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The Kent News.

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

VOL. 24.—No. 25. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863. WHOLE No. 1211.

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.

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 located in 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.

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 inform 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.

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.

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 herrtofore 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.*

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

Aug. 29, 1863. WICKES & BRO.

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.

HON. JOHN W. CRISFIELD.

We publish the following extracts from a speech delivered a short time since at Cambridge, Md., by the Hon John W Crisfield, the Union candidate for Congress in this District:

I appear before you again as a candidate for re-election to Congress. I am in this position without any agency of my own. A convention which assembled here saw fit to nominate me as its candidate. I have accepted that nomination in a letter wherein I have indicated my position. I am here to-day to give a further exposition of my views and the principles which shall govern me, if again chosen to represent you in the Federal Congress.

The objectors to my course are divided into two clases. One class says I am for subjugation. The other says I am a copperhead. Now, both these charges can't be true. The truth is neither of them is true. One class charges that I have sustained the war. Well, I have done it — There are two classes of those who make this charge. One is in favor of destroying the Government. With that class I have nothing to say; neither argument nor appeal will reach them. The other class don't want the Government destroyed, but they don't want war. They want peace. To these I say there is no road to peace but by war We must fight or submit.— There is no power for the government to consent to its own dissolution. And it is right that there should not be. If we consent that South Carolina shall go, how can we hold New York? When dissolution is once permitted, there is no telling where it will end. There will be no end to it. I want to maintain the Constitution and the Government. To do that the war was a necessity. If the war was a necessity, why complain of me because I voted supplies? If I had not, that wouldn't have given you peace. You would have had invasion, the overrunning of your land, the desolation of your own homes. You would have got only the Southern constitution for your Government. It was war, or national disgrace and destruction. But you say no such supplies ought to have been given, because the President abuses his trust. I can't defend the President. I make no apology for his abuses. But I am a member of Congress and must vote supplies in such an emergency. The President must apply those supplies, and for their proper application he is responsible, not I. You complain, also, that improper means were given. You say that the Conscription bill was an improper measure. Well, I confess that the Conscription bill was a severe test of your loyalty. But I voted for it because it was necessary. And I would vote for it again. I know that some improper use has been made of it. But what objection can you have to the bill itself? You say it is an invasion of State's rights. It is no such thing. The Constitution gives to Congress the power to raise armies, and in the power to raise armies is embraced the right to enroll and call out the militia force of the country. They may make use of the State organization, or have an organization of their own, for that purpose. You complain that it authorizes the enrollment of negroes. I say it does no such thing. It authorizes the enrollment only of citizens. Negroes are not citizens, and, therefore, not liable to be enrolled. I voted for the bill, finally, because it is the shortest road to peace.

I find the following bill of charges against me: 1. Mr. Crisfield voted against the bill indemnifying the President against actions for the arrest of traitors throughout the country. 2. Mr. C. voted against the bill confiscating Rebel property. 3. Mr. C. voted against the Legal Tender Bill, a necessary measure to give currency to green backs. 4. He voted against Mr. Chase's Bank Bill. 5. By his vote he defeated the Bill to compensate loyal slaveholders in ten millions of dollars for the Emancipation of their slaves. 6. He, with Mr. Wickliffe and others, went to the President to tell him that he would no longer support his Administration.

I plead to all the counts in this indictment. I shall take them up separately, but not in the order in which they are written. I shall begin with the last.— This charge, that I, with Wickliffe and others, went to the President to tell him that I would not longer support his Administration. This is untrue in part and in whole. I never went with Wickliffe to see the President, and I never told the President any such thing.

I am charged with voting against the Legal Tender Bill. I voted against it because it was unconstitutional. It was an excess of power by Congress. Coin is the legal currency of the country and Congress has no power to substitute it with anything else. As to Mr. Chase's National Bank Bill, I confess I may have been in error. It is the only vote I am not satisfied with. It may be a very good bill. I believe it is. My vote against it, however, did no harm, as it passed without it.

The bill to confiscate Rebel property I consider unconstitutional. It is also the pretended authority for running off negroes. But for that clause there would be no authority for running off your negroes. I did not know at that time that such use would be made of it. But I saw that such use might be made of it.

I voted against the bill indemnifying the President, because of the clause authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. That section says that any order of the President shall be a justification for anything that shall be done. I was willing to indemnify the officer for any error he might commit in making arrests, but I was not willing to deprive the person erroneously arrested of his right of redress.

I am charged here with defeating by my vote the Compensated Emancipation Bill. This is not true. There was no vote on it It didn't come to a vote. A few nights before the close of the session, it was reported by a special Committee, when I raised a point of order stating that bills appropriating money must be reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole. In this I was sustained by the Speaker, and the bill was thrown out. I should have voted against it however, if it had come up. It was no compensation at all. It appropriated ten millions of dollars of 5 per cent U. S Bonds. We have 87,000 slaves. Reduce these 5 per cent Bonds to 6 per cent, and you will have little more than eight millions of dollars. This will give you $96,00 each for your slaves. At this time gold was 75 per cent premium. This would give you $56,00 each. I wouldn't have voted for such a bill. If the Government intends to take my slaves, take them, and don't insult me by pretending to pay for them. Moreover I saw that they never intended to pay for the negroes. My friend, the Ex-Governor, here was in the Senate and he can bear me out that they never intended to pay anything for the slaves. [Ex-Governor Hicks, yes that's true. I was perfectly satisfied that they never intended to pass the bill] And who is it makes this charge against me? Not any Slaveholder. No Slaveholder has yet arraigned me.

I am opposed to the Government giving compensation. It has nothing to do with the negroes in this State. I am opposed to running off negroes as the Government is now doing. If it wants horses, let it take them as horses. If it wants slaves, let it take them as slaves. It has a right to do so. The public service is beyond everything else.

As a Member of Congress I have nothing to do with slavery in this State.— But I will express my opinion upon that subject, notwithstanding. I see no sin in slavery. It is a blessing to the negro. It is his best condition. But while I think freedom no boon to the negro, slavery is no blessing to the white man. That community in which slavery never existed is best off. The man who owns the most slaves is worst off. These are no new opinions with me. In 1849 in Congress, I said, "we desire to get rid of the race. Whenever the interests of the two races can be harmonized, I am willing and desire that the slaves shall go free. When there is a home provided for them, I am willing for them to go." For the present, however, all discussion of this question is premature. It ought not to be agitated now. I will not undertake to say what ought to be done or what ought to be the judgment of Maryland in the matter. But in no case will I be willing to set the negroes free and let them remain here. The negroes can never be put upon an equality with the whites. Equality is amalgamation. They must continue to be a distinct race. Slavery has been abolished in Massachusetts for nearly half a century, and negroes exist there yet as a different race. As soon as the relation of master and slave is abolished, then begins the war of races. Why is it that he does not succeed when he is freed? It is because slavery is his best condition. When he gets his freedom, he is like the man with the elephant, he dont know what to do with it. He is in fact a slave when he is freed—a slave to himself.

A NIBBLING LAWYER.—A lawyer of Patterson, N. J., was on Monday tried by a jury for nibbling—going into groceries and cutting off pieces of cheese, taking crackers and buttering them and taking other liberties of the same sort. The jury after hearing the evidence, found the accused guilty, and rendered a verdict of $25 for the grocer, Mr. John Bayard, at whose store the nibbling occurred.

LETTER from S. S. MAFFIT, Esq.

To the Editor of the Cecil Whig:

* * * * I am under the necessity of noticing an item published in your paper of the 19th of September, wherein you give a list of persons whom you classify as supporters of Mr. Goldsborough on the one hand, and of myself on the other.

In this list you classify Gov. Bradford and several other persons of prominence in the Union party in the State, as supporters of Mr. Goldsborough. Did you know of the position of Gov Bradford and others whom you have thus classed, when you published that article? If you did, then I will show that you were guilty of falsehood in so doing. If you did not know, the plea of ignorance cannot now avail as an excuse for publishing as though you had positive knowledge, what turns out to be untrue. And this will serve to show your readers how little reliance may be placed upon what appears in your columns, and the reckless mendacity and dark malignity by which you are governed.

Since you have been at the trouble to falsify Gov. Bradford's position in the relation referred to, I have received a letter from his Excellency in which he says: "I am surprised at the use made of my name in the slip you enclose me; I authorize you to say that the Editor is entirely unwarranted in so classifying me; I will further say that on being asked by a highly respectable citizen of Baltimore some ten days ago, my opinion as to the claims of the two candidates for Comptroller and how I intended to vote, I did not hesitate to say to him that I considered Mr. Maffit one of the best officers we had ever had in that Department, and seeing no reason for a change, I should undoubtedly vote for him."

It is to be presumed that if Governor Bradford considered his views and my own so wide apart as you have tried to make them appear in a column you have published to run a parallel by garbled and detached portions of his published views and my own, and that his Excellency considered the points of difference material, or my views less promotive of Union than his own, it is reasonable to suppose that he would not "undoubtedly vote for" me. Now, sir, I have not written this with any expectation that it will serve the purpose of causing you to conduct your paper fairly and truthfully, but that the reckless character of your assertions may be known from this instance.

You have also misrepresented me, and in a wilful and positive manner asserted, that I was opposed to a Constitutional Convention. In this you have followed, or been in advance of, the equally truthless statements to the same effect of the League or Republican Central Committee, and of a Judge who has not hesitated to soil the ermine with which he is clothed, by counselling the violation of the criminal laws of the State in the enlistment of slaves.

I have not said that I was opposed to the assembling of a Convention under proper circumstances, and at the proper time, when there could be reasonable assurance of a free ballot, according to the laws of Maryland, and a free and full discussion of all the great interest including the safeguards to life, liberty, and property of all kinds, on the hustings and through the press, and without fear or intimidation to any.

Just as soon as this may be, I desire to see a Constitutional Convention assembled.

I am willing to trust the whole people, but not a part of them, with the decision of this question. I did not vote for the adoption of the present Constitution, separated from my then party friends in voting against it, predicted the demoralization to come from it, and have not changed my mind with regard to it.

It is, therefore, untrue as has been asserted that I claim, or have ever claimed, in any thing I have said or written, that none but slaveholders had a right to discuss or act upon the question of emancipation. Whilst I believe that this question should not have been thrust forward into the political arena in this campaign, I am nevertheless in favor of every citizen of Maryland, entitled by the election laws of the State to the right to vote, to exercise to the fullest extent his privilege upon this question, if it is forced to a vote.

It comes with singularly bad grace from the Republicans, who assert that none but those who agree in sentiment with them—none who hold different views upon matters of State or National policy—should be permitted to discuss, write upon or cast their ballots as the laws entitle them to do, to charge me with a sentiment that would exclude any portion of the legal voters from their privilege.

Nothing I have said or written, unless by a tortured construction of my language, foreign to my thoughts, will bear such interpretation. I have warned the people of Maryland of the evils to flow from this headlong rush into the emancipation of eighty thousand slaves, of the ruin it would bring to their owners and the misery to the slaves to be cast upon their own resources after a life of care and provision made for them. I have warned them of the deplorable social and moral results to the people of the State—of the danger of making such a change when there could not be a free discussion upon all the issues; and the serious complications to come from rash or inconsiderate action upon it; of the taxation it will assuredly bring notwithstanding the modified position lately taken of "gradual emancipation." Does "gradual emancipation" mean that the slaves are gradually and slowly to be taken from their owners without compensation? If it does, then it means that this species of property, guaranteed to its owners by the same instrument that guarantees all other property, shall be taken without remuneration.

Let the man who owns a horse consider that after the trouble and expense of rearing him, that when his horse is six years old he must give him up—that he will then have had his services long enough and ought to be satisfied. Let the man who owns a farm, be told that he can enjoy it yet a few years, but must then surrender it, because he will then have enjoyed its advantages long enough, and that he must do this for the benefit of others, and then consider whether such propositions would seem fair and just. And yet these cases are parallel to that of emancipation without compensation, whether gradual or sudden.

Among the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Republicans in Elkton on Tuesday last, there was one referring to me, which is a tissue of falsehood almost from beginning to end. It asserts that by my "persistent abuse of the National Administration"—need I attempt to refute this slander? Is it not well known that it is not allowed to any one to abuse the National Administration? Who in Maryland can safely criticise, WITHOUT ABUSE, the acts of the Administration? This calumny refutes itself. It further asserts "by his opposition to the call of a Constitutional Convention"—I have shown that under PROPER CIRCUMSTANCES I shall favor such a call. It further asserts "by his deliberate attempt to divide the Union party of this county"—I ask, is it not notorious that these immaculate persons, after being represented in the State Convention at Baltimore and the Congressional District Convention at Cambridge, by delegates of their own choice, refused to support the nominees of these Conventions or their action—set up other candidates and became disorganizers of the Union party? Who could act with such men in another Convention after such behaviour? The resolve further says "by his patronage of Rebel newspapers," &c.—could it be expected of me that I would patronize abolition papers whose columns were weekly filled with abuse of, and falsehood about, me? I put it to every man of candor and uprightness to say whether in my stead he would have done so? * * *

Now, sir, do not imagine, that because I have written and published this article in my own vindication, and to expose your own want of veracity and integrity as the conductor of a public press, that I intend in future to heed your slanders or remarks of any kind concerning me.

S. S. MAFFIT.

MARYLAND POLITICS.—The Hon. Chas. B. Calvert, who is an independent Union candidate for Congress in the fifth district, has published an address to the people of his district, in which he thus defines the position he will, if elected, occupy:

"I shall support in the organization of the House of Representatives, no man who is not in favor of the suppression of the rebellion and the unconditional re-establishment of the Union under the Constitution as it is. That I shall, as heretofore, support all constitutional measures for the most speedy suppression of the rebellion. That I will recognise no power in Congress to subvert the Constitution by legislating on subjects exclusively committed, by that instrument, to the individual States. That 'the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is' shall be the beacon star to guide me in all my legislation."

REVELATIONS OF A REBEL MAIL BAG.—Among the captures by our troops at Cumberland Gap was a large rebel mail bag, the contents of which have afforded amusement and instruction to those who have examined them. Among other things the letters confirmed beyond all question the fact that the Georgia troops are as dissatisfied as any in the Confederate service. Out of the large number of Georgia letters in the mail but two displayed any confidence whatever in the rebel cause. One gentleman wrote home for his wife not to sell his two pigs for Confederate money, as it was entirely worthless. Another says: "If this war ain't closed soon there will be no men left. We can't fight a world full of men; the South can't stand it much longer, our men are all deserting." Another is more explicit: "I have never seen men so out of heart. You had better set your house in order, for by Christmas we shall be back in the Union. If peace don't come soon, we will all desert." This is the spirit displayed in all or nearly all these letters, a spirit of utter despair for the rebel cause and a willingness to take the Union on any terms so it brings peace

The immigration at New York alone for the year 1863, up to date, is computed at 160,000, while that for 1862, during a corresponding period, was 76,000, making an increase of 84,000 or 8,000 more than the entire total for last year. Between the 1st and 30th ultimo of the present year 11,384 emigrants arrived in that city, in twenty-nine sailing vessels and seventeen steamers. During the same month last year 8,462 emigrants arrived in forty-three sailing vessels and nine steamers The arrivals on Friday and Saturday numbered 1,769 persons.

The Abduction of Slaves in Maryland.

The Washington National Intelligencer in announcing the fact that the President had issued orders to put a stop to the abduction of negro servants in Maryland, says: The President, rightly deeming it as much his duty to see that laws are not violated as to see them faithfully executed, promptly gave the order which we announce above. We trust that this act of justice on the part of our excellent President will not draw upon him as much obloquy as has been visited on our humble heads for daring to remonstrate against the outrage which he has seen fit to rebuke and repress; but if it does, we hope he will care as little for it as we have done.

How those unfortunate planters who have been deprived of their slaves, and nearly ruined by this high-handed stretch of military power, are to be indemnified, we do not know. We know that when an invading foreign enemy, in the war of 1812-15, carried off some hundreds of negroes from planters on different parts of our Southern coast, our Government demanded compensation for every negro thus carried off, and the British Government honorably consented to insert in the treaty of peace an indemnity to the amount of more than a million of dollars, which was subsequently awarded by a commission and paid to the owners. We have never been slow in exacting justice from other people; we are sorry to say that we have not always been as prompt in doing justice to our own.

BARON TRENCK AND HIS MOUSE.—Laden with chains, and in a horrible dungeon in the fortress of Magdebug, Trenck contrived to make himself the friend of a little mouse. It would eat of the mouldy bread of prisoner, and was constantly playing with him. One night the little quadruped skipped about so much that the noise attracted attention. The town major arrived in consequence early in the morning accompanied by locksmiths and masons. The floors, the walls, the baron's chains, his body—everything, in short, was strictly examined. Finding all in order they asked the cause of the last evening's bustle. Trenck had heard the mouse, and told them frankly by what it had been occasioned. They desired him to call his little favorite. He whistled, and the mouse immediately leaped upon his shoulder. He solicited that his life might be spared, but the officer of the guard took it into his possession, promising, however, on his word of honor, to give it to a lady who would take great care of it. Turning it afterward loose in his chamber, the mouse, who knew nobody but Trenck, soon disappeared, and hid itself in a hole. At the usual hour of visiting his prison, when the officers were just going away, the poor little animal darted in, climbed up his legs, seated himself on his shoulder, and played a thousand tricks to express the joy it felt on seeing him again. Every one was astonished, and wished to have it. The major, to terminate the dispute, carried it away and gave it to his wife, who had a light cage made for it; but the mouse refused to eat, and a few days after was found dead.

A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR PREDICTED.—Gentlemen who are accustomed to watch the current of European politics, and are in receipt of private correspondence from well formed sources abroad, predict that a great and general war, growing out of the Polish question, will convulse Europe by next spring. It is believed at St. Petersburg that Russia will then have one million men under arms, and will be prepared for any emergency. It is conjectured here that the true explanation of the appearance of Russian vessels of war in our waters is to secure them from being blockaded in home ports, as was the case during the Crimean war.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RAPID INCREASE OF A FAMILY.—A German named Heoflich, residing five miles west of La Crescent, was married in Portage, in November, 1860, to a German girl. In August, 1861, Mrs. Heoflich gave birth to three boys, two of whom lived. In June, 1862, she gave birth to three boys and a girl, two of the boys and the girl living. On the 5th of this month she gave birth to two girls and a boy, all of whom are alive and well. Ten children in less than three years is pretty good, even for this vicinity. The parents are proud of their success in the family line, and point with pleasure to their company of German infantry. Government cannot afford to draft the head of that family.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

MAKE A BEGINNING.—Remember, in all things, that if you do not begin, you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first dollar put in the savings bank, and the first mile travelled on a journey, are all important things; they furnish a beginning, a promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling his way through the world who might have held up his head and prospered if, instead of putting off his resolutions of amendment and industry, he had only made a beginning!

THE most miserable pettifogging in the world is that of a man in the court of his own conscience.