his grief in drink, awakes from his debauch with shattered nerves, aching head and depressed mind, to face the trouble again. That which was at first painful to contemplate, will, after drink, seem unbearable. Ten to one the fatal drink will be again sought till its victim sinks a hopeless, pitiful wreck. Work is your true remedy. If misfortune hits you hard, hit you something else hard: pitch into something with a will.—There's nothing like good, solid, absorbing, exhausting work to cure trouble. If you have met with losses, you don't want to lie awake, thinking about them. You want sweet, calm, sound sleep, and to eat your dinner with appetite. But you can't unless you work. If you say you don't feel like work, and loading all day to tell Dick and Harry the story of your woes, you'll lie awake and keep your wife awake by tossing, and spoil her temper and your own breakfast next morning, and begin tomorrow by feeling ten times worse than you do to-day.

There are some great troubles that only time can heal, and perhaps some that never will be healed at all; but all can be helped by the great panacea, work. Try it, you who are afflicted. It is not a patent medicine. It has proved its efficacy since first Adam and Eve left Paradise behind them weeping for their beautiful Eden. It is an official remedy. All good physicians in regular standing prescribe it in case of mental and moral disease. It operates kindly and well, leaving no disagreeable sequela, and we assure you that we have taken a large quantity of it with most beneficial effects. It will cure more complaints than any nostrum in the materia medica, and comes nearer to being a "cure all" than any drug or compound of drugs in the market. And it will not sicken you, if you do not take it sugarcoated.—*Scientific American.*

Treatment of Diptheria.

Advice from a Physician—the Malady Manageable if Promptly Taken in Hand.

Diptheria has prevailed so long and terribly in Brooklyn and New York that the opinions of the wisest and the experienced physicians should be sought, in the hope of finding some remedy for it.—Among the poor, bad air and food are among the most active causes of the great mortality from it; but still it will only too often single out and kill its victims among the children of the rich, cleanly and judicious.

In every case of the disease of course pure air, if possible, and good food, even if it has to be begged, should be procured. Any really good home-made soups, be they of beef, mutton, chicken, are just as good, and often far better than beef tea; and they may be changed from one to the other as they pall upon the patient's taste. Good, undiluted milk is quite as useful as soup of any kind; and it may always be prevented from turning sour, or making the patient billious or feverish, by the addition of a large pinch of soda to each teacupful of milk.

Beef tea, soup or milk should be taken frequently, and in as large quantities as the stomach will bear and digest without causing disgust or nausea.

If stimulants are required, and they are generally wanted early and abundantly, milk punch is the best; but is sould always be made with the addition of soda or lime water to the milk for the reasons above stated.

If milk punch becomes distateful, barley water, rice water, arrow root, &c., may be used as a bland vehicle for administering stimulants.

Then of all the remedies that a long experience—over 30 years—has proved eminently reliable, chlorate of potash is the best; but it should be given in one way only, and also thoroughly. It should be given dry upon the tongue, pure, not mixed with sugar and not in solution. By giving it in this way, it dissolves slowly in the mouth and gradually and efficiently in contact with all the diseased parts of the throat.

It is slightly disagreeable at first; but the youngest child soon becomes accustomed to it. It takes away the supposed necessity for forced local application to the throat, and if the little patient be taught to open its mouth widely, without straining, and to draw in its breath deeply at the same time, the curtain of the palate will be drawn up, and the whole back part of the throat, down to the windpipe, will be exposed to view, without the use of any harsher means to obtain a view of the parts involved by the disorder.

This treatment must be persisted in, the chlorate of potash be given in doses of two or three, five or more grains every hour at first until some decided improvement commences, or for one, two or three, or even more days, without hesitation or faltering. Often no apparent improvement seems to take place for one, two, or more days; sometimes not until nearly up to the fourth day. But courage and perseverance will almost certainly be rewarded with success; certainly four or five times out of six.

This treatment is considerate, but efficient; the child never becomes afraid of its physicians or attendants; and generally, with a little management, takes or does all that is required of it, because its handling is always gentle, or at least not harsh or distressing.

If the debility be very great, muriate tincture of iron may be required. If the mouth be dry, glycerine may be put into it frequently.

It may be true that in the most destitute, filthiest and careless classes the beginning of diptheria may be the begining of death, but I am very sure that a vast number of lives can be saved by the treatment above indicated.

A Good One.

A gentleman in the benevolence of his heart, dispatched his negro servant with a fine pig in a basket, as a present to his minister. On his way was a grocery, at which Jack called to refresh his spirits, setting down his basket out-doors, and while he was attending his whiskey, some rude and wicked fellows took from his basket the pig, and placed in its stead a young puppy. Jack, unconscious of the change, made rapid strides to the house of the worthy minister, and handed him the basket, saying here is a pig massa send you to eat. The minister, uncovering the animal, finds the contents of the basket not at all acceptable, and returned the basket to the servant with the message; "Tell your master that I don't eat puppies." "Puppy," says Jack, "me tho't he pig." On his return he again stopped at the same grocery for refreshment, and the same persons took from his basket the puppy, and replaced the pig, and Jack in haste returned to his master. On his arrival, he handed the basket to his master, giving at the same time the message of the minister. "Massa, massa, minister say he no eat puppy." The gentleman raising the covering, finds the pig he sent, returned in good order, and says to his servant, "Puppy, Jack, what do you mean? this is a pig." Jack looks at the animal with the utmost astonishment, "me never see sich a creature—he pig when he mind to be, and he puppy when he mind to be."

☞ A Sunday school scholar, being asked what became of men who deceive their fellow men, promptly exclaimed, They go to Europe!

Who is Don Carlos?

Don Carlos, the Spanish insurgent chief, belongs to a rebellious family. The rebellion in which he has been the leader for several years in Northern Spain, is only the last of a series of insurrections which that country has suffered at the hands of its members. Don Carlos, like his uncle, and grandfather before him, is fighting for the Spanish throne, which he regards as his by right. In order fully to understand the reason of his claim, it is necessary to go back more than forty years.

In the year 1830 Ferdinand VII., a weak, indolent man, was King of Spain. His Queen, a princess of Naples, was, on the other hand, a strong-willed and ambitious woman; she was the fifth wife that Ferdinand had led to the altar.

They had one child—the Infant Isabella. Ferdinand's second brother was Don Carlos, the grandfather of the present Don Carlos. By law, or a custom which had required the force of law, females were not eligible to the Spanish throne. Isabella, therefore, was excluded, and Don Carlos was heir, who should succeed when Ferdinand died.

But Queen Christina, Ferdinand's wife, was not satisfied with this. She cajoled and threatened Ferdinand, until he at last consented, with the approval of his Parliament, to set aside Don Carlos, entitled to the throne at his death.

He died in 1833, and Isabella became Queen of Spain when she was three years old, with her mother, Christina, as regent of the kingdom. Then began the first "Carlos" rebellion. Don Carlos, declaring that he had been defranded of his right, which was to mount the throne when his brother Ferdinand died, lost no time in waging war upon his infant niece and her strong-minded mother; and this war he kept up, in the same vicinity where his grandson is now established, for several years.

The Queen Regent's vigor, however, rendered his every effort vain; and at last, weary of fruitless fighting, deserted by multitudes of his soldiers, and exhausted in money and arms, Don Carlos retired to France, where he lived in sullen retirement for the rest of his days.

The second Don Carlos was his oldest son. He made several attempts, between 1845 and 1861, to invade Spain; but Spain was then governed by vigorous statesmen like Espartero and O'Donnell, and his invasions were easily repelled. This Don Carlos died suddenly in 1861.

The burden of the Carlist cause now devolved upon Don Juan, his younger brother; but Don Juan, unlike the rest of the family, was not fond of fighting, and preferred the luxuries and indolence of a quiet residence in France to the chieftainship of bands of rebels in the Pyrenees.

He had married Maria Beatrice, Archduchess of Este, a daughter of the Duke of Modena; and he gave his eldest son, who was born in 1849, the traditional family name of Carlos.

When this boy was old enough to act actively upon the scene, Don Juan advocated his claimed right to the Spanish throne in his favor. It was six years ago that this third Don Carlos, the same who is now at the head of the Carlist forces, took command of them, he being then but nineteen years of age.

Don Carlos was brought up to believe that his right to govern Spain, whether Spain wishes it or not, rests upon Divine authority. His early years were spent in the sombre seclusion of a monastery in Styria, an Austrian province. There the monks treated him as if he were a king, and at the same time instilled the most autocratic ideas into his mind. He was taught military exercises, and soon acquired a taste for military life, such as his father had not, but such as distinguished his grandfather and uncle of the same name.

He is described by those who have seen him as of medium height, full and strong in body, very dark in complexion, with large dark eyes and thick, stubby, jet-black hair and beard.

DON'T KNOW HIM.—Had you been in Washington a few weeks ago you might have had a hearty laugh at the expense of Captain Codman. In the last hours of the late Congress the Captain came tumbling down stairs in hot search of some one to carry from the committee room of Commerce a patent fog-horn intrusted to his care by an ingenious Yankee acquaintance. At the foot of the stairway he encountered a colored man sauntering along, pulling away at a huge cigar.

"My good fellow," cried the Captain, "I'll give you a dollar to carry down my fog-horn!"

"Who de debbil do you take me fuh?" responded the African, drawing himself up in dignified wrath.

"An able-bodied man willing to make a dollar," responded Codman.

"Den you don't know me, sah."

"No, sir, and I have no time to seek an introduction. Who are you anyhow?"

"Me sah? I se the honorable Mr. Cain, member of Congress."

"You don't say so," remarked the captain, thoughtfully. "Well, Mr. Cain I am sorry, for you have probably lost the only opportunity you will ever have of making an honest dollar."

"How is it, my dear, that you have never kindled a flame in the bosom of a man?" said an old lady to her pretty niece, who was portionless. "The reason, dear aunt," replied the young lady, "is as you know well, that I am not a good match."

☞ If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to remain single when there was no woman on earth how criminally wrong are the old bachelors with the world full of pretty girls?

☞ A wag, in "what he knows about farming," gives a very good plan to remove widow's weeds. He says a good looking man has only to say "wilt thou," and they wilt.

☞ "I am afraid you will come to want," said an old lady to a young gentleman. "I have come to want already," was the reply: "I want your daughter."