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The Kent News.

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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:

Two DOLLARS per annum, *payable in advance.* If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be *invariably charged.* No subscriptions received for less than six months.

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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.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to PUBLIC SALE, on

WEDNESDAY,

The Thirty-first day of August, 1864,

at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Porch of the Voshell House, in Chestertown, all those

TWO FARMS OR PLANTATIONS,

in Kent County, commonly called

"Poplar Neck," or "Deer Park,"

and owned by Elias Deputy, and the heirs at law of Charles M Deputy, and described as follows:

The Lower or Southern part of said land, sold as the property of Charles M. Deputy's heirs, contains by survey

310 Acres,

lying immediately on the North West prong of Langford's Bay, on navigable water. The soil is fine and productive. It is divided into one lot and four fields, and is well fenced.

An APPLE ORCHARD on the premises.

THE DWELLING

is of Brick, with three rooms below and four above. The KITCHEN is also of Brick. There is a Cellar under the Dwelling. There is a Barn, two Stables, Feed Room, Carriage House, Meat and Poultry Houses, Dairy, and a Tenant House. The Buildings are in good condition.

There is a sufficiency of WOOD for the ordinary uses of the Farm.

The Northern, or Elias Deputy's part of said land contains

390 Acres.

It is divided into four fields and a Lot; the Fencing good, and a sufficiency of FUEL for the use of the farm.

The Dwelling

is Frame, with four rooms; Kitchen, New Barn, Stable, Corn Cribs, Meat and Poultry Houses, Cow Shed, &c. A considerable quantity of YOUNG CHESNUT and LOCUST is growing on the premises.

A small APPLE ORCHARD on the land.

The fields of both are well watered.

These Farms are eligibly situated—elevated and healthy—with water advantages rarely equalled. The land ranks high for quality and fertility. FISH and OYSTERS may be had in their seasons, and the facilities for shipping grain or other products are very good. Churches, Mills, &c., are very convenient and accessable, and the main County and central road binds on the outer margin of one of the Farms. They are seven or eight miles from Chestertown and in a good neighborhoods.

A plot will be exhibited at the sale.

THE TERMS OF SALE,

as prescribed by the Decree, are: One-fourth of the purchase money on the day of sale, or ratification thereof, in two months; one-fourth in two years from the first day of January next, and the residue in four years from the first day of January next. The interest to commence on the first day of January next, and to be paid semi-annually. The purchase money to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. A small Grave-Yard, as inclosed, to be reserved, with ingress and egress, and the right of way over and by the lane, to be for both Farms.

These Farms formerly constituted one Tract, which has been divided, and they will be sold separately. The purchasers to have the privilege of seeding wheat.

Possession to be delivered on the first day of January next. The rents of the present year reserved from the sale.

Mr. JAMES LAMB on the lower, and Mr. E. DEPUTY on the Northern Farm, will shew the premises to any one who may call.

GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.

Chestertown, Md., July 30, 1864-ts.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court of Kent County, to value and divide the Real Estate of James F Woodland, deceased, late of Kent county, according to the provisions of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet at the late Dwelling House of James F. Woodland, deceased, on MONDAY, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to proceed over the lands of said James F. Woodland, and in the business for which we are appointed.

GEORGE W. SPENCER,
AUGUSTUS J. NOWLAND,
JOHN M. ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM GOODING,
JOHN H. CUMMINS,
Commissioners.

Kent County, June 18, 1864—tdm.

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber a BULL, about 3 years old, colour red, with some white, and has the ends of his horns sawed off. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, by informing me either personally or by mail, will be liberally rewarded.

WM. AYARS,
aug13—3t* Still Pond, Kent Co., Md.

BLACK SILKS—Common, fair, and superior Black Silks, just received by
June 18. W. A. VICKERS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, on

WEDNESDAY,

The Thirty-first day of August, 1864,

at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., at the Porch of the "Voshell House," in Chestertown,

A FARM, in Kent County,

occupied by Mr. Richard Eaton, within one and a half miles of Chesterville, four of Galena, and a like distance from Crumpton,

Containing 117 ACRES,

and adjoining the lands of Mr. Edw'd B. Woodall and others. Four and a half Acres are in WOOD, very near the Farm, with a private way to it.

The fencing is said to be in fair candition.

The Farm is divided into five fields and two lots; the former will average from 18 to 20 Acres. They have had two dressings of lime and other manures, and a clover lay for wheat next autumn. The soil is kind and productive, and grows grain and grasses well.

It lies immediately on the public road to Chesterville and Galena.

THE DWELLING

is a Two-Story Brick, with thick walls, and substantially built, 18 by 36 feet, with three rooms below and four above, besides a garrett; with a commodious cellar.

The KITCHEN is 18 by 18 feet, a story and a half high, with two rooms above lathed and plastered. A Well of good water with Pump, near the Kitchen door.

The OUT-BUILDINGS are a good Granary, Stable and Corn Cribs, and Shed sufficiently capacious and conveniently arranged; a Smoke House, Ice House and Poultry House. There is a Well of Water at the stable yard with Pump in it. The Yard and Garden under good fencing.

THE ORCHARDS

Consist of 1500 PEACH TREES of choice varieties and in full bearing; the crop the present year is expected to reach about 3,000 Baskets; 200 Peach Trees, two years old, are expected to commence bearing next year.

The APPLE ORCHARD, of about 75 Trees, are choice fruit and in good bearing, and bears annually. There are twelve varieties; besides Dwarf Pears. In the Garden are GRAPES, Strawberry Vines, &c.

The location of this property is healthy, and the neighborhood a good one; lands in the vicinity and for miles around are highly improved or improving. It is convenient to Churches, Schools, Post Offices, &c.

Possession will be given on the 1st of January, or 25th of March, as may be desired by the purchaser.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:—One-third in cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter; and the balance in three equal and annual payments from the day of sale, with interest from the first day of January next to be paid semi-annually, and to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee. No rent will accrue to the purchaser prior to the 1st January next.

Mr. EATON will take pleasure in shewing the premises to any who may call to examine them.

GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.

Chestertown, July 30, 1864.

N. B.—A FARM called "ROCK HALL," containing 179 ACRES, on the Chesapeake Bay, will be offered at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the same day and place, on accommodating terms.

jy30ts. G. VICKERS, Trustee.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

FOUNDED IN 1782.

BY its elevated, healthful and beautiful situation: its remoteness from the track of the War; its ample buildings, apparatus and library; its daily communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia, and its *very low* charges for board and Tuition; this Institution, now in its 83rd year, offers advantages not surpassed by any similar College.

RATES:—Board for Academic year, $145.00
Tuition, according to grade, 30 to 40.00

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PEREGRINE WROTH, M. D., Secretary.

June 18, 1864—y.

WILLIAM H. NEWTON,

Attorney at Law, 23 Lexington Street,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

PROMPT attention given to Professional business throughout the State. Makes collections in Delaware, Washington city, and Alexandria. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, Pension, Pay, &c., and all claims against the U. S. Government promptly attended to. ☞ Purchases, sells and rents Real Estate. [je18-2m.]

Bordentown Female College,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

Rev. John H. Brakeley, A. M., President.

This Institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware river, about sixty miles by Railroad from New York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting in all its branches, Vocal and Instrumental Music.—For Catalogues address the President. [jl8-4m.

TO PEACH GROWERS.

AT the solicitation of a number of Peach Growers, the subscriber will be in Baltimore during the approaching peach season, and devote his entire attention to the sale of Peaches and other fruit. Eight years' experience in peach dealing has enabled him to acquire a knowledge of the business possessed by few, and he promises to make as satisfactory returns both as to account of sales and boxes, as any other agent. Reports of sales and Returns will be made daily, or as often as may be desired.

A. M. RUSSELL,
je11-tf. No. 170 Light st. wharf, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Creditors of John T. Hurtt, an Insolvent Debtor, that the said Insolvent having filed his petition to the Circuit Court of Kent county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Law of Maryland, that the THIRD MONDAY OF OCTOBER next is fixed for his first appearance, to answer interrogatories, if any be filed, and that the first Wednesday after the third Monday of October next, hath also been fixed for the final hearing in his case, before the aforesaid Circuit Court of Kent county.

JESSE K. HINES,
Clerk Circuit Court Kent county.

Dated May 18, 1864. m21tf.

COL. JAQUES IN RICHMOND.

His Interview with Jeff. Davis.

CONVERSATIONS ABOUT PEACE--ULTIMATUM OF THE REBELS.

The following extracts from an article in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Our Visit to Richmond," by J. R. Gilmore, gives an account of the curious journey to the Rebel capital recently taken by the Rev. Colonel Jaques. Mr. Gilmore accompanied Col. Jaques, and gives a detailed account of their journey, treatment, and what they saw and heard.

The day after arriving in Richmond, Col. Jaques and Mr. Gilmore addressed a note to Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, soliciting an interview with President Davis. Their interview with Judge Ould and Mr. Benjamin (whom they informed they did not visit Richmond by any authority of President Lincoln) has already been published. The following is the account of their visit to the "State Department," and interview with Jeff. Davis, as previously agreed upon between themselves and Mr. Benjamin. On entering, Mr. Davis extended his hand, and said—

"I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond."

"We thank you, Mr. Davis. It is not often you meet men of our clothes, and our principles, in Richmond."

"Not often, not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and a more friendly intercourse between the North and the South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

"Mr. Benjamin tells me you have asked to see me, to"——

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied:

"Yes sir. We have asked this interview in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war can be stopped.—Our people want peace; your people do, and your Congress has recently said that *you* do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone and peace will come at once."

"But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing that the northern people will not surrender."

"I know. You would deny to us what you exact from yourselves—the right of self-government."

"No sir," I remarked. "We would deny you no natural right. But we think Union essential to peace; and, Mr. Davis, *could* two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes continually arise, and cause almost constant war between them?"

"Undoubtedly—with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South—you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, but *we* cannot."

"I think the bitterness you speak of, sir," said the Colonel, "does not really exist. We must talk here as friends; our soldiers meet and fraternize with each other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored, a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many southern men; I have had it from many of them—your leading citizens."

"They are mistaken," replied Mr. Davis. "They do not understand southern sentiment. How can we feel anything but bitterness towards men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your natural enemy?"

"You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight forever, the war must end at some time; we must finally agree upon something; can we not agree now and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. Davis. Can *you*, as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?"

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on *my* hands; I can look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have."

"And there are at least four and a half millions of us left; so you see you have a work before you," said Mr. Benjamin, with a decided sneer.

"We have no wish to exterminate you," answered the Colonel. "I believe what I have said—that there is no bitterness between the northern and southern people. The North, I know, loves the South. When peace comes it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war; and it would now welcome you back and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused."

"I know your motives, Col. Jaques, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life, gladly, if it would bring peace and good-will to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat-fields, break the wheels of wagons carrying away our women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war—and it is a fearful account."

"Not all of it, Mr. Davis. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions of both sides are aroused.—Unarmed men are hanged and prisoners are shot down in cold blood, by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war on both sides that should make us—you and me, as Christian men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. Let us do something, concede something, to bring about peace. You cannot expect, with only four and a half millions, as Mr. Benjamin says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions.

Again Mr. Davis smiled.

"Do you suppose there are twenty millions of the North determined to crush us?"

"I do—to crush your government. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends—secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr. Davis still looked incredulous. I remarked—

"It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise deceives you. I think I know northern sentiment, and I assure you it is to crush the rebellion and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and nearly all those opposed to him are are opposed to him because they think he does not fight with enough vigor. The radical republicans, who go for slave suffrage and thorough confiscation are those who will defeat him if he is to be defeated. But if he is defeated before the people the House will elect a worse man—I mean worse for you. It is more radical than he is—you can see that from Mr. Ashley's reconstruction bill—and the people are more radical than the House. Mr. Lincoln, I know, is about to call out five hundred thousand more men, and I can't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do you will deepen the radical feeling of the northern people. They will now give you fair, honorable, generous terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house, as there now is in every village, they will give you no terms—they will insist on hanging every rebel south of ——. Pardon my term. I mean no offense."

"You give no offense," he replied, smiling very pleasantly. "I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to say that, let the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging all of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I can't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—Southern independence."

"Yes."

"And slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest."

"No it is not, it never was an *essential* element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket which was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences?"

"Then you have not used your eyes.—My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

The laugh was upon me, and Mr. Benjamin enjoyed it.

"Well, sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your government and ours is narrowed down to this: Union or disunion."

"Yes; or to put it in other words: Independence or subjugation."

"Then the two governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting, and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like."

"I don't understand you. Be a little more explicit."

MR. DAVIS REFUSES AN ARMISTICE.

"Well, suppose the two governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions—say peace, with disunion and southern independence, as your proposition, and peace, with union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'yes' or 'no' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority votes disunion, our government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority votes Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword, and if once sheathed, it would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but as it is, if one southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the Constitution. Let it be done in that way—in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not know just how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a vote in determining the domestic relations of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged, if he let the Southern people know the majority couldnt rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. Davis, also smiling most good humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house-top in the South."

"But, seriously, sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States; or rather it was; it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people—we are only a political partnership."

"That is all."

"Your very name, sir, 'United States,' implies that," said Mr. Benjamin. "But tell me, are the terms you have named—emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized you to offer us?"

"No, sir; Mr. Lincoln did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But amnesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account, unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves—and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me.—Against their will you 'emancipated' them, and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free!—We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked and every Southern city in flames."

"I see, Mr. Davis, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us, if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do; I would have died for it; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. Davis, when *I* say that," said the colonel.

CLOSE OF THE INTERVIEW.

A half-hour's conversation on other topics—not of public interest—ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so, the rebel President gave me his hand, and, bidding me a kindly good-bye, expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times—when peace should have returned; but with the Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him.—

"Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well—I wish you every good I can wish you consistently with the interests of the Confederacy."

The quiet, straightforward bearing and magnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. Davis very favorably.

As we were leaving the room, he added "Say to Mr. Lincoln from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach with any other."

When we went out Mr. Benjamin called Judge Ould, who had been waiting during the whole interview—two hours—at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that of the Judge, he said to me—

"Well, what is the result?"

"Nothing but war; war to the knife."

"Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone," added the Colonel, solemnly.

A NEW STYLE OF RELIGION.—Some one, whose head is usually "level," has written out his ideas of religion as follows. It will do to read and think about:

We want a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late; keeps the wife from being spiteful when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and door mat; amuses the children as well as instructs them; wins as well as governs them; projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon and make the happy hours like the eastern fig tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that not only bears on the sinfulness of sin, but on the rascality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls; pebbles from cotton bags, clay from paper, sand from sugar, chicory from coffee, beer-root from vinegar, alum from bread, lard from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk-cans. The religion that is to advance the world will not put all the big strawberries and peaches on top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bottles. The religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider forty cents returned for one hundred given, according to Gospel, though it is according to law. It looks upon the man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks upon a man who promises to pay, and who fails to pay it on demand, with or without interest, as a liar.

MRS. SILES BUMP, of Brandon, says the Springfield *Republican*, was burned to death, a few days since, under the most shocking circumstances. With her husband, who is almost helpless, having a broken back, she had for some time manufactured matches on a small scale; and on the fatal day, finding smoke coming from a can where the phosphorous was kept in water, she took it up to remove it from the house when it exploded enveloping her in flames. She managed to reach the room where her husband was, and with the little assistance he could give, tear the burning clothes from her body; after which she rolled upon the floor in dying agony, there being no one to care for her but her husband, and he was helpless. A rain was falling at the time, and she rolled out of doors and remained there, hoping it would quench the fire. She lived in this condition, perfectly conscious, for three hours.

HEALTHFUL EFFECTS OF THE TOMATO.—The tomato is one of the most healthful, as well as one of the most universally liked, of all the vegetables. Its healthful qualities do not depend on the mode of preparation for the table: it may be eaten thrice a day, cold or hot, cooked or raw, alone or without salt or pepper or vinegar, or altogether, to a like advantage, and in the utmost that can be taken with an appetite. Its healthful quality arises from its slight acidity, in this making it as valuable, perhaps, as berries, cherries, currants, and similar articles. It is also highly nutritious. The tomato season ends with the frost. If the vines are pulled up before the frost comes, and hung up in a well ventilated cellar, with the tomatoes hanging to them, the "love apple" will continue ripening until Christmas. The cellar should not be too dry nor too warm. The knowledge of this may be improved to great practical advantage for the benefit of many who are invalids and who are fond of the tomato.

A PLAGUE IN SPAIN.—The Spanish journals mention the outbreak of a dangerous malady in the city of Murcia, from the following cause:—In constructing the railway which passes through that place a large mass of earth was excavated from the neighborhood of the city for the purpose of making the embankments. At the spot whence the earth was taken a quantity of stagnant water has since collected, the malaria from which has produced an epidemic fever, with all the characteristics of a plague. More than 1,500 persons in Murcia and the environs have been attacked, and a large number of deaths has already taken place.

The National debt on the 15th instant amounted to $1, 849, 714, 555. on which the interest in both coin and lawful money was $76, 088, 000.

ASTRONOMERS predict that in November of this year, a meteoric display of falling stars, similar to that of November, 1833, will take place.