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The Kent News.

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

VOL. 25.—NO. 7. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864. WHOLE NO. 1245.

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 eight 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.—HAND-BILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, &c.—We have an extensive assortment of new and beautiful JOB TYPE, and are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice on very reasonable terms.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE.

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA.

LARGE VARIETY!

NEW STYLES!

GIVING GREAT SATISFACTION.

☞ We now have a stock of Goods that amounts to more money than we have ever offered to this community, and *we are bound to sell them.* ☜

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!

We have the largest stock of Mattings now in store that is offered in Kent county, and AS CHEAP AS CAN BE PURCHASED IN THE CITY.

FLOOR, TABLE, AND STEP

OIL CLOTHS,

IN STORE.

WOOL WANTED. Will give as much and on as good terms as any House in Kent Co.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE WANTED,

and taken in exchange for Merchandise.

Respectfully,

W. A. VICKERS.

May 28, 1864.

FARMERS

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

THE subscriber has just received from the city an assortment of

SADDLES, CARRIAGE HARNESS,

Cart Harness, Bridles, Collars,

HALTERS, Carriage Reins, Hitch Reins, &c., which he will sell *twenty five per cent. Cheaper* than can be bought in Chestertown. He also has on hand and constantly receiving

Furniture of all Descriptions,

which he can sell as low as can be bought in the city. He still continues to carry on the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS in all its branches, and is prepared to send Corpse to any part of the country.

☞ He will give 8½ cents cash for good Beef Hides, 4½ cents for good clean Rags, and the highest cash price for TURKEYS, CHICKENS, and EGGS.

CHARLES STANLEY.

feb27—tf.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH PEARCE

HAS just returned from the city with a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, embracing the latest styles and patterns of BONNETS, RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, and everything in the Millinery line. The ladies are respectfully invited to examine her goods and prices.

Thankful for past patronage, she respectfully requests a continuance of the same.

Store next house below the residence of Mr. John T. Dodd. [apr16-2m.]

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY'S Office and residence having been destroyed by fire, he may be found at his residence, up town, in the house recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Maxwell, where he will be pleased to see all those requiring anything in the line of his profession. m21tf.

J. J. PEARCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

SHOP AT MY RESIDENCE BELOW MR. J. T. DODD'S.

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

Chestertown, jan17y.

FAIR!

THE congregation attached to Kesley Chapel, Broad Neck, will hold a FAIR at the beautiful Grove, adjoining the Church, on SATURDAY, JUNE 11th, 1864. The proceeds are to be appropriated to the liquidation of the Church debt. The Fair will continue all day, and Dinner and Supper will be provided. ICE CREAM, STRAWBERRIES, OYSTERS, FISH, and all the delicacies of the season will be amply provided. A cordial invitation is extended to the public generally to be present, and participate in the enjoyments of the occasion. [my28-3t.]

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!

OF THE BEST QUALITY, can be had at CHAS. N. COOK'S, adjoining the Bank.

May 14.

IT should never be forgotten that the BEST LINEN DUSTERS are selling at only $3, by

May 21, 1864. L. MASTBAUM.

SAD IRONS and Sad Iron Stands, Morters and Pestals, for sale by

May 14. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

SOFT LIGHT HATS—all the new styles—very cheap, by L. MASTBAUM.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Pennington's Improved Reaper

WE call the attention of the farmers of Kent and the adjoining counties to the fact that PENNINGTON & ELLIOTT having established a MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY

At Galena, Kent county, Md.,

re manufacturing for the harvest of 1864,

Pennington's Improved Reaper.

This machine is very durable, runs light, has a central draft, and cuts with Sickle Knives a swath 6 feet 6 inches. It has a KEEL, and when required a MOWER can be attached—it is then a COMPLETE MOWER AND REAPER.

We refer to the following certificates from well known gentlemen of Kent and Cecil:

NEAR CHESTERVILLE, Kent Co., Md., April 30th, 1864.

Messrs. Pennington & Elliott:—Gentlemen—The Pennington Improved Reaper which I purchased of you was used at my last harvest with entire satisfaction. It cut cleaner, I think, than any Reaper I have ever used, runs light, and is easily managed. I cut 160 acres without a single breakage, which is to me sufficient evidence of the high character and durability of the machine. I have no hesitation in recommending it to farmers. Respectfully, yours,

C. W. SPRY.

This certifies that I have used the Pennington Improved Reaper, manufactured in Galena, by *Pennington & Elliott*, and am glad to say that it gave entire satisfaction, and recommend it to others. THOS. C. KENNARD,

Still Pond, Kent Co., Md., April 19, 1864.

This is to certify that I have used the kind of Reaper manufactured by Pennington & Elliott, at Galena, Kent Co., for several years, both as a Reaper and Mower, and that it has rendered entire satisfaction. It is centre draft, and I believe one-third lighter on horses than any Reaper I have ever used. I have been dealing with Messrs. Pennington & Elliott for several years, and have received entire satisfaction from them in every respect. WILLIAM KNIGHT,

Near Cecilton, Cecil Co., Apr. 13, 1864.

This is to certify that I have used Pennington & Elliott's Reaper for a number of years, with great satisfaction, and purchased it after inspecting many others. I can recommend it in good faith. C. H. B. MASSEY,

Masseys X Roads, Kent Co., Apr. 23, 1864.

This is to certify that I have used the Reaper manufactured by Messrs. Pennington & Elliott, of Galena, Kent Co., Md., and consider it one of the best machines of the kind I have ever used. I have had a number of business transactions with them, which have always proved perfectly satisfactory. JAS. W. VEAZEY,

Near Cecilton, Md., April 13, 1864.

This is to certify that I have used the *Pennington Reaper*, (one of the first put up,) and that I have had more satisfaction with it than any Reaper I have ever used for the same number of years. It has since been strengthened where it was required. I believe the Reaper now put up by Messrs. Pennington & Elliott, at Galena, one of the best in use. D. C. BLACKISTON.

April 25ih, 1864.

GALENA, Kent Co., Apr. 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that I purchased and used the Pennington Improved Reaper, manufactured by *Pennington & Elliott*, at this place, during last harvest, cutting more than one hundred acres of grain, in the best manner, and good time, without a single breakage, and with perfect satisfaction. It cut clean, fast and run light, and is, I think, very durable. It will cut with a good team and driver, 25 acres per day, cutting as it does, a swath of 6 feet or 6½ feet wide. It give me pleasure to recommend it.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

I certify that I bought one of Messrs. Pennington & Elliott's Reapers for my last harvest, and used it for cutting my Wheat and Oats with entire satisfaction. It runs light, and cuts the grain better than any Reaper I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it as the best Reaper in use. I have done business with Mr. Elliott of that firm, for a number of yerrs, and have always found him perfectly satisfactory and reliable. RICHARD C. JOHNSON,

Near Millington, April 25, 1864.

Galena, May 7, 1864—3m.

Labour Saving Machines!

REAPING and MOWING for 1864.

THE KIRBY Comb'd Mower & Reaper,

And **KIRBY CLIPPER MOWER,**

Highly improved for 1864, with hand rake and self-rake. Farmers wishing BEST MACHINE should order the KIRBY COMBINED at once. Machines and Parts for Repairs in store and for sale by me. The undersigned has been appointed agent at Chestertown for the sale of the above Machines. Persons desirous of obtaining a good Machine would do well to order early, as the demand for the above Machines will probably be greater than the manufacturers' can supply.

CHARLES STANLEY, Agent.

Chestertown, apr9tf.

BLACK-SMITHING,

CARRIAGE SMITHING,

AND COUNTRY SMITHING.

THE undersigned, under the firm of *CHAPMAN & LAMBERT*, having taken the Shop and premises recently occupied by David A. Benjamin, are prepared to carry on the above business in all its branches. One of the firm has long experience in

CARRIAGE WORK,

and is well known in this community. The other member of the firm is a practical SMITH, and HORSE SHOER, to which particular attention will be given.

Special attention given to repairing AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, and all country work. Blacksmithing in all its branches.

JAMES W. CHAPMAN,

JAMES W. LAMBERT.

Chestertown, jan16 6m.

DEDICATION.

PROVIDENCE PERMITTING, the new Hynson's M. E. Church, located near Trappe, in the 5th Election District, will be Dedicated on SUNDAY, JUNE 12th. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M. The Rev. WM. URIE, of Philadelphia, and other distinguished ministers are expected to officiate on the occasion. [my28-3t.]

LINEN CLOTHING, Alpacca Coats, Linen Pantaloons, and light Cassimere Clothing just received by L. MASTBAUM.

CHEAP SHOES, Childrens', Misses and Womens' of old styles—*the Cheapest ever offered in Chestertown.* Call and see for yourselves.

ap23. J. R. CHANCE & SONS.

For the Kent News.

A FREE PRESS AND FREE SPEECH.

The recent publication of a forged Executive proclamation in the city of New York by two of the papers, the "World" and "Journal of Commerce," and the subsequent suspension of those journals for a day or two by orders from Washington, has afforded another opportunity to the Copperhead editorial fraternity for the display of their zeal and eloquence in sustaining the rebellion, by giving it aid and comfort as far as they dare do it under the license of "freedom of the press."—Claiming to write and publish *what they please*, though under the constraint of a professed loyalty, these patriotic gentlemen are ever directing attention to the first amendment of the Constitution, second clause, which reads thus: "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," and under this claim they also have the modesty to demand that there shall be no *responsibility*, either to the authorities, to the public, or to private consequences. It is asserted that the *right* to speak, to write, and to print just what you think proper, is *absolute*, and cannot be checked or interfered with in any manner whatever. Is this so?

It is not to be supposed for a moment, that this amendment was designed or intended for any such purposes as that indicated, and the bare supposition alone is too extravagant for any man's mental capacity, who claims to be rational. If I have the right to speak, write, or print just what I please without any responsibility, then it is permitted to every citizen to destroy at his pleasure the reputation, the peace, the property, and even the personal safety of every other citizen. Out of mere malice and revenge, how easy it would be to accuse another of infamous crimes, to excite against him the indignation of all his fellow citizens by the most atrocious calumnies; to overturn all his domestic peace, and embitter his parental affections; to inflict the most distressing punishments upon the weak, the timid, and the innocent; to prejudice all a man's civil, political and private rights; *to stir up sedition, rebellion and treason, even against the government itself*, in the wantonness of passion, or from a corrupt heart. Does any man imagine that civil society could exist under circumstances like these? It certainly could not, and for the reason that *private* vengeance would be compelled to supply the *deficiencies* of the law; and pistols and Bowie-knives be freely used with all the frequency belonging to barbarous and brutal communities.

What then is the just and true import of the language used in the amendment? To some of the best and most learned jurists and commentators upon the Constitution, it has but one plain meaning; that every man has the undoubted right to speak, to write, and to publish his opinions upon any subject whatever, provided that in so doing he does not injure any other person in *his* rights, person, property, or reputation, and further, *that he does not thereby disturb the public peace*, or *attempt to subvert the government.*—Within these limitations, no one questions the right of the "World," "Journal of Commerce," "Daily News," or any other newspaper, to publish its opinions upon all subjects freely. It is but an expansion of the great doctrine of the law of libel, that full liberty is given to publish *what is true*, with good motives and for justifiable ends. But *without* limitation, the right it was feared might become the scourge of the republic, first denouncing the principles of liberty, and then by rendering the most virtuous patriots odious through the terrors of the press. That fear has been realized, and the mischief already done by a licentious press has been immense.

It is a matter of daily observation, that upon the subject of the liberty of the press there is a vast deal of loose reasoning and vindictive threats, just as though the Constitution conferred upon it an inviolability. It does no wrong, demands to be free from enquiry, and affords a perfect sanctuary for every abuse. It assumes to be a despotic sovereign to do every sort of injury, and indignantly refuses to be held accountable to private or public justice. Admit this notion to be correct, and the liberty of the press becomes at once incompatible with the permanent existence of any free government. Properly understood, says Mr. Justice Blackistone, (English authority,) the freedom of the press is essential to the nature of a free state; but that this consists in laying no *previous* restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter, if printed.—Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public; to forbid this is to destroy the freedom of the press. *But, if he publishes what is improper, mischievous or illegal, he must take the consequences of his own temerity.* Thus, the will of individuals is still left free; the *abuse* only of that will is the object of punishment. It is the dissemination of bad or destructive sentiments, that calls for correction. A man may be permitted to keep poisons in his closet, but not publicly to vend them as cordials. "So true will it be found, that to censure *the licentiousness*, is to maintain the liberty of the press." (Black. Comm. 152, 153.)

In the case of Rex vs. Burdett, in Barnwell's Reports 95-132, Mr. Justice Best said: "My opinion of the liberty of the press is, that every man ought to be permitted to instruct his fellow subjects; that every man may fearlessly advance any new doctrines, provided he does so with *proper respect* to the religion and *government of the country;* that he may point out errors in the measures of public men; but *he must not impute to them criminal conduct.* The liberty of the press cannot be carried to this extent, without violating another equally sacred right—the right of character. This right can only be attacked in a court of justice. *Where vituperation begins, the freedom of the press ends.*"

By DeLolme the same general view of the subject is stated, and all England understands that by the freedom of the press is meant the right to publish without *previous* restraint or license. The noblest patriots of England, and the most distinguished friends of liberty, both in parliament and at the bar, have *never contended for a total exemption from responsibility.* To this very hour the liberty of the press in England stands upon a negative foundation. The power to restrain and punish is dormant, not dead, nor has it ever constituted an article in any of her numerous bills of rights.

The Constitution declares that no law shall be made "abridging the freedom of the press." Those editors and others who are in strong sympathy with the rebellion, vigorously claim this to mean, that this *freedom* is so much more valuable than all other rights in society, that the public safety, even the very existence of the government itself, is to yield to it. It must not be touched by any State or National legislation. The Constitution of Massachusetts declares that "the liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth." But, does any sane man suppose for a moment that the legislature is prohibited from passing any laws which shall control the licentiousness of the press, or afford adequate protection to individuals whose private comfort or good reputations are assailed or violated by the press? Does it stop the legislature from passing any laws to punish libels and inflammatory publications, the object of which is to excite sedition against the government, to stir up resistance to its laws, to urge on conspiracies to destroy it, to create odium and indignation against good citizens? Is *private* redress more important, or more valuable, than the peace, good order, and safety of society? If so, then is the freedom of the press utterly incompatible with the principles of free government.

What do we mean by the restraint of the press, or the abridgment of its liberty? Is it to be understood that its genuine meaning is, that editors are free to publish what they please, without control or responsibility? But replies somebody—the press is amenable to *private* wrong, and may be prosecuted for heavy damages. Very well, then it is responsible to this extent, and may so far be restrained.—Then where is the ground for distinguishing between public and private amenability? The prohibition itself states no difference. It is general; it is universal.—Legislative power is just as much prohibited from giving redress in one case as in the other. Why then is the distinction attempted to be made? Because the consequences flowing from such a doctrine are monstrous. All personal liberty, all private peace, all enjoyment of prosperity and good reputation, would be prostrated. These are the great objects for which government is instituted; and if the licentiousness of the press must endanger them and all other public rights and public liberties, is it not plain that the right of government to restrain and punish the violators of them (the only mode of redress which it can pursue) flows from the primary duty of self-preservation? No one denies the right to canvass the acts of public men, or the tendency of public measures. Censure boldly if you like the conduct of your rulers, and scrutinize closely the policy and plans of government. Let there be *full* and *free*, but not *licentious* discussion. Exercise the right, but don't *abuse* it. The one is no legitimate inference from the other. Common sense here promulgates the broad doctrine, so use your own freedom as not to hazard the rights of others, or risk the public peace and safety. And Chancellor Kent has declared that "it has become a constitutional principle in this country that every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, *being responsible for the abuse of that right.*"

European statesmen of high character and attainments, have expressed the opinion, that the liberty of the press is incompatible with the *permanent* existence of any free government, indeed, of any government at all. That, if it be true that free governments cannot exist without it, it is quite as certain that they cannot exist with it. In short, that the press as an element in modern society can, and does control the power of armies, and the popular sovereignty. That it works with a silence, a cheapness, a suddenness, *and a force*, which may break up in an instant all the foundations of society, and move public opinion to the destruction of every thing within its reach.

Much more might be said upon this interesting and important subject, but the limits of time and space forbid. To those who desire full information, the writer will refer to the authorities of Blackstone, Rawle, Kent, Story, Lloyd's Debates, De Lolme, Tucker's Blackstone, Comyn's Digest, Barnwell's Reports, Mass. Reports, Pickering's Reports, and the case of the State vs. Lehu, in the Louisiana Reports. From all these the materials of this paper have been taken. "If there be any portion of the press," (says the New York Times) "who spurn their responsibility, we trust that the Government will strictly hold them to it. The national interests are not to be placed at the mercy of the irresponsible carelessness or malice of either editors or other men."

June 2d, 1864. VERITAS.

YOUNG MEN.

THERE is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in heaven; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam forth again; the blaze of others' popularity may outshine him, but we know that, though unseen, he illuminates his own true sphere. He resists temptation, not without a struggle, for that is not a virtue; but he resists and conquers. He hears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is a trait of virtue, but heals with its own pure touch. He who says in his heart, but not with his lips, "There is no God," controls him not; he sees the hand of a creating God and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by experience, and manhood is protected by strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world like a self-balanced tower. Happy is he who seeks and gains the prop of morality.

Onward, then, conscientious youth! Raise the standard, and nerve thyself for goodness! If God has given thee intellectual power, awake in that cause. Never let it be said of thee, "He helped to swell the river of sin by pouring his influence into its channels." If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current.

Awake, arise, young men! assume that beautiful garb of virtue! It is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength then. Let truth be the lady of thy love. Defend her.

MUSCLE AND BRAIN.

Nature is a strict accountant; and if you demand of her in one direction more than she is prepared to lay out, she balances the account by making a deduction elsewhere. If you insist on premature or under-growth of any one part, she will, with more or less protest, concede the point; but that she may do your extra work, she must leave some of her more important work undone. In primitive times, when aggression and defence were the leading social activities, bodily vigor was the great desideratim; and then education was almost wholly physical; mental education was little cared for, and indeed was often treated with contempt. But now that muscular power is of use for little else than manual labor, while social success of nearly every kind depends very much on mental power, our education has become almost exclusively mental. Instead of respecting the body and ignoring the mind, we now respect the mind and ignore the body. Both these attitudes are wrong.—We do not sufficiently realize the truth, that, as in this life of ours, the physical underlies the mental, the mental must not be developed at the expense of the physical. The ancient and modern conceptions must be combined.

CORRECT SPEAKING.—We advise all young people to acquire, in early life, the habit of correct speaking and writing; and to abandon, as early as possible, any use of slang words and phrases. The longer you live the more difficult the acquisition of correct language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim of neglected education is, very properly, doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears, to form his taste from the best speakers and poets in the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use, avoiding at the same time, that pedantic precision and bombast, which show the weakness of vain ambition rather than the polish of an educated mind.

REVERSES OF FORTUNE.—How many females, who once cherished the expectation of filling a splendid station in life, have been reduced to the necessity of exerting their talents to gain a subsistence! You are all probably acquainted with some such; you may, perhaps, have heard it remarked of them that their trials have rendered their characters more interesting and valuable, by throwing them upon their own resources. Those of you who now enjoy prosperity may have no fear that your situations will ever change; you may not conceive the possibility of suffering those reverses which you have witnessed in others. But riches are proverbially fleeting; a storm at sea may wreck the freighted vessel on which families may depend for wealth, fire may consume property; the failure of others may involve; the channels of trade may be turned; manufacturing interests may be declined, or landed estates may sink in value; upon these and a thousand other chances does the uncertain tenure of worldly wealth depend.

ASPECT OF THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

In the anxiety of the Richmond newspapers and their correspondents in Lee's army to make it appear that Grant is retreating southward, pursued by Lee, they prove conclusively that on each occasion the flank movement was begun by Lee before the rebel army was prepared to move or expected to do so. One of the Richmond journals goes into an elaborate argument to prove this view of the case, the point being that Lee beat Grant in every pitched battle, and that Grant moved off by the flank to avoid continued fighting. This is now assumed to be the state of facts in regard to the battles in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania and at the North Anna, in which cases labored attempts have been made, by those persons at the north who desire an inconclusive termination of the campaign, to show that Lee retreated in full force several days before Grant was aware that he had gone. Of course, even if this had been true in each case, it would only illustrate Lee's weakness and inability to protract the struggle; but the object these parties have in view is to exalt Lee's stragetical power and to lead people to believe that he is out-witting Grant at every turn.

We call attention to this subject because it is one of the most important connected with the present campaign. In all previous struggles with McClellan, Pope, Hooker and Meade the flank movement was a favorite resort of Lee, and his achievements with it in forcing our army to retreat northward, or away from Richmond, were always heralded as great exploits.—It is by precisely the same policy that Grant has upset all of Lee's plans and forced him in turn to retreat successively from point to point, until the two armies are now within a few miles of Richmond. The truth is that from the first moment of commencing his campaign in Virginia, Grant has kept his army on the offensive all the time at all points, and so given Lee so much occupation in watching his movements as to leave him no opportunity of acting upon the offensive himself.

Grant's course is an obvious one. He has to take Richmond, and the closer he can push to it the nearer he will be to the end of his campaign. Instead, therefore, of fighting windmills, instead of providing against imaginary expeditions into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, the Shenandoah valley, and Washington city, he will keep his eye steadily fixed on the rebel capital. We do not suppose that Lee will suffer the siege to commence without making a great effort to drive back Grant's army, and for that purpose it is quite likely that Lee will remain outside of the intrenchments to act upon the offensive. But this, instead of being a strong policy, as some persons suppose, is extremely perilous, for if Grant can effect a junction with Butler, Hunter, and Crooks, he may by strategy draw his lines close enough around the city to exclude Lee, and thus fight the latter and the city garrison upon interior lines, as he did Johnston and Pemberton at Vicksburg.—*North American.*

SENATOR COLLAMER, a few days ago, uttered the following tremendous rebuke to his brother Republicans in the U. S. Senate:

"I do not wish to occupy the time of the Senate by making any remarks about the Constitution of the United States.—I think it a subject almost of derision here—with many gentleman it is an object of derision. As it is so in a great measure, and a man is sneered at for mentioning the Constitution, and if he has a decent respect for it and his own oath he is called a 'timid' man. I do not wish to take up much of the attention of a body where such a subject is treated in such a manner."

A GALLANT HUSBAND.—A letter from Kanawha river, West Virgina, says: On the passage up, a few days ago, of part of the 36th Ohio, a man named Humphreys leaped overboard and swam ashore. Passing by his home he had asked for permission to stop a few minutes and was refused, when he rushed suddenly to the hurricane deck and made a leap for the river. Rising to the surface, he struck out bravely for the shore, amid a volley of cheers, and reached it safely. The boat passed on.—Having kissed his wife and dried his clothing, he mounted a horse, and in fifteen minutes passed the boat, shouting lustily to be taken on. At the next station it was done.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—A letter from Gen. Butler's department says:

Private Parker, of the 148th N. Y., skilled in the use of the rifle, made his way beyond the skirmishers, and crawled up to within a short distance of the enemy. Getting his eye on a rebel sharp shooter, he raised his head to fire; the rebel did the same. Two reports sounded like one, and the two men were shot dead, each having a bullet through the head.

Two years ago the heaviest stock operators in Wall street, New York, were not worth a single dollar. One of them was a ticket vender at Staten Island.—Now that man controls stock enough in one of the heaviest railroads to elect a president. Wall street is a study to the simple. Men not worth fifty dollars to day may be worth fifty thousand to-morrow, and the half millionare of to-day may be without a dime to morrow. Such is life in the stock market.