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The Kent News.

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

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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 subscriptions received for less than six months.

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.

Advertisements inserted for three months, six months, or one year, at moderate rates.

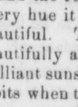
OBITUARY NOTICES will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents for ten lines.

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.

J. J. PEARCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

SHOP IN THE REAR OF THE TOWN HALL.



PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS received every season. CUTTING done at short notice. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.

Chestertown, jan17y.

Dr. J. T. TWILLEY,

DENTIST,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent Co., that having removed to Chestertown, he can always be found (except on Thursdays,) at his office on the corner of Main and Water Streets, in the dwelling recently occupied by Capt. J. F. Taylor.

☞ His charges are moderate and all work done by him guarantied to be as he represents. jan4-y.

BENJ. H. GARDNER,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

He has now in store a large and excellent assortment of TOBACCO and SEGARS of every description; SNUFF, PIPES, SMOKING TOBACCO, and everything in this line of business, which he will sell at Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest rates.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Store on Main Street, nearly opposite Mc Daniel's Hotel. [my17.

NON PAREIL OIL COMPANY,

26 CALVERT STREET, CORNER MERCER, SIGN OF GREEN BARRELS,

PURE REFINED CHRYSTAL

NON EXPLOSIVE

BURNING OIL,

Guarantied to be the best in market, and as cheap as any of the commoner Oils herretofore sold to the public.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KINDS OF LUBRICATING OILS, for Machinery, Railroad Cars, Engines, Steamboats, Threshing Machines, Sewing Machines, &c.

MANUFACTURE

Non Pareil Axle Grease,

for Wagons, Carriages, and bearings.

Lard Oils, Adamantine Candles and Soap.

RICHARDSON & CO.,

aug22 tf. 26 *Calvert Street, Baltimore.*

E. MAHLON PRICE,

WIRE and SIEVE Manufacturer,

No. 58 S. CALVERT ST.,

BALTIMORE

Keeps constantly on hand, and Manufactures to order, all kinds of WIRE GOODS.

SIEVES, RIDDLES,

SCREENS, RAT AND MOUSE TRAPS,

Rolling Screen Wire for Mills,

Plain and Fancy Wire Work for doors and Windows.

Also, WOVE WIRE of every description,

Wholesale and Retail at the "Old Stand,"

No. 58 S. CALVERT ST.,

j25—3m. BALTIMORE, MD.

Commission Card.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has established an Agency in Baltimore, and will sell on Commission

Grain, Peaches, Apples, Pears,

POULTRY, EGGS,

and PRODUCE of every description. He will have the advantage of the experience of a gentleman who has been in the business for many years, and will thus be enabled to obtain the highest market prices.

Consignments are respectfully solicited.

Orders for the purchase of any article in Baltimore promptly attended to.

WM. T. PEARSON,

102 Light St. Wharf, opposite the

aug1tf. Chester River Steamboat Wharf.

A CARD.

THE undersigned respectfully isform the Farmers of Kent and the adjoining Counties that they are still carrying on the

Grain Commission Business,

and take this opportunity of returning thanks for the patronage thus far extended to the firm, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

This notice is deemed necessary owing to an impression prevailing that one of the firm having recently purchased a farm intended to withdraw from the business.

COX & BROWN,

No. 10, Bowly's Wharf,

Corn Exchange Building.

Baltimore, Aug. 1, 1863.

GENTLEMEN'S fine Calf Skin sewed Shoes, a nice article, for sale at less than the usual prices by WICKES & BRO.

STOVES, TIN-WARE, &c.

COOK, PARLOR, HALL, OFFICE, AND CHAMBER STOVES.

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has now in store a large assortment of STOVES, of every description, among which we mention the following:

COOKING STOVES.

the Continental Extended, for wood or coal; Daylight, Lehigh, Congress Complete, Planter, Victor, &c., all of which are *guarantied to give satisfaction.*

Parlor, Hall, Office and Chamber Stoves.

Vesper Parlor, Parlor Cook, Tuscan, Union Airtight, Seven Plate, Radiator, Brilliant Gass Burner Base, Egg Cylendar, Tropic, Ida Gass Burner, &c., all of which will be sold low.

I have also on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE.

which I will sell ten per cent cheaper than heretofore. We have everything in the Stove and Tin line that is required in the county.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING,

done at short notice, and in the best workmanlike manner. All orders left at the store will be promptly attended to. TERMS CASH

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

Chestertown, Oct.19.

PROCLAMATION!

BE IT KNOWN and remembered that JOS. V. SMITH has removed from his old place of business and permanently located himself and family in Chestertown, where he intends, in connection with his father, ROBERT SMITH, to carry on in all its departments, the CLOCK, WATCH and JEWELRY BUSINESS. Robert & Joseph V. Smith are well known to the citizens of Kent and the adjoining counties, the former having moved to this county when but a young man, and the latter was raised in this neighborhood, and after an absence of many years and a long practical knowledge of the business, we come back and solicit your patronage. It is useless to use the names of any one as reference for we are both well known to most of the citizens of this county, (as well as Queen Ann's,) and the people know that they can trust us with all kinds of work, and the better the watch, or clock, the more easily it is for the practical workman to give satisfaction.

R. Smith & Son,

(SUCCESSORS OF J. FRANK MORGAN.)

Have greatly increased the stock as kept by the former, and now offer all kinds of GOLD and SILVER Hunting and open-faced English and American WATCHES, and pledge ourselves to sell them as low as they can be purchased in the city. We keep on hand a large stock of all kinds of CLOCKS, also Silver, Albata and Plated Ware, such as Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Castor Stands Goblets, Butter Knives, and all things usually found in connection with Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. The latest styles of JEWELRY, Onix Chains, fine Studs and sleeve Buttons, gold silver and gilt; guard, vest and fob chains, and a very large stock of ordinary Jewelry. CALL AND SEE if this is not the largest stock of Jewelry on the Eastern Shore.

ROBERT SMITH.

JOSEPH V. SMITH.

P. S.—Ours is the Old Stand, opposite the Methodist E. Church. [mh14-6m.]

COURT STREET

"Variety Store."

JAMES A. SHAW desires to "Keep Before the People" the fact that he can sell all goods in his line as cheap as they can be purchased in Kent county, or "any other place" on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He has now in store one of the largest and best assortments of

Tobacco & Segars

ever offered in this market. Chewing Tobacco from 50 cts. to $2 00 per lb. Segars from one to four cents each Smoking Tobacco from 25 to 70 cents. PIPES of every description.

CONFECTIONERY.

A large assortment of Confectionery of every description. French and Common CANDIES, ORANGES, LEMONS, RASINS, &c., &c.

COFFEE.

"Government Java" and "Baltimore Company's" Coffee, for sale at low rates. Also, Coffee Essence, &c. Call and see for yourselves at SHAW'S

"COURT STREET VARIETY STORE."

Chestertown, May 30, 1863.

JOHN WAIBEL'S

BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY!

UP TOWN!

THE undersigned returns his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him, and would respectfully inform the public that he has REMOVED TO HIS NEW STAND UP TOWN, and is now prepared to furnish

Pound Cake, Sponge Cake,

FRUIT CAKE, JUMBLES, SUGAR CAKE, JELLY CAKE, LEMON CAKE, and every other description of Cake, at the lowest prices. Also, always on hand,

BREAD, RUSK, BUNS, PIES

Biscuits, &c., &c.,

FRESH FROM THE BAKERY, for sale at the very lowest prices. ☞ BAKERY on Main St., Up Town, near Burton's Machine Shop.

He respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage. JOHN WAIBEL.

Chestertown, Sept. 6, 1862.

LUMBER.

T. W. ELIASON has an assortment of Seasoned PINE BOARDS AND PLANK, *HEMLOCK BOARDS, HEMLOCK JOISTS, SCANTLING, RAILING AND BILL STUFF,*

White Pine and Hemlock Fencing, Dressed Flooring, Shingles, Laths, and Pales.

for sale Cheap. [May 17, '62.]

LUMBER! LUMBER!

JUST received a good lot of *WHITE PINE and HEMLOCK LUMBER,* such as 2, 1½, 1¼ and 1 inch Plank and Boards, *White Pine and Hemlock Fence Boards, Hemlock Scantling, Paling,* RAILING, SHINGLE AND PLASTERING LATHS, PALES, DRESSED FLOORING BOARDS, &c., for sale at the lowest prices by

Aug. 9. WILLIAM VANNORT.

GLASS PRESERVING JARS, with the most approved Covers, Just received and for sale by

Aug. 29, 1863. WICKES & BRO.

FROM CHARLESTON.

We copy the following interesting news from Charleston, from the Balt. American of Monday last, it being furnished for that paper by its special correspondent, writing under date of Sept. 27th.

The Renewal of Operations.

Though General Gilmore's progress is neccessarily slow, in consequence of the fire the Rebels keep up on his working parties, forcing the men every few minutes to drop their tools and run to cover, there is still good reason to believe that in a short time all things will be ready for the next step toward the capture of Charleston—the reduction of Fort Moultrie, and its outlying batteries, Bee and Beauregard. The army and navy will each take part in this work, and it promises to be one of the most exciting episodes in the siege. No doubt is expressed of success; indeed, the work is considered slight in comparison with what will remain to be done still further up the harbor.

The Rebel Obstructions.

It is now well ascertained that the Rebels have two, and perhaps three, lines of obstructions baring our progress into the upper harbor. The first line, stretching from Fort Sumter to Moultrie, consists of a heavy chain, supported by buoys, so as to float about six feet under water. This, it is believed, can be easily overcome or removed. The second line, crossing the channel about the middle grounds, is formed of spiles driven into the bottom, with heavy cables interlaced from spile to spile near the water line. This is more formidable, but means will be devised to test its strength. In front obstructions our ironclads will meet a very severe concentrated fire from Forts Johnson and Ripley, and a series of one and two gun batteries which line the shore in front of Mount Pleasant and on the James Island side. Formidable as these difficulties are, there is no doubt entertained here that they will de finally overcome by the sagacity and determination of the army and navy. It would be premature, however, to look for an early ending of the siege. If we hold Charleston in one month from this time, our progress will have been more rapid than is now generally expected.

The Ironsides.

I had the pleasure yesterday of a visit to the Ironsides, and of an inspection of her interior. She is undoubtedly the best and most powerfully armored vessel that has yet been constructed. Had we now two other such vessels capable of the same service as the Ironsides, the problem of taking Charleston would be of comparative easy solution. There is not a Rebel battery on these shores which the Ironsides cannot in one hour's firing completely silence. During the attack on Morris Island she drove the gunners from the guns of Wagner half a score of times, and quieted Gregg with a broadside. At the last general bombardment she did the same for Moultrie, and if the way was cleared from obstructions I believe she could steam with impunity up to Charleston, and conquer the city by her own impregnability and pondrous broadsides.

In all her service here not a man has been killed or wounded by the enemy on board of her, notwithstanding she has at times been under the concentrated fire of the rebel batteries at twelve hundred yards distance. From stem to stern she bears the scars and deep indentations of the enemy's balls, but her defensive strength is yet uninjured, whilst her offensive power has increased through practice and the perfect safety which the crew feel when she is in fighting trim. Each broadside of the Ironsides consists of seven eleven-inch Dahlgren guns and one two-hundred pounder rifled Parrot. No vessel that has ever yet been in action has thrown an equal weight of metal, and it is yet to be proven that the armament of the Ironsides has not reached the extreme range to which the calibre of guns can be taken without detracting from their serviceableness and capabilities for active firing. As it is, however, the Ironsides is undoubtedly the pride of our iron-clad navy, and we can only regret that we have not others of equal powers of offence and defence.

Charleston at our Mercy.

Though weeks of endeavor and of battle may yet be required to open the way to the city, Charleston is now entirely at our mercy. In twelve hours our guns could render it a pile of smoking ruins.—From Cummings' Point General Gillmore will command its extremist suburb, whilst the iron-clad fleet, anchored a mile below Sumter, would pour shot and shell into the most compact and valuable business portions of the city. Charleston is therefore doomed. It must fall into our hands or be destroyed.

A POLISH LADY FLOGGED TO DEATH.—A letter from Russia in the *Magdeburg Gazette* states that Mdle. Slanianoff, a young Polish lady twenty years of age, has just died near Dubbein in consequence of a flogging with the knout inflicted by the orders of Monravieff because she wore mourning. All the Poles and Germans staying at Dubbein attended the funeral of this unfortunate lady.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.—An army correspondent says that on Sunday last Gen. Meade and a number of other officers dined with John Minor Botts. He is living quietly on a recently purchased farm, near Culpeper, Va.

A VALUABLE FABRIC.

"Time," says Sir James McIntosh, "is the stuff of which life is made."

How beautiful, how fine the fabric!—Seconds are the small threads which make up its warp and woof; it is corded with minutes, ribbed with hours, edged and bordered with years. Its color, like that of many other rich stuffs, and in a higher degree than any of them, depends on the light in which you hold it up. In some lights it seems a rich, deep and almost sombre brown; in others, it presents a much livelier and gayer hue. In fact, it shades through all possible colors, according to the light in which it is viewed.—There are those who pronounce it an inky and unchangeable black. But that must be some peculiarity in their vision We have known it, by a single *turn*, to pass from a brilliant rose color to a deep brown—and the reverse. But to a healthy eye, every hue it presents, in light or shade, is beautiful. To our own eyes, we confess, beautifully as it *lights up* under a gush of brilliant sunshine, the deeper shade it exhibits when the sun passes behind a cloud, is incomparably more beautiful. Besides, too strong and constant a light is apt to *take out* some of its finest hues.

Of this valuable material, a portion is dolled out to every one of us to make his life-garment withal. To rich and poor, king and peasant, it is measured off with perfect impartiality. Millions cannot buy an inch, no, not a hair-breadth of this stuff. No despot's power can command it. Just so much is given to every man; and he must make the most and the best of it. It is but a scant pattern; and if we would get a life-garment out of it at once ample and well-fitted (as every good garment should be) we shall have nothing left for waste or remnant. Even the selvedge must sometimes be cut into. And this does not look amiss; for parsimony, which is mean in everything else, is great and noble when applied to time.

In this matter every man must be his own *tailor*. Measuring, fitting, cutting, sewing--everything must be his own work. Some there are who are trying all their lives to get a life-garment ready-made or second-handed. And some again are contented to wear what was made and worn by their fathers before them. But either way it has an awkward and shabby look. Anything else a man can have done for him; but this must be all his own work, even to the decorations. For decorations there may be; gems richer than any that ever glowed in a nobleman's coronet or a king's crown, sometimes gleam modestly from under the lappel of the poor man's life-garment. And what is better, they cannot be lost or stolen. It is said that Prince Esterhazy, every time he put on his famons court-dress, had about a hundred pounds' worth of jewels brushed or stolen from it. But not jam or jostle, no thief or cut-purse can ever get off one gem which is rightly put on, or rather *wrought into*, the life-garment. There is a certain kind of *breath* which sullies it for awhile; but open air and bright sun light soon dry it off, and the jewel shines forth again in its untarnished lustre.

What mantle so noble and graceful as a good life skilfully and diligently wrought out of this precious stuff—time! It is impenetrable to the keenest shafts of calumny or adversity. Death itself will not disrobe us of it. We shall lie down with it in our graves, and rise up with it to the never-ending life beyond.

NATIONALITY OF HANDWRITING.

It is a remarkable fact, that no man can ever get rid of the style of handwriting peculiar to his country. If he be English, he always writes English style; if French, in French style; if German, Italian or Spanish, in the style peculiar to his nation. Professor B—— states: "I am acquainted with a Frenchman, who has passed all his life in England, who speaks like one of our own countrymen, and writes it with ten times the correctness of ninety-nine in a hundred of us; and yet who cannot, for the life of him, imitate our mode of writing. I know a Scotch youth, who was educated entirely in France, and resided eighteen years in that country, mixing exclusively with French people, but who, although he had a French writing-master, and, perhaps, never saw anything but French writing in his life, yet wrote exactly in the English style—it was really national instinct. In Paris all the writing masters profess to teach the English style of writing; but, with all their professions, and all their exertions, they can never get their pupils to adopt any but the cramped hand of the French. Some pretend to be able to tell the characteristics of individuals from their hand-writing. I know not how this may be, but certainly the nation to which an individual belongs can instantly be determined by his handwriting. The difference between the American or English and the French hand-writing is immense—a schoolboy would distinguish it at a glance. Mix together a hundred sheets of manuscript written by a hundred Frenchmen, and another hundred written by Englishmen or Americans, and no one could fail to distinguish every one of them though all should be written in the same language, and with the same pens and paper. The difference between Italian, German and Spanish handwritings is equally decided. In fact, there is about as great a difference in the handwritings of different nations as in their languages."

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The twenty-first anniversary of the organization of the Sons of Temperance was celebrated in Washington on the 28th ult. The procession, on reaching the White House was invited to enter the East Room, which was nearly filled by ladies and gentlemen participating in the ceremonies.

President Lincoln, on entering, was enthusiastically greeted, and, in the course of his response to the address presented to him, said, "when he was a young man, long ago, before the Sons of Temperance, as an organization, had an existence, he, in an humble way, made temperance speeches, and he thought he might say to this day he had never, by his example, belied what he then said. As to the suggestion or the purpose of the advancement of the cause of temperance in the army, he could not respond to them.

"To prevent intemperance in the army is the aim of a great part of the Rules and Articles of War. It is part of the law of the land, and was so he presumed long ago, to dismiss officers for drunkenness. He was not sure that, consistently with the public service, more could be done than has been done. All therefore he could promise, was to have a copy of the address submitted to the principal departments, and have it considered, whether it contains any suggestions which will improve the cause of temperance, and repress drunkenness in the army any better than is already done. He thought the reasonable men of the world had long since agreed that intemperance is one of the greatest, if not the very greatest of all evils amongst mankind. That is not a matter of dispute. All men agree that intemperance is a great curse, but differ about the cure. The suggestion that it existed to a great extent in the army was true, but whether that was the cause of defeats he knew not, but he did know that there was a good deal of it on the other side, therefore they had no right to beat us on that ground." (Laughter.)

DEPRECIATION OF GOLD.—Every year witnesses a recurrence in England of the fear that men of fixed money income are to be seriously troubled by a depreciation in the value of gold through its over-production. The Cassandra cry this year comes from Mr. Henry Fawcett, who, in a paper read lately before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, makes the calculation that if the present yield from Australia and California continues during the next ten years, £200,000,000 of gold have to be absorbed. After making the most ample allowances for the additional gold which would be required in consequence of the increase in wealth and population, he thought that during the next ten years not more than £60,000,000 of gold could be absorbed by Europe without a depreciation in its value. The moral of the statement was that this depreciation would fall with particular severity on persons of fixed incomes, and that it was sufficiently probable to induce every prudent man to take every precaution to obviate its consequences.

POPULAR DELUSIONS.—It is not to be wondered at, after all, that Jeff. Davis and his followers have their admirers, even in the loyal States. In the heart of mankind there is a leaning to untruth, and a falsehood is credited where a fact is not believed. Mahomed died as a king; Christ as a malefactor. Nor is there a criminal sentenced who has not his admirers. So it is not strange that the archconspirator should be idolized by some morbid dispositions, even while, like Samson, he has taken hold of the pillars of our liberties only to hurl down the temple of freedom. Thanks to a loyal people, he is being foiled, and in a few years his name will be classed with that of Iscariot and Arnold.

A THING WHICH FARMERS SHOULD KNOW.—If you wish to drive a cut-nail into seasoned oak timber, and not have it break or bend, just have a small quantity of oil near by and dip the nail before driving, and it will never fail to go. In mending carts and ploughs, this is of great advantage, for they are generally mostly of oak wood. In straightening old nails before using, let it be done on wood, and with easy blows. If done on iron they will be sure to break.

The Parisian ladies who don't like the Emperor have adopted a novel way of expressing their contempt. When he goes to the opera, they look at him through the wrong end of their glasses, making him appear "Napoleon the Little," and thus insinuating agreement with Victor Hugo, without opening their mouths.

THE TAX ON OIL.—It is estimated that the income paid to the Government from the Pennsylvania oil wells will reach five millions of dollars per annum. There is no tax on crude oil, and this revenue is realized mainly from the tax of ten cents per gallon on refined oil.

Two factory girls near Manchester, England, had a regular prize fight near that city. The conditions agreed on were that there should be no pulling hair or screaming. After several rounds, one was beaten until almost insensible.

A clergyman, consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, remarked that she could not find his equal. "I don't know about that," remarked the sobbing fair one, "but I'll try!"

YOUR LIKENESS.

Some children went into a saloon with their father to have their photographs taken. The two little girls had theirs, and George's turn came next. The man told him where to stand, how to place his hands, and which way to look; to hold up his head, fix his eye on a certain point and keep still. His cap had fallen on the floor, and at the very moment his picture was being taken, his little sister stepped forward to pick it up, when George gave her a kick, and such a look! Well, that look was taken; and the likenesses were all put up in little cases and sent home.

"Is this my George?" exclaimed his mother, on examining the pictures, and coming to his. "Horrid!" cried his eldest brother, "horrid!" "Whose cross, scowling face is that?" asked Uncle Ned, when the pictures were shown to him.—"What young savage is this," asked Aunt Emily, when they were shown to her. As you may suppose, George was terribly ashamed of his picture; he was so mortified at having it seen with the rest he did not know what to do. A more disagreeable picture, perhaps, you never saw, and the worst of it was there was no mistake about its being a true copy. The sun does not make mistakes. And then to have it always kept and shown as his!

Reader, did you ever think, that the world is God's great daguerreotype saloon, where we are all having our likenesses taken for eternity? And it is not only our looks and attitudes which will be taken, but all our thoughts and feelings will show in the picture. Anger, envy, selfishness, jealousy, unkindness, will be faithfully and indelibly put down there by One who never covers up or flatters, but takes us exactly as we are. We cannot seem better or more beautiful to His eye than we really are. When we are tempted to do wrong, or give way to angry feelings, let us stop and ask, "How will this look in that picture of me which is to last forever?"

I am afraid if we should see faithful pictures of ourselves sometimes, the sight would often fill us with surprise and shame as it did poor George. Remember then, that every day you live, your likeness is being taken for eternity. Every morning when you rise from your bed, stop and think, "I am having a likeness taken today which is to last forever, and I must try to have it a good likeness."

WHO WOULD BE A GOAT?—An old salt, who had been on a bender, had got what might be termed "sublimely mystified," by his frequent imbibings of the "critter." Staggering along the streets, he thought to go to the theatre and pass the remainder of the evening. Following some men, whom he thought were bound on the same voyage, he found himself in what he took to be the pit, but it happened to be a meeting house, and the minister was preaching from the text wherein is mentioned the sheep and the goats, and, in order to make an impression upon his congregation, he put the significant question, "Who would wish to be a goat?"

Our tipsy sailor could not brook the delay, and at once responded:

"As nobody else (hic) will be it, I'll be he (hic) goat, rather (hic) than the play hould stop."

ANECDOTE OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—An army correspondent tells an anecdote which has never been printed, of the late Stonewall Jackson. The scene occurred in Northern Virginia, while the rebel army was on its march to Maryland. A secesh farmer sought an interview with "Stonewall" and said; "General, are you going into Maryland?"

"Did you seek an interview to ask this question?" inquired Jackson.

"No, sir," replied the farmer; but if you will inform me, I will tell you a secret.

"A secret, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you keep a secret?" asked Stonewall, eyeing the man sternly.

"O yes."

"Well, sir," said the General, "you keep yours, and I'll keep mine;" and he rode off, leaving the butternut friend in a mass of bewilderment.

The word "canteen" has had a curious history. It is perhaps the only word in our language which, originally English, passed into a foreign tongue, and was afterwards taken back in a modified form. As originally spoken by the Saxon, it was simply *tin can*, but the Gaul, as is his wont, placing the noun before the adjective, and pronouncing the letter *i* as *e*, brought it out as *can tin*, pronounced *canteen*.—Adopting a thousand other French military terms, the dull Englishman took back his own original word in a new shape, without any inquiries on the subject, and hence we now say canteen instead of tin can.

The first special order issued by Gen. Boyle after his appointment by Governor Bramlette recommends the citizens of Kentucky to form themselves into companies for protection against guerillas—if they do not a draft from the enrolled militia will be ordered.

"It's hard tellin'," Aunt Deborah used to say, "how much a man knows by the clothes he wears. I've seen a great deal of the world in my day, and I've allers found that them who 'pears the smartest, and dress the finest aint much arter all."