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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.

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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.

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.,

are 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 25th, 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 years, and have always found him perfectly satisfactory and reliable. RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
Near Millington, April 25, 1864.
Galena, May 7, 1864—3m.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
KENT COUNTY, TO WIT:

I hereby certify that on this 27th day of May, 1864, Vincent Hadley brought before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the said State, in and for the County aforesaid, as an Estray, a SORREL MARE COLT, supposed to be three years old this Spring, 13½ hands high, with a few white hairs in its forehead, mane mixed with white and lays on both sides of its neck; with a small lump on its left side. Given under my hand. WM. B. TURBIT, J. P.

NOTICE.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law. VINCENT HADLEY.
June 4, 1864—3t.

WOOL WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid by
my28. FRANK & HEIMAN.

A SPLENDID assortment of HATS, received and for sale low, by
my28. FRANK & HEIMAN.

UNITED STATES Internal Revenue.

FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT,
STATE OF MARYLAND,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *Elkton, Maryland.*

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 19, of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1st, 1862, notice is hereby given to ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO PAY DUTIES or TAXES under said act, in the first District of the State of Maryland, comprising the Counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his Annual Collection List, pursuant to the provisions of Section 19 of said act: that the Duties and Taxes assessed by the Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to the collection of the said Duties and Taxes assessed for KENT COUNTY at CHESTERTOWN, on

MONDAY, the 20th of June next,

until THURSDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1864; and that all persons in Kent county, who neglect to pay the duties and Taxes as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector or his Deputy, within the period of time above specified, *shall be liable to pay Ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.*

All persons now licensed under the Excise Laws, and desiring to continue their business, should make immediate application to the Assessor for a renewal of their Licenses from the 1st of May, and at the same time pay the Tax to the undersigned.

Taxes payable only in Treasury notes and National Currency.

JAS. T. McCULLOUGH,
Collector First District, State of Maryland.
May 21, 1864—5t.

U. S. ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned will be at the Court House in Chestertown from the 1st to the 22d of June next. All persons are notified to make return of their Income, Carriages, Silver Plate, &c., and all persons doing any business requiring a License must make application for the same.

Those who fail to make their return within the above stated time, may expect to have the percentage added, and to incur the penalty prescribed in the Internal Revenue Law, which the Assessor hopes he may not be under the necessity of enforcing.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
my21—5t. Assessor for Kent Co.

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.

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.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

JUST received a good lot of SEASONED
WHITE PINE LUMBER,
such as 1, 1½ inch, and 5-8 SIDING,
DRESS FLOORING BOARDS, SHINGLES, SCANTLING, SIDING, PALES and LATHS,
which will be sold at as low rates as the market will afford. Give me a call.
Apr. 23, 1364. WILILAM VANNORT.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!

OF THE BEST QUALITY, can be had at CHAS. N. COOK'S,
May 14. adjoining the Bank.

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.

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.

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

A SPLENDID assortment of Undershirts for sale by FRANK & HEIMAN.

THE OLD FOLKS' ROOM.

The old man sat by the chimney side;
His face was wrinkled and wan,
As he leaned both hands on his stout oak cane
As if all his work was done.

His coat was of good old-fashioned gray,
The pockets were deep and wide,
Where his "specs" and his steel tobacco box
Lie snugly side by side.

The old man liked to stir the fire,
So near him the tongs were kept;
Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the coals,
Sometimes he sat and slept.

What saw he in the embers there?
Ah! pictures of other years;
And now and then they wakened smiles,
But often started tears.

His good wife sat on the other side,
In a high back, flag seat chair,
I see 'neath the pile of her muslin cap
The sheen of her silvery hair.

There's a happy look on her aged face,
As she busily knits for him,
And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped,
For grandmother's eyes are dim.

Their children come and read the news,
To pass the time each day;
How it stirs the blood in an old man's heart
To hear of the world away.

'Tis a homely scene, I told you so,
But pleasant it is to view;
At least I thought it so myself,
And sketched it down for you.

Be kind unto the old, my friend,
They're worn with this world's strife,
Though bravely once perchance they fought
The stern fierce battle of life.

They taught our youthful feet to climb
Upward life's ruggy steep;
Then let us gently lead them down
To where the weary sleep.

HOW MEN ACT IN BATTLE.

A letter from a soldier makes the following interesting comments on the manner in which battles are fought, and explaining why it is that after a terrible conflict of perhaps hours' duration, there should be so small a proportion of killed and wounded.

If you were never in battle, you would not guess there were half the random shots fired that there are. Why, sir, I have seen whole regiments and brigades deliver their fire when I was sure that they did not even wound a single man. Such firing, besides wasting the ammunition, does not intimidate the enemy at all; on the other hand, it makes [illegible] is but little danger, consequently he is more bold, and delivers his fire more accurately. Besides, if men are allowed to make these random discharges, it seems to become a habit, and they become so excited at it that they would oftener miss a man at ten paces than they would hit him. Just in that way battles are often lost, while the company commander, if he would only stop it and show them that they were doing no good, they would soon become collected, and after they once knew their folly, would, of their own accord, fire deliberately, and probably save the day after it had been comparatively lost.

Why, sir, in battle you often see company commanders charging around with their swords flourishing about their heads, crying out: "Give it to them, boys, give it to them!" manifesting in themselves, and creating in others, all the excitement possible. Now, a second thought would show to their better judgment that they were doing more harm than good, for men become so excited under such circumstances that they would miss an elephant at ten steps. You often see the above blustering around when the enemy are at least off at a distance of one thousand yards, and, to hear the roar of musketry and the excited commanders, you would think they would soon come to a hand-to-hand contest. What is it that excites a man in battle? Why, it is the danger. If you shoot at him a hundred times, and miss him every time, and all his fear and excitement is gone; but reserve your fire until you can do some execution, and, when they come, fire into them, cut his clothes, wound his neighbor, kill the second man from him, and let him see it, and the day is won.

A Salutary Thought.

When I was a young man, there lived in our neighborhood a farmer who was usually reported to be a very liberal man, and uncommonly upright in his dealings. When he had any of the produce of his farm to dispose of, he made it an invariable rule to give good measure—rather more than could be required of him. One of his friends, observing him frequently doing so, questioned him as to why he did it—told him he gave too much, and said it would be to his disadvantage. Now mark the answer of this excellent man.—"GOD Almighty has permitted me but one journey through the world; and when I am gone, I can not return to rectify mistakes." Think of this. But *one journey* through the world!

THE LITTLE ONES.—Do you ever think how much work a child does in a day?—How from sunrise, the dear little feet patter round—to us—so aimlessly. Climbing up here, kneeling down there, running to another place, but never still. Twisting to and turning, rolling, reaching and doubling, as if testing every bone and muscle for future uses. It is very curious to watch it. One who does may well understand the deep breathing of the rosy little sleeper, as with one arm tossed over its little curly head, prepares for the next day's gymnastics. Tireless through the day till that comes, as the maternal love that so patiently accommodates itself, hour after hour, to its thousand wants and caprices, real or fancied.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The National Republican Convention which met in Baltimore last week and nominated Mr. Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice President, adopted the following resolutions, or platform:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and Laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and the bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve of the determination of the government of the United States not to compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostillty and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible rigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in the full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism and heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be, always and everywhere, hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic. And that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the government, in its own defence, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have perilled their lives in defence of their country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery, and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry out these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country with full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the government.

Resolved, That the government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws, or the usages of civilized nations in times of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress.

Resolved, That foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power in this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud the institutions of any Republican Government on the Western Continent, and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of their own country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

A PATRIOTIC OFFICE-HOLDER.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

A few weeks since I wrote of a man who did not want an office. Now I have a still more startling fact to announce, a man who holds an office under the Government, works hard, and won't take any pay for it. The *rara avis* is Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, and the case as related to me by an intimate friend of his, is as follows: About two years ago, Secretary Stanton wrote to Mr. Whiting, whom he had known well and favorable as a lawyer for many years, at his home in Massachusetts, informing him that he was about to create the office of Solicitor for the War-Department, and tendered him the position at a salary of five thousand dollars a year.

I believe Mr. Whiting replied that he would be glad to serve the Government in the capacity named, and would accept the office upon one condition, that he receive no pay or emoluments of any kind, and have the privilege of bearing his own expenses at the capitol. This was finally, though reluctantly, acceded to by Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Whiting left his plainful home in New England, and took up his abode in Washington city. Not content with refusing to receive compensation himslf, he drew up an instrument in writing, and filed it in the War Department, stipulating that, in case of his death while here, his family should not be entitled to one dollar for the services he may have rendered. Mr. Whiting is a rich man, and can afford to do all he has magnanimously agreed to; but it should be remembered there are hundreds of others equally rich, and who could equally well afford it, who would hesitate for a long time before accepting such a non-remunerative berth.

[illegible]

Eat all you can digest, and exercise a great deal in the open air, to convert what you eat into pure, healthful food. Do not be afraid of out door air day or night. Do not be afraid of sudden changes of weather; let no change, hot or cold, keep you in doors. If it is rainy weather, the more need for you going out, because you eat as much on a rainy day as upon a clear day, and if you exercise less, that much more remains in the system of what ought to be thrown off by exercise, and some ill results, some consequent symptom, or ill feeling is the certain issue. If it is cold out of doors, do not muffle your eyes, mouth and nose in furs, veils, woolen comforters, and the like; nature has supplied you with the best muffler, with the best inhaling regulator, that is, two lips; shut them before you step out of a warm room into the cold air, and keep them shut until you have walked briskly a few rods and quickened the circulation a little; walk fast enough to keep off a feeling of chilliness, and taking cold will be impossible. What are the facts of the case; look at railroad conductors, going out of a hot air room in a piercing cold of winter and in again, every five or ten minutes, and yet they do not take cold oftener than others—you will scarcely find a consumptive man in a thousand of them. It is wonderful how consumptive people are afraid of fresh air, the very thing that would cure them, the only obstacle to a cure being that they do not get enough of it; and what infinite pains they take to avoid breathing it, especially if it is cold, when it is known that the colder the air is the purer it must be; yet, if people cannot get to a hot climate they will make an artificial one, and imprison themselves for a whole winter in a warm room, a temperature not varying ten degrees in six months; all such people die, and yet we follow in their footsteps. If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out of doors day and night, except it was raining or mid-winter, then I would sleep in an unplastered log house My consumptive friend, you want air, not physic; you want pure air, not medicated air.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

QUARRELSOME CHILDREN are not pleasant to look upon, or to live with. A large family of noisy boys, falling out with each other half a dozen times a day, are a sore trial to their mother, and sometimes a source of deep mortification by their strife in the presence of company. But the cause of their disagreements is not always understood. There have been few brothers who have not quarreled, but all boys are not ill-natured or passionate. There is a great deal of animal life, which appears in children especially when they are in good health and spirits, which finds an outlet in these daily conflicts. And often quiet behaviour is a sign of imperfect health. I have known parents regret that their sickly children had been kept when younger from boisterous play. The quarrels and heart-aches of children seldom outlive that period.

AT a concert, recently, at the conclusion of the well-known song, "There's a Good Time Coming," a farmer got up and exclaimed: "Mister, you couldn't fix the date, could you?"

THE TIME TO CUT WHEAT.

This has been made a matter of careful experiment in England, and much more depends upon it than is generally supposed. From a very careful series of experiments made in England, in 1840-41, by Mr. John Hanman, of Yorkshire, with a view of determining the proper period of reaping wheat, it was decided that the best time for performing the operation is, when it is in a "raw" state, or when the straw, as seen from a distance, appears green, but, closely examined, is found to be approximating to yellow, and the grain itself being separated from the chaff, is pulpy and soft, but not in the milky stage. This gentleman has shown that, at least six dollars per acre are lost by allowing the wheat to become ripe before it is cut, and that at the same time, its quality is not so good.

The chief advantages derived from this method, are stated to be a greater weight of grain to a given space of ground, which produces more flour, of a superior quality; the straw contains more nutritive matter, and is better relished by animals; and there is a better opportunity of securing the crop, and a saving in so doing, as there is less waste in mowing or reaping the wheat by the dropping out of the seed.

It will be seen in this matter how much a farmer's success depends upon an accurate knowledge of his business. Even in so small an item as the cutting of grain, the owner of fifty acres would lose three hundred dollars by harvesting a few days too late. There are many other farm operations in which accurate knowledge is quite as important. Is it any wonder that so many of our farmers do not make money when there are a hundred holes in their pockets, through which the money is dripping out in dollars, dimes and cents. The whole year is a scene of prodigal waste, for want of a little knowledge. Wood is wasted for want of a good stove or tight house. Ashes are wasted for want of a dry place to put them. Fodder is wasted for want of a tight barn to shelter cattle, in the winter nights. Manures are wasted for want of a barn cellar, and sheds, and absorbents. Labor is wasted for want of manure to produce maximum crops. Is it not [illegible]

TEST YOUR COWS.—May and June are excellent months in which to test the milking qualities of cows. Most new milch cows that do not give a good yield of milk in these months are not worth keeping; the exception is such as give only a moderate amount but keep up about the same quantity till very late in the season. It is a positive loss to keep poor milkers, for the cost is the same as that of keeping and caring for good ones. Make some estimate of the returns that are coming in and at the same time cast up the cost of keeping through the summer and winter, and it will be readily seen which are unprofitable animals.

KNOX AT PRAYER.—It is recorded of that great reformer, John Knox, that he was a man so famous for his power in prayer that the bloody Queen Mary said, when the thunder of artillery was shaking her empire, she feared his prayers more than all the armies in Europe. And events showed that her fears were not groundless. This devout man used to be is such an agony for the deliverance of his country that he could not sleep.

He had a place in his garden where he was in the constant habit of retiring to pray. One night he and several friends were praying together, when Knox spoke, and said that the deliverance had come! What had happened he could not tell, but he felt that something had taken place, for God had heard their prayers. News soon arrived that Queen Mary was dead, and the persecution ceased.

PATRIOTIC.—Two companies of Maryland Cavalry, commanded by Capts. Thos. H. Watkins and Theodore Clayton, were dismounted a few days ago, on their way to the front, under a general order of the Lieutenant General ordering all cavalry horses to be sent to General Sheridan.—The men were furnished with muskets, and sent to the fortifications near Washington. After drilling two days the officers and men, without a single exception, voted and volunteered to go at once to General Grant's army as infantry. This patriotic action reflects high credit upon the young officers in command, and the men in the ranks.

CALMNESS.—Be calm amid troubles.—To jump and bounce because you are in hot water, is to be like a potatoe or dumpling--more particularly a "small potatoe," or a dumpling that is half-baked. Yes. You will always note that the shallower a stream of water is, the more noise it makes. Therefore don't lather yourself into a foam as you float along, or people will say you are shallow. Whoever did himself any good by fretting? The more you fret, the less you get. That's so.

IT has been beautifully remarked that a woman's heart is the only true plate for a man's likeness. An instant gives the *impression*, and an age of sorrow and change cannot efface it.

SOCIETY is a strong solution of books. It draws the virtue out of what is best worth reading, as hot-water draws the strength of tea-leaves.