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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
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.

ADVERTISEMENTS occupying the space of eight lines brevier type, 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 dispatch.

The Kent News.

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

VOL. 30. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869. No. 16.

ECCE SIGNUM!

AT

THE NEW STORE HOUSE!

Two Doors Above the Old Stand.

MY STOCK OF GOODS IS LARGE AND COMPLETE AND EMBRACES EVERY ARTICLE KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS STORE.

I respectfully invite the Ladies to call and examine the Goods I have for their wear. My Dress Goods are new and numerous and are of the Latest Styles.

MY ORDER MADE SHOES FOR LADIES, have spoken for themselves; and my Stock embraces the most Fashionable make.

If you will call you will find that I have as large and as good an assortment of

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Groceries,

&c., &c., as any story you have visited on this Shore, and all at the VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH!

☞ Don't forget to stop at the place (GALENA) and visit the Store of

E. W. PURNELL.

N. B—I have just received, and have for sale, Harrison's celebrated Flavoring and Coloring Extracts. E. W. P.

Galena, July 17, 1869.

JUNE, 1869.

Latest and Important NEWS!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, customers, and the public in general, that they have just returned from the city, where they have purchased a large and full assortment of Goods suitable for the season, and which they are prepared to dispose of on the most liberal terms, at a very slight advance on cost. We have a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of the Very Best Workmanship;

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

consisting of Bleached and unbleached MUSLINS of all grades, SHIRTING CALICOES, DRESS PRINTS, CHINTZES, &c.

Queensware, Boots, Shoes and Hats

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

SUGARS, RIO & JAVA COFFEE, TEA, &c.

GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

They have also a full assortment of

Liquors of all kinds and grades

suitable for private or domestic use, consisting of American and Foreign Wines, Brandies and Gins. A good assortment of Whiskies, and a very good article suitable for the approaching Harvest, all of which we will sell CHEAP for Cash, or Sixty days.

☞ **Country Produce Wanted,** ☜

for which the HIGHEST PRICE will be paid.

SPARKS & WALLS,

j-26-3m. LOCUST GROVE.

LATEST ARRIVAL!

L. S. FOWLER,

WOULD respectfully announce that he has just received and opened his

First Spring Purchase,

comprising Heavy and fine Brown Muslins, brown Drills, Osnaburgs and Stripes for heavy shirtings, Cotton Ducks, "Wamsutta," "Fruit of the Lawn," "James' Steam Mills," and a variety of the lower grades of Bleached Muslins. Bleached and col'd Corset Jeans, col'd Cambrics, Wiggans, Denims, Blue Drills and Jeans, SPRING PRINTS, Shirting Prints, Purple do., Late Style Delaines, col'd and black and white Ginghams, Irish Linens, Linen Cambrics, Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdk'fs, Suspenders, Knitting Cotton, and an assortment of Notions generally. Among his stock of SHOES are a nice line of Ladies' City Made and Eastern glove Kid, Calf, Morocco and Goat high cut Balmorals; Women's Medium and Coarse Boots for service; Misses, Children's and Infants' Morocco, Goat and Fancy Boots and Balmorals, with and without heels. Men's, Boys' and Youth's Coarse, Medium and fine Brogans and Balmorals, and a fine article of Men's Plough Shoes.

Groceries.—Rio and Laguayra Coffee, Black, Japanese and Imperial Teas, common and good brown and white Sugars, Crackers, Spices. Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, Soaps, Putty, Glass, Tumblers, Goblets, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys and Wicks, Butter Dishes, &c.

A small stock of Tinware on hand will be closed out very cheap.

ROPES, Twines, Traces, lines, brooms, tubs, buckets, Plow Castings of Galena and Balt. manuf., Nails by keg or lb., Builders' Hardware, Chain Traces at less than ruling prices; Shovels, Forks, Spades, Hoes, Bridles, Collars, Whips, &c. Garden Seeds and Beans. Wall, horse, shoe and scrub Brushes, Carriage Canvass, Green Oil Cloth for Window Blinds, Table Oil Cloths, and a general assortment of all kinds of Goods most generally in demand.

☞ Purchasers may rely upon getting goods from us at the lowest possible cash figures, as our terms are Cash, or its equivalent in merchantable Produce. Cash paid for Lard, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Feathers, &c., by

L. S. FOWLER.

Chestertown, March 27, 1869.

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.

LIVERY STABLES.

THE undersigned having supplied himself with HORSES AND CARRIAGES, is prepared to convey persons to any part of the Peninsula, upon moderate terms

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR HIRE, by the day or otherwise.

SABLES on Cannon Street, near the Iron Foundry. SAMUEL J. RAWLEIGH.

Chestertown, je5 6m.

HOUSE TO RENT.

For the balance of the year, the DWELLING HOUSE in Queen Street, lately occupied by JOHN RUSSELL.

July 10, 1869—tf.

A Very Valuable Farm

—AT—

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned as Attorney for the Morris heirs, will on

SATURDAY,

The TWENTY-FIRST day of AUGUST, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M. punctually, offer at public sale at the "Hayes' House," in Sassafras, Kent county, Maryland, the following VERY VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND:

A FARM,

SITUATED IN THE FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT OF KENT CO., MD., containing

175 Acres of Land,

More or Less, and adjoining the lands of David C. Blackiston, R. T. Cochran and others. The whole of it is arable and highly improved, with the exception of about ten acres, which is

Good Timber and Meadow Land.

The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of Grain, Fruit, Vegetables and grasses. It is divided into five fields, and each field is well watered and enclosed with good fencing.

The Improvements are,

A PEACH ORCHARD of 1500 TREES, of choice varieties, in full bearing.

AN APPLE ORCHARD OF 300 TREES, of choice varieties, in full bearing, and

400 Select Dwarf Pear Trees, in full bearing.

A TWO-STORY

FRAME DWELLING,

in good condition. The OUT-BUILDINGS are amply sufficient for the purposes of the farm. The farm is most desirably situated, being convenient to Churches, schools, Mills, &c., in a thriving, social and healthy neighborhood. Three miles from the Post Village of Sassafras; two miles from Wilson's Point, a Steamboat Landing on the Sassafras river, and one mile from a station on the Delaware branch of the Kent county Railroad.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:—One-third cash, or in sixty days, at the discretion of the Attorney, and the balance in equal annual instalments of one, two and three years from the day of sale. Interest on the credit payments to begin on the first day of Jan., 1870, when possession will be given. The crops now growing will be reserved. The purchaser will have the right of seeding wheat this fall. The graveyard as it now is, and the right of way to and from the same will be reserved.

Mr. E. S. MORRIS, on the farm, will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one who may call.

D. JAMES BLACKISTON, Att'y,
Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.

E. E. MILLER, Auct'r. [jy31ts.]

A VALUABLE FARM

NEAR CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at private sale his Farm, situated near Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland. It adjoins the lands of Stephen Lecates, Thomas C. Parsons and others, and

Contains 256 Acres,

1 ROOD AND 19 PERCHES.

There is a sufficient quantity of TIMBER and Fuel for the use of the Farm. It lies within three miles of Chestertown, a half mile of a contemplated Depot on the Kent county Railroad; within four miles of a Steamboat Landing on Worton Creek, where we have a daily line of Steamers to Baltimore. It is also convenient to Churches, Schools and Mills, and is divided into five fields. The land is in a fair state of cultivation.

A Peach Orchard of 1600 Trees

And 85 APPLE TREES,

five years old this fall. The Farm has been limed over twice, and some of it three times within a few years. The land is kind and easily improved, and grows all kinds of cereals well. Its location, being convenient to the County Town, and in the midst of a highly improved neighborhood, renders it a truly desirable estate.

The Improvements

consist of a

CONVENIENT BRICK HOUSE, dry cellar, with Kitchen attached; Pump of excellent water at the door; a Spring House in good order, convenient and cool water, with necessary Out-Buildings. There is a never failing stream of water running through the Farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—The terms are one-half cash; the balance in five years, bearing interest from the day of sale.

jy17-7t. JOSEPH WALRAVEN.

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,
jun 19-tf. JACOB SHEPPERD.

Tobacco, Segars,

AND CONFECTIONERY.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL respectfully calls the attention of all who love good Segars and Tobacco, to his fine assortment now on hand.

SEGARS of all kinds,

OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE,

by the box or single one, kept on hand. Those who can appreciate good Cigars are invited to give us a call. Storekeepers will be supplied at city prices.

TOBACCO, of superior brands, always on hand. Also, a good assortment of SMOKING TOBACCO, SNUFF and PIPES.

We have also in store a variety of CONFECTIONERY, which will be sold at low prices.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, and hope by untiring efforts to please, to secure continued favor and patronage.

☞ GIVE ME A CALL. Store opposite the M. E. Church.

jan23. RICHARD B. RUSSELL.

LAND LIME,

BUILDING LIME and HAIR,

For sale by LEVI FIDDIS JR.,

ap10-3m. Chestertown.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JOHN McLEAR & SON,

607 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

(ESTABLISHED 1848.)

We respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers to the advantages offered as an investment by the

Wilmington and Reading Rail Road

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Bonds.

The price at which they are offered is only **85** and accrued interest, at which they net the purchaser

8 1-5 Per Cent. Per Annum,

CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, either State or National. We unhesitatingly recommend the Bonds as being, in all respects,

A First Class Investment.

Holders of Government Securities may realize an especial advantage by exchanging them for these Bonds. For example, take a 5-20 Bond of 1867 for $1000. At the present rate of premium on gold it yields the holder in currency a fraction over eight per cent on its *par* value. It may be sold, however, at a premium of Twenty-one per cent, and the proceeds invested in Wilmington & Reading R. R. Bonds with the following result:

1000 5-20's at 121 yields	1210.00
1400 Wilmington & Reading R. R. Bonds at 85 cost	1190.00
The yield of interest from the former investment (gold at 37 premium) amounts to	82.80 per yr.
But from the latter it amounts to	93.00 " "

Or in other words, while the money invested in 5-20's yields over eight per cent. on the par value of the Bond, the same money invested in Wilmington and Reading R. R. Bonds will yield nearly TEN PER CENT. per annum with an additional profit of over $200 at the maturity of the bonds, and the further advantage that income from the bonds is clear of all taxes, while interest from U. S. Bonds is subject to tax as a part of the owner's income.

We are prepared at all times to furnish the bonds without any charge to customers for commission.

We continue to transact all business relating to the investment or loaning of money.

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on Commission, at the Stock Boards in all parts of the country.

Deposits received at any time, and paid on demand with interest.

Correspondence promptly attended to.

JOHN McLEAR & SON.

Aug. 7, 1869—1m.

School for Small Children.

MISS CARRIE SPENCER proposes to open a SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN on the first Monday in September. The number of pupils will be limited and no effort will be spared to advance them in their studies.—The discipline will be mild but firm. For terms, &c., apply to MISS SPENCER, at Miss Caroline Thompson's. aug14-3t.

SELECT ACADEMY,

CHESTERTOWN.

MISS JESSIE G. MACBETH, Graduate of the Normal School, Baltimore, and well known in Kent county as a Teacher, will reopen on the first Monday of September, the School formerly kept by her father.

TERMS: $5.00 and $2 50 per eleven weeks Latin, Greek and French $2 each extra. Drawing taught without extra charge to those paying $5.00. Piano $10.00. She insures strict order and rapid progress. aug14-3t*

Newark Academy,

NEWARK, DELAWARE.

PROF. EDW. D. PORTER, A. M., PRINCIPAL

A first-class Mathematical, Classical & Scientific

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

will commence its one hundred and first Academic year September 1st, 1869.

☞ For full information send for Circular.

July 31, 1869—3m.

West Nottingham Academy.

ONE mile from Colora Station, on Phila. and Balt. Central Rail Road. Location healthy. The course of study extensive, embracing Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages and Commercial course.

Surveying taught practically.

Expenses for board, tuition and washing for school year of ten months in English, $200.

Send for a Catalogue to

REV. S. A. GAYLEY, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

jy31-2m Colora, Cecil county, Md.

Newark Female Seminary.

MISSES CHAMBERLAIN, PRINCIPALS.

The next scholastic year will commence Sept 1st. A limited number of boarders will be received. Circulars containing terms, sent on application to the Principals, Newark, Del.

July 17, 1869—tf.

Railroad Notice.

THE stockholders of the Kent County Railroad Company are hereby notified that an instalment of SIX DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE OF STOCK has been called for by resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company, payable to the Treasurer on or before the First day of September next. C. T. WESTCOTT, Sec'y.

July 10, 1869—8t.

To Land Buyers.

BEING well acquainted with the soil and location of Tide Water, Virginia, I offer my services, for the next three months, to accompany parties visiting the State with a view to purchase or lease.

ALEX. HOGG, Chestertown, Md.

Washington College, July 3, 1869.

REFERENCES:—Geo. B. Westcott, W. N. E. Wickes, Judge Wickes, J. A. Pearce, R. Hynson, T. W. Ellason, J. K. Hines, Hon. George Vickers. 3m.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Persons wishing to improve their Lots in Public Cemeteries and Private Burial Grounds, will do well before purchasing elsewhere, to call and examine our large and new stock of

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
MONUMENTAL TABLET HEAD
AND
FOOT STONES,
VASES AND STATUARY,

All of new and beautifully proportioned designs, at the STEAM MARBLE WORKS of

GADDESS BROS.,

ap3-y. Sharp and German sts., Baltimore

EDWIN CROUCH, JR.,

MILLINGTON, MD.,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Schuylkill Lime,

Delivered at any landing on Sassafras or Chester Rivers. mh6-tf.

AROUND THE HEARTH.

Whatever be our earthly lot,
Wherever we may roam,
Still to our hearts the brightest spot
Is round the hearth at home;
The home where we received our birth,
The hearth by which we sat,
No other spot on all the earth
Will ever be like that.

When winter coming in its wrath
Piled high the drifting snow,
Safe clustered round the cheerful hearth
We watched the firelight glow;
Nor brighter seemed the ruddy flames
Than did our hearts, the while
A loving mother breathed our names
With sweet approving smile.

When wearied with our eager chase
Through many a tangled path,
How sweet the dear accustomed place
To take around the hearth;
And still, when by our toil and care
We feel ourselves oppressed,
Our thoughts forever cluster there,
And there alone find rest.

Bright promise of the rest above,
Sweet shelter from the storm,
Home, hallowed by a mother's love,
Hearth by that love made warm;
Though wildly roared the storm without,
What recked we of the cold,
What place for any fear or doubt
Within that loving fold?

And when some little trouble weighed
Upon the childish heart,
Till from our brimming eyes it made
The gushing teardrops start,
How quick, before that genial glow,
We felt each sorrow cease,
And back the crystal currant flow,
To flood our hearts with peace

And brighter with the passing years
Seems childhood's sweet employ,
And even sweeter still appears
Each well-remembered joy.
Around the cheerful hearth at home,
When we in childhood sat,
No other spot where'er we roam,
Will ever be like that.

The Wife Market in Russia.

Sitting up all night with a couple of Russian ladies might or might not suggest the idea of telling you something of the marriage customs of this strange country. A French writer, whose name I forget, has truly said: "The Russians are a nation of polite savages," a remark that is not very apt, but it helps us toward a proper understanding of the social condition of the people. The rich are very rich; the poor are very poor.—The nobles are courtly, polite, and as refined in manners as those of the same class in Germany; but the serfs, are those who belonged to the nobles with the soil, before the emancipation, are rude, and not half civilized.

Almost as soon as a girl is born, in the better ranks of society, her parents begin to prepare the dowry she must have when she goes to her husband. For this is indispensable in the eyes of any Russian young gentleman who proposes to be married. She must furnish everything for an outfit in life, even to a dozen new shirts for her coming husband.

I have heard of a lady of rank and wealth who had prepared a costly dowry of silks, linen, jewels, plate, etc., for her beloved daughter, who died as she came to be twenty years old. The mother resolved to endow six girls with these riches, and actually advertised for them. A host of applicants came, and she selected six. None of them had lovers. But now they had a respectable dowry secured, each girl was speedily engaged, and, with the husband, took the dowry and paid the rich lady by promising to pray for the repose of her daughter's soul.

In no country is the arrangement of terms carried on with more caution and completeness than in Russia. The young man goes to the house of his proposed bride and counts over the dresses, examines the furniture, and sees to the whole with his own eyes, before he commits himself to the irrevocable bargain. In high life such things are conducted with more apparent delicacy, but the facts are ascertained with accuracy, the business being in the hands of a broker or notary. The *trosseau* is exposed in public before the wedding day.

At Whitsunday there is a curious custom, which is gradually dying away with the advance of civilization. The young people of a neighborhood come together, and the girls stand in a row like so many statutes, draped, indeed, and not only draped, but dressed in their best, and painted too; for the young ladies, and the older ones also, of this country, use cosmetics freely, and a box of lady's paint is a very common present for a young man to make to the girl he likes. Behind the row of girls are their mothers; the young men having made known their choice, the terms are settled between the parents of the parties.

The ladies in Russia are very anxious to marry because they have no liberty before marriage. They are kept constantly under the maternal eye until they are given up to the husband, and then they take their own course, which is a round of gaiety and dissipation, only regulated by their means of indulgence.—The Greek Church, like the Roman, permits no divorce; but the Emperor, like the Pope, can grant special dispensations. The Greek priest must marry once; but if his wife dies he cannot marry again. No one in Russia can be married more than three times.

THERE is this difference between a thankful and an unthankful man: The one is always pleased in the good he has done, and the other in what he has received.

A RUMOR comes from Berlin that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is to marry count Schmiptswill, Grand Chamberlain of the Duke of Baden.

BE not all sugar, or the world will swallow you up; nor all worm-wood, or it will spit thee out.

Go slowly to the entertainment of thy friends, but quickly to their miafortunes.

Paddle Your Own Canoe.

Judge S——, gave his son a thousand dollars, telling him to go to college and graduate. The son returned at the end of a Freshmen year without a dollar and with several ugly habits. About the close of vacation, the judge said to his son, "Well William, are you going to college this year?"

"Have no money father."

"But I gave you a thousand dollars to graduate on."

"It's all gone, father."

"Very well, my son; it was all I could give you. You can't stay here; you must now pay your own way in the world."

A new light broke in upon the vision of the astonished young man. He accomodated himself to the situation; left home, made his way to college, graduated at the head of the class, studied law, became Governor of the State of New York, entered the Cabinet of the President of the United States, and has made a record for himself that will not soon die, being none other than William H. Seward.

"I want no more money," said a gentleman, the other day, who had retired from business, on the application of a friend to join in what promised to be a profitable investment. In answer to a look of surprise, he continued: "I have three sons; I gave them all classical educations. One became a merchant, another a lawyer, and the third a physician.—I gave them all a fair start, and they have come home to live on me. The doctor had no patients, the lawyer no clients and the merchant no customers. They say to me, "Father, it's no use to work; you have plenty of money, and we will have more than we can spend; why should we be the slaves of business?" Why now, should I want more money? What I have, has made my sons useless to themselves, useless to society and to the world. Had they been compelled, as I was, to start out in life on nothing, and "paddle their own canoe," they might have been a credit to themselves and to me, instead of being, as they now are, a disgrace to my family name."

The more a thriftless child is helped, the more he looks for it, and the more he has to be helped after. As it is in the moral world, so it is in the physical as pertaining to the health of our bodies and millions die prematurely from not recognizing this principle in reference to bodily habits and functions.

The more nature is helped the more she has to be helped. If a stimulus is taken at a given hour every day it will not be a week before there will be felt a want of that stimulus about the regular hour, and very decided bodily discomfort if the artificial want is not satisfied. In this way millions are made abject slaves for life to the use of tobacco, tea, coffee, spirits, and opium. Unhealthful indulgences come upon us in the same way. If one goes to sleep to-day at any hour, and is not specially busy to-morrow, he will feel inclined to take a nap, and soon he can not do without it with any convenience.

If, in medicine, a tonic is taken for a few days, to increase the appetite, or digestion, the system seems to look for it; and as all tonics contain alcohol, multitudes become necessary to that regulation, and the man is doomed to make an apothecary's shop of himself for the remainder of his life.

If the nostrils are dry and you snuff water up into them for this or any other cause, nature soon ceases to prepare the proper lubricant, and a troublesome habit is soon formed, which sometimes drives the disease down into the lungs.

If the hair is greased to make it look glossy for a specific occasion, in a short time it must be repeated. The grease runs down to the roots of the hair, or scalp, and carries with it the dust which is always falling on the head, soon forming a cement which closes the pores of the scalp, prevents the healthful flow of the fluids which are intended to keep each healthful, pliant and soft—leaves it to become dry, harsh, imperfectly nourished, dead. The tons of beautiful hair now worn, grew on the heads of the young girls of Normandy, who keep their hair covered with a handkerchief, and by no possibility ever allow anything to be put on it, not even water. It is vigorous health, with some constitutional aid, which gives their wealth of hair, requiring no dressing whatever. We destroy it by torturing it, straining it against its natural direction, curling it, frizzling it, and keeping a bed of grease and dust around its roots which impedes the flow of natural nourishment to it, causes it to die and fall out before our daughters have reached womanhood, and too often before they have left their teens.

In the preservation of our health let us rely more on nature; take time first, and if that does not do, consult a physician; but instead of taking medicine for every little, trifling thing to help you into health, throw nature on her own resources, and let her helf herself. And as for your children, let them feel, however much money you have, that it will pass to them only when they have shown that they can help themselves—"can paddle their own canoe."—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE man who did not think it respectable to bring up his children to work, has just heard from his three sons. One of them was a driver on a canal, another had been taken up as a vagrant, and the third had gone to a public institution to learn the shoe business under a keeper.

"IF you had eighty years to live, how would you spend it so as to be perfectly happy here below?" asks a French writer, and answers it himself: "The first thirty years as a pretty woman, thirty more as a great general, the rest as a bishop."

Farmers' Budget.

The only thing to increase the length of a colt's mane is to keep the roots perfectly clean and frequently comb and plait it.

Dr. Holland says fruit trees in Switzerland are entirely exempt from the ravages of insects, and accounts for the fact by the great abundance of sparrows.

A patent has been obtained for the manufacture of water-proof paper. It will be no uncommon thing, by and by, to carry a quart of milk home in a paper bag.

A farmer in Ohio had a thrifty orchard, which blossomed freely but bore no fruit. He washed twelve of the trees once a week with a strong soapsuds, and was gratified by a fine harvest the subsequent season.

It is said that cruelty is the real cause of the fever disseminated by Texas cattle; they are heated and worn out by over driving—forty or fifty miles a day—and half-starved at that. Disease is a natural consequence.

Wheat clubs have been organized in different parts of the South. Each member pays so much into the treasury, and all the money thus received is to be given to the man who harvests the best acre of this cereal.

It was recently stated in a discussion by the Waltham (Mass.) Agricultural Club that a farmer in Holliston had raised cabbages on the same land for fifteen successive years, and always successfully.—He manured his land with common salt, and watered his plants with lime.

A Virginia correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* has fed his horse a raw potato once or twice a week for the past twelve years, and they have never been troubled with the ascarides or pin worms. His grand-father, who had an extensive experience with horses considered it a sure preventive.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* thinks shorts fed to milch cows make more milk than clear meal, and that ground oats are better than either, but corn meal and shorts mixed make richer milk.—He has tried potatoes with moderate success. Of all the roots he has tried he thinks sugar beets are the best. After trying pumpkins fairly he could see no increase of milk from their use, but believes it was a little richer.

About Newspapers.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* dwelling on the fact that during the past thirty-five years no less than fifty-five daily papers have been started in the city of New York, lived for a short time, and then died for want of adequate support, after having sunk millions of dollars, moralizes in this instructive vein:

"The most promising fields of first-class daily newspapers being already occupied, no new journal can command a great success, except by taking away some subscribers from other papers.—This is a very difficult thing to do. It never can be done except in cases where the paper to be supplanted wantonly and persistently neglects the interest or abuses the confidence of its subscribers. So long as it pursues a just, honorable and judicious course, meeting the wants of its customers, in all or most respects, the ties of friendship between the subscribers and the paper are as hard to break by any outside third party as the links which bind old friends in business or social life. Occasional defects and errors, if such there be in a newspaper, are overlooked by those who have become attached to it through its daily perusal for years. They may sometimes become dissatisfied with it on account of something that has slipped into its columns, and may stop taking it; but the absence of the familiar sheet at their house or office for a few days becomes an insupportable deprivation, and they hasten to take it again, and possibly to apologize for having stopped it. This we believe to be a common experience in the history of all established newspapers. No friendship on earth is more constant than that contracted by the reader for a journal which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit his continued support."

DEATH OF A MODERN SAMPSON.—Captain John W. Russell died in Franklin county, Ky., last week, aged 75 years.—The Louisville Courier Journal says:

"He was famous among western pioneers for his great strength and intrepidity. He served in the war of 1812, was a member of the State Senate, and an intimate personal and partizan friend of Henry Clay. He was for many years a Mississippi steamboat captain. The incidents of his force of will and power of command would fill a volume. On one occasion in New Orleans, he had a personal encounter with the pirate Lafitte, and, unarmed, whipped him and ejected him from a ball room. On another while landed at Natchez, a passenger of his boat was robbed by the gang which then infested the portion of the town bordering on the river, and known as "Natchez under the Hill." By surrounding with his crew the house in which the robbers took refuge, he passed a cable round it, and under threat of pulling it, with its inmates in the river, he compelled restitution of the money, and made himself a terror to the thieves and gamblers which then infested the river towns. Of his great strength persons who knew him only in his later years, when enfeebled by age, would have had but little conception though when in his prime it was known from Pittsburg to New Orleans he had lifted a shaft weighing 1,647 pounds, and that he had carried entirely across the deck of the boat an anchor of 1,242 pounds weight."

BISMARCK says that he always intrusts difficult commissions to men with spirited and ambitious wives.

Moral of the Virginia Election.

The result of the election in Virginia affords a lesson which may be pondered to advantage, not only by political parties in that State, but out of it. It shows what can be accomplished by ignoring dead issues and acting upon the principle that the world moves. If the impracticables had been permitted to have their way in Virginia Wells would have been triumphantly elected, and the State handed over to negro despotism and ruin. But wiser and more practical counsels prevailed. The dead past was decently buried out of sight. The old party lines were completely obliterated. The lines even of color were to a certain degree effected, so that a considerable body of colored men voted with the Conservatives. This was sagacious practical statesmanship. It affords the only prospect of delivering Virginia from the political harpies which have their clutches on her, and restoring her to her proper place in the Union.

After such a war as has turned this whole continent topsyturvy, and with an institution like slavery—which had taken such deep and wide root, and was intertwined with all our political, social and commercial framework—torn up bodily and now utterly dead, there are nevertheless, men who would wage war upon issues belonging to a state of things which has passed away, and which have no longer vitality or significance. These fossil politicians have too long crippled and impeded the progress of the Democratic party. They have been the old man of the sea seated upon the neck of the Democracy, and have already nearly choked it to death. But for them, and their impracticable and preposterous ideas, a Democratic President, instead of a Radical tool, might be now in the executive chair. If they are to control the Democracy in the future as in the past, it might as well make its last will and testament. Its prospect of life and growth would be infinitely better if every one of these dead limbs would drop off; or, if they will not drop voluntary to be lopped of. We want a party formed on the same principles as that which has rescued Virginia, having as its only object the redemption of the country from Radical rule, composed of all men, no matter what their former political affiliations, who realize what is the supreme necessity of the hour, and will use cheerfully all lawful and honorable instrumentalities and agencies for that end. The Conservatives of Virginia, though having the immense majority of the white population of that State, united with the small number of liberal Republicans, who were opposed to the intolerant and proscriptive policy of their party, and with alacrity accorded official honors to their new allies. Let the Democracy of the country exhibit equal sagacity and breadth of comprehension and tolerance. Let them attract to themselves, by a wise and practical spirit, the good and conservative elements of all parties, making, as the great and common object, the defeat of Radicalism, and selecting as a standard-bearer the man most capable of accomplishing success, no matter what may have been his former party associations. We might have had a victory at the last Presidential election that would have saved the country, if we had given to the nation such names as might have been found in the Democratic ranks, and which had always been allied with moderation and practicableness. We shall have another opportunity in a few years to redeem the Republic, and we shall only have to adopt the example of Virginia to insure a glorious success.—*The Statesman.*

TRIPLETS TO A YOUTHFUL MOTHER.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from Scriven county, Ga., gives the following:

"A good lady acquaintance of mine, Mrs. B., of this county, give birth a few days since to three fine healthy boys, which, up to this time, are doing finely, and give every promise of being raised and possibly growing into great men.—The fact that the good lady is only some fifteen summers old, and this being the first time she has given birth, and that her mother give birth at a like tender age, may be considered remarkable, and to the scientific man interesting. A waggish friend suggests that with this unusual arrival of rebels in Scriven, there is certainly something ahead, probably *squalls.*"

A LAWYER in Vermont had a suit of the success of which he was very doubtful. There was a woman's testimony that troubled him. He determined to find a flaw in it if possible. She testified that her son Isaac had worked on the farm ever since he was born.

The lawyer sought to confuse her in this statement.

"Madam," said he, "did you say that your son Isaac had worked on the farm ever since he was born?"

"I did," replied the woman.

"Will you please state," said he, "what he did the first two years of his life?"

She replied: "He milked."

HE WOULD NOT.—Although the autumn has not come we suppose it will not much wring the bosom of the reader to peruse the ensuing stanza upon that season, written by a gifted son of the West. It has the true afflatus:

"I wud not dy in autum
With the peaches fit for eatin',
When the wavy corn is gettin ripe,
And the candidates are treatin;
When sassidge meat is phryin',
& hickory nuts are thick—
Oh! who wud think ov dyin',
Or even gettin' sick?"

A KIND physician, living near Boston, wishing to sooth the last hours of a poor woman whom he was attending, asked her if there was anything that he could do for her before she died. The poor soul, looking up, replied: "Doctor, I have always thought that I should like to have a glass butter dish before I died!"

"KISSES," says Sam Slick, "are like creation, because they are made out of nothing and are very good." They are also, says the Galaxy, "like sermons, requiring two heads and an application."

ONE of the features of the fair to be held this fall by the Franklin County (Illinois) Agricultural Society is to be a baby show. A premium of $20 is offered for the handsomest baby.

"A MAN'S character is his capital."—Many people don't have to distress themselves about the safety of their capital.