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# The Kent News.

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## ORDINANCES

*Ordained and passed by the Commissioners of Chestertown on the 7th day of June, 1860; revised and amended with additions, ordained and passed on the 6th day of June, 1861.*

BE IT, THEREFORE, hereby Ordained and Enacted, by the Commissioners of Chestertown—

First. That all Oyster Houses and Eating Saloons in Chestertown, shall be closed, and business suspended, by eleven o'clock at night.

Second. That all Drinking Houses and Shops for the sale of intoxicating drinks and Lager Beer, shall be closed and business suspended at bell ringing at night; that for each violation of the above Ordinances a fine of two dollars is imposed, and the Bailiffs shall proceed to have the same collected according to law.

Third. That neither white nor colored persons shall congregate upon the sidewalks, nor in the streets, or at the corners of the streets, after nightfall, in such manner as may interrupt, impede, or obstruct or annoy any person or persons who may be passing on the same, or that may annoy or disturb persons whose residences, lodgings, or places of business may be near such assemblages; that the bailiff or bailiffs shall disperse such assemblages; that for every violation of this Ordinance a fine of one dollar is imposed upon every white person and free negro, and that the bailiffs shall proceed to have the same collected according to law; and if the offender be a slave he shall be punished with ten stripes by one of the bailiffs of the town, or by such other correction as may be calculated to abate the nuisance.

Fourth. That if any person or persons shall, after nightfall, engage in loud or boisterous singing or hallooing, or in any manner of loud and boisterous talking, singing or hallooing in the streets of Chestertown, to the annoyance and disturbance of the peaceable citizens of the town, every such offender shall pay a fine of one dollar, and it shall be the duty of the bailiff or bailiffs having knowledge of the same, or who may be informed thereof, to proceed to the collection of such fines according to law, and if the party offending be a slave, he shall be punished by suitable correction by the bailiff or bailiffs.

Fifth. That in case any person or persons shall, either in the streets or sidewalks of Chestertown, be guilty of loud profane swearing, or indecent language, or of loud and abusive language or epithets, apparently designed to produce a quarrel and breach of the Peace, to the annoyance of persons residing or being in the neighborhood of such scenes, or passing near thereto; or of conduct contrary to the good order and peace of the town or neighborhood, such persons shall be arrested by the bailiff or bailiffs and taken before some Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law, and shall in addition thereto pay a fine of five dollars, which the bailiffs shall proceed to recover in the mode prescribed by law; if the said offender be a slave he shall be properly corrected by the bailiffs, and if a free negro, and unable to pay, he shall be punished by whipping.

Sixth. If any person shall willingly wantonly injure or deface the property of another, or property occupied by him, or the fences, pailings, enclosures, trees, bushes or shrubbery of any of the citizens, or inhabitants of the town, or remove steps, porches, signs, racks, or other property of such person or persons, they shall be arrested by the bailiff or bailiffs and taken before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law, and in addition shall be fined five dollars for every such offence, and the bailiffs shall take all necessary steps for the recovery of the same; and if a slave he shall be punished by correction by the bailiffs.

Seventh. If any person shall injure any of the pumps, wells, market house, stalls, engine house, or other public property, or shall injure the springs and their enclosures, and appurtenances, or shall place any offensive matter in the waters of the pumps or springs, such persons shall be fined two dollars for every such offence, and the fines shall be collected by the bailiffs in the usual manner; and if the offence be committed by a slave, such slave shall be punished by correction by one of the bailiffs, and if a free negro and unable to pay, he shall be punished in a similar manner.

Eighth. Any person who shall injure the fences, gates, entries, and enclosures of the Court House Green or public square, or shall break any of the trees growing therein, or shall injure or deface any of said trees or inclosures, or shall throw stones or other missiles on the said green, or shall drive any stock upon the same, or shall suffer or permit their horses or cattle to trespass on the same, shall pay a fine of one dollar for every offence, which fines shall be collected by the bailiffs of the town, in the mode prescribed by law; if a slave he shall be corrected by the bailiffs, if a free negro and unable to pay, he may be punished in the same manner; and the parents or guardians of minors shall be answerable for fines upon minors.

Ninth. That if any boys or other persons shall be found upon the Sabbath day in the streets of Chestertown, or in the precincts of said town, engaged in playing cards, dice, marbles, cluck ball, quoits, high banded, tops, fox chase, or any other kind of games or plays, they shall be immediately dispersed or arrested by the bailiffs, and in case any of them be minors, free or slave, they shall be corrected by the bailiffs, who shall report to the next meeting of the board of Commissioners the occurrences, and in case the board shall deem it necessary, they may impose a fine not exceeding one dollar upon the white persons, minors, thus engaged; the parents, guardians, masters or employees shall be bound to pay the same for every offence after the first, and notice thereof, to be recovered as other fines are directed by law to be enforced.

Tenth. Every person who shall wilfully fire or discharge any gun or pistol within the limits or in the precincts of the town, (except Military Companies on parade, or on some public celebration, or occasion of public rejoicing,) shall pay a fine of five dollars.

Eleventh. Every person who shall drive a cart or wagon through the streets of Chestertown faster than a walk, or who shall drive a carriage or ride through said streets at a speed exceeding six miles an hour, (unless upon extreme occasions of illness for a physician, or to avoid being caught in a threatening rain,) shall pay a fine of five dollars, or if a slave, be punished by the bailiff by correction; if he be a free negro and unable to pay, may be corrected by the bailiff or bailiffs.

Twelfth. Every person who shall be found near or around places of public worship, during the exercises thereof, and who shall by talking, laughing, or other noise, annoy the congregations or persons assembled, or any of them, and refusing to disperse or leave, on being requested by any of the peaceable inhabitants of the town; or who shall continue such disorderly conduct after such request, may be arrested by the bailiff, and taken before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law, and in case no such arrest shall be made, the bailiff's knowledge of such disturbance or annoyance, or who on being informed of the same by any member of the board of Commissioners, or by any other respectable citizen, shall cause such person to be presented before a Justice of the Peace for such conduct: if the offenders be minors, their parents or guardians, or if apprentices, their masters shall first be informed; if negroes, they may be corrected by the bailiffs;—this last clause only to take effect when no arrests or dispersions have been made and only information given of the disorder.

Thirteenth. Every person who shall drive or ride a horse or mule, or drive or back a wagon or carriage of any kind, over the brick side walks of Chestertown shall be fined as follows: for a four-horse team, five dollars; three-horse team, three dollars; a two-horse team, two dollars, and a one-horse team, one dollar; and every person riding or leading a horse or mule over the paved footways as aforesaid shall pay a fine of one dollar. If the offender be a minor, his parents or guardian or master shall be liable for the said fines; and if a slave, shall be punished by stripes by the bailiff, unless his master or mistress pay the fine.

Fourteenth. Every person rolling a wheelbarrow over the paved side walks of Chestertown, unless the streets be excessively muddy, or so clogged with snow as to render them almost impassible, shall pay a fine of 25 cents, and if a free negro or slave unable to pay, shall be punished with five stripes by the bailiff, unless some one will pay such fine.

Fifteenth. No person shall wantonly throw any stone or other missile within the streets of Chestertown, or on the public grounds in the same, under the penalty of twenty-five cents for every offence.

Sixteenth. It shall not be lawful for any person to discharge or shoot any crackers, rockets, or fire-works of any description, within the limits of Chestertown, or to make or burn any bon fires within the streets of said town, under the penalty of one dollar for every offence.

Seventeenth. It shall not be lawful for any person to ring the church bell at night without proper authority to do so, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence.

Eighteenth. It shall be the duty of the bailiffs to take up and secure every hog and shoat, that may be found running at large in Chestertown or its precincts, and forthwith give notice to the owner thereof if he be known, who upon the payment of one dollar for each hog, or fifty cents for each shoat, may repossess himself of the same, but if not paid the bailiff shall expose the same to public sale, at the market house, after ten days notice by advertisement set up at said market house and other public places in said town; and out of the money arising from such sale, to deduct expenses of feeding and keeping such hogs or shoats, and pay over one half the nett blance to the Clerk of the Commissioners for the benefit of the town, and retain the balance for his own proper use. If the owner shall not be found upon reasonable inquiry, to sell the said property as aforesaid, in five days notice as aforesaid, and dispose of the nett balance as before provided.

Nineteenth. Every person who shall beat a drum, or blow a fife, or horn, in or through the streets of Chestertown, between the setting and rising of the sun, unless it be for a military company or procession, shall forfeit and be fined two dollaas for every offence.

Twentieth. That any person who shall place any heap or piles of manure or dirt or rubbish in the streets of said town and suffer the same to remain there six hours after being notified by a bailiff to remove the same, or suffer filth or offensive matter to be on his premises, shall pay a fine of one dollar, or such less sum as the Commissioners may think just.

Twenty-first. Every person going into the waters of Chester river to bathe, undressed, opposite any part of Chestertown, before 9½ o'clock P. M., shall be fined one dollar.

Twenty-second. That the present Ordinance licensing dogs shall be strictly enforced.

Twenty-third. That the regular market days shall be Wednesday and Saturday of each week, that no articles on those days shall be sold in the market house one hour before sun rise, and in case of a sale before the hour named the clerk of the market shall seize the same, and offer the same at public auction; one-fourth of such proceeds shall be retained by the Clerk, and the balance paid over to the owner thereof.

Twenty-fourth. That no person shall expose fresh meats for sale on the side walks of Chestertown, or very near the same, between the first day of June and the 1st day of October, in each year, under the penalty of two dollars for every such offence, as such exposure subjects persons passing to inconvenience, and annoyance from flies, insects, &c., it being to the convenience of the citizens of the town that sales of meat, vegetables, poultry, &c., should be made in the market house, erected for such purposes.

Twenty-fifth. That if any person or persons shall play Bandy or Shinney in the streets of Chestertown, or on the public square, or on the road between Whaland's Mill and Chestertown, and the latter and Dixon's, formerly Thomas Gale's, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars, for every such offence. If a minor, his parent or guardian; or if any apprentice, his master shall pay the fine, and if a free negro, unable to pay, or a slave, he shall be whipped by a bailiff.

Twenty-sixth. That if any person shall keep fodder or hay, and the like combustible matter, in their cellars, or kitchen or dwelling houses, in dangerous situations, shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars; and for every day they shall be so kept, after notice to remove it, he shall forfeit and pay the further sum of one dollar.

Twenty-seventh. The Ordinances existing in regard to shows, exhibitions, &c., and of keeping goods, boxes, &c., on the pavements, the bailiffs will see executed.

Twenty-eighth. That wherever fines have been imposed, in any of the provisions of the aforegoing ordinance and the party upon whom such fines shall be imposed, shall be a minor, the fine shall be collected from and paid by the parent, guardian, or master when the party is an apprentice, and such parent, guardian or master shall be notified of the same by the bailiff, unless the minor shall have property, when it may be recovered against him by a sale thereof; and if the offending party be a free negro and unable to pay, he shall be subject to correction by stripes, by a bailiff of the town, provided that in no case, shall the stripes exceed fifteen, nor be loss than five; and it shall be the duty of the bailiffs whenever information has been given them, or either of them, of any violation of the ordinances of the corporation to proceed to have the parties proceeded against for such violation, according to the Ordinance.

Twenty-ninth. That in case any free negro or slave be found in the streets of Chestertown, or any of the public grounds thereof, after the hour of 9 o'clock from the 1st of October to the 1st of May, and after the hour of 9½ o'clock from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, in each year, unless accompanied by a respectable white person, or unless he or she shall have a proper written authority from some white person, on lawful business, or unless they shall be able to give a satisfactory exouse to the bailiff, who shall be satisfied therewith, he or she shall be arrested by the bailiff, and if a slave be punished by whipping, and if a free negro, and able to pay, he shall be fined one dollar; or if unable to pay, he shall be punished by stripes, as a slave is to be punished.

Thirtieth. It shall not be lawful for any horse, mule, or colt to run at large in the streets of Chestertown, under the penalty of one dollar, to be imposed upon the owner thereof.

Thirty-first. Any cow, bull, steer, or yearling found in the streets of Chestertown at night, a fine 25 of cents, shall be imposed upon their owners.

Thirty-second. Any person leaving a team in the public streets of Chestertown unhitched, shall be subject to a fine of fifty cents.

Thirty-third. That any circus, theatrical, or slight of hand performance, or exhibition of wild beasts or other animals, wax figures, or other shows, performing or exhibiting in Chestertown, shall in future pay a tax or license of five dollars for each and every such performance or exhibition.

Thirty-fourth. Any person arrested after sunset for violating either the fifth, sixth, twelfth, or 29th of the aforegoing Ordinances, may be confined in the watch room by the bailiff until the ensuing morning.

Thirty-fifth. The town bell shall hereafter, from the first of May to the first of October, be rung at half past nine o'clock, P.M., and from the first of October to the first of May at nine o'clock, P. M.

Thirty-sixth. That hogs and pigs shall not at any time between the 15th of June and 10th of October be kept in pens within the limits of the town or its precincts, and that any person keeping a hog or hogs or pigs in a pen during the period above named within the limits of Chestertown, shall be fined twenty-five cents per day for each day they are so kept.

Thirty-seventh. The bailiffs, in addition to their other duties, shall be required to so arrange their night service as to have one bailiff on duty every night from nine o'clock in the evening until daylight in the morning, who shall make his beats as a night watch through the streets sufficient to guard the town thoroughly, to preserve order, and enforce the observance of the Ordinances of the town and the laws.

Thirty-eighth. These ordinances shall not repeal or rescind any former ordinance passed by the board of Commissioners, but that they shall be considered and construed together, whenever such constructions will preserve the good order, and promote the better regulating and good government of the town, and protect the interest of inhabitants thereof.

Thirty-ninth. Whereas, the Charter of Incorporation and its supplements virtually constitute the Bailiffs of the town Constables, within the limits thereof, by declaring that, in addition to their power as Bailiff, they "shall exercise all the powers of a Constable;" being, therefore, clothed with all the special powers conferred by the Commissioners, and with all the general powers of a Constable and Peace Officer, they will be expected to prevent breaches of the peace; suppress all disorderly conduct, and conduct calculated to disturb the quiet, peace, and good order of the community; to arrest all such persons, and all drunken persons, and carry them before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law. The Commissioners will expect of these officers a diligent and careful performance of their duty, and to faithfully execute the various provisions of the Charter, as well as the several Ordinances enacted by the Board.

Fortieth. That in consideration of the additional duties required of the bailiffs, their compensation for the present year shall be at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars each, instead of seventy-five dollars as heretofore; and they may be removed from office at any time by the Commissioners for failure faithfully to discharge the duties of their office.

CHAS. STANLEY,
*President of the Board.*

Test: DAVID ARTHUR,
*Clerk to Commissioners.*

## Biography of Judge Douglas.

"Mr. Douglas was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813. He lost his father while an infant, and his mother being left in destitute circumstances, he entered a cabinet shop at Middlebury, in his native State, for the purpose of learning the trade. After remaining there for several months, he returned to Brandon, where he continued for a year at the same calling, but his health obliged him to abandon it, and he became a student in the Academy. His mother having married a second time he followed her to Canandaigua, in the State of New York. Here he pursued the study of the law until his removal to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1831. From Cleveland he went still farther west, and finally settled in Jacksonville, Illinois. He was at first employed as clerk to an auctioneer, and afterwards kept school, devoting all the time he could spare to the study of the law. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, soon obtained a lucrative practice, and was elected Attorney-General of the State. In 1837 he was appointed, by President Van Buren, Register of the Land-office, at Springfield, Illinois. He afterwards practiced his profession, and, in 1840, was elected Secretary of State, and the following year Judge of the Supreme Court. This office he resigned, after sitting upon the bench for two years, in consequence of ill health. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and continued a member of the Lower House for four years. In December, 1847, he was elected to the United States Senate, of which he continued a member up to his death, a period of fourteen years."

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY FOR THE AMERICANS.—A detachment of the Eighth Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Major Clay, recently took out one of his breach-loading guns which have been lately purchased by the American Government, to the shore of Crosby for practice, under the superintendence of an American officer, who has been sent over to purchase guns in this country. The first round at a six foot target, at 1,760 yards, went clear through the bull's eye. The next shot was 25 yards over in direct line, and the third was two yards to the left, the wind blowing variably and very strongly across the range. This terminated the practice, as the officer for whom the trials were made was so satisfied with the gun that he thought any further shooting unnecessary. The gun was laid by Captain Inman. A number of them will be shipped in a day or two for the United States.—*London paper.*

**Industry is the road to wealth and honesty to happiness.**

## Mr. Douglas' Last Speech.

His last public address was delivered before the Illinois Legislature, at Springfield, on the 25th of April, and was devoted to an exposition of his views on the present crisis, and what he considered to be the duty of the government. His peroration we print. It will be read with a melancholy interest as the last public address of a great statesman:

"I have struggled almost against hope to avert the calamities of war, and to effect a reunion and reconciliation with our brethren in the South. I yet hope it may be done, but I am not able to point out to you how it may be. Nothing short of Providence can reveal to us the issue of this great struggle. Bloody—calamitous—I fear it will be. May we so conduct it, if a collision must come, that we will stand justified in the eyes of Him who knows our hearts, and who will justify our every act. We must not yield to resentments, nor to the spirit of vengeance, much less to the desire for conquest or ambition.

"I see no path of ambition open in a bloody struggle for triumphs over my countrymen. There is no path of ambition open for me in a divided country. Hence whatever we may do, must be the result of duty, of conviction, of patriotic duty—the duty we owe to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the friends of constitutional liberty and self-government throughout the world. [Loud applause.]

"My friends, I can say no more. To discuss these topics is the most painful duty of my life. It is with a sad heart—with a grief that I have never before experienced—that I have to contemplate this fearful struggle; but I believe in my conscience that it is a duty we owe to ourselves, and our children, and our God, to protect the government and that flag from every assailant, be he whom he may."—[Tremendous applause.]

MR. EVERETT ON THE WAR.—A private letter from Edward Everett to a friend in Virginia, and under date of May 15, has been communicated to the Boston Advertiser. It concludes as follows:

"I cannot describe to you, my dear friend, the sorrow caused me by this state of things. Circumstances, as you well know, had led me to form personal friendly relations at the South, more extensively than most Northern men, and the support given, especially in the border States, to the ticket on which my name was borne at the late election, filled me with gratitude. If the sacrifice of all I have could have averted the present disastrous struggle I could have made it willingly, joyfully. But I pray you believe me that I speak not only my own conviction but that of the entire North when I say that we feel that the conflict has been forced upon us to gratify the aspirations of ambitious men; that it is our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the whole people, to sustain the government, and that it is, if possible, more the interest of the South than of the North, that this attempt to break up the Union should fail."

A REIGN OF TERROR.—The disunion citizens of Tennessee, whilst oppressing the Union men, are themselves subjected to a tyranny in common with those over whom they tyrannize. Gen. Pillow has, on his own responsibility, levied a heavy tax on the counties in anticipation of the five millions ordered by the Legislature. He sent one of his military officers the other day to Haywood county, for instance, with orders to collect $50,000 as that county's share, the amount paid by each man to be set down to his credit on the State tax. The officer assumed authority to apportion the $50,000 among the citizens according to his own discretion. Upon some he was particularly hard. Gentlemen, said he, if you do not meet the demand I will, with three clicks of the telegraph, summon a regiment here, and it shall be quartered upon you till you pay. They paid. Of course the people are afraid to talk of the matter, but what we have said is true. Wretched, indeed, and deplorable is the present condition of affairs throughout Tennessee. As yet there is freedom, high and glorious freedom, in Kentucky. Let us keep it, or let us perish from the earth. *Louisville Journal.*

A BATTERY of Whitworth's 12 pounders, with carriages, ammunition, and every thing complete, has been received at N. Y. from England. Each piece bears the inscription "From loyal Americans in Europe to the United States Government, 1861." This timely present was sent through Mr. R. G. Moulton, of Manchester, to the care of Messrs. H. A. Smythe, S. D. Babcock, and S. F. Spaulding, of this city, with a request that the battery be forwarded to the proper point. This weapon is considered, on some accounts, the best now is use.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on account of the burning of their bridges and the obstructions at Harper's Ferry, has been compelled to suspend the running of their passenger trains beyond Frederick, and the whole business of the road is now stopped.

**A western editor in giving an account of a tornado, heads it as follows, "Disgraceful thunder storm."**

## I WUD KNOT DYE IN WINTUR.

Among the many attempts at the humorous, by means of false spelling or pronunciation, we know of few more successful than the following, the poetic embodiment of the "feelinks" of a gentleman whe "Wud Knot Dye at All," if he could help it:

I wud knot dye in wintur,
When whisky punches flo—
When pooty gals are skating
Oar fields of ice and sno.
When sassadge meat is phrying
And hickery nuts is thick;
Oh! who cud think of dyeing,
Or ever getting sick.
Nary time.
I wud knot dye in spring time,
& miss the turnie greans,
& the pooty seng of the leetle frawgs,
& the sky-larks arly skreams;
When the burds begin thar wobbleing,
& taters gin to sprout—
When turkeys go to gobbleing,
I wud knot then peg out.
Knot by a jugg full.
I wud knot dye in summer,
& leve the garden sass—
The rosted lam and buttermilk—
The kool plase in the grass;
I wud knot dye in summur,
When everything's so hott,
& leve the whiskey juleps—
Oh! kno, I'de rayther knot.
As I knoes on.
I wud knot dye in ortum,
With peeches fit fur eeting,
When the wavy korn is getting wripe,
And kandidates are treeting.
Flor this and other wreasons,
I'de not dye in the phall;
& sense I've thort it over,
I wud knot dye at all.
By no manner of means.

THE PATH OF DUTY.—Duty and usefulness protect a man in the midst of danger. The man who has a work to do will live to do it. "Fear not, boatman," said the illustrious Roman in the Storm; "you carry Cæsar and his fortunes." The marksman in battle could not hit our heaven-shielded Washington. It was no idle superstition on the part of Napoleon that his destiny preserved him from bullets.

A story is related of William of Orange which illustrates this truth. The ablest and most virtuous of the sovereigns of England—we might almost say of modern Europe—was accustomed to expose himself in battle in a manner which seemed to his followers unwarrantable and reckless. But he did it, not reckless, but reverently. Macaulay relates that at the siege of Namur, while the King was coolly giving his orders under a shower of bullets, he saw with surprise and anger, among the officers of his staff, Michael Godfrey, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, who had come to head-quarters on business and could not resist the curiosity to witness a battle. Such curiosity William could not endure.

"Mr. Godfrey," he said, "you ought not to run these huzards; you are not a soldier; you can be of no use to us here."

"Sir," answered Godfrey, "I run no more risk than your Majesty."

"Not so," said William; "I am where it is my duty to be; and I may without presumption commit my life to God's keeping; but you—"

While they were talking a cannon ball fell and laid Godfrey dead at the King's feet.

### The Quaker and Countryman.

A quaker passing through the market, stopped at a stall and inquired the price of citrons.

"I have none," said the honest countryman, "that will suit you; they are decayed and their flavor is gone."

"Thank thee, my friend, I will go to the next stand."

"Hast thou any good fruit to-day?"

"Yes, sir; here are some of the finest nutmegs of my garden."

"Then thou canst recommend them?"

"O, certainly, sir"

"Very well; I will take two." He carried them home, and they proved not only unsound but miserably tasteless.

The next morning he again repaired to the same place. The man who sold him the fruit the preceding day asked him if he would like some more.

"Nay, friend; thou hast deceived me once, and now, although thou may speak the truth, still I cannot trust thee; but thy neighbor chose to deal uprightly with me, and from henceforth I shall be his patron. Thou wouldst do well to remember this, and learn by experience that a falsehood is a base thing in the beginning, and a very unprofitable one in the end."

MRS. PARTINGTON, in illustration of the proverb that "a soft word turneth away wrath," says that "it is better to speak paragorical of a person, than to be all the time flinging epitaphs at him, for no good comes to nobody that never speaks no good of no one."

"Sir, you have broken your promise."

"O, never mind, I can make another just as good."

"Figures won't lie," is an old and homely expression; but few men can look on a fashionable woman's figure now-a-days and say as much.

HAPPY FOLKS.—A child with a rattle—a school boy on a holiday—two lovers walking by moonlight—a boy sucking cider through a straw.

**HE that is too good for good advice is too good for his neighbor's company**

**ROMANTIC attachments often end with the sheriff's attachments.**