

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S." The December number of Lippincott's Magazine has the following list of articles:—"A Koving Commission;" "The Applan Way," a poem, by T. Buchanan Read; "Louie," a tale, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "Florida—How to Go and Where to Stay," by J. P. Little; "The Real Condition of the South," by Edward A. Pollard; "Omit-Chat from Andalusia," by Florence Maryatt; "Irene," a tale, part III; "To-day," a poem; "The Geysers of California," by J. F. Manning; "Cocoones Scribendi," and "What Came of I," a tale, by P. Thomas; "Expansion or Contraction," by Hon. Amasa Walker; "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humbletonwaite," a novel, part VII, by Anthony Trollope; "A Vision of the Hour," a poem, by Lucy Hamilton Hooper; "O'er Monthly Gospel—Parisians;" "The late L. M. Gottschalk—A Letter from Ouida, etc.;" "Literature of the Day—Cox's Mythology of the Aryan Nations—Life and Times of David Zeislerberg, etc."

From "Florida: How to Go and Where to Stay," by J. P. Little, we take this account of the Florida birds:—"Most persons imagine Florida to be really a flowery land, and that the whole country blooms with beauty and sounds with song. The description will apply only to spots; there is much of gloomy desolation, many swamps, many large sandy tracts covered with the most intolerable brushwood. And yet flowers do grow abundantly, and with the slightest care can be cultivated to the fullest luxuriance. Nowhere will labor be so well rewarded, and nowhere so abundantly, as in the creation of a man will toil. When Adam was employed in Paradise we are informed that he gave names to all the animals, but I am sure that it was Eve who named the birds and flowers. Every class of both can be found in Florida, and some are peculiar to the soil and climate."

You have, of course, the wild fowl in abundance—ducks and geese, swans and cranes, sea-gulls and gannets—sufficient in some places and at certain times to hide or at least cloud the sun. You have the wild turkey in plenty, and also that other turkey which proved so much for Prince Achille Murat, who was a first-rate cook as well as a good hunter, and boasted that he had cooked and eaten, and that he liked, every kind of bird except one:—"Zat was de turkey-hoazzard. I have tried him cook every way, and I do not like him, no matter how he is cook."

The parakeet is found in flocks, and sometimes in cages. It is a beautiful bird when seen dashing about among the green leaves and bright blossoms, with its brilliant plumage glistening in the sun; and it is also very good in a pie. But from its music which is delivered; it sounds worse than a young beginner practicing Italian operas on an untuned piano. A careful of parakeets is a comical sight; they are perpetually quarreling, cursing and swearing at a great rate, then making up in the most affectionate manner, and then commencing to quarrel again. The only way to keep them quiet is to cook them.

The beautiful red-bird is much sought after. I met a party of Germans regularly engaged in trapping them; they were shipped to Europe for exchange for canaries.

Mocking birds are abundant and troublesome in summer. They are very fond of grapes, always taking their wine in pills, and there is in and about St. Augustine quite an extensive grape culture, which renders it a very popular place in the season of ripening. Many invalids go there to use the grape-cure for consumption or dyspepsia during that season, and the mocking-birds are formidable rivals to the invalids. Probably they employ the grapes as a preventive. All the thick-skinned, delicate kinds are great favorites of theirs, and it is precisely these kinds that are most cultivated. The birds disapprove of the Scuppernon, and discourage its cultivation, because the skin is so tough that they cannot penetrate it, and the people accommodate themselves to the fancy of the birds. However, they remonstrate by shooting them; and one old fellow with no music in his mind told me that he had killed nearly three hundred of these singing nuisances the preceding summer. Of course, the birds try to pay for their grapes by music, but this kind of coin is not considered current in St. Augustine, and such notes as they make are deemed worse than counterfeit among the grape-growers. The bird is, however, considered rather a dissipated character, and sets a bad example to the young people. I have always thought that a young man who can sing well is in great danger of falling into bad company, and is likely to acquire bad habits; and this bird is a case in point. He forges about, singing in his neighbor's vineyard while he robs him, until the berries of the Pride-of-China tree are ripe, and then he proceeds to have a regular frolic, acquires a habit of intoxication and gets as drunk as a lord. It is curious to see a flock of these birds at this time. They become perfectly tipsy, and fly round in the most comical manner, hiccupping and staggering just like men drinking up all sorts of strong and intoxicating each other in the most impudent manner, without any regard to the politeness and decorum that usually mark the intercourse of all well-bred society, whether of birds or men. They will fly about promiscuously, intrude on domestic relations, forget the way home, and get into each other's nests and families, just like the lords of creation. After the berries are all gone and the yearly frolic is over, they look very penitent, make many good resolutions, join the temperance society, and never admit again until the next season comes round and the berries are ripe once more.

I do not think that naturalists have noticed this peculiarity, and I have the honor of calling their attention to my interesting contribution to natural history. I believe that this habit is peculiar to birds that sing, just as wine and song go together among men. It is only another proof that wine is a mocker. Probably the great power of this songster was first discovered in this manner, some clever bird found out the secret of song by getting very boozed on berries, and set the example to his fellows. Some feathered Bacchus is doubtless still remembered in the groves as the first introducer of music and wine. And I doubt not that if we could comprehend their language we should find that the birds still chant his praises in a joyful chorus, regularly transmitted from generation to generation. Why should not birds have their traditions, and hand down in song the history of their race? Their chronicles are probably more veracious than our own. There are many other birds; the varieties are too numerous even to mention. The reader may exercise his own imagination, leaving out only the snow-bird and the condor.

The large brown curlew is a very pleasant bird on the table. He is as large as a young chicken and very shy. The sportsman watches on the shore in the evening as the birds fly homeward, digs a hole in the sand, lies down in it and waits for a shot. He sometimes, however, catches rheumatism as well as birds, and then is very apt to forswear a curlew diet.

There is also a large white crane, five feet in height and with a tremendous sweep of wing—strong enough, too, to break a man's arm if he should attempt to seize the bird when wounded. The only part eaten is the breast, which corresponds in muscular development with his powerful wing. Kill the bird, skin it with one knife and cut out the flesh with another; you cannot distinguish the taste from venison. Two knives are used because of the disagreeable fishy odor and taste which lie in the oily skin.

But the most useful thing that flies in the Florida woods is the humming-bird. In the summer and among the flowers it looks like a floating gem of the most exquisite jeweller's work. Nothing can exceed its beauty, and no one can describe it.

"THE ATLANTIC"

The contents of the December number of the Atlantic are as follows:—"Confessions of a Patent Medicine Man," Ralph Keeler; "The Prayer-Seeker," John G. Whittier; "Oldtown Fireside Stories," Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Resemblances between the Buddhist and the Roman Catholic Religions," L. Maria Child; "Joseph and his Friend," XII, Bayard Taylor; "A Strip of Fine," Lucy Larcom; "Black Christmas at Dix's Cove," "Traveling Companions," H. Henry James, Jr.; "A Plea for Silence," H. T. Tuckerman; "Afoot on Colorado Desert," Stephen Powers; "Father Blumhardt's Prayerful Hotel," "Rudolph: a Monograph," Barret Phillips; "Indian Summer," Frances Lee Pratt; "The Miracle Play of 1870, in Bethlehem, New Hampshire," H. H. "Fitting," W. D. Howells; "A Virginian in New England Thirty-five Years Ago," IV; "John Bull at Feed," W. J. Stillman; "Reviews and Literary Notices."

From Ralph Keeler's "Confessions of a Patent Medicine Man" we make this extract:—"My corn-salve was made of potash and gum-arabic. It would do its work in five minutes, but of course it made the foot outrageously sore afterward. This was a matter of very little inconvenience to me, because my business required me to be moving continually from place to place. I always managed to get out of town on the flood tides of my reputation as an effective chiropodist. It will be easily believed that I did not acquire my skill and self-reliance as an operator all at once. My corn-salve grew in my confidence from the feet it fed on. You think that is a queer expression? You cannot, then, be aware of the corrosive nature of potash. Well, sir, experience and special knowledge are everything in one's business. I will confess that I was nervous before my first patient. The salve had never been tried, and a friend told me I had better not try it. But my subject was a good one, and rather an anomaly, too, in life. I think you hardly ever heard before of a poor shoemaker with an old razor at his side with quite a professional air for a youth of sixteen. The job was not as neat as one as I learned to do afterward, but still it gave temporary satisfaction; and I sold that shoemaker two boxes of the salve."

And thus I went about over a wide extent of territory, leaving I know not what number of sore feet behind me. I have no better idea how much mere peddlarism I might have worked on a credulous community, had it not been for an accident which, at the end of a couple of years, overtook me in my career. I had left a great quantity of my salve and lozenges stowed away in a town which I was then making my headquarters. They were carefully packed, I remember, in neat paper boxes. One day, after an unusually long trip, I found that the infernal potash had eaten up the paper boxes, and, making its devouring way to my cough-lozenges, had involved my whole stock in one agglomerate mass of ruin. Out of my temporary despair, however, sprang a lucky inspiration. You have doubtless heard much of the happy elasticity of youth. There is, I grant, something available in that, but I found something a great deal better for my business in the rapid growth and physical changes of that period of my life. The fact is, I had grown so altered so in appearance since I had first started out with my corn-salve, that at the time of this appalling accident no one of my first patients would have recognized me from a mere surgical acquaintance of two years before. I may say here, in fact, that these repeated changes in my physical appearance, aided by the cropping of my hair, or the abandoning of it to excessive length, and at last by the coming of my beard, were, all through my early experiences, of untold advantage to me. The fact is, I had become personally acquainted with all the people who could be dropped in a given region of country, and with every new project or nostrum I returned unrecognized to them over and over again. Now out of the potashes of the agglomerate ruin of my entire stock in trade sprang, Phoenix-like, a lucky inspiration, as I have before said, without the present indifferent joke, which is altogether accidental. While contemplating my irretrievable loss I conceived the idea of a patent pain-killer, which I would go about selling to cure the sores left by my corn-salve.

As a general thing, money, or, I should say, the want of it, gets the immortal work out of first-class brains. I read the substance of that remark in a newspaper; or was it a magazine? It doesn't matter; I believe it, and I verified it in the production of that pain-killer; that's enough. Well, sir, the project worked to a charm. I commenced operations, of course, in almost the exact traces of my former chiropodist exploits. It was not long, therefore, till I came upon my first patient, the shoemaker. I began cautiously to extol the stomachic virtues of my medicine, and gradually led up to its external application. It was good, I assured him, for bruises, sprains—still keeping my eye stealthily on his, from under my hat, to catch any faint gleam of recognition—bruises, sprains, wounds, sores—

"On the feet?" asked he, interrupting me in my catalogue of positive cures.

"Certainly, better for the feet than for anything else."

"Well, I have sore feet, and that's the fact," said the shoemaker. "You see there was a rogue of a fellow around here a couple of years ago—ever cutting corns, and he made my feet so—If I ever catch the villain I'll use a strap on him; that's what I'll do."

I now felt sure, I need scarcely add, that my former patient did not recognize me, and

so I sold him two bottles of pain-killer to cure the sores I had made two years before. It was not, perhaps, a remarkable fact that my pain-killer went faster than my pain-maker, the corn-salve. I did a thriving business in this—so thriving, indeed, that I gradually caught up, as I may say, with the intervening time between the sale of the latter and former articles. That is, my earlier traces became so recent that my disguise grew perilous. But there was such a demand for the pain-killer that I went on, notwithstanding the danger. One day, however, I encountered a sturdy young fellow upon whose feet I had operated not very long before. In his eagerness for relief he was in the act of purchasing it at my hands, when, suddenly recognizing me, he changed his mind and gave me a sound thrashing instead.

That put an end to the pain-killer business. I returned considerably bruised to my headquarters, and set all my energies to work on the invention of something less perilous to others as well as myself. I may say here that I always kept the little town which I have called my headquarters open to me as an asylum, by leaving it and its immediate neighborhood free from all my medical and surgical experiments. The result of my arduous creative thought culminated this time in a paste to make old razor strops new. It professed to do its rejuvenating work by a simple application; yet it did not sell very well. From the very nature of things I did not have the credulous woman half of the world to work upon; they had little or no interest in superannuated razor-strops. It was this consideration more than any other, I think, which inspired me with the brilliant afterthought of changing the name of my paste into that of a healing salve. Thus the same article by my arduous endeavor with universal curative virtues, and became also the professed desideratum of all human nature. I suppose it would not be modest in me to say that my salve was too good for its original purpose. It is at least true that, if it failed upon razor-strops, it succeeded admirably upon mankind. You will hardly believe me when I tell you, but still it is also true, that, by means of an incipient beard and my hair grown long, and of a broad-brimmed slouch hat, as a disguise, I sold a box of my celebrated healing salve to that same innocent shoemaker who has already twice figured as my customer. Owing to my pain-killer, or the recuperative nature of his healthy frame, his feet were about well; and I am glad to add that there was nothing in my healing salve that would materially prevent his ultimate recovery.

MAIL TRAIN LEAVES PHILADELPHIA AT 9:45 P. M. FOR WASHINGTON, STOPPING AT CHESTER, THURLOW, LINWOOD, CLAYTON, WILMINGTON, NEWPORT, CHARLOTTE, PERRYVILLE, HAVRE-DE-GRACE, PERRYMAN, BERKELEY, EDGEMOND, MAGNOLIA, CHASE'S AND STEMMER'S RUN.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. TIME TABLE. COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1870. TRAINS WILL LEAVE DEPOT, CORNER OF BROAD STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, AS FOLLOWS:—

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ANTHRACITE COAL. Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered. LEHIGH—Furnace, \$7.00; Stove, \$7.75; Nut, \$6.50. SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, \$6.50; Stove, \$6.75; Nut, \$6.25. SHAMOKIN—Grade, \$6.75; Stove, \$7; Nut, \$6.

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ROTHBORN & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL, Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER, Office, 43 South THIRD Street, 1012 1/2

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MILLINERY, ETC. MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 228 and 231 SOUTH STREET. FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

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WHISKY, WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts. IMPORTERS OF Brandy, Wine, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. WAREHOUSES IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESSNUT Street, next door to the Post Office.

SAXON GREEN NEVER FADES. R. E. CO. WATER and MARKET St. NOPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TRAINS WILL LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AT 9:45 P. M. FOR WASHINGTON, STOPPING AT CHESTER, THURLOW, LINWOOD, CLAYTON, WILMINGTON, NEWPORT, CHARLOTTE, PERRYVILLE, HAVRE-DE-GRACE, PERRYMAN, BERKELEY, EDGEMOND, MAGNOLIA, CHASE'S AND STEMMER'S RUN.

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Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY, R. E. CO. WATER and MARKET St. NOPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

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