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The Kent News.

A Family Newspaper: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News, and Advertising.

VOL. 21.—No. 31. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860. WHOLE No. 1123.

The First and Highest Premium
AWARDED TO THE
GROVER & BAKER
Sewing Machine and Stitch,
FOR FAMILY USE.

☞Read the following:

NASHVILLE, September 15th. 1860.

The undersigned Committee appointed by the State Bureau of the Seventh Annual State Fair of Tennessee to examine, and mark award, for the best Family Sewing Machine, find on exhibition the following machines in competition: the I. M. Singer; Wheeler & Wilson, A. B. Howe, and the Grover & Baker. The first three named, although differing in construction and capacity, still, so far as the stitch is concerned, all arrive at the same point—making what is called and known as the Shuttle stitch, each using a shuttle or shuttle and bobbin, upon which all of the lower thread, or thread used underneath, is required to be re-spooled.—The Shuttle Machine may be used upon some classes of Family Sewing with a degree of satisfaction, but we conceive from their construction, operation and stich, their principal adaption is to the purposes of manufacture.

The points we conceive most necessary and important to meet the wide range of requirements in a Machine for family sewing, we find more fully combined in the Grover & Baker—extent of capacity, simplicity of construction, ease of management, advantage of using thread from two spools without re-winding, strength of work, elasticity, durability, and regularity of stich, and quietness of movement. We therefore mark award to Grover & Baker.

JOHN HERIGES, *Chairman.*
Jo. W. HORTON, J. W. WISSON,
C. H. WHITE, JAS. A. WOODS.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original decision and award of the Committee upon Family Sewing Machines, appointed by the Tennessee State Fair, for 1860.

L. P. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y State Ag. Bureau*

☞Office of exhibition and sale of the Grover & Baker Family Machines, No. 181 Baltimore street, 2nd door East of Light, Baltimore.

☞*Send for a Circular.* [oc20-3m.]

EDWARD J. WARD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,
No. 218 West Pratt st., Baltimore.

Would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store No. 218 West Pratt street, immediately opposite the old stand of Ward & France, where he will manufacture and sell Housekeeping articles generally. Plain Block tin, Japanned, Britania, wood and willow ware. Table and pocket Cutlery; waiters, Brushes, water Coolers, &c. Also a variety of Cooking Parlor, Chamber and store STOVES, with a great variety of needful articles: Roofing, spouting and all work in his line, where he hopes to merit the liberal patronage heretofore extended.

oc20y. EDWARD J. WARD.

New House Furnishing Store,
No 8, Hanover street,
Four doors from Baltimore street.

WE invite the special attention of Housekeepers and those about commencing housekeeping to our now complete stock of new and Desirable HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, selected at great care and offered at prices greatly to the advantage of purchasers. Our assortment consists in part of Table Cutlery, of all qualities from the finest ivory to the commonest Kitchen article; Cooks' Knives, Beef Slicers, Saw-Knives, &c., Japanned Waiters in great variety; Bread Baskets &c. *Plated and Britania Ware*, in sets and single pieces. Castors, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c., together with a complete assortment of Plain Tin-Ware, of our own manufacture. Woodenware, Baskets, Clothes Hampers, Brushes, Door Mats, and every description of Hardware, suitable for family purposes. An examination of our stock before purchasing is respectfully solicited.

oc20-3m. SYLVESTER & HOPKINS.

Home Again!

WITH another new stock of WATCHES, *CLOCKS AND JEWELRY*, which the undersigned thinks the LARGEST and BEST ever offered to the citizens of Kent and adjoining counties.

Of WATCHES, he has the famed American movements in both gold and silver cases, which for durability and accuracy of keeping time stands unequalled, also Gold and Silver Watches of various other makes, both Hunting cases and open face, among which is the Nickel movement, on which atmosphere has no effect.

Of JEWELRY, he has Ladies and Gent's Gold Chains and Lockets, Ladies' Breast Pins, and Ear-Rings of coral, garnet, Etruscan Lava Mosaic, plain gold, &c. Finger Rings, a large assortment; Gents' Breast Pins, Sleeve Buttons and Studs (of the latter he has a kind impossible to loose.) Gold Pens, Pencils, Silver Thimbles, Shields, &c.

SILVER PLATED WARE, silver and steel Spectacles. Of CLOCKS a large assortment. Call and examine for yourselves; no trouble to show goods.

J. FRANK MORGAN.

N.B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice. [oct 27.]

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE!
F. ALDRIDGE & SON,

HAVE opened in Chestertown, opposite the residence of Hon. J. B. Eccleston, and **Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,** of all kinds, and will keep constantly on hand a general assortment. We would invite the Merchants and citizens of Kent, Queen Ann's and Cecil counties to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, for we are selling at a very small profit. ROOFING and SPOUTING done at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done carefully and promptly.

We have engaged the services of experienced workmen, and all work undertaken by us will be done in the best manner, at short notice.

Repairing Stoves and Tin-Ware will receive special attention, and all orders left at the store will be promptly executed.

Chestertown, nv17.

Frederick Female Seminary.
FREDERICK CITY, MD.

The Scholastic exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 3rd of Sept. next.

It is confidently believed that this School offers as many educational advantages and personal comforts as any Young Ladies Seminary either in the Northern or Southern States. Being located in a Southern State it is in all its proclivities a Southern Institution.

For Circulars, &c., address
H. WINCHESTER, *President.*

sept. 1st. '60—6m

BENJAMIN H. GARDNER,
BRICKLAYER,
CHESTERTOWN, MD

☞All orders left at his Tobacco Store will be promptly attended to. mar10.

The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
Office, Masonic Hall, Court House Green.

Jas. H. Plummer & Wm. B. Usilton,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, *payable in advance.* If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing Two DOLLARS will be *invariably charged.* No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines will be published three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in the same proportion. Fractions of a square charged as a square.

☞Advertisements published quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly, at moderate rates.

CARDS not exceeding five lines will be published three months for $2 50; six months $4; one year $7. Six to ten lines—three months $3; six months $6; one year $10.

Job Printing.—Having added to our Office an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful JOB TYPE, we are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice, and on very reasonable terms.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

For the information of Subscribers we would state, that by arrangement with the former publisher, his charge for subscriptions terminates with the 1st of November 1860, and consequently all the present subscribers *commence with us from that date.* Those who have time remaining on *advance payments,* will be furnished with the paper as usual, until the expiration of their year, at the expense of the late proprietor.

☞Subscribers are reminded that our terms are $1.50 per annum, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE; or $2.00 if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.—These conditions are exceedingly reasonable, easily complied with, and greatly to the advantage of both ourselves and subscribers. We ask any reader if he would be willing to publish a paper at this low figure, and wait until the expiration of the year for pay? Most merchants demand the cash for their goods when purchased, and none give more than a few months credit;—farmers generally receive the cash or its equivalent for every article they sell;—and there is no valid reason why a newspaper should not be paid for in cash, as well as any thing else that is purchased. We desire—and there is no doubt of its practicability—to bring up the business of the office nearer the cash standard; and at the same time give our customers all the indulgence that we can afford. In fact, it has been intimated to us by subscribers themselves, that this course ought to be pursued, and we believe that it will commend itself to the judgment and good sense of our readers generally. If we could purchase printing material, and procure every thing necessary for the maintenance of ourselves and families, on a credit of twelve months; or if some of our country friends would loan us for the space of a year the proceeds of a good crop of corn; then we might afford to indulge our subscribers for that length of time; but as this cannot be asked, it is unreasonable for them to expect credit for their subscriptions until the expiration of the year. In LOCAL matters alone, the paper is worth double its price to every individual that feels interested in the affairs of the County; and it is our intention to use every effort to make it generally attractive, desirable, and interesting. We hope that this plain statement will commend itself to the favorable consideration of our subscribers, and that we may be saved the always unpleasant task of soliciting money for subscriptions. Our books are now open, and we are prepared to receive new subscriptions and advance payments.

AIM HIGH.—It is said that one of the ex-presidents, when a young man and about leaving college, some of his classmates, who were settling their plans for life, asked him—

"And what do you mean to be?"

"President of the United States," was the prompt reply. They went their ways, and in time his resolve was accomplished; the young collegian stood at the head of the nation.

☞At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and songs, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close, and injurer and injured will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?

☞To the attentive eye, each moment of the year has its own beauty, and in the same field it beholds, every hour, a picture which was never seen before, and which shall never be seen again.—*Emerson.*

☞A pious old lady was asked why she named her dog, 'Moreover.' 'Why,' said she, putting up her spectacles to find the place in the Bible, 'it is a bible name—here: '*Moreover* the dog came and licked his sores.''

Select Poetry.

YEARS AGO.

Near the banks of that lone river,
Where the water lillies grow,
Breathed the fairest flower that ever
Bloomed and faded years ago.

How we met and loved and parted
None on earth can ever know—
Nor how pure and gentle hearted
Beamed the mourned one years ago.

Like the stream with lillies laden
Will life's future current flow,
Till in heaven I meet the maiden
Fondly cherished years ago.

Hearts that love like mine forget not;
They're the same in weal or woe;
And that star of memory set not
In the grave of years ago

Speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens.

AT the request of the members of the Legislature of Georgia, Mr. Stephens delivered an address in the hall of the House of Representatives of that State on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14th. It is one of the most eloquent appeals for the Union that we have ever read. We would willingly publish the speech entire did our space permit; but the following extracts are as much as we can find room for this week:

Fellow-citizens, we are all launched in the same bark; we are all in the same craft in the wide political ocean—the same destiny awaits us all for weal or for woe. We have been launched in the good old ship that has been upon the waves for three quarters of a century, which has been in many tempests and storms, has many times been in peril, and patriots have often feared that they should have to give it up, yea, had at times almost given it up, but still the gallant ship is afloat, though new storms now howl around us, and the tempest beats heavily against us. I say to you don't give up the ship, don't abandon her yet. If she can possibly be preserved, and our rights, interests and security be maintained, the object is worth the effort. Let us not on account of disappointment and chagrin at the reverse of an election, give up all as lost, but let us see what can be done to prevent a wreck. [Some one said the ship has holes in her.] There may be leaks in her, but let us stop them if we can; many a stout old ship has been saved with richest cargo after many leaks, and it may be so now.

The first question that presents itself is, shall the people of the South secede from the Union in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States? My countrymen, I tell you frankly, candidly, and earnestly, that I do not think they ought. In my judgment, the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office, is sufficient cause for any State to separate from the Union. It ought to stand by, and aid still in maintaining the Constitution of the country. To make a point of resistance to the Government, to withdraw from it because a man has been constitutionally elected, puts us in the wrong. We are pledged to maintain the Constitution.—Many of us have sworn to support it. Can we, therefore, for the mere election of a man to the Presidency, and that too in accordance with the prescribed forms of the Constitution, make a point of resistance to the Government without becoming the breakers of that sacred instrument ourselves? withdraw ourselves from it?

Would we not be in the wrong? Whatever fate is to befall this country, let it never be laid to the charge of the people of the South, and especially to the people of Georgia, that we were untrue to our national engagements. Let the fault and the wrong rest upon others. If all our hopes are to be blasted, if the Republic is to go down, let us be found to the last moment standing on the deck with the Constitution of the United States waving over our heads. Let the fanatics of the North break the Constitution, if such is their fell purpose. Let the responsibility be upon them. I shall speak presently more of their acts; but let not the South, let us not be the ones to commit the aggression.—We went into the election with this people. The result was different from what we wished; but the election has been constitutionally held. Were we to make a point of resistance to the Government and go out of the Union on that account, the record would be made up hereafter against us.

But it is said Mr. Lincoln's policy and principles are against the Constitution, and that if he carries them out it will be destructive of our rights. Let us not anticipate a threatened evil. *If he violates the Constitution, then will come our time to act.* Do not let us break it because, forsooth, he may. If he does, that is the time for us to strike. I think it would be injudicious and unwise to do this sooner. I do not anticipate that Mr. Lincoln will do anything to jeopard our safety or security, whatever may be his spirit to do it; for he is bound by the constitutional checks which are thrown around him, which at this time render him powerless to do any great mischief. This shows the wisdom of our system. The President of the United States is no Emperor, no Dictator—he is clothed with no absolute power. He can do nothing unless he is backed by the power of Congress. The House of Representatives is largely in the majority against him; in the Senate he will also be powerless; there will be a majority of four against him—Mr. Lincoln cannot appoint an officer without the consent of the Senate—he cannot form a cabinet without the same consent. Then how can he obtain a Cabinet which would aid him, or allow him to violate the Constitution?

Why then, I say, should we disrupt the ties of this Union when his hands are tied, when he can do nothing against us? I have heard it mooted that no man in the State of Georgia, who is true to her interests, could hold office under Mr. Lincoln. But I ask, who appoints to office? Not the President alone; the Senate has to concur. No man can be appointed without the consent of the Senate. Should any man then refuse to hold office that was given him by a Democratic Senate? [Mr. Toombs interrupted and said if the Senate was Democratic it was for Mr. Breckinridge.] Well, then, continued Mr. S., I apprehend that no man could be justly considered untrue to the interests of Georgia or incur any disgrace, if the interests of Georgia required it, to hold an office under which a Breckinridge Senate had given him, even though Mr. Lincoln should be President. [Prolonged applause.]

That this Government of our fathers, with all its defects, comes nearer the objects of all good Governments than any other on the face of the earth, is my settled conviction. Contrast it now with any on the face of the earth. [England, said Mr. Toombs.] England, my friend says. Well, that is the next best, I grant; but I think we have improved upon England. Statesmen tried their apprentice hand on the Government of England, and then ours was made. Ours sprung from that, avoiding many of its defects, taking most of the good and leaving out many of its errors, and from the whole constructing and building up this model Republic—the best which the history of the world gives us any account of.

I look upon this country with our institutions as the eden of the world, the paradise of the universe. It may be that out of it we may become greater and more prosperous, but I am candid and sincere in telling you that I fear if we rashly evince passion and without sufficient cause shall rashly take that step, that instead of becoming greater or more peaceful, prosperous and happy—instead of becoming gods, we will become demons, and at no distant day commence cutting one another's throats. This is my apprehension.—Let us, therefore, whatever we do, meet these difficulties, great as they are, like wise and sensible men, and consider them in the light of all the consequences which may attend our nation. Let us see first clearly where the path of duty leads, and then we may not fear to tread therein.

Henry Clay on Disunion.

A Louisville (Ky.) correspondent gives Henry Clay's opinion of Disunion:

I remember well how Mr. Clay used to talk, write and speak on this point.—Though when on the brink of the grave, his eye flashed with its old fire, his form rose to its full height, and his voice recovered its commanding tone; whenever secession was even alluded to in his presence. He had no patience with the bare suggestion of the idea. He was for crushing out all agitation of such a topic. Were he living now, he would be for lopping off the hydra head of secession by the strong arm of the offended law. He would be for keeping the Federal machinery at work in every State, and the Federal officers everywhere at their posts to administer justice, transport and distribute the mails, and collect the Federal revenues. He would have no parleying with actual traitors to the general Government. He would be for putting down or stringing up all nullifiers and seceders. Public enemies who dare attempt "peaceful secession" or "take the chances of revolution," would find no mercy from him. In April, 1851, I heard Mr. Clay emphatically declare to Mr. Prentice and other friends, in the reading-room of the Galt House, that he approved the marching of the United States army into South Carolina, to resist her secession, if she dare attempt it.

Henry Clay's general opinion of the way to treat secession and nullification, as I heard him state it publicly and privately, and as he expressed it in his letter of October 3, 1851, to D. Ullman and others of New York city, was this:

"Suppose the standard should be raised of open resistance to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, what is to be done? There can be but one possible answer.—The power, the authority and the dignity of the Government ought to be maintained, and resistance put down at every hazard. The duty of executing the laws and suppressing insurrections is without limitation or qualification; it is co-extensive with the jurisdiction of the United States. No human Government can exist without the power of applying force, and the actual application of it in extreme cases. My belief is that if it should be applied to South Carolina, in the event of her secession, she would be speedily reduced to obedience, and that the Union, instead of being weakened, would acquire additional strength."

Truths for Wives.

In domestic happiness, the wife's influence is much greater than her husband's: for the one, the first cause—mutual love and confidence being granted—the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her jurisdiction. By her management of small sums, her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed. No fortune can stand the constant leakages of extravagance and mismanagement; and more is spent in trifles than women would easily believe. The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on ere incurred; the income is prepared to meet it; but it is pennies imperceptibly sliding away which do the mischief, and does not come within a man's province.

There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every household. It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary, but in those niceties which make a well regulated house. An unfortunate cruet-stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a soiled table cloth, are severally nothings; but each can raise an angry word or cause discomfort. Depend upon it, there is a great deal of domestic happiness in a well-dressed mutton chop, or a tidy breakfast table. Men grow sated of beauty, tired of music, and often too wearied for conversation, however intellectual; but they can always appreciate a well-swept hearth and smiling comfort.

A woman may love her husband devotedly; may sacrifice fortune, friends, family, country for him; she may have the genius of a Sappho, the enchanted beauties of an Armida; but—melancholy fact—if with these she fail to make his home comfortable, his heart will inevitably escape her. And women live so entirely in the affections, that, without love, their existence is a void. Better submit then, to household tasks, however repugnant they may be to your tastes, than doom yourself to a loveless home. Women of a high order of mind will not run this risk; they know that their feminine, their domestic, are their first duties.

Never Despair.

This life is a constant warfare. The good triumph to-day, the evil to-morrow. But the young and old should toil on, toil ever, and never say "die." Life is full of hope and happiness if the purposes for which it is given are used. We want little in order to make us really happy.—We want much to supply all our imaginary wants, to supply the desires which arise from the foolish pride of the heart. There are too many in this age who sigh for wealth, large possessions and splendid establishments, and endeavor to make themselves miserable because they have not. If you are unhappy, work, toil, toil on, be busy, be industrious, do something and be happy. The really industrious man, is the really happy man. Idleness is misery—idleness is corruption. If waters are stagnant they are impure. If the air is confined, it is unfit for the lungs. Motion, action, are necessary to health and virtue.

The young man should never despair. He may think it hard to work, but work is a real substantial blessing. Labor, all useful labor, is honorable. Adam was a gardener. Eve was a dress-maker, and the good have ever been laboring men and women. We know there are those who look upon all labor as degrading, and we know, too, that such as these are wanting in common sense. "I know that man will prosper," said a friend to us the other day of a young mechanic, "because he is at work in his shop early and late."

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings"—Franklin was diligent in his business, and he stood unawed before King George.

A NOVEL CASE AT LAW.—Mr. Church, of Montville, Conn., owned a hen. The hen took a notion to set. Mr. Church encouraged her in it to the extent of giving her sixteen eggs to commence on.

With commendable industry the hen went to work "setting." For one week she devoted herself to it without interruption. At the end of the week Mr. Ticker's turkey came along that way, and crowding the hen off her nest, took the business of incubation under her own wings. Beings more "on her muscle" than the hen, she maintained her position until a brood of chickens stepped out of the shell and peeped. The turkey then took the chickens in tow, and returned to her own and Mr. Ticker's residence. Mr. Church brought an action of trover for the chickens, claiming them on the ground that his hen laid the eggs and did the best part of the setting. The case was tried on Saturday, and judgment was given for plaintiff to recover eight cents apiece for the chickens.

HOW THE SHAKERS UNLOAD HAY.—The Shakers at Canterbury, N. H., have constructed a barn so that the load is drawn to the upper story, and the hay is "pitched down" instead of up. Formerly they used a grappling hook and horse power, which at four "grabs" would carry a large load to the top of the building; now they have no use for it.

☞The shape of a kiss is said to be eliptical. This must be derived from the sensation one experiences when enjoying the luxury, for it is certainly *a lip tickle.*

South Carolina Ready.

The Charleston Mercury, alluding to the telegraphic rumors that President Buchanan will oppose secession, says:

We certainly deprecate war with the Northern people through the General Government; but Mr. Buchanan may be assured that the first attempt, *in any form,* to coerce South Carolina into submission to a Government she has thrown off, will be considered war. He may call it by what name he pleases, but the sword will then be the final and only arbiter between us. All hopes (if he has any) of a readjustment of the relations between the two sections of the Union under one government, will have ended, and ended forever.

He is totally mistaken in supposing "that South Carolina wishes to enter into a conflict with him." Not a State in the Union we believe, has had more confidence in his administration than South Carolina. Our people will reluctantly realize the fact, that he will place his administration in the van of the Abolition party of the North, to compel by force of arms, a submission by the South to their authority. But when they do realize it, they will also realize how utterly hopeless, how desperately fatal, must be the continuance of any further union with the people of the North, nor do the people of South Carolina desire, by the shedding of blood, "to drag the other States into the movement of dissolution.

If such was our purpose, we could enforce it any morning of the week. The forts in our bay are within sight of Charleston. But if he chooses to begin the game of blood-shedding, we shall not decline it for we know as well as he does, that it will "drag the other States into the movement of dissolution." Whilst the Banks of the North are crashing around him, and bankruptcy sits in the Capitol, the sword will be a fitting accompaniment to the villainies and tyrannies which have produced the present calamitous state of things. We are ready."

THE TWO ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—There are two American Exploring Expeditions now in the Arctic seas. They are entirely independent of each other, started at different times, and have different objects in view, yet by a singular coincidence the first news by both expeditions since their arrival in the icy regions has been received in the United States about the same time. The "Hayes Expedition," commanded by Dr. Hayes, of Kane Expedition fame, consists of the schooner United States, with a crew of picked men, among whom are several artists and men of science. The object of this expedition is the exploration of the open polar sea seen by Morton—one of Kane's party. The expedition sailed on the 10th of July, and is expected to be absent about three years.

The "Hall Expedition" has a twofold object in view, one being the exploration of the unsurveyed region between Cape Willoughby (on Fox's Land) and the eastern entrance of Fury and Hecla Straits; and the other to gather additional particulars respecting the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, some of the members of which it is thought may yet survive among the Esquimaux. The expedition sailed from London, Conn., May 29th, and is expected to be absent from three to four years.

MEMORABLE SPEECHES.

We desire to embalm the following extraordinary sublime, eloquent and elegant perorations. The first is said to have been delivered before a court of justice in Pennsylvania:

"Your honor sits high upon the adorable seat of justice, like the Asiatic rock of Gibralter, while the eternal streams of justice, like the cadiverous clouds of the valley flow meandering at your extended feet."

The next is by a celebrated lawyer of New Jersey:

"Your honors, I fancy do not sit there like marble statutes, to be wafted about by every idle breeze."

Next the sonl stirring opening of a western oration:

"The important crisis which ware about to have arriven have arroven."

Last but not least, one that locates itself:

"The court will please to observe that the gentleman from the east has given them a very learned speach. He has roamed with old Romulus, soaked with old Socratas, ripped with Euripides, and cantered with Cantharides! but what—yer honor—what does he know about the law of old Arkansaw!

☞"I'll teach you to play pitch and toss! I'll flog you for an hour, I will."

"Father," instantly replied the incorrigible, as he balnced a penny on his thumb and finger, "I'll toss you to make it two hours or nothing!"

☞A man died of apoplexy the other day in Michigan. The next day the coroner held an inquest, when the following verdict was returned:

"Died from a visitation of one beef steak, eight cold potatoes and a fried pie."

A rural poet, in describing his lady-love says, "She is as graceful as a water-lilly, while her breath is like an armful of clover." His case is certainly approaching a crisis.

☞Tobacco-chewing men and snuff-taking women should never be permitted to kiss anybody but each other."