msa_sc2901_scm1621-1038 copyright Maryland State Archives

The Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News, and Advertising.

VOL. 28. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868. No. 46.

The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

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 charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Advertisements not exceeding *eight lines* will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. OBITUARIES half price.

Job Printing, of every description, executed with neatness and despatch.

New Store Up Town!

AT THE OLD DUGAN STAND,

WHERE we have opened a carefully selected Stock of NEW GOODS, to the examination of which we invite our friends and the public generally. Our stock consists of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, Queens-Ware, Cedar-Ware, Confectionary, Tobacco,

in fact almost everything that we thought would be needed, all of which has been bought for the cash, at lowest cash rates, and we offer for sale at small profits for cash or Country Produce. In a word, we do not intend or expect to be undersold by any.

d21. WM. W. PARKS & SON.

LOOK HERE!

Another New Store in Chestertown.

I WOULD respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally that I have opened a new store in Mr. J. H. Burchinal's building, adjoining Mr. B. Strauss' Clothing Store, near the corner of High and Cross Streets, where I intend to keep for sale

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
Boots and Shoes,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Queens-ware, Cedar-ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, and Confectionaries,

in fact most everything that I think will be needed in a country store, all of which will be sold at a small profit for cash or country produce. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

I would further say to my old customers that are indebted to me, that I need money and will take it as a great favor if they will come in and settle with me without delay. I accommodated you when you came to me without the money, and now you ought to accommodate me and let me have the money, as it is the time for settling up. Yours respectfully,

Jan. 10, 1868—y. J. M. VANDYKE.

REMOVED!

OH! LOOK! DO LOOK HERE!

WE the subscribers have removed to the Store Room formerly occupied by Mr. J. V. Smith, opposite the M. E. Church, Chestertown, where we intend to keep on hand

Good Cigars of our own make,

and will be able to supply store keepers with Cigars as cheap as can be bought in the city. Any one wanting a good smoke can get it at our store from 2½ cts. upwards. And we have

Chewing Tobaccos,

of all grades both natural and sweet, and also FINE CUT. We also keep a good assortment of SMOKING TOBACCO, SNUFF and PIPES.

We feel thankful for past favors and would solicit a continuance of the same.

G. W. & R. B. RUSSELL.

Jan. 4, 1868.

New Tobacco and Segar Store.

THE undersigned having rented the room below Thos. B. Hynson's store, and fitted it up, is now prepared to furnish those who are fond of a good smoke or chew with SEGARS of all KINDS and the very best CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. He also intends carrying on the manufacture of segars which he guarantees to sell at less than city prices. Give him a trial is all he asks.

jan11-3m. HENRY A. SPARKS.

New Lumber Yard

AT CRUMPTON, MD.

SLAUGHTER & CATLIN,

RESPECTFULLY imform the public that they have recently commenced the Lumber business at Crumpton, and keep on hand and for sale a Large Stock, consisting of

WHITE PINE SELECT,
CULLINGS, SIDING,
2x4 RAILING, FLOORING,
HEMLOCK JOISTS,
SCANTLING, FENCE BOARDS,
2x4 RAILING, PAILING, &c.

Plastering Laths, Hair, Lime, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest current figures.

Jan. 11, 1868—y.

BEALE'S

(Late Powell's)

EMBROCATION,

FOR ALL DISEASES INCIDENT TO

HORSES, CATTLE,

AND

THE HUMAN FLESH,

REQUIRING THE USE OF AN EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

THIS new compound, prepared by a practical Chemist, having a full knowledge of all the medical virtues of each ingredient that enters into its composition, is warranted to exceed anything of the kind ever yet offered to the public as an external application for the diseases for which it is recommended. We are satisfied that it will work its own way into the confidence of all who use it, and those who

Try It Once

will never be without it, and therefore we rely on experience as the best test of its usefulness. It is pronounced by Farriers, and all who have tried it, to be the *best application* ever used.

This Embrocation has been put up for over eight years, and it is only through the increasing demand and urgent request of my friends and the public that I send it forth as the

Grand Remedial Agent

for the various diseases to which that noble and useful animal, the horse, is subject.

Many remedies have been offered to the public under different forms, some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the purposes for which they are recommended.

A judicious and really useful composition, free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing and pretended ferriers. Their wishes are at length fully gratified, by (Dr. Beale) being prevailed upon to allow this VALUABLE EMBROCATION, which has proved so efficacious to the various diseases, to be prepared and brought out to the public.

This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

Address all orders to

DR. EDMOND BEALE,
602 South Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by

JOHN L. STAN, Chestertown,
and Storekeepers generally. jy13-9m.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS,

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, General Debility, &c. An excellent Liver Invigorator. Price only 50 cts. a bottle.

For sale by SIMON WICKES,
Dec. 14, 1867—tf Chestertown.

Accomplished at Last!

A NEW and PERFECT WORKING

CHURN.

PALMER & INGALLS' ATMOSPHERIC CHURN, Pat. Jan. 6, 1863, has at last perfected in practical working the true method of making the most and the nicest quality of butter in the shortest possible time. It is the most curious, yet simple labor-saving and valuable invention for

Dairymen and Farmers

ever yet brought before the public. All Churns patented heretofore have either been total failures or faulty in some one or more respects.—Not one of them was based on the true chemical combination of cream, hence they have all failed to a greater or less extent. The butter in cream is contained in small sacks or globules. The true process of churning is that which will break or burst these little vesicles the quickest and most thoroughly, and then unite in larger masses the little particles of Butter thus set free from their natural covering. The floats attached to this Churn do this quickly and effectually. It does the hard work of churning in two minutes, breaks more of them than any other churn, thus ensuring a larger yield of butter, and does it quicker than any Churn ever yet invented.—We claim that it will make

Butter in from 2 to 5 Minutes.

That it makes the best butter that can be made from Cream; that it makes from 7 to 10 per ct. more butter from the same amount of cream than the common Churn; that a child can operate it; that it is as simple and easy to clean as a wooden pail. We are ready to prove all these claims by actual trial before any number of witnesses. Orders for Churns received by B. B. PERKINS & SON, Chestertown.

A. BELL, Jr.,
jan18-2m. Prop'r for Kent county.

To the Citizens of Kent county,

AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN

BUTTER MAKING!

BUTTER made from new milk in Five Minutes, and from Cream in Two Minutes, by this new invention. It avoids the delay in waiting for the Cream to rise. These Machines are in use by Dairymen throughout the U. States. I positively assert that I can make as much butter from the new milk as can be made from the cream by the old process. Will get more butter in less time, and less butter milk, than any other Churn now in use!

This Churn can be bought of

WM. F. BAKER, Chestertown,
CHAS. H. KENTON, Edesville,
or WEBSTER STOODS,
jan18-tf. General Agent.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of

Turkheimer & Catlin

for the transaction of the Ready-Made Clothing and Mens' Furnishing Goods business, at the old Corner Stand of L. MASTBAUM. We shall keep on hand always as good an assortment in our line as can be found in the cities.

MOSES TURKHEIMER,
J. A. CATLIN.

Jan. 11, 1868—tf.

Co-Partnership.

JOHN T. DODD respectfully informs the public that he has associated with him in business his son, JOHN N. DODD. The business will in future be conducted under the name and style of

JOHN T. DODD & SON.

We are prepared to do CARPENTERING AND BUILDING in all their branches.

☞ Particular attention will be given to

Coffin Making.

They will make to order, at the shortest notice, COFFINS of every style and finish. Personal attention will be given to Funerals, when requested, and Corpses will be sent to any part of the County.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

JOHN T. DODD,
JOHN N. DODD.

Chestertown, Jan. 25, 1868—3m.

Co-Partnership.

SIMON WICKES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has this day associated with him his son, THOMAS W. WICKES, in the APOTHECARY BUSINESS, which will be conducted under the name and style of

S. WICKES & SON,

at the old stand, where they will keep on hand, or furnish to order, a large assortment of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals

suited to this market. We have on hand a handsome assortment of Genuine OILS, SOAPS, EXTRACTS, POMADES, Hair, Tooth and Paint BRUSHES of the choicest make and style; also, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Putty, Window Glass, Acid, Sponges, &c., &c.

Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal purposes.

PRESCRIPTIONS compounded at all hours with accuracy and neatness. Orders answered with care and dispatch

Persons wishing to see Dr. WHALAND can do so at our office between the hours of 9 and 11, A. M., and 3 and 5, P. M.

SIMON WICKES,
THOMAS W. WICKES.

Jan. 4, 1868—tf.

NEW BOUNTIES.

United States Bounties.
State of Maryland Bounties.

AS it is confidently expected that both Congress and the State Legislature will, at their present sessions, enact laws providing Bounty for those Soldiers and Sailors who have never yet received any, it is important that those interested should have their claims in the hands of some one who will look to their interests and see that their claims are put upon file early and in due form for prompt payment.

I shall be glad to receive the papers of any who desire to avail themselves of my experience and facilities in the collection of all just claims.

All papers will be promptly acknowleged, and while in my hands will be kept in a fire and burglar proof vault, specially built for the increasing number of valuable papers in my possession.

WM. B. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
N. E. Cor. of Fayette and St. Paul St.,
jan18. BALTIMORE, MD.

HOOP SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Latest Styles and extra sizes; also, the Patent Corset Hoop Skirt Supporter, something new and sensible, just received at the "People's Popular Store." Ladies can find the most decided Bargains in Dry Goods offered in Kent county, if they will go to

Dec. 21. W. A. VICKERS'.

AXES!—Stewart's Best Make, Jersey pattern, and warranted, a large stock for sale by THOMAS S. WICKES.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I am receiving and ready to receive returns of INCOME for the year ending December 31st, 1867, and articles liable to tax for 1868.

The law requires all persons to make their return on or before the first Monday in March, and to pay the tax on or before April 30th.

All persons doing business liable to License or Special Tax are notified to renew the same by registering their names with the Assistant Assessor.

For the convenience of tax-payers I will be at the following places to receive their returns, viz: Chestertown, till March 12th; Millington, March 18th and 19th; Galena, March 25th and 26th; Kennedyville, March 26th and 28th; Edesville, March 30th and 31st; after which time the assessment must be closed and the delinquents are liable to penalty.

WM. H. LAMBERT,
feb29-4t. Assist. Assessor.

A NEW COAL & WOOD YARD,

IN CHESTERTOWN.

BELIEVING there is an opening for another COAL and WOOD YARD in Chestertown, I would respectfully inform the public that I will open a

Coal and Wood Yard

on Bridge Street, where the public may be supplied at short notice, with

ALL KINDS OF WOOD

OF ANY LENGTH, as I shall saw and split by Machinery. All orders left at my store will be promptly filled. R. P. STEWART.

WOOD WANTED.

FARMERS may find a ready sale for WOOD by calling on R. P. STEWART.

Chestertown, Feb. 29, 1868.

Plows! Plows!

THE undersigned is now manufacturing and prepared to sell PLOWS cheaper than they can be purchased on the Eastern Shore.

Look at the Prices:

Nos. 10, 11 Concave $9, No. 2 Pratt & Davis $9,
" 9 " 8, " 1 " " 8,
No. 4 Wiley, 6, " 0 " " 7,
" 3 " 5, and all other Plows in general use in the same proportion.

CASTINGS at $5 per hundred.

CHARLES ESTES,
feb22-2m. Chestertown Iron Foundry.

A CARD.

WE have, we believe, the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS in Kent county, and will commence Feb. 1st to *RUN OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF*

Fall and Winter Goods

At Near Cost Prices!

☞ We purcased our stock after the heavy declines. We shall need money for Spring purchases, and will give

DECIDED BARGAINS

to all who are in need. SHAWLS, Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Merinos, Alpacas, English and French all wool Reps, medium and common Delanes, &c. We will sell them cheaper than any other establishment in Kent county.

Respectfully,
Feb. 1, 1868—tf. WM. A. VICKERS.

PROVISION

AND

NOTION STORE.

OPENED DOWN TOWN,

JUST BELOW MR. THOS. B. HYNSON'S.

I have need of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

OF ALL KINDS.

I will exchange goods or pay cash for the same.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES W. PATTEN.

Chestertown, Feb. 1, 1868.

IMPORTANT to THE LADIES!

NO MORE DREAD OF WASH DAY!

R. P. STEWART,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
and General Agent for Kent Co. for the sale of

MOORE'S

ELECTRO MAGNETIC SOAP

WASHING MADE EASY; accomplished without Boiling or Blueing. The finest and most delicate fabrics, as well as the coarsest, made clean without boiling or blueing, saving in the process half the time, labor and soap, and

AND ALL THE FUEL.

I refer by permission to the following Ladies who have used the soap:

Mrs. Rev. J. T. Murray, Mrs. David Hurlock,
" A. A. Biscoe, " Daniel Jewell,
" John Smith, " W. H. Stewart,
" Richard S. Usilton, " Elias Walraven.

GENERAL DEPOT AT CHESTERTOWN.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at a discount.

Jan. 11, 1868. R. P. STEWART.

FREIGHTING.

Schooner William Stevens,
CAPT. JOSEPH DOWNEY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of the Fifth District that he has commenced the Boating Business, and is prepared to receive grain in his Granary at any time, and freight it to Baltimore at 6 cts. per bush. for Corn and Wheat, by weight, and 5 cts. for Oats, by weight. He hopes by attention to business to merit and receive the patronage of the public. JOHN DOWNEY.

Jan. 11, 1868—3m.

A LARGE LOT

OF

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES,
NEARLY NEW,

for sale at considerably less than their value. Persons in want of good, serviceable Wagon, Dearborn or Plough Harness, would find it to their interest to call and examine the above named articles.

Also, a lot of good Government Plow Bridles, Halters, Collars, Breast & Halter Chains. I will guarantee to sell them as low as they can be bought in the city.

nov16-3m. A. M. RUSSELL.

WANTED,

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE AND FUR, but more especially

MONEY.

Those indebted to me will please take notice.

I. FRANK,
Feb. 1, 1868. Under the Voshell House.

FOUR PAIR
OF
PEA FOWLS FOR SALE.

fe22-3t* Inquire of A. M. RUSSELL.

A Hundred Years from Now.

The surging sea of human life
Forever onward rolls,
Bearing to the eternal shore
Each day its freight of souls:
But though our bark sail bravely on,
Pale death sits at the prow,
And few shall know we ever lived,
A hundred years from now.

Oh, mighty human brotherhood,
Why fiercely war and strive,
While God's great world has ample space
For everything alive?
Broad fields, uncultured and unclaimed,
Are waiting for the plough
Of progress that should make them bloom
A hundred years from now.

Why should we toil so earnestly
In life's short, narrow span,
On golden stairs to climb so high
Above our brother man?
Why blindly at an earthly shrine
Our souls in homage bow?
Our gods will rust, ourselves be dust,
A hundred years from now.

Why prize so much the world's applause?
Why dread so much its blame?
A fleeting echo is its voice
Of censure or of fame;
The praise that thrills the heart, the scorn
That dyes with shame the brow,
Will be as long-forgotten dreams
A hundred years from now.

Earth's empire rise and fall, O Time!
Like breakers on thy shore,
They rush upon thy rocks of doom,
Are seen—and seen no more;
The starry wilderness of worlds
That gem night's radiant brow
Will light the skies for other eyes
A hundred years from now.

O Thou, before whose sleepless eyes
The past and future stand
An open page, like babes we cling
To thy protecting hand;
Change, sorrow, death, are nought to us,
If we may safely bow
Beneath the shadow of thy throne,
A hundred years from now.

MY LOTTERY TICKETS.

It was Saturday night, and the little woman who bears my name and mends my stockings, was sitting in her low chair by the fire, zealously putting a patch upon the knees of little Tom's trousers, turning the piece of cloth this way and that, and holding her head on one side to watch the effect. But the stripes would all run the wrong way, while the colors were provokingly bright, compared with the faded garment.

"Never mind that, Mary," said I, "here's a chance to throw away your patches. Hurrah for a lovely country seat on the Hudson, fifty shares of bank stock, a house in town, or any thing you wish, and all for a dollar!"

"Now, Thomas," said she—when she wishes to be particularly severe, she always calls me Thomas—"what are you thinking about?"

"A gift enterprise, Mollie; tickets only a dollar, and sure to draw a prize." I read the heading and displayed the long list of prizes. "What do you think of that?" shouted I, triumphantly.

"I think," said she, laughingly, "that if you make so much noise you will wake the baby." Then seeing that I looked annoyed: "But I do not think that lotteries are just right, especially for church members. Do you?"

"O, nonsense! I never saw a church fair in my life that did not have grab boxes and lotteries. I shouldn't dare to say how many dollars I have spent on them, and never drew any thing either."

She looked roguishly at me, and said: "Don't you think you are most too old to begin?"

"It may as well be me as any one, and it is no great matter—only a dollar."

"I know, Tom," and the wise little woman looked grave, "but we haven't many dollars to throw away," and she held up the baby's socks with a large sized hole in each heel. "An little Tom's school bill comes in next week."

I laid down my paper and tried to speak very convincingly. "Now, Mollie, it is all very well to jog along day after day, earning and spending just so much, but one likes to venture once in a while, just for the excitement of the thing, if nothing more."

"Yes, Tom, don't you remember the share in the oil well?"

"Ye-e-s," said I, slowly, for it was rather an unplesant topic of conversation to me. I had invested the little sum left me by a maiden aunt in an oil company, against Mary's good judgment. Capital, a million of dollars, more or less, oil wells flowing night and day on the lands of the next company, just over the fence. I was very much elated, and promised Mary, among other things, a new black silk dress we had seen displayed in some show window. Well, they bored and bored and bored, thowing up a great deal of dirt and a great deal of water, but not a drop of oil; and just as they were about to begin in a new spot, the Treasurer, or some one else, ran away with the funds, and that ended the whole affair. Mary, like a poor little woman, never reproached me, but when I came home one day and found her turning her old merino inside out and upside down, I felt—well, I can't tell just how; but I thought of that black silk dress that she was to have.

"And oh!" she continued, "don't you remember the patent flour-sifter?" and she laughed outright. So did I, when I thought of the spectacle I presented when I chanced to turn the crank the wrong way, and the flour flew in every direction.

But I had made up my mind to buy one of these tickets; so, though Mary sighed, she said no more. I invested on my way down-town. I though I might just as well buy one for Mary and one for little Tom, too. I showed them to her when I went home to dinner.

"Not three! O, Tom, how could you?" and she looked really grieved, while I, thinking it a pity if I must account for every penny I spent, assumed the dignified air which she seemed to demand, and the meal passed in silence. I went home at night to find her sewing as usual. My conscience gave an uncomfortable twinge as she looked up pleasantly, and then turned to the great basket of work. If she only had a sewing machine. Perhaps I should draw one, and I grew happy over the thought, imagining her surprise when I sent it home unexpectedly. She would not think me unwise then in having bought the tickets.

Little Tom interrupted my reverie with—"O, father, old Susan who used to work for us has been here to-day. She has burned her hand so she can't work. Mrs. Briggs gave her a dollar. Mother said she couldn't give her any money, but she put some salve on her hand, and gave her something to eat." I did not look at Mary, but contrived to turn Tom's thoughts into another channel.

Nor was I any more comfortable the next day, to overhear, when passing through the hall, in conversation with a friend, "No," she was saying, "No, I shall not subscribe to the reading club this winter. I can't very well spare the two dollars."

Well, the days went by without our saying a word more about it. I grew a little nervous as the time of drawing the prizes drew near, and opened my morning paper with some trepidation. At length my eyes were greeted with a long list of the fortunate numbers which had drawn the large prizes. I read them all over carefully from first to last. But in vain, my numbers were not there.

In a day or two another list appeared, which I read with the same result. At last among those which drew a prize worth less than one dollar, I found my own.

"Tom," said my friend, whose office was next to mind, "don't you think Jones was fool enough to buy a ticket in that enterprise?"

I winced, but said nothing, and he went on. "What do you think he drew? A dauby print of Washington, and a pair of eighteen karat brass buttons! He consoles himself with the adage 'live and learn,' but I think 'a fool and his money,' etc, more appropriate."

I made some reply and left him. I thought I would not carry home the newspaper that night. I was ashamed to have Mary see it. But as we sat before the fire after tea—

"Why, Tom," said she, "where's your paper?" I had intended to say that I forgot it, but I defy any one to look into Mary's clear brown eyes and tell a lie.—So I just told her the whole truth.

I believe if she had scolded, or said, "I told you so," I should have put on my hat and left the house; but her only remark was, "Never mind, Tom; we'll know better another time."

Do you wonder that I think her a wonderful little woman? I made a great resolve that night, and I have not brought a lunch down-town nor smoked a cigar for a month. Even my pipe and paper of killikinick are laid away on a high shelf out of the way of temptation. And when Mary asks me what has become of my pipe, I look sober and reply that I think smoking disagrees with me; but I laugh to myself as I think of the sewing machine that will stand in the corner by the window before many months, and the rest that will come to those busy fingers. I even stepped into Brown & Smith's to inquire the price of their best black silks. But that I dare not think of at present.

It has been, after all, a good lesson; but I think it will be my last, as it was my first experience in lottery tickets.

A LAWYER once came into court intoxicated, when the judge said to him:

"Sir, I am sorry to see you in a situation which is a disgrace to your family, the court and professsion to which you belong."

This reproof elicited the following colloquy:

"Did your honor speak to me?"

"I did, sir; I said, sir, that in my opinion you disgrace yourself and family, the court and profession, by your course of conduct."

"May i-i-it please your honor, I have been attorney in this c-c-court for fifteen years; and permit me to say, your honor, that this is the first correct opinion I ever knew you to g-g-give!"

BEING unable to find the place where a prayer meeting was to be held, a lady stepped up to a member of the legal profession, and very politely inquired: "Mr. ——, will you please tell me where the prayer meeting is held this afternoon?" The lawyer, looking every way for escape, finally stammered out, "Madam, I give it up. You'd better try some other profession."

A CLERGYMAN at Sheffield asked some children, "Why do we say in the Lord's prayer, 'Who art in heaven,' since God is everywhere?" He saw a little drummer, who looked as if he could give an answer, and turned to him for it. "Well, little soldier, what say you?" "Because it's headquarters," was the reply.

A TRAVELER stopped at an inn to breakfast, and having drank a cup of what was given to him, the servant asked, "What will you take, sir, tea or coffee?" "That depends upon circumstances," was the reply; "if what you gave me last was tea, I want coffee; if it was coffee, I want tea; I want a change."

WOMEN have a much nicer sense of the beautiful than men. They are, by far, the safer umpires in the matters of propriety and grace. A mere school girl will be thinking and writing about the beauty of birds and flowers, while her brother is robbing the nests and destroying the flowers.

For the Kent News.

Old School Chronicles.—No. 8.

BY ONE OF THE PUPILS.

It was stated in my last article that the talk on the circulation of the blood operated injuriously to the school at Lynch's Corner. It has been said in a former number that the school was kept in a hired apartment of the Briscoe house.—The landlord was the former teacher; S. and he had never regarded the new arrangement with favor, but swallowing his ire at the innovation, for a consideration he let his room for a school. Now S. was the owner of about as ugly a cur as ever yelped in that locality, and whatever objections his master may have had to the school, it was very certain that Canis had none. From utter esurience and leanness he had grown into comfortable obesity from the full and generous fare gathered from the rejected scraps of dinner baskets; and as a consequence had become accustomed to a degree of friendly familiarity which in former days would not have been tolerated. On this lucky day a youthful inquirer for truth resolved to try an experiment, and procuring a good strong twine cord, tied it very tightly around the caudal elongation of his canine friend, at the distance of an inch, more or less, from its base. The result was that the poor dog began a series of gyrations and *pas de seul*, which continued from that same Friday evening until the return of his absent master on the following evening, vainly endeavoring with his teeth to reach and untie the painfully stringent knot.—Dire was the wrath of S. when he discovered the cruelty inflicted on his dog, and bitter the vengeance he vowed against the perpetrator. In vain were all explanations; these only aggravated the case. The teacher was a "tarnal fool to larn boys such nonsense," and making no allowance for the zeal of the youngster in his scientific investigations, insisted on severe punishment. A gentle reprimand and a kindly caution against future interference with *that* dog was by no means sufficient or satisfactory, and at the end of the term the whole school was ejected from their quarters.

The idea, however, of free and easy talks to the pupils was not abandoned; on the contrary, commending itself to the favorable opinion of young N. he introduced it into his school at Swan Creek. He told his pupils, in the course of a talk on animal life, that the air was essential to life, that it was like fuel to fire, &c., and that if he had a mouse and should place it in a receiver and exhaust the air by means of an air pump, the mouse would burst open from the lack of the external pressure of the atmosphere. Much more he doubtless told them, but one idea remained and seemed to engross every mind.—To see a mouse burst would be a novelty, and each one left the room bent on having if possible a live mouse to take to school on the following Monday morning.

With the advent of that morning came teacher and pupils, and almost simultaneously with them, Mr. M., one of the trustees. Scarcely waiting for the genial salutation of the teacher, and, paying no heed either to that or the bland smile which accompanied it, he broke forth with "Heyty, teyty! Mr. N., how is this?—We send our children to school to larn their books, but you are turning them all into cats, larnin' them to hunt mice: it wont do sir, it wont do." Explanations were of no avail; there was nothing, there could be nothing learned from mice; and their pursuit was absolutely interdicted.

But the interdict did not extend to other subjects, so at least N. supposed; and of course kept up his weekly talks. Astronomy was selected as a topic, and being without maps, globes, diagrams, or blackboard by which to give illustrations, he concluded to form a living orrery.—Circles were properly described on the floor, a stout red-haired urchin was posted in the centre to represent the sun; a fair haired damsel took the position of Venus; a fiery faced lad was made to stand for Mars; and thus, in proper order, each in his orbit, were posted all the planets.—The next operation was to set them in motion, and in the midst of their revolutions in came Mr. M., the trustee. "Heyty, teyty! Mr. N., what in the name of old clooty is this? Dancing a Spanish fandango, eh? It wont do sir, it wont do; this is not what children come here for, sir; and we didn't employ you for this, sir. I tell you it wont do;" and the irate trustee departed resolved on a change of base. On the arrival of N. at the school on the following Monday morning no pupils were there, but a servant of the exasperated trustee handed him a note signed by all the trustees. His services as teacher were no longer required.

He drew up his stakes and left for Oregon to preach the gospel to the appreciative red men of that distant Territory.—N. was a teacher, emphatically and *par excellence* a teacher. Mere rote lessons was to him an intolerable drudgery.—Books were only useful to him as they suggested the topic; and only auxiliary to his pupils as supplying matter for them to think upon in hours of absence from school. Few indeed have been his equals anywhere, certainly not many of his successors in the same place.

The association was much weakened by his loss; yet F. going into Quaker Neck, and another teacher taking his place at Caulk's field who became an associate, the meetings were still kept up. This was N. afterwards Dr. N., a citizen of Queen Anne's. He was a very modest young man, of good attainments, social and pleasant, always carrying into the school room the cheerfulness and amenities of his outside life. He was interested in his school, but his medical studies interfered more or less with his duties, and weakened that keen zest for them which flows from a determination to make it a life pursuit.

Among the points discussed and acted upon to a greater or less extent by the little association, besides the one named before, namely: How to create an interest in the studies of pupils; were several others worthy no doubt of the attention of teachers at all times and in every place. Some are here mentioned; how to interest parents in the progress of children, or as Page expresses it, how to awaken an interest external to the school room. This was done by asking each pupil at the close of each week some question a little beyond his knowledge, but never above his capacity. It was made his duty to answer at the next session of the school. He was directed to think of it, and if he could not himself answer it, to ask anybody or everybody he might meet. Why do men paint houses, plows and other things made of wood? Why do nails driven into some kinds of wood rust sooner than when driven into other kinds? Why do fowls turn their eggs over frequently during incubation? Such were some of the questions proposed to set children and parents to thinking. To older pupils the questions were made more difficult. A little fellow was highly delighted when he actually learned why a cat had whiskers. Of course some queer answers would be elicited, and much mirth sometimes ensue.

The Disease among Cattle.

The existence of a "malignant disease" among cattle, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, is a matter not of agricultural interest only, but very seriously and immediately concerns citizens to whom a supply of pure and wholesome milk is of daily necessity. To what extent the disease prevails we are not prepared to say, but it is enough that it is reported on reliable authority to exist. No topic more urgently presents itself to the authorities of the city and State than the treatment of an evil which assails us in our supplies of daily food.

When an evil is very great we are too apt, like Naaman of old, to despise the suggestions of a very simple remedy. To wash in Jordan was not sufficient for one who thought "some great thing" should have been done unto him. Notwithstanding, it is worth while, among a people who combine with practical common sense a familiarity with the results of modern science, to call attention to what seems to be a powerful, though simple agent in the treatment of this evil and many others incident especially to a large city.

We have accounts of carbolic acid, and the carbolic soaps, as a remedy for sheep diseases, and protection against insect pests. Their character, as not deoderizers only, nor mere disinfectants, but as antiseptics, acting directly on the causes of putrefaction, and destroying literally the very seeds from which malignant diseases are propogated, seems to be as well attested. Dr. F. Crace Calvert, F. R. S., in a lecture before "The Society for the Encouragement of National Industry in France," speaks of its use in this respect, as follows:

"Carbolic acid is volatile, it meets with and destroys, as Dr. Jules Lemaire says, the germs and sporules which float in the atmosphere and vitiate it; but this cannot be the case with Condy's fluid, chloride of zinc or iron, which are not volatile, and which act only when in solution, and are mere deoderizers. This is why carbolic acid was used with such marked success, and therefore so largely in England, Belgium and Holland, during the prevalence of cholera and of the cattle plague. Mr. W. Crookes, F. R. S., not only states: 'I have not yet met with a single instance in which the plague has spread on a farm where the acid has been freely used;' but he has also proved, by a most interesting series of experiments, that the gases inhaled from the lungs of diseased cattle, contain the germs or sporules of the microscopic animals discovered by Mr. Beal in the blood of such animals, for Mr. Crooks having condensed on cotton-wood these germs, and having inoculated the blood of healthy cattle with them, they were at once attacked with the disease."

It is not within our province to speak further of this agent in checking the spread of cholera and other malignant disease, and as a general antiseptic, but we cannot too strenuously urge its immediate application in every case where there is any symptom of this cattle plague. The soap, it is said, should be employed in washing the diseased cattle and those that have been in the least exposed to infection, in sprinkling the floors, scouring the stalls, spots, and in every other mode that observation may suggest.—*Balt. Sun.*

SOUTHERN DESTITUTION.—HOPKINS.

tion of the people of the South. Decay, and
is said to be telling with most years from
effect upon the clergy, many will, for
have been forced by want and free to all
the South or engage in secu tions for ma-
The Richmond Examiner sa was cured.
ple and melancholy evidence advertiser's
mentable state of affairs. ing in perfect
OGDEN,
bishop mentions a district wh New York.
the resident clergyman is ke
men's school, and working FES.
with his own hands, he is fo restored to
his family on bread alone. Every simple
op writes that in his State several years
that dread
dozen ministers of one relig make known
nation have been obliged to cure.
starvation by seeking other s a copy of
Accounts of equal destitution c with the
the same,
all the cotton States, and the *Consump-*
fears that more than half the *Colds*, and
the South will shortly be denie only ob-
vantage of religious instruction e Prescrip-
spread in-
valuable,

A FERVENT church-member his reme-
astonished a prayer meeting by nd may
ting for the preservation of the ress
the young ladies of the congregation,
that one of them might be eventually k.
served for him. On being remonstrat
with by one of the brethren, he said suc
was the honest wish of his heart, and he
did not see the impropriety of praying
for it.

A COUPLE in the West celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding a few days ago, during which time they had never spoken crossly to each other. It would be well to remark in this connection and just at this point, that they were both deaf and dumb.

THE following toast was recently pronounced at a fireman's dinner, and was received with great applause: "The Ladies—their eyes can kindle the only flame against which there is no insurance."