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THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.
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All orders addressed to the publishers, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

THE DEATH-DREAM OF ARNOLD.

BY JOSEPH BOUGHTON.

The traitor dreams. Life's feeble light
Yet lingers in its flickering wane—
And fancies, like the gathering night,
Enwrap his fevered brain,
Alternate scenes, both blest and dark,
Pass in review, as Memory's spark
Retouches all her magic springs;
Smiles, that flit o'er his pallid face,
Quick vanish, as they yield their place
To grim Despair, and leave no trace
Of hope's bright whisperings.

On his awakened vision gleams
His native river, and his cot,
Mellowed, amidst autumnal beams
Soft shining o'er the spot.
There smiles the lawn o'er which he played,
There, the blue mountain whence he strayed,
And there the sylvan grove;
He hears parental voices speak,
In accents cheerful, bland and meek,
And feels the warm kiss on his cheek
Of angel sister's love.

'Tis gone, that scene—and Lexington
Sends forth a battle-cry—
A cry that hurls at Britain's throne
Defiance bold, as sternly on.
Like mountain-torrent sweeping by,
Rush freemen to defend the right,
And in the fierce, unequal fight,
Inflict the foremost stroke,
That fired a patriotic train
'Gainst which the tyrant's power was vain—
Proudly it spurned, and cleft in twain,
Oppression's iron yoke.

"FREEDOM!"—He hears the magic word,
Ambition nerves his youthful hand,
Exultingly he grasps a sword,
And leads the patriot band;
That gleaming blade he bravely wields,
Ticonderoga's fortress yields,
Quebec his prowess owns—
And, midst the flying and the slain,
His thunder tones are heard again,
On Saratoga's bloody plain,
With foes' expiring groans.

He hears the fame flushed victors sing
Triumphal notes of Glory's meeds,
And long, in praise, their voices ring
With ARNOLD'S valiant deeds,
In tale, and song, and loud acclaim—
A nation's records speak the fame
Won by his own victorious arm;
With kindling pride his feelings warm,
As round his warlike, manly form,
His youthful bride, enraptured, clings,
A lustre, like the morning's sky,
Lights up the dying dreamer's eye,
As heaves his bosom with these high
And blest imaginings.

'Tis gone, that scene. No longer now
He fights the battles of the free;
A cloud is gathering on his brow,
Pregnant with hate and treachery.
Leagued with the foe—bribed by his gold—
He, Judas like, hath madly sought
To yield a nation, bartered, sold,
Through treason's fearful plot—
But, bootless strives the baffled foe
To strike the contemplated blow,
For quick Detection's counterpoise
The hell-engendered scheme defies,
And treason's bolt o'ershot.

Proud Victory's bird, with pinions wide,
Upon our banner perching high,
O'erlooks Columbia's onward stride
To bright and glorious destiny.
But the "base Judean," whose "pearl"
His hand away did reckless hurl,
"Richer than all its tribe,"
Writhes 'neath the lash of bitter scorn,
Away from home and country torn,
And keenly doth his conscience mourn
The hour he took the bribe.

"Traitor!" comes booming o'er the main,
Upon his wild, distempered dream;
"Traitor!" re-echo hill and glen,
And Hudson's rolling stream,
And West Point, frowning o'er its flood,
Appear as when the hour they stood
His treason's silent spies—
On board the "Vulture," quick, away!
That *vulture*, startled from its prey,
Sends swiftly onward to the bay
Where Britain's standard flies.

Now fearful lightnings, leaping, come,
And flash across his vessel's path,
And rolls the direful thunder-drum
Of heaven's avenging wrath!
A thousand vultures gnaw his heart,
And mocking fiends his curtains part,
With wild, unearthly glare—
Against the sky a *scaffold* looms,
A frightful wailing slowly booms,
And ANDRE'S shrieking spectre comes,
Swung in the silent air!

And execrations, loud and deep,
Ascend unto the very clouds—
The dream is o'er, and death's cold sleep
The traitor's form enshrouds.
Bright rose the sun with mellow beams,
And hills, and woods, and vales, and streams,
Were bathed in purple and in gold;
But on a couch its gleamings fell',
As deeply tolled the funeral bell,
Revealing features grim as hell,
And dreadful to behold.

MR. FILLMORE.—The following compliment is paid to the present Executive by "X.," the Democratic correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*.

"Mr. FILLMORE will retire to private life with the respect and good wishes of the country. He has, as an Executive officer, done his duty at a period when, but for his energy and fidelity to the Constitution, the harmony which now prevails between different sections of the Union might have been seriously interrupted.—He restored peace and quiet, and thereby laid the foundation for a further advancement in all commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural pursuits. One may seriously differ from Mr. Fillmore in regard to some measures of internal or external policy; but common sense and candor compels one to admit that his Administration has been eminently prosperous, and many of his measures signalized by great moderation and wisdom. 'Tis not for morals to command success; let us determine to deserve it.'"

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Jour.

AGRICULTURE. EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.

At the close of my last, I stated that some remarks might be made on the agriculture of this section of the State of Maryland. The capabilities of the Eastern shore have long been celebrated. Its character for a time, however, was not equal to what it has been, but within the last ten years attention to agricultural improvement has given a new impulse to the cultivation of the soil, and the advance which has been made is certainly creditable to the enterprising and intelligent gentlemen residing there. With a climate of great salubrity, few portions of our country being so exempt from serious and fatal diseases, with a soil of great richness, with fertilizers provided on every hand, it would be strange indeed if this fine section of the country did not receive attention. With regard to fertilizers in reach of the farmer, I was struck with the remark of a gentleman, in reply to a question as to the extent of marl deposits, who answered—"wherever the oyster beds are deficient in the waters along our shores, *there* marl deposits are found in great abundance, but where there is a supply of oyster shells from the waters there marl is not found in quantity. Providence thus distributes the supplies for our wants."—Leaving to man to make use of them for the great and useful purposes to which they may be applied. We sometimes wonder *why* these fertilizers, which have been within the reach of the farmer for centuries, it may be, are often neglected for so long a period.

The main reason, probably, is, that in the early settlement of a country, the natural fertility of the soil as it is broken up, prevented the necessity of a resort to fertilizers, if the settler had the means, which, in most cases, he would withhold; as the country progressed, the attention of farmers was but slowly turned to any other fertilizers than what was the product of the farm itself. The farmer, too, and his son after him, had acquired, it may be, a strong dislike to any attempt at inroad upon old, and to them, esteemed systems, and which, doubtless, in their day were, in many cases, improvements upon others which had preceded them. This also prevented an inquiry or examination for any aid from the treasures buried around them, if any there were. A time at length arrives when farms do not pay. Crops are inferior and yearly diminishing, and at length, from one cause or another, light dawns upon the farmer's mind, and he resolves, *cautiously to be sure*, to try some of these new things. Thus muck, lime, oyster shell lime, marsh deposits, forest leaves, &c., are called into requisition, and though success at first, owing to want of knowledge, may have been very variable, yet, at last, the subject becomes settled in the mind of the great body of farmers, and thus the fertilizing facilities of the country are measurably developed, and with fair success. So far as we had the means of ascertaining, this fine section of the country has not been exempt, in some parts of it, at least, from deterioration by a system of exhausting husbandry, and is now undergoing, it is believed, successfully, a renovation that will ere long restore it to its original fertility, and it is hoped even surpass it.

The main course of grain cropping, so far as I ascertained, is, at the present time, corn and wheat, oats and barley in the section of the peninsula where we were, being seldom found in their rotation. The character of the soil varies much from a light sand to a white oak soil as it is called here, or stiff clay, and, as a matter of necessity, the treatment which is successful must accommodate itself to the nature of the soil. The inlets from the bay form necks or narrow strips of land often less than a mile in width and extending at varying widths several miles inland, which are among the richest portions of territory; and upon these necks mainly, the extraordinary *white wheat* to which I referred in my first letter, is grown. I had intended to have enquired of Dr. Higgins, the State Chemist, particularly, as to the cause of this, but as he left before we did I had not the opportunity.

Upon the very light soils the very beneficial result of the application of guano is observed more markedly than any where else, and we are told of some very remarkable results from its introduction and use. One instance was related to us by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, whom we met on our passage down as well as on our return, who is a gentleman not only of great distinction as a Jurist, but also entirely familiar with the Agriculture of his State. The Chief Justice stated that a young man in his vicinity who entered upon an exhausted and worn out estate, commenced with the application of 75 lbs. of guano to his corn, per acre, applied in the hill before planting the corn, covered slightly, so that the seed might not be injured by the guano.

The result of this application was a crop of eight or ten barrels per acre instead of two or three as previously. This crop followed with lime upon wheat and clover and then guano again when planted to corn, had enabled him to restore his land and secure crops which not only remunerated him fully, but had enabled him to acquire a very handsome estate from the culture of the soil alone. A case was mentioned of a farmer who rented a farm of 100 acres at $600 per year, who had in one year a crop of 1600 bushels of wheat from 50 acres: and whose continued success, by the use of marl and oyster shell lime had enabled him to secure a very comfortable estate by farming alone.

The marls are found here in large deposits and of very great richness. They are full of marine shells, and some beds in the vicinity of Easton are pronounced by Chemists as among the richest in our country. Prof Allen, principal of the Institution at Oxford informed me that about 100 varieties of shells had been discovered in these marl deposits; some 70 or 80 of which were of species unknown. This opens a wide field for the Paleontologist, and will enable some shrewd and clever investigator to enrich the history of his country with the account of his investigations and discoveries. I selected a specimen of shells of very large dimensions, probably six to ten inches in diameter, very thick, and if I secure its safe arrival at Albany, I hope to ascertain something of its character. These marls are dug out readily; and an application of 500 bushels per acre of the marl is made as taken from the pits. It is frequently mixed in compost in the barn yards, with the barn yard manure, and with the leaves and branches of pines from the forests; and the result of this application is surprisingly beneficial. Instances were mentioned to us, where from an application of marl alone, on a portion of crop (corn I think,) in the same field with barn yard manure—it showed an excess in favor of the marl one third in the crop—The oyster shell lime also is used to a very great extent. The oysters being dug up and frequently burned without extracting the oyster, thus adding to its value as a fertilizer. The abundance of oysters in the bay, inlets, rivers and streams, is such as to render them very cheap, the best to be had for 25 cents a bushel, as taken from the waters and delivered. This application is also very generally at this time receiving attention, and the return in the crop such as to render its application still more extensively very desirable. It will be seen from this account, that gentlemen here are giving their minds to the improvement of their estates, and I might give instances of not only the most successful, but economical application of fertilizers, with a result in crop most gratifying, and an improvement in the land itself most obvious, and such as to overcome, in many instances, the most rigid prejudices against innovation.

We were introduced to a very intelligent practical farmer, son of one of the best farmers we are told occupying a farm upon one one of these necks of land represented, which the old gentleman purchased some 10 or 12 years since at $10 or $11 per acre; and the sale was considered a very good one for the estate to which it belonged. The work on the farm is done by the old gentleman and his sons, with such help as they require.—Their system was one of thorough cultivation, in every respect. Every particle of manure that could be made upon the farm was secured. The Cattle, Horses, Swine, Sheep and Poultry housed or yarded every night; and the refuse, litter, weeds, leaves, pines, were brought into the yards and there prepared by the animals for use in the fields. They commenced drawing out their manure in February I think, and continued doing so, spreading it upon the fields, until the corn was large enough to hoe. Guano, lime, &c., were also resorted to if a deficiency existed with other manure, or a special necessity existed for a more immediate action upon a particular crop by the use of guano.

As the general result of this system, we were assured the farm would now readily bring at public sale from $50 to $60 per acre, and is held at much more at private bargain.

We were shown upon the Fair grounds samples of the white Corn, grown upon this farm, of superior quality, the yield of which often reaches from 80 to 100 bushels per acre. The Vegetables grown also exhibited the care and attention in cultivation not only, but in *feeding* the plants, which had been given—demonstrating here, as every where else, if you will have returns from the earth, you must as carefully and constantly *feed* the soil in order to receive these returns, as you do the man and the animals who cultivate it in order that they too may do their proper work. Let this be borne in mind, "That the earth we cultivate needs food as really as he who cultivates it."

The farmers above alluded to were introduced to us to show what the practical farmers of the Eastern Shore are doing; and from one interview with the very intelligent gentleman who gave us the description of the operations upon the farm, we are satisfied that if farmers of this description were scattered over this territory, there would not be a richer or more productive section of territory within our entire Union.

Without sufficient knowledge to judge what in all respects would be the best system of husbandry for this fine section of country, we are inclined to the opinion that, were more prominence given to the cultivation of grasses, great good would be the result.

The gentleman above referred to informed us that he was in the practice of cultivating Lucerne, which yielded him seven crops in the season—cutting each time when the crop was about eighteen inches high—thus affording him a very great abundance of food for his stock when housed and yarded at night. This experiment shows how well this plant is adapted to this climate; and we are of opinion that the rye grass might be introduced here to great advantage. It undoubtedly would succeed well here, and would not suffer from the drought, but would furnish a most abundant and nutritious herbage for the pastures.

From the observation we were enabled to make, it appears to us that great benefit might be derived from drainage; for although the land is very level, yet there are sufficient opportunities, from the numerous bays and streams to secure a descent sufficient to free the lands from injurious moisture. The lands now are laid down generally in stiches, three or four furrows wide, the grain frequently following the gang plow, which operates very well on these narrow beds. The grain drill cannot be used upon them, and although the crops seem to be good in the depressions between the lands, yet we are assured that where they had level lands on which the drill was used in putting in the crop, the yield was better than on the other portion. Judging from the appearance of the country, the drainage of the soil with tile, in covered drains, would well repay the outlay in many instances. The introduction of the Michigan double-plow upon the white oak lands, would, we believe, prove of great advantage—giving a deeper tilth and more pliable soil, it could not but prove beneficial, both for corn and wheat.

It cannot be long before much of this land will be in use for raising vegetables, &c., for the Baltimore market. Green Corn alone would now, it is believed, pay better than any other crop. A daily steamer runs from all parts of the coast, and the crop could be had in succession from early Spring until near December. Upon this subject, however, we of course speak with much diffidence, not being familiar enough with the country to determine fully what would be most advantageous—The intelligent gentlemen resident there, will doubtless turn their attention to the most productive management of their estates. We have finished what we have desired to say of this interesting section of country, which we have visited for the first time, though, if life be spared, we hope not the last. The acquaintances and associations formed have been of the most agreeable character to us, and we greatly rejoice that we have been permitted to make them, and trust the opportunities we have enjoyed will not prove without benefit to ourselves and the Society we represented.

To the officers of the Society, and the gentlemen whom we met on the Eastern shore, we are greatly indebted for the attentions shown us; and we only regret that we had not time to accept of many invitations, which were so cordially given that we could not but be assured that we were deprived of the enjoyment of the most generous hospitality.

The labor in this section of the State is mostly performed by Slaves. In very many cases the Slaves are hired. The practice as we learn is to give the Slave a choice, whether he will work for the applicant or not, and if he refuses to do so he is not compelled to go. This has led probably to a practice which now prevails, and may be considered perhaps so far a custom as to be nearly universal. The usual price per year for the hire of a Slave suited to farm work is about $60—the hirer taking care of him in all cases, except when the Slave is sick for *more* than 13 days at a time, when he is at the expense of the master. In order to secure the services of the Slave, it was the practice at an early day to offer to the Slave for his own benefit by the person wishing to hire him, from $10 to $15; this usually would secure his assent. This now is usually given in cases of hiring, and the Slave has thus an interest in so conducting himself as to be profitable to his employer as well as useful to himself. The Slaves have many perquisites here, by which they accumulate frequently considerable property. They have holydays at Christmas for a week. At Easter also; and usually every Saturday afternoon, when their time is at their own disposal. They keep poultry, have their pig, gather oysters which they sell often to their own masters as well as others, and spend their evenings frequently in manufacturing the husk collars for mules, straw hats, raw hide traces, &c, and are thus enabled to secure many little comforts for themselves and families. Their fondness for dress, especially among the females, is well known; and we witnessed this among the great number who were present at the Show. There is a great demand for laborers here at the present time, and wages are quite high. The Germans are better liked than any other class, but they are not contented unless they can be employed in such numbers as to be enabled to have their own associations, religious privileges, &c. From the increasing attention now given to agriculture in this portion of the State, it is highly probable that measures will be taken to secure sufficient help for the thorough improvement of the soil, and thus increase very largely the productiveness of this fine district of country.

Yours, &c., B P. J.

WEBSTER TESTIMONIAL.—It is stated that more than fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed in Boston for a monument to Mr. Webster, and that the committee who have the matter in charge will probably decide to erect a statue in some suitable place.

THE CENSUS REPORT.

Among the most interesting reports to Congress is that of the Superintendent of the census, from which we take the following exhibit of the sources of our population:

The investigations under this head have resulted in showing that of the free inhabitants of the United States 17,736,792 are natives of its soil, and that 2,210,828 were born in foreign countries, while the nativity of 39,227 could not be determined.—It is shown that 1,965,518 of the whole number of foreign born inhabitants, were residents of the free States, and 245,310 of the slave States. It is seen that the persons of foreign birth form 11.06 per cent. of the whole free population. The countries from which have been derived the largest portions of these additions to our population, appear in the following statement:

Natives of Ireland in the U. S. in 1850,		961,719
" Germany	"	573,225
" England	"	278,675
" British America	"	147,700
" Scotland	"	70,550
" France	"	54 069
" Wales	"	20,808
		2,115,806
" All other countries		95,022

The proportion in which the several countries above named have contributed to the aggregate immigrant population is shown in the subjoined statement:

Ireland,	43.4 per cent.
Germany,	25.9 "
England,	12.6 "
British America,	6.68 "
Scotland,	3.17 "
France,	2.44 "
Wales,	1.34 "
Miscellaneous,	1.47 "
	20.00

This view of the living immigrant population is important as serving to correct many extravagant notions concerning it which have attained extensive currency.

Another interesting branch of this inquiry is that which concerns the inter-migrations of our native citizens among the States. The tables presenting a view of these movements will be most useful and valuable in tracing the progress of different portions of the country. The facts developed will show how far one section has impressed its own characteristics and peculiar customs on others. It is found that out of 17,736,792 free inhabitants, 4 116.792 have migrated and settled beyond the States of their birth. Three hundred and thirty five thousand natives of Virginia, equal to 26 per cent. of the whole, have found homes oustide of her own borders. South Carolina has sent forth 163,355, which is 36 per cent. of all citizens of that State living in the United States at the date of the census, and forms the astonishing proportion of 58 per cent. of those remaining in the State of their nativity. North Caroiina has lost 261,575 free inhabitants, equal to 31 per cent. by emigration. Among the Northern States, Vermont and Connecticut have contributed most largely to the settlement of other parts of the country. Their proportion, about 25 per cent. of their native citizens, would perhaps exceed that of either of the Southern States already mentioned, were the number of slaves in the latter admitted as an element of the calculation.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The President's Message, which we published yesterday, contained a statement showing the number of acres of the public lands surveyed and brought into market during the past year, the number of acres located, and the grants for internal improvements, &c.

The report states that there are large bodies of land in all the States and Territories, extending from the 25th to the 49th parallel of north latitude, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including every desirable variety of soil and climate, mineral and timber, and capable of producing, in the greatest abundance, not only the necessaries, but the luxuries of life, and affording the widest field for enterprising industry.

Cases of great hardship have arisen where bona fide settlers have endeavored to secure homesteads by warrants, and who, having been misled in the description of the tract, have located their warrants upon lands, that were comparatively valueless to them, leaving their improvements subject to sale or location for want of the means of securing them.

The attention of Congress is invited to the recommendations heretofore made for the revival of the act of 3d August, 1846, "providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims, in the several States and Territories" and for the extension of the provisions of that act and those of the 3d March, 1819, and 24th May, 1828, for the correction of errors in making entries of land, to all cases where the locations have been or may be made with bounty land warrants, or other scrip.

The Commissioner also urges the propriety of prescribing, by legislation, some measure for ascertaining and settling any private rights which it may be our duty to recognize in Oregon, in view of the stipulations in the treaty of the 15th August, 1846, at Washington, between the United States and Great Britain.

Grants of land for School purposes are recommended; also various changes in the location of land offices, and the establishment of offices in new Territories.

Reference is made to the grant for the Mobile and Chicago Railroad, made by the act of 20th September, 1850, and in this connexion the following paragraph will be read with interest:

"The average cost of railroads in the United States has been found to be about $25,000 per mile. The grant of six sections, or 3840 acres per mile, would not quite realize $10,000 at the double minimum. The balance of over $15,000 per mile, would have to be furnished by the State, or the individual enterprise to which the construction of the road might be entrusted, and it would be unjust to the intelligence and foresight of citizens to suppose that works of this kind would be undertaken without a fair prospect of completion, and the realization of reasonable profit from the investment."

UNION AND SOUTHERN RIGHTS DEMOCRATS.—The "fight for the spoils" is hottest in the South. The Southern Rights wing of the victorious army assert their supremacy, and propose to drum out the Union leaders who helped them to achieve the late result The *Mississippian* demands the decapitation of Governor Foote; while the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* will rest satisfied with nothing short of the sacrifice of Governor COBB. Both are good Democrats and true, but both cherish a love for the Union as superior to love of a party; and therefore they are pronounced unfit for Democratic fellowship in the "good time" that is to come after the fourth of March. The Petersburg (Va.) *Democrat* objects to them thus concisely:

"The cabinet-makers are still busy.—Ex-Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, is suggested.—We do hope and sincerely trust that General Pierce will permit this cup to pass from us. Cobb! Foote! Their names revive a thousand recollections of traitordom. Other men can be found of their stripe not so obnoxious; if one of them is to be taken, let it be from these. But spare us from such an infliction as Cobb."

THE SOLDIER AND THE KING.—The king of Prussia had heard that a brave and favorite corporal in one of his regiments, who was known as the handsome young man, wore, out of vanity, a watch-chain suspended from a bullet in his fob. Having the curiosity to investigate the fact, he walked purposely by him, one morning, and said, "why, corporal, you are a brave fellow to have saved enough to buy a watch." "Sire," said the corporal, "I flatter myself that I am brave, but as for my watch it is of little signification."—Pulling out his splendid gold watch, the king continued: "By my time it is five; what is it by yours?" The corporal, pulling out his bullet, with a trembling hand, replied; "my watch tells me neither five nor six, but shows me clearly that I must be ready at any time to die for your majesty." A smile lighted up the unusually stern countenance of the king. "Keep, then, your time piece, said he, "since it reminds you of your duty; and accept mine also," throwing the chain over his neck, "in token that your king appreciates and can reward the loyalty and devotion of a gallant soldier."

A RICH AFFAIR IN PHILADELPHIA.—Sometime previous to the Presidential election, two young clerks in mercantile houses in Market st., Philadelphia, entered into a contract, by which if General Scott lost, the whig was to saw and split a half cord of hickory wood in front of their boarding house in Arch street, and carry it to the room of the other; and in the event of Gen. Pierce's defeat, the other was to do the same—the forfeit being $20.—The defeat of Gen. Scott threw this rather severe task upon the young whig; and out of merciful considerations, pine wood was substituted for hickory, and the splitting was dispensed with. On Wednesday afternoon, the feat was performed according to the stipulations, in the presence of a large number of persons. The young whig entered upon the work with spirit, wearing, meanwhile, his ordinary street clothes, and a pair of kid gloves. Occasionally, his friends in the boarding house carried out to him some refreshments upon a silver salver, which served to heighten the interest, and increase the merriment. Before the whole of the wood was sawed, several hundred persons had collected, and upon the completion of the job, three hearty cheers were given.

DONE FOR.—A wag, a few years since, procured some eye wash of a quack oculist, to be applied to a glass eye which he wore. The oculist, not being very sharp sighted, discovered there was some defect in the eye, but thought it so trifling that he warranted a cure or no pay. The wag took the wash and departed. In a week or so he returned with the empty vial, and apparently in great distress.

"Oh, doctor! doctor!" said he, "your d—d stuff has wholly destroyed my eye!" at the same time opening the lids of the empty socket with his finger, to the horror of the gaping and staring oculist.

"Is it possible! can it be possible!" exclaimed the eye tinkerer. "I never knew my medicine to operate so before. Well, my dear sir, I can do nothing less than return you your money."

"But you must do more, sir. What is five dollars compared with the loss of an eye!" replied the wag. "If you will give me two hundred dollars, I will sign a pledge never to expose you; but if you do not, I will prosecute you forthwith, and you are a ruined man."

The quack forked over a check for the amount and the covey cut stick, perhaps for Texas.

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