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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.

The Kent News.

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

VOL. 29. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. No. 21.

Strawberry Plants
AND
DWARF PEARS.

I have about **200,000** Strawberry Plants, cultivated expressly for the Plants, which I now offer as low as can be bought of any Nurseryman, embracing the following choice varieties: Wilson's Albany, Agriculturist, Russell's Prolific, Knox's Jucunda or 700, and Golden Seeded.

Also, **5,000** Dwarf Pear Trees, principally Dutchess, *budded on the best two gear old transplanted Angers Quince*, of my own importation, from the celebrated nursery of Duvesse & Co., at Orleans, France, that I will warrant equal if not superior to any that can be bought and at as low a price.

For the benefit of those wishing to plant Pear Trees, I will state that I have 2,800, of eight varieties, planted in 1863, and selected from the orchard of a gendeman who had thirty-two varieties, as the only ones worthy of cultivation. My own experience has induced me to discard all but the following, of which I shall plant about 5,000 myself this fall: Beure Gifford, very early; Beure Easter, very late; Louise Bon de Jersey; Dutchesse de Auguolene.

For price, &c., address
R. S. EMORY,
a1-2m. Chestertown, Kent co., Md.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

MY TAX BOOKS and Accounts for 1868 are now ready, and persons are earnestly solicited to settle their taxes promptly. The demands upon the Collector this year, both by the State and County, are urgent, and will not permit indulgence.

Those whose taxes for 1866 or 1867 are still unpaid need not expect further indulgence, as I shall be under the necessity of advertising and selling their property unless their accounts are settled at once.

For the convenience of Tax-payers I will be at the Trappe on Monday afternoon; Bell Air Tuesday afternoon; Rees' Corner Saturday afternoon; Grey's Inn Wharf, Monday morning; Chestertown, Tuesday morning.
SAMUEL G. COPPER,
Sept. 19—tf. Coll'r 5th District.

TAXES.

THE undersigned is now ready to receive the Taxes of the Fourth District, and earnestly requests prompt payment. May be found at the Office of John N. Usilton, Esq., on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
CHARLES H. BAKER.
Aug. 22, 1868—tf.

TAX PAYERS
TAKE NOTICE.

YOUR Tax bills for 1868 are now due and in my hands for collection. I am not only anxious to collect the bills and settle the books during the present year, but parties are urging their claims for payment, which cannot be delayed longer than the first of January next. A prompt settlement therefore is asked.

The subscriber will be at Massey's Cross Roads on Wednesday mornings and at Sassafras the afternoons of the same day; at Chesterville on Saturday mornings, and at Millington in the afternoon of the same day; at Galena on Mondays; and will continue to visit said places on the days named in each week until further notice
E. E. MILLER.
a1tf. Collector 1st Dist. Kent co.

NOTICE
To Tax Payers in the 2nd District.

TAXES are due from the first of July. All who pay in August will get 5 per cent. off their State tax, 4 per cent off if paid in September, and 3 off if paid in October.

I hope this notice will be sufficient to induce every person to pay without delay. I will say to those who have not paid last year's taxes that I shall not wait much longer.

Office at Mr. Hayes' store
JACOB SUTTON.
Kennedyville, Aug. 8. 1868—tf.

Tax Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully notifies the Tax Payers of the Third District that their Taxes for the present year are now due, and that he is prepared to receive them.

He may be found at the store of Mr. A. L Vannort, Hanesville, every day, except Sundays. In case of his absence Mr. Vannort will collect and receipt for him.
THOS. H. KENNARD,
a1-tf. Collector Third District.

BURNS & SLOAN,
132 Light Street Wharf,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
OFFER FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED
Building Lumber
LATHS AND SHINGLES,
FENCING AND PALES,
ASH, OAK & WALNUT,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
ALSO, DOORS, SASH & BLINDS.
May 16, 1868—y.

CLOTHING & CONFECTIONERY

JAMES H. SMITH respectfully informs the public that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. A. M. Russell, and has now in store an assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
He has also now in store, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of
CONFECTIONERY,
Such as Candy, Figs,
Rasins, Prunes, Tamorinds,
Dates, Brandy Peaches,
French Mustard, Brandy Cherries, &c.
Preserves, Jellies,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Canned Pine Apples, Canned Strawberries, Chow-Chow, Cucumber Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Walnuts, Almonds, Palm Nuts, Filberts, Pea Nuts, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest rates. Also, Lamps and Chimneys. apr25.

REDUCTION IN MEDICINES
AT CHESTERTOWN, MD.

THE undersigned respectfully call the attention of the people of Kent county and elsewhere to their
NEW STOCK OF DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
SOAPS and PERFUMERY,
which they are now prepared to furnish at REDUCED PRICES.

Thankful to the public for the past patronage, and trust by their own merit and strict attention to business to continue that patronage. Having secured the services of a competent assistant, (Mr. J. P. PRICE,) who will be ever ready to compound Prescriptions at any hour of the night or day.
aug29. S. WICKES & SON.

BOOTS! BOOTS!—A lot of Cheap Fall and Winter Boots in store and for sale by
sep19. J. M. VANDYKE.

FOR SALE
1019 ACRES OF FIRST RATE RIVER LANDS,

IN Middlesex county, Va., lying immediately on the Rappahannock River, eight miles below Urbana—300 Acres well set in clover and other grasses. All the arable land has been well marled and produces well all grain crops—soil loamy and well adapted to Fruit and Truck of all kinds—Improvements good and ample—fencing good.

The tract can be divided into three or more farms, all with river fronts—two farms would have dwelling houses and a first rate barn on each. A Young Orchard of 1600 Fruit Trees of different sorts planted out last fall—plenty of Fish and Oysters of the best kinds—about 2,000 cords of Pine could be cut, worth $4 per cord on the beach.

☞ Address J. L. SMITH, Urbana, Va., or take Baltimore steamboat and landing at Urbana see the premises.

Terms low—one-half cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. sept5-5t.*

A FARM
AT
PRIVATE SALE.

BECAUSE of my infirm health, I desire to sell my farm in Kent county, State of Maryland, and will sell the same at a fair price and upon liberal terms. It contains about
250 ACRES,
200 of which are arable, and the balance is wood and brush land. The arable land is divided into six fields and under good fencing.—About sixty acres are now well set in Timothy and Clover. It is eligibly located on Fairlee Creek, within a mile of the thrifty village of Bel-Air; about one mile and a half from the Kent County Railroad, now under construction, and six miles from Chestertown; and convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c.

The soil is naturally good and well adapted to grain, grass and fruits.

The Improvements
are a Two-Story Frame Dwelling House, with three rooms on the first and four on the second floor and two rooms in the garret, a shed Kitchen attached with a room above, and the usual out-buildings, all nearly new and in good order. A young Apple Orchard of 50 trees in bearing, a Peach Orchard of 300 trees, and various other fruit trees.

This farm is well worth $50 per acre, and I will sell it upon these terms, or make them more liberal:—One-fifth cash; the residue in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest from the first day of January next, when possession will be given. The deferred payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with approved security.

For further information consult my Attorney, R. HYNSON, Esq., at Chestertown, Md.
J. B. FENNIMORE.
August 1, 1868—tf.

Small Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned, intending to remove to Virginia, offers at private sale his farm situate near Belair, Kent county, Md., adjoining the lands of Messrs. I. C. Taylor, John T Shirven and Comegys Cosden, and containing
About 60 Acres.
The land is all arable, except a small meadow, and divided into three fields—one of which is in Peach trees (about 1,900) planted last spring. The Dwelling is brick, and with some repairs might be made a very comfortable house. A pump of good water in the yard.

The farm lies in a good and improving neighborhood, and is within a mile and a half of a mill, churches and school. The Railroad will pass within half a mile of the farm on the western side.

This farm will be sold a bargain. For further particulars consult the undersigned, or address him at Chestertown, Md.
jy25-tf WM. R. APSLEY.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale their House and Lot in Quaker Neck, containing AN ACRE OF LAND, more or less. It lies directly on the public road leading into Quaker Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edw. Wilkins, Mr. James Baker and others; is about three miles from Chestertown, convenient to places of public worship, &c., and eligibly located for a store.

The improvements are a frame dwelling, with two rooms above and two below; a small Apple and Peach Orchard.

These terms are desired, but may be modified: One-half of the purchase money to be paid cash or within sixty days, and the balance twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the first day of January next, when possession will be given. For further information consult our Attorney, Richard Hynson, Esq.
DAVID SHEPPERD,
a15-tf. JACOB SHEPPERD.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of GEO. W. RUSSELL & BRO., has this 1st day of September, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by RICHARD B. RUSSELL, who will collect all bills and settle all claims of the firm.
G. W. & R. B RUSSELL.

All persons indebted to the firm of Geo. W. Russell & Bro will please settle their bills forthwith, as I desire to settle up the business of the firm by the First of October.
sep5-5t. R. B. RUSSELL.

PROPOSALS.

THE subscriber will receive Proposals until October 1st for building a Frame Wheelwright Shop 40 feet long, 26 feet wide, two stories high, at Kennedyville. Also, for building a Frame Blacksmith 38 feet long, 22 feet wide, one story high. Specifications may be seen by inquiring of Mr. Jacob Highly, Kennedyville, Md. JOHN KENNEDY.
Sept. 5, 1868—4t.

North East Classical Seminary,
NORTH EAST, MD.

THE next Annual Term of this institution commences MONDAY, Sept. 7th, 1868.
For terms and further particulars address
N. C. DOUGHERTY,
aug29-10t.* Principal.

NOTICE. All accounts left at the office of WM. BACCHUS, Esq., in Chestertown, to be collected according to law or on commission, will receive prompt attention by
ap11-tf. R. W. CALDER, Constable.

New Fall Prints,
HANDSOME STYLES and BEST MAKES,
LOW-PRICED CALICOES
for Household purposes.
RICH PRINTS in PURPLE and MOURNING COLORS,
and a general line of Seasonable DRY GOODS constantly being received, and offering at small advances by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, September 5th, 1868.

A FARM
AT
PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned, wishing to remove to Virginia, offers at private sale his FARM in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, containing
146 ACRES,
lying directly on Chester River, about two miles above Chestertown, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Urie and Kibler, and others.

Most of the land has been limed recently, and the fencing is in good order

The Improvements
are a
FRAME DWELLING
three rooms below and three above stairs; BARN, STABLING, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Poultry, Meat and Ice House in good order. There is a
Peach Orchard of 4,000 Trees,
in full bearing, and a YOUNG ORCHARD OF THREE THOUSAND TREES, two years old, all in a thrifty condition.

A YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD
of one hundred and sixty trees, and about sixty old trees.

Terms easy. For further particulars address the undersigned at Chestertown P. O.
sep12-tf. E. DIEHL.

A FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to discontinue farming, offers for sale his FARM, lying in Broad Neck, adjoining the lands of Messrs. L. M. Strong and Jere. Nichols, and about six miles from Chestertown, convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, &c. It contains
114 ACRES.
The land is susceptible of the highest state of improvement, the soil being light with red clay subsoil, and is all arable land.

The Improvements
consist of a TWO-STORY
DWELLING
in good repair, with the usual Out-Buildings in like order.

For further particulars apply on the premises.
sep12-4t. H. B. CAMP.

FOR SALE.
A FARM IN QUEEN ANNE'S CO.,
Containing about 243 ACRES,

FORMERLY the property of John Hendrix's heirs, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Vansant, adjoining the lands of Capt. Robinson and others, about three and a half miles from Crumpton and Church Hill, and about two and a half miles from a Public Landing. One-third in WOOD AND TIMBER.

There is a
Dwelling,
KITCHEN, BARN, Meat House, Poultry House and Dairy. A Well of good Water in the yard.
About 1900 Peach Trees,
five years old.

TERMS.—One-third cash, or by the 25th of December next; balance in three equal and annual instalments. Interest from the 1st January next. To be secured by Bond with security. Possession 1st Jan. next.
GEORGE VICKERS,
Agent and Attorney for
Mrs. Rhoda Riley.
Chestertown, Sept. 12, 1868—3t.

Town Property
FOR SALE.
HOUSE and LOTS.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, on
TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1868,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., the
HOUSE AND LOT
at the corner of Queen and Bridge streets, now occupied by Mr. T. W. Russell, and designated as Lot No. 30 on the Plot of Chestertown.

The whole Lot is about 200 feet on Bridge street by 132 on Queen street, and is improved by a good-sized DWELLING, STABLING and CARRIAGE HOUSE.

It will be offered in Four Lots, each having fifty feet front on Bridge street by one hundred and thirty-two feet depth. The first lot with Dwelling House and School Room, the second and third lots without buildings, and fourth lot with Stable and Carriage House.

The credit payments will be accommodating, and terms made known on day of sale.
GEO. B. WESTCOTT.
Sept. 5, 1868—ts.

BOUNTIES!

I am still receiving all classes of State Claims, for Collection, upon my usual Commission of ten per cent. NO CLAIMS BOUGHT.

No Charge unless Successful.

Notwithstanding the recent Limitation Act, it is believed that provision will be made for the payment of the large class of just Claims still unsettled.

Papers entrusted to my care will be kept in a *Fire-proof Vault*, specially built in the office for the purpose.

ALL KINDS OF U. S. BOUNTY, PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS still promptly collected by
WM. B. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
N. E. Cor. of Fayette and St. Paul St.,
sep19-y BALTIMORE, MD.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!
Wheat Seeding, 1868
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
RHODES'S UPER-PHOSPHATE,
The Oldest Established Standard Manure.
☞ Prepared expressly for the Drill.
$50 per ton in Bags and Barrels.
B. M. RHODES & CO.,
Office 82 South-st., below Corn Exchange,
jy18-3m. Baltimore, Md.

DR. W. T. URIE,
HOMŒPATHICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity.

He may at all times be found at his Office under the Voshell House when not professionally engaged. On and after the 1st Jan, '69, he will be found at the residence now occupied by W. O. Smith, Esq., corner of High & Cross streets. Special attention paid Chronic Diseases and diseases of Women and Children.

EDWARD B. BATES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EASTON, MD.

PROMPT attention to collection of Claims and purchase and sale of Real Estate in Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties.
REFERENCES:—Hon. Geo. Vickers, Hon. S. Hambleton, Hon. P. B. Hopper. a22-6m.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

AS ATTORNEY FOR BARNEY DECORSE, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, on
TUESDAY,
THE SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,
At 11 o'clock, A. M., his
TWO FARMS,
situate and lying in Quaker Neck, Kent county, Maryland. The HOME or Large Farm lies on Chester River, and
Contains 300 Acres,
two hundred and fifty acres are arable, and the balance is in
WOOD AND TIMBER,
with a large proportion of CHESNUT. The arable land is divided into five fields and under good and durable fencing. The soil is naturally good, and has been improved by Lime and Clover.

The Improvements
Are a Frame DWELLING,
with a Kitchen attached, and the usual Out-Buildings,
all in good order. A Pump of excellent Water convenient to the Dwelling.

A PEACH ORCHARD
OF 2,000 TREES, IN BEARING
A Pear Orchard and a very fine Apple Orchard, also in full bearing
About TWO ACRES well set in Strawberries.

The other Farm lies on the North East branch of Langford's Bay, and
Contains 113 Acres,
only about five in Wood, and the balance is arable; the latter is divided into three fields, and under good fencing. The soil is naturally good, and is considered one of the best Corn farms in the Neck.

THE IMPROVEMENTS
ARE A
Frame Dwelling
with a Kitchen attached, and the ordinary Out-Buildings, in fair order; a Pump of fine Water near the dwelling, and a YOUNG PEACH ORCHARD of 400 trees, just coming into bearing.

These Farms are eligibly located, being convenient to places of Public Worship, Schools, &c.; to our best Ducking points, fishing grounds and oyster beds. The Home Farm is not over a mile from the public Steamboat Wharf on Chester River, and the other farm is within 3 miles. The soil of these farms is well adapted to grain and fruit. No farm in this county now for sale or likely soon to be for sale is in quality of soil and location better adapted to the truck and fruit business than the small farm on Langford's Bay. No one desiring a handsome residence on Chester River, within seven miles of Chestertown, should fail to come and examine the Home Farm.

Mr. DeCorse is maturing his arrangements to leave the county, and will certainly sell his lands at fair prices and upon liberal terms, which terms will be made known on the day of sale. RICHARD HYNSON.
Chestertown, Sept. 12, 1868—ts.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of GEO. E. LAMBERT & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th day of September, 1868. The business will hereafter be conducted by G. E. LAMBERT, who is authorized to settle all bills owing by, and collect all debts due the late firm.
GEORGE E. LAMBERT,
JAMES W. CHAPMAN,
JAMES W. LAMBERT.
Chestertown, Sept 12, 1868.

Notice.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Geo. E. Lambert & Co., are requested to call and make payment by the first day of November next, as we desire to close up the business of the firm by that date.
sep12-6t. GEORGE E. LAMBERT.

NOTICE!
Chapman & Lambert

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have sold their interest in the Carriage making business to Geo. E. Lambert, and will in future give their entire attention to the Blacksmithing business.

Drills! Drills! Drills!

We are fully prepared to repair Grain Drills having on hand a full assortment of extras. Farmers should give immediate attention to their Drills, and if repairs are needed secure them at once. Zinc, Brushes, and all other material kept on hand. For all work of this character we are compelled to require the cash.

Especial attention is called to our celebrated HOE for cutting off Corn.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
sep12-6t. at the Old Stand.

Fall and Winter Goods.

I WOULD call the attention of my old customers and the community at large to my stock of
Mallalieu Kersey,
Also, a fine and well selected stock of his CASSIMERS, which I offer to my friends at Factory prices. Call and examine.
C. W. WARREN,
Kennedyville, Kent county, Md.
Sept. 19, 1868.

FOR RENT, for the ensuing year, TWO DWELLING HOUSES, And Wheelwright and Blacksmith SHOPS, at Harmony, Kent county, Md. This is not only a desirable place but a good business stand.
Apply to W. W. ARCHIBALD,
sep12-3t* Harmony, Kent co.

WANTED, AN ACRE OR TWO OF GROUND in the immediate vicinity of Chestertown, with clay suitable for making Brick. Any one having such for sale or lease, will confer a favor by addressing the undersigned at Rock Hall, Kent county, Md.
sep12-3t* EDWARD W. COMEGYS.

LOST, a short time since, a MEMORANDUM BOOK, of no value to any one but the owner. A reward of $5 will be paid for its recovery. J. C. RASIN,
Sept. 12, 1868—3t. Still Pond.

NOTICE.—The Notes taken at the sale of James Gale, dec'd, are now due, and the undersigned earnestly requests prompt payment of the same. JOHN T. GALE,
Sept. 12, 1868—3t. Adm'r.

FLOUR, of different grades, from low class Super to good Extra, for sale by barrel or pound, by T. W. ELIASON & SON.

SWEET CIDER for sale by
sep19. J. M. VANDYKE.

BILL AND JOE.

BY DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Come, dear old comrade, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by—
The shining days when life was new,
And all was bright with morning dew—
The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt a titled trail,
Proud as a cockeral's rainbow tail;
And mine as brief appendix wear
As Tam O'Shanter's luckless mare;
To day, old friend, remember still
That I am Joe and you are Bill.

You've won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in people's eyes,
With H O N. and L. L. D.
In big brave letters, fair to see—
Your fist, old fellow! off they go—
How are you, Bill? How are you, Joe?

You've worn the judge's ermined robe;
You've taught your name to half the globe;
You've sung mankind a deathless strain;
You've made the dead past live again;
The world may call you what it will,
But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chaffing young folks stare and say,
"See those old buffers, bent and gray,
They talk like fellows in their teens;
Mad, poor old boys! That's what it means,"
And shake their heads; they little know
The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe.

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Joe sits smiling at his side;
How Joe, in spite of time's disguise,
Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes;
Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill
As Joe looks fondly up at Bill.

Ah, pensive scholar, what is fame?
A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
A giddy whirlwind's fickle gust,
That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
A few swift years, and who can show
Which dust was Bill and which was Joe?

And shall we breathe in happier spheres
The names that pleased our mortal ears,
In some sweet lull of harp and song
For earth-born spirits none too long,
Just whispering of the world below
Where this was Bill and that was Joe?

No matter; while our home is here
No sounding name is half so dear;
When fades at length our lingering day,
Who cares what pompous tombstones say?
Read on the hearts that love us still,
Hic jacet Joe. *Hic jacet* Bill.

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

As the season for this distressing malady approaches, its simptoms are looked for with anxiety by its victims. How they yawn and stretch and shake and burn, are familiar matters to all on whom its dread hand has been laid. Few afflictions so effectually take for the time the spirits out of one, and no malady, so insignificant in itself, so utterly enervates and depresses its subjects, and perhaps none appears more trivial and ridiculous to the beholder.

Miasm is said to originate ague, in what way precisely is not very clear. How to avoid its effects is all that is necessary for the unprofessional reader to know, and possibly this is about all that any one knows. Miasm is stated to be a subtle emanation from decaying vegetation, and is distinct from malaria, which is simply "bad air." The heat of the autumn sun volatilizes it, causing it to ascend to the region of the clouds, the cool of the morning and evening precipitating it again to the earth, or so near it as to be within breathing distance. A greater degree of cold renders it partially or wholly innocuous. At morning and evening twilight, therefore, it is most active, and it is most readily absorbed into the system by inhaling it while the stomach is empty.

A few rules for the avoidance of ague may be deduced from the above: 1st. Do not go out into the open air before breakfast. 2d. Keep out of the night air as much as possible. 3d. Sleep with the windows of the bed chamber closed, no matter how cool and inviting the night air may be. These rules well observed will keep off chills. Those who cannot, from any cause, observe them, can have ague and take quinine. If objection is made that individuals are known who violate all these rules and escape ague, it is only necessary to say that there are some persons who will not take anything, who pass unharmed amongst small-pox yellow fever, and other violently contagious diseases.

Thick foliage, it seems, intercepts and absorbs miasm, as will also, it is said, swiftly running streams. It has been observed that residences in aguish localities, surrounded thickly by trees, were exempt until the trees were cut away, when the residents were attacked as their unprotected neighbors were previously. A cheerful fire burning on the hearth, morning and evening, will tend to dissipate miasm. A prominent medical gentleman formerly a resident of New Orleans, states that he kept off yellow fever by this simple means when it was raging in that city, though hourly exposed to it.

A PREACHER, not long since, discoursing to the boys in New Hampshire State Reform School, upon the fact that the good were respected, while the bad were shunned, attempted to illustrate it by saying, "Now, boys, when I walk in the street I speak to some and not to others; what now makes the difference?" supposing of course they would say, "Because some are good and some are bad;" but he was much astonished to hear one little fellow sing out, "Because some are rich and some are poor."

WIT AND KNOWLEDGE.—What is wit? A sparkling beverage that is highly exhilerating and agreeable when partaken at the expense of others; but when used at our own cost, it becomes bitter and unpleasant.

What is knowledge? A key that unravels all mysteries, which unlocks the entrance, and discovers new, unseen and untrodden paths in the hitherto unexplored field of science and literature.

A WAG has truly said, that if some men could come out of their coffins and read the inscriptions on their tombstones they'd think they had got into the wrong grave.

Is this Country to be Ruled by the White or the Black Race?

The Radicals who believe that this country should be governed by them and the negroes are constantly harping upon the words of the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal." Does this mean that one race should have the right to come in and take the government out of the hands of another race? As well might it be said that our neighbor has the right to take away our house or our lands, as to say that the negro race, or the Sepoys of Japanese, have the right to take away the government made by white men, for the use and happiness of white men.

Let us see how the friends of the negroes, and the negroes themselves, have regarded this question. In 1839, a Constitution was given Liberia by the "American Colonization Society." At the time most of the leading politicians of the country were members, (Webster, Clay, and we think Adams, and others,) and what did they say,—"that only *colored persons* should be naturalized,"—(see Art. 9).—And again in 1847, as an independent nation, they adopted their own Constitution; and what does it say? Sec. 13—"*none but persons of color shall be admitted to citizenship.*"

If it was right for negroes to exclude white people, is it not right for white people to exclude negroes?

Suppose we admit what was denied by every statesman of the country, including Clay, Webster, John Adams and Lincoln, until Ben. Butler and Stevens, to say nothing of Democratic statesmen, that negroes were created equal to white men, could it have meant that after the black man was made free, he should take away the white man's government? Certainly the white man was at least his equal, and if he excluded the white man in *his* government, he has no right to complain if the white man excludes him in his.

It is evident that the friends of the negroes and the negroes themselves understood, that they were heterogeneous races that could coalesce in neither country.—That a mongrel breed would debase both, as in Central America.

If the Radicals succeed in carrying the election of Congress and the President by the vote of the reconstructed States, the Northern white people will be as completely subjugated by the negroes as the most woe stricken Southern State. We believe the people of the North and Northwest are more indignant at the thought than the people of the South. The people of the South have undergone so many calamities, that they are willing to accept anything that will give them peace. They are almost willing to bring a stick to their oppressors, in the hope that they will not strike so hard. But the people of the North are indignant at the idea of being subjugated by the negroes from the cotton fields. Their pride and manly dignity recoil at the thought.

The feelings of every good man, North or South, are kind to the negroes; but every just and true man knows that, as a race, they are not fit to govern this country. The Radicals are breaking down the Constitution, overruling the principles of all our past statesmen and of the Supreme Court, for what? Not for love of the negro, but to get the negro vote to aid them in overruling the white vote of the North, and to carry on their unprincipled plunder of the nation. Suppose they succeed, are not the white people of the North as much subjugated by the negroes, the carpet-baggers and scallawags, as the most wretched Southern State? Believing that this is as hateful to the men of the North, generally, as it is to us, we feel that there is a sense of justice in them and an overruling Providence so shaping our ends, that they will never suffer it.—*Balt. Com.*

AN able writer in *Putnam's Magazine* pays the following glowing and well-merited tribute to Governor Seymour:

Governor Seymour possesses eminent abilities, and underlying his political career are amiable qualities of mind and heart, which are harmoniously attended by that external dignity and personal grace which should adorn the Presidential office. Gov. Seymour's talents are greater in debate than in office, more rhetorical than executive. As a Senator, had the complexion of the New York Legislature admitted of his choice for that office, he might have won by his suavity in discussion, something of that personal popularity, influence and esteem from his opponents which distinguished Reverdy Johnson. Diplomatic by nature, he would make an excellent Secretary of State.—We have hardly a more admirable presiding officer. His disposition tends to ward harmony and compromise. Like Gerritt Smith, he entertains no political opinion which he would not waive rather than see it made the cause of bloodshed. He is a peace man, a compromiser and reconciler, by conviction, instinct and habit. Horatio Seymour would have made a good President under the order of things that prevailed before the war, when the adroit compromiser was the greatest statesman.

THE IMMORTAL MIND.—Daniel Webster penned the following beautiful sentiment:

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon our immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow-men—we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten for all eternity."

He that falls into sin is a man; he that grieves at sin is a saint; he that boasts of sin is a devil.

A LABORING MAN CALCULATING.—All we want the laboring man to do, is to calculate the difference between the cost of living now and the cost of living in 1859, before the Republican party came into power. A laboring man down in Maine has set the example, and figures as follows:

For four days work in 1859 I could buy a barrel of excellent flour. For an equally good barrel now I have to work eight days.

For one day's work in 1859 I could buy five pounds of tea. For the same day's work I can now get but two pounds.

For one day's work then I could buy thirty pounds of sugar. For a day's work now I can get but fifteen pounds.

For a day's work in 1859 I could buy eight pounds of tobacco. For a day's work now I can buy but three pounds.

For a day's work in 1859 I could buy fourteen pounds of coffee. For a day's work now I can buy but five pounds.

For one month's work in 1859 I could clothe myself and family for one year.—To do the same now I am obliged to work full two months and a-half.

I might go on through the whole list of articles that a laboring man and his family consume. The fact is that we are permitted to enjoy but one-half of the fruits of our labor; the other half goes to the Government and the plunderers of the public treasury.

Is it not time for me and my fellow-laborers to look around us, ascertain the cause of all this robbery of labor, and apply the remedy?

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The Radicals are calculating heavily that the soldiers' vote will be cast for Grant and Colfax because it was cast for Lincoln in 1864.—But in this they will be mistaken. In 1864 the soldiers were in the army, and the army was manipulated by the officers, politicians and bummers, so as to secure almost the whole vote for Lincoln. McClellan had no show whatever against such an unscrupulous combination, acting through its official position on the soldiers. Now, however, the soldiers are in the workshops, the factories, the stores, the mines and the cornfields of the country. They can now deliberate on their past wrongs, read and judge for themselves, and are free to act in defence of the Constitution and their liberties. No officers wanting promotion and army bummers can now control their votes, and they will reject the Great Butcher and murderer of the Andersonville prisoners, and cast their ballots for Seymour and Blair. McClellan, their most beloved and popular General, will soon be home to canvass the North for the Democratic ticket, and they will receive him with an enthusiasm that will strike terror into the ranks of the Radical foe.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.—The howlings of the wolves of the Republican party, at the Democratic nominees, recall the times when the hereditary enemy of the liberty of Greece demanded their leading men to be delivered up as the great impediment of mutual amity. Demosthenes, the orator, said to his fellow-citizens:

"On a time an embassay came from the wolves to the sheep, assuring them that the dogs by which they were attended were the sole occasion of the war; wherefore, if they would give them up, all would be well and end in a lasting peace. The sheep were persuaded, gave up the dogs, and thenceforeh the wolves devoured them at pleasure."

Because the Southern States will not heed the mission of the Radical wolves, they are called rebels and enemies of the country. Men who make a solitude and call it peace, are no men to be trusted than men who call that a Republican Government which disfranchises the whites and puts the ballot into the hands of the negroes.

The real wolf of to-day is he who makes two kinds of government for equal States, two kinds of currency for the people, two kinds of laws for white and black men North and white and black men South.—*Lexington (Ky) Reporter.*

A RADICAL ORATOR a short time ago drew the following picture of the Republican party, which all must admit is the most truthful one that has yet appeared from that quarter. He said:

"Through the unsettled condition of a country suffering from civil wars we have developed more rascality than any organization ever called into existence. We have filled the offices with thieves and their pockets with stealings. We have organized rings that in turn create office-holders and control the Government.—Men go in poor and come out millionaires. For one dollar paid to the Government from hard-earned taxes hundreds stick to the dirty fingers of official scoundrels.—We have whiskey rings, Indian Bureau rings, manufacturers' rings, National bank rings, railroad rings, land-jobbing rings, and internal improvement rings. From the lowest official up to Senators and Cabinet officers, the taint of corruption runs until the people, dazzled and confused, confound the right and listen with indifference to the threats of exposure."

A HOPELESS CASE.—The New York Methodist in referring to the movement inaugurated by Episcopalian clergymen in Newark in favor of a union with the Methodists, says: "It may as well be said to these good brethren at once, that the two churches are so totally unlike in spirit, that any attempt to unite them, organically, would result in disastrous failure. We encourage free, spontaneous activities, they repress all spontaneity in ecclesiastical life. Methodism is emotional, Protestant Episcopalianism severely restrained. Methodists scout, we might more truly say, scoff at, the idea of an apostolican succession of the ministry through bishops; they will never recognize episcopacy as a third order in the church, nor will they as a matter of church economy, tolerate a separate house of Bishops."

THE DIFFERENCE.—When the laborer receives a dollar he receives but *sixty cents;* when the bondholder receives a dollar, he receives a *dollar and forty cents*—the former being paid in greenbacks, the latter in gold. Such inequality between the currency of the poor man and that of the rich, the Great party are striving to continue.