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The Kent News.

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

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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, 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.

STOVES, STOVES, FOR *PARLOR, HALL and OFFICE,* The Latest and Best Patterns, and **COOK STOVES** of the most celebrated manufacture now in store and for sale at CITY PRICES.

Also, a large and new assortment of **Builders' Hardware,** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, *FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.*

J. K. ALDRIDGE, Chestertown. oct5.

The Hanesville Manufacturing AND **REPAIR SHOPS,**

SITUATED in the rear of Mr. A. L. Vannort's Store at Hanesville, supplied with ample Stock and Material, are now prepared to build to order NEW WORK, or make any repairs in their line of business. All kinds of **Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting** done at short notice in the best manner. Particular attention paid to Carriage and Machine work. FARMING IMPLEMENTS constantly on hand. Wagons, Carts, Drays, &c., built to order with neatness and dispatch.

Having secured the services of an excellent HORSE SHOER, that important branch will not be neglected. Both branches of the business are in the charge of competent mechanics who are *able* and *willing* to accommodate

Self Interest is a Great Thing! *Secure the BEST and CHEAPEST.*

I BUY ALL MY MATERIAL EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and can therefore afford to furnish the BEST ARTICLE at the LOWEST PRICE.

☞ The BOOKS of the establishment are in the possession of Mr. A. L. VANNORT, my authorized agent, to whom all payments on account are respectfully requested to be made. Jan. 23, 1869. E. A. VANNORT.

BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters. **A NEW STOCK** JUST OPENED AT **COLLINS' BOOT & SHOE STORE.**

JOHN W. COLLINS has just returned from the city with a new and fine assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., which cannot fail to please purchasers. He calls especial attention to his goods for **Ladies and Children's Wear,** AND GENTS' FINE WORK. Side-lace, Front-lace, Button and Congress GAITERS for Ladies, Misses and Children. Gents' fine Calf-skin Sewed Boots and Gaiters, English Walking Shoes, Slippers, &c. **Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds.** Also, a large assortment of **Children's Shoes,** of every description, to which the attention of parents is invited. Call and see.

NEW JEWLERY, Silverware, Watches, CLOCKS, NOTIONS, &c., NOW OPEN AT **E. T. WILLIS'**

THESE goods have been purchased of honorable wholesale dealers and manufacturers, at the lowest cash prices, and *will* be sold at reasonable figures. The styles will be the latest and most fashionable designs. It is useless to enumerate articles; all that is asked is to call and examine for yourselves Any article not found in the stock on hand, can be procured in a few days, from a find Gold Watch down to any article, however small, usually kept in a similar establishment. The determination is to do strictly a legitimate business, *always* representing in their true character goods offered for sale.

Attention may be called, however, to a fine assortment of FINGER RINGS, 18k., suitable for engagement, wedding or other purposes; BREAST PINS, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, &c. TABLE CUTLERY.—Joseph Rodgers & Sons' celebrated manufacture.

REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done in workmanlike manner. E. T. WILLIS.

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, 1869—y.

TEETH BY THE THOUSAND, *CHEAPER THAN EVER KNOWN.* GOLD FILLINGS—smallest $2. Silver $1. Call and see for yourselves. Work guaranteed. **DRS. JAS. H. & H. I. SCOTT,** 68 N. CHARLES STREET, sep4-y. BALTIMORE, MD.

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.

PEACH BOXES AND *PEACH-BOX LATH,* For Sale at the **Chesapeake City Steam Saw Mill** Feb. 13 1869—y.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY respectfully announces, that he may be found at his Office, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw where he will be pleased to see all those requiring any thing in the line of his profession. Chestertown, Aug. 12.—y.

TO PEACH GROWERS.

The subscriber has for sale about *Thirty Thousand PEACH TREES,* of the best varieties. Trees warranted to be of the variety represented. Orders solicited. ROBERT NICHOLSON, Oct. 16—tf. near Hanesville.

FOR SALE. 60,000 PEACH TREES, of prime quality, and very best orchard varieties. Also, 200,000 Osage Orange Quicks of superior growth. F. H. TAYLOR, s4tf. Galena, Kent county, Md.

FRUIT GROWERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

I am still in the market with a LARGE and GENUINE ARTICLE OF **FRUIT TREES,** Such as PEACH, grown in New Jersey by Pullen and Bilyeau, and DWARF, grown in New York, and the different varieties of Small fruits, such as RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, STRAWBERRY, GRAPES, and in fact every variety grown in a first class Nursery.

My Peach will compare in quality and genuineness with any in the U. S. In regard to Mr. S. G. Bilyeu's Fruit, we will offer Col. E. Wilkins as a reference. Among our list of Peaches we have three prime varieties of late Peach, two of them white with a beautiful blush, ripening with Smock, being much larger, and in color there is no comparison. We have a fine stock of the Salway, which is ten days later than Smock or Heath, a very fine size round Peach, with beautiful blush and perfectly free to the seed—the buds Mr. Bilyeu went to Europe to procure. Two other varieties are Keyport White and Steven's Rareripe.

I think I can furnish anything in the Nursery line as cheap and as good, and on as good terms as any other man in the county. From an experience of ten years in Nursery stock, I flatter myself I can furnish any article that can be procured from any other source. Feeling very thankful for past patronage, I still ask for a continuance of the same.

Any information concerning any of the different varieties gladly given by letter. Please address JOSEPH C. RASIN, d4tA1. Still Pond, Kent county, Md.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **Kent County Railroad.**

BY order of the President and Directors of the Kent Co. Railroad Company, the undersigned hereby notifies the individual subscribers to the capital stock of said company that all calls for payment of their subscriptions have heretofore been made and are now over due, and that *IMMEDIATE PAYMENTS* are now desired, and will be urged by legal proceedings unless promptly made. That in all cases where judgments have been obtained against delinquent stockholders payments will be enforced by execution after the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

The work on the road is now under active and energetic prosecution, and it can only be continued, and the Company enabled to meet its engagements with the contractors, by prompt payments of its stock subscriptions. R. HYNSON, Treasurer. Nov. 20, 1869—7t.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally that he has removed to the **CORNER STORE, UP TOWN,** formerly occupied by Mr. James W. Phillips, and has now in store, and will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of *GROCERIES, SUGAR, COFFEE,* TEA, &c., GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

I have also a full assortment of **Liquors of all kinds,** consisting of American and Foreign WINES, BRANDIES and GINS; also good OLD RYE and BOURBON WHISKEY, at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash or Country Produce.

Please call and examine my stock of goods. SAMUEL C. GLEAVES. Chestertown, Aug. 21, 1869.

NEW STORE.

WILLIAM S. ELBURN

HAS opened a New Store in Chestertown, opposite the Kent National Bank, where he has now on hand and for sale *A CHOICE VARIETY OF* **CONFECTIONERY, &c.** at low prices, such as FRENCH AND COMMON CANDIES, FIGS RASINS, PRUNES, DATES, LEMONS, ORANGES, and NUTS of all kinds.

☞ I have also made arrangements to supply the reading public with some of the best **Weekly Papers and Periodicals** published, and shall keep on hand the NEW YORK LEDGER, MERCURY, DAY BOOK, HARPER'S WEEKLY, &c.

I have also a variety of BOOKS for sale or hire. WM. S. ELBURN. Jan. 9, 1869—y.

COAL, COAL!

THE subscribers have fitted up a COAL YARD on Queen st., below the Post Office. Chestertown, where they will always keep on hand Coal of different varieties, which will be sold at the lowest current rates. Patronage respectfully solicited. Orders left at the Bank will receive prompt attention. JOHN W. HINES, n27-5t. JOHN C. BURCHINAL.

COAL! COAL!

The subscriber having bought out Mr. Wm. H. Hamilton's Coal business, is prepared to supply Mr. Hamilton's customers and the public with all kinds of Coal at lowest cash prices. oc23-3m. J. T. TWILLEY.

EDWIN CROUCH, JR., *MILLINGTON, MD.,* AGENT FOR THE SALE OF **Schuylkill Lime,** Delivered at any landing on Sassafras or Chester Rivers. mb6-tf.

Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of DOORS, SASH, SHUTTERS AND BLINDS, for sale cheap by WM. VANNORT. Chestertown, Oct. 9.

GENTLEMEN'S **Fine Sewed Boots,** French Calf Skin, much better Boots than are often kept in this town, and for sale at less than the usual price. Parties in want would do well to look at them. Sizes desirable. Sept, 4. THOMAS S. WICKES.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned administrator of THOMAS A. SEVERSON, deceased, will sell at Public Sale at the late residence of said deceased, in Shrewsbury Neck, on **Monday, December 20th, 1869,** the Personal Estate of said dec'd, consisting of

3 HEAD of GOOD HORSES, Two Pair of Mules, 4 MILCH COWS, AND TWO CALVES. **8 LARGE FATTENING HOGS,** EIGHT FINE SHOATS, 1 BUCKEYE MOWER, 1 Jersey Blue Reaper, 1 GRAIN DRILL, 1 CORN SHELLER, 1 STEEL-SPRING HAY RAKE, 1 GRAIN FAN, **1 Double Carriage and Harness,** 1 YORK WAGON, 1 FARM WAGON, 1 Peach Wagon, 1 Dearborn Wagon, 300 Peach Baskets, 32 Bushels Wheat seeded, 1 large Ducking Gun, 1 Bird Gun, 1 Skiff and Sails, and 1 Batteaux, *Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and other FARMING IMPLEMENTS.* Also, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN **FURNITURE,** in great variety, consisting of 7 GOOD FEATHER BEDS AND BEDDING, BUREAUS, CARPETS, TABLES, CHAIRS, SECRETARY, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, SOFAS, STOVES, &c., &c., &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. TERMS:—All purchases under $10 cash; over that amount a credit of nine months, with approved security. Purchasers to pay for stamps. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. NATHANIEL WOLFE, Adm'r of Thomas A. Severson. JACOB SUTTON, Auct'r. d11-ts.

VENDUE.

UNDER and by virtue of a Mortgage Bill of Sale, bearing date on the 18th day of August, 1868, executed and delivered to the undersigned by Joseph P. Hoffecker, and duly recorded among the chattel records for Kent county, Maryland, in Liber J. K. H., No. 1, Folio 375, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on **Wednesday, Dec. 22d, 1869,** at the Green Point Farm, on Worton Creek, on which Mr. Hoffecker now resides, the following property, to wit:

FIVE HEAD OF GOOD **Work Horses,** Two of which are also FINE IN HARNESS. **ONE COLT,** Nearly two years old and very promising. **Two Fresh Cows,** one has a Calf now at her side; **1 YOKE OF YOUNG OXEN,** Well Broken and Very Superior. 1 *Good Two-horse Wagon and Harness, One Ox Cart, One Dearborn, One York Carriage and Harness, and lot of*

GOODS, embracing the largest and best sortment of all descriptions. It would be possible to enumerate the various kinds qualities that I keep, and the only way to out is to give me a call, and save money buying of me for the Cash!

2d To my full and beautiful line of CASIMER bought to match in suits; together with assortment of BEAVER & FRENCH CLO for Overcoats; and to the fact that Mr. E. MOLINEAS, Fashionable Tailor, formerly Philadelphia, now occupies rooms over Store. I am therefore prepared to furnish order CLOTHING of all styles, to suit most fastidious.

3d I am agent for the justly celebrated **HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,** 1 Cook Stove, 1 Coal Stove, 1 Wood Stove, 1 Parlor Carpet, 1 Rag Carpet, 1 Dining Table, 1 Clock, 1 Cupboard, Stands, Sofa, Chairs, Looking Glass, Bureaus, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Dining and Tea Ware, Glass Ware, Knives and Forks, &c. 1 HEARSE, 2 Planes, Saws, Drawing Knife, Lot of Mahogany Board, &c.

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of and under $10 cash; all over that amount a credit of 6 months with note and approved security. Purchasers to pay for stamps. R. AUGUSTUS BRICE, d11-ts * Administrator.

Dwelling House on High St., FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the DWELLING HOUSE on High Street, in Chestertown, now occupied by Mr. E. T. Willis. The house is very eligibly located near the river, and in a very desirable neighborhood. There is a fine Garden, and a Pump of good drinking water in the yard. The terms will be made accommodating. oc30-tf. J. W. HINES.

PURCHASERS looking for Cheap and Serviceable *PANTS STUFF FOR WINTER WEAR,* should not fail to call at L. S. FOWLER'S, and examine his stock of Jeans, Sheeps Grey's Kerseys and Cassimeres, which he offers at low prices for the times. Nov. 6.

For Rent for 1870, TWO HOUSES IN CHESTERTOWN, one on Queen Street, the other on High Street Enquire of WM. VANNORT. Nov. 20, 1869—tf.

J. BELL & BRO., Buck Neck Wharf, Agents for the Celebrated Weed Family Favorite SEWING MACHINE. Send for circulars and samples. n20.

COAL FOR SALE at Buck Neck Wharf, at reasonable prices, for cash. sep11. JOHN BELL & BRO.

I AM DYING.

[The following beautiful poem is taken from the Memphis Bulletin. It is rarely we find such contributions to the columns of a newspaper. It is sweetly, beautifully said:]

Raise my pillow, husband dearest,
Faint and fainter comes my breath,
And these shadows stealing slowly,
Must, I know, be those of death.
Sit down close beside me, darling,
Let me clasp your warm, strong hand,
Yours that ever has sustained me,
To the borders of this land.

For your God and mine—our Father
Thence shall ever lead me on,
Where upon a throne eternal,
Sits his loved and only son;
I've had visions and been dreaming
O'er the past of joy and pain;
Year by year I've wandered backward,
Till I was a child again.

Dreams of girlhood, and the moment
When I stood your wife and bride—
How my heart thrill'd with Love's triumph
In that hour of woman's pride—
Dreams of thee and all the earth chords
Firmly twined about my heart—
Oh! the bitter, burning anguish,
When I first knew we must part.

It has passed—and God has promised
All thy footsteps to attend;
He that's more than friend or brother,
He'll be with you to the end.
There's no shadow o'er the portal
Leading to my heavenly home—
Christ has promised life immortal,
And 'tis He that bids me come.

When life's trials wait around thee,
And its chilling billows swell,
Thou'lt Heaven thank that I'm spared them,
Thou'lt feel that "all is well."
Bring our boys unto my bedside;
My last blessing let them keep—
But they're sleeping—do not wake them,
They'll learn soon enough to weep.

Tell them often of their mother,
Kiss them for me when they wake;
Lead them gently in life's pathway,
Love them doubly for my sake.
Clasp my hand still closer, darling,
This, the last night of my life,
For to-morrow I shall never
Answer when you call me "wife."
Fare thee well, my noble husband,
Faint not 'neath the chast'ning rod;
Throw your strong arm 'round our children,
Keep them close to thee—and God!

QUARRELING.

The tendency to let any dispute drift into a quarrel is very much a matter of habit; but it is a habit which may be greatly modified, if not wholly cured.—We should teach ourselves, to begin with, that moderation in language and temper is evidence, not of weakness of character, but of the reverse. While a dispute is yet in embryo, moderation and self-control may remove it; but when it passes that stage—when it is developed into a quarrel—then all hopes of setting the matter to rights is at an end. The prudent man will now simply withdraw himself from the affair, instead of needlessly embittering himself in a useless struggle. Of course it requires some discretion to know when the dispute has reached the point of being irremediable; and it is at this point that it should be thrown up.—Considerations of false pride should not be allowed to interfere. No matter how just your cause is, there is nothing to be gained by declaiming against the injustice of an obdurate opponent, who sees only right on his side. A man ought to study the history and development of former quarrels in which he has been engaged, in order to see how resultless they were, and what an enormous waste of time and temper they involved. He will see the misunderstanding grow more definite, until it reaches that stage at which it is impossible to remove it without the most heroic abnegation on one side or the other. He will perceive that neither side is willing to take the lead in coming to an arrangement. The cause of dispute becomes, by argument, bigger. Each disputant is now more confirmed in his notions. By-and-by, they are not so anxious to prove themselves in the right as to punish each other for being quarrelsome and causing annoyance. The original ground of quarrel is lost sight of in this scene of mutual injury. They are angry with each other because each has quarreled, and the quarrel is continued out of revenge. How does it end?—Time, the great pacifier, smooths down their wrath; but look at all they have suffered and lost in the interim! It is fortunate, indeed, if one or the other perceives the obvious lesson, and resolves thenceforth to abandon any dispute which reaches the irretrievable and merely recriminatory stage.

A GIRL OF THE PERIOD.—A New York paper thus describes a specimen of this genus in that city: She went to the theatre and two parties in one evening, carried on three flirtations at each, and the next day refused three offers of marriage, accepted two and broke off three previous engagements, read four novels, wrote two letters and one hundred notes of invitation, practiced her music lesson, made herself a new waterfall, ate breakfast, lunch and dinner enough for two milkmen, took a walk on Fifth avenue, bought two pounds of French candy and ate it, rode to the Central Park with one of her lovers, and walked home with the other.

GOING over on the ferry boat the other day, the water was a little rough, and a lovely and estimable young lady, as the boat gave a sudden lurch, clung affrightedly to the extended elbow of her male companion. Looking up into his fond orbs she murmured: "Oh, Henry, this is terrible!" "Yes, it is," he responded; "but lean on me, and I will protect you." "Do you think it will be as rough as this all the way across?" anxiously inquired the female. "I do," responded Henry. "Then I guess I'll have to lean on you," said the lady. "For life?" whispered Henry, turning pale at the thought of refusal. "I d—don't know—the water is aw—full rough—I guess ye—yes—you'd better ask papa."

LITTLE WOMEN.

There is a charm about a handsome little woman, one of those *petite* gossips, that always carry a man by storm, no matter whether he is old or young. The tall, stately lady, looking a queen in her attire and mien, impresses you with awe, as well as admiration. She is calm, speaks methodically, and saunters slowly and so quietly along that you scarcely note her progress. If she has a lover she never allows him to go beyond the bounds of a mere speaking acquaintance, and, if married, and a mother, she fondles her child in public, at least, as if she was its aunt, come from a long way to look at, but not caress it, for fear its little wee fingers would disturb a collar or pluck one of those frigid flowers from her bonnet.

All is different with little women. If they want a charitable subscription, you can give it out the moment they enter, for they never leave without it. They go at you with a rush, know you in a minute, and so long as you are a gentleman, they will rattle along, gossipping, chatting of fashions, music, and business in a way that makes old hearts pinch and ache to be young again. They have no false dignity. If they want to run, they run: they toss a baby as if he was a cat, sure, if he fell, to alight on his feet without harm, and if clothes are ruffled or ribbons pulled away, they don't care, for a little woman never looks any other way but handsome, dress herself as she will. And how they coax! They are veritable lawyers to argue, and dispute you with the coolest audacity, laugh at your arguments, and, as a last resort, put on a "pout" that is clincher on anything belonging to the human family. A little woman never lives to old maiddom—they can't help but marry, for they have to do it to keep the peace, and settle the vexed question among their adorers. Where a handsome tall woman waits for one lover, the little petite runs away with twenty. They never go out without exciting admiration, though they are not coquettes. They are born to draw attention, and they know it, and how they sympathize! Let a child fall on the walk and the little woman rubs off the dirt, adjusts the clothing, chases away the tears, and rattles on with "poor child," "nice boy," "there don't cry," in a way that makes the urchin dream every night for a month of fairy forms and angel beings.—If sick, the form of a little woman is like sunbeams, her sympathizing voice ever in your ear, and one must get well out of a feeling that the act will oblige her. Little men are ridiculed by the female sex, and they do look odd, but little women are a whirlwind which blow the worst old bachelor into the sea of matrimony, in spite of any grip he may take or solemn vows to live a single and a wretched life. If there are angels in Heaven, and the Good Book tells us so, they surely are the blithesome spirits of the merciful, dutiful and winsome little women.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—A lady who signs herself "A Martyr to Late Hours," offers the following sensible suggestions to young men:

Dear gentlemen, between the ages of "eighteen and forty-five," listen to a few words of gratuitous remarks. When you make a social call of an evening, on a young lady, go away at a reasonable hour. Say you come at 8 o'clock an hour and a half is certainly as long as the most fascinating of you in conversation can, or rather ought, to desire to use his charms.—Two hours, indeed, can be very pleasantly spent with music, chess, or other games, to lend variety; but, kind sirs, by no means stay longer. Make shorter calls and come oftener. A girl—that is a sensible true hearted girl—will enjoy it better, and really value your acquaintance more. Just conceive the agony of a girl who, well knowing the feelings of a father and mother upon the subject, hears the clock strike ten, and yet must sit on the edge of her chair, in mortal terror least papa should put his oft repeated threat in execution—that of coming down and inviting the gentleman to breakfast. And we girls understand it all by experience, and know what it is to dread the prognostic of displeasure. In such cases a sigh of relief generally accompanies the closing of the door behind the gallant, and one don't get over the feeling of trouble till safe in the arms of Morpheus. Even then, sometims the dreams are troubled with some phantom of an angry father and distressed (for all parties) mother; and all because a young man will make a longer call than he ought to.

Now, young gentleman friends, I'll tell you what we girls will do. For an hour and a half we will be most irresistibly charming and fascinating; then, beware; monosyllable responses will be all you need expect. And if, when the limits shall have been passed, a startling query shall be heard coming down stairs: "Isn't it time to close up?" you must consider it a righteous punishment, and, taking your hat, meekly depart—a sadder, and, it is to be hoped, a wiser man. Do not get angry; but the next time you come be careful to keep within bounds.

TO RELIEVE ASTHMA.—Soak some blotting paper in a strong solution of saltpetre, dry it, take a piece about the size of your hand, and on going to bed light it, and lay it on a plate in your bed room. By so doing, persons afflicted with asthma will find that they can sleep almost as well as when in health.

A TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—The marvelous feat of telegraphing to England the entire message of the President was accomplished by the British cable on Monday night. The message appeared in the London Journals on Tuesday morning, simultaneously with its publication in the daily papers of this country.

Look Out for a Storm.

Look out—there is a storm coming!—The air is filled with red flags, as it soon will be in many places with the cries of the auctioneer. Let those who would weather the storm rapidly coming, study economy and put their affairs in shape, for each day is hastening a crisis in money affairs. The only help we can have is from the Government, and from this source there is nothing to expect. We need in the country more money. Business demand more currency, and until more is given us there will be hard times. There is no reason that money should be scarce.

On every side we hear complaints of the scarcity of money. In the large cities old established houses are failing because they are unable to obtain money on the best security and at the highest rates of interest. Everything is uncertain and in doubt. Values are uncertain and variable on account of the fluctuations of the money market. Stock, grain and provisions—all the products of the Western States, are suffering in consequence of money being scarce. It is the same here. Money is not to be had on any terms.

The cause is simply this: There is not enough money in the country. Our circulating medium is not large enough.—We have not as much money in circulation as we had before the war, while we ought to have far more. We have about $650,000,000, while we ought to have at least $1,000,000,000. Our country is growing, developing with unexampled rapidity. Immense, extraordinary improvements are to be made. The great West now rapidly settling up along the great Pacific Railroads, is an empire within itself and needs—demands more money. The south is recovering from the terrible effects of the late war, and is displaying activity and energy equaled only by the West. She is loudly demanding more money to stock her cotton plantations, to build her cotton factories and flouring mills, complete her railroads and repair her canals.

Money is scarce because it is not in the country. We have all told, to-day one hundred and ninety eight million of dollars less currency than in 1860, before the war. We have no gold or silver in circulation as then. We have over four hundred million dollars less currency in the country than in 1865, at the close of the war. State banks with their million of bank-bills redeemable in coin, were wiped out. The greenbacks, (not the national bank-notes) so plenty during the war, have been partly called in, and bonds, on which taxes must be paid, issued therefor.

More money—an increase in the currency—is the universal demand of the whole country. In a growing country like this we need far more money than old countries, like France and England, yet for all practical purposes we have not as much currency as they have.

We want a change in the policy of the Government. We want no more contraction. It is contracting us all into Bankruptcy.—*Allentown (Pa.) Democrat.*

HOW MONKEYS ARE CAUGHT.—From the chapter on Menageries, in Olive Logan's readable volume, "Before the Footlights and Behind the Scenes," we make the following extract:—

Monkeys are such cunning creatures, that one would suppose them much more difficult to catch than other wild animals. Pitfalls will take a lion, and the famished monarch of the forest will, after a few days' starvation, dart into a cage containing food, and thus be secured. But how are monkeys caught? The ape family resemble man. Their vices are human. They love liquor and fall. In Darfour and Sennaar the natives make fermented beer, of which the monkeys are passionately fond. Aware of this, the natives go to the parts of the forests frequented by the monkeys, and set on the ground calabashes full of the enticing liquor. As soon as a monkey sees and tastes it, he utters loud cries of joy, that soon attract his comrades. Then an orgie begins, and in a short time the beasts show all degrees of intoxication. Then the negroes appear. The drinkers are too far gone to distrust them, but apparently take them for larger species of their own genius. The negroes take some up, and these immediately begin to weep and cover them with maudlin kisses. When a negro takes one by the hand to lead him off, the nearest monkey will cling to the one who thus finds a support, and endeavor to go off also. Another will grasp at him, and so on, till the negro leads a staggering line of ten or a dozen tipsy monkeys. When finally brought to the village they are securely caged, and gradually sober down; but for two or three days, a gradually diminishing supply of liquor is given them so as to reconcile them by degrees to their state of captivity.

COOKING is not only an art, but a science as well. Making money is an art; and there is more money made and lost in the kitchen than almost anywhere else.—Many a hard working man has his substance wasted in the kitchen. A careless cook can waste as much as a man can earn, which might as well be saved. It is what we save that makes us well off.—Prodigality and idleness constitute a crime against humanity, while frugality and industry combined with moral virtue and intelligence, will insure individual happiness and prosperity.

Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost. Almost any woman can cook well, if she have plenty with which to do it, but the real science of cooking is to be able to cook a good meal or dish, with but little out of which to make it.

IF we are at peace within, external things will have but little power to hurt us.

THE CURRENCY.

As the subject of the currency is attracting general attention at this time, we give below that portion of the President's message in full relating to it and the resumption of specie payments:

Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of Government, to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value.

This implies a return to specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised.—It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable.—It would compell the debtor class to pay, beyond their contracts, the premium in gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values—gold—is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales, where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received.

I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payment, and put an immediate stop to fluctuation in the value of currency. The method to secure the former of these results are as numerous as are the speculations on political economy. To secure the latter I see but one way, and that is to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price, whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency so redeemed until sold again for gold. The vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth. With a less burthen of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past, the entire public debt could be paid in ten years.—But it is not desirable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time.—Year by year the ability to pay increases in a rapid ratio. But the burden of interest ought to be reduced as rapidly as can be done without the violation of contract. The public debt is represented in great part by bonds having from five to twenty and from ten to forty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively. It is optional with the Government to pay these bonds at any period after the expiration of the least time mentioned upon their face. The time has already expired when a great part of them may be taken up, and is rapidly approaching when all may be. It is believed that all which are now due may be replaced by bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and one-half per cent., and as rapidly as the remainder become due that they may be replaced in the same way.—To accomplish this it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either of three or four of the money centres of Europe, or by an assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the option of the holder of the bond. I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress, and also, simultaneously with this, the propriety of redeeming our currency, as before suggested, at its market value at the time the law goes into effect, increasing the rate at which currency will be bought and sold from day to day, or week to week, at the same rate of interest as the Government pays upon its bonds.

THE DEACON AND THE WASP.—A worthy deacon in a town of Maine, was remarkable for the facility with which he quoted scripture on all occasions. The divine word was ever at his tongue's end, and all the trivial as well as important occurrences in life furnished occasions for quoting the language of the Bible. What was better, however, the exemplary man always made his quotations the standard of action.

One hot day he was engaged in mowing with his hired man, who was leading off, the deacon following in his swath, conning his apt quotations, when the man suddenly sprang from his place, leaving the swath just in time to escape from a wasp's nest.

"What is the matter?" hurriedly inquired the deacon.

"Wasps," was the laconic reply.

"Pooh!" said the deacon, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion;" and taking the workman's swath, he moved but a step when a swarm of brisk insects settled about his ears, and he was forced to retreat with many a painful sting, and a great discomfiture.

"Ah!" shouted the other with a chuckle, "the prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

The good deacon had found his equal in making applications of the sacred writings, and thereafter was not known to quote scripture in a mowing field.

A POWERFUL MEDICINE.—A man in Virginia, seeing accounts in the papers about the wonderful cures effected by all the patent medicines, concluded he would try his hand at the business. He according mixed a compound composed of equal parts of castor oil, wormwood, tansy, rue and assafœtida. He administered his "great remedy" to a crazy man, who insisted that he was troubled with worms. It acted like a charm. After administering repeated doses of the compound he finally succeeded in starting the patient to vomiting, when the whole cause of disorder came to light. He threw up ten fish worms, three lamprey eels, one mud turtle, five lizzards, two tree frogs, one bull snake, a section of worm fence, and the worm of a copper still containing sixteen coils. He at once spoke of being better, and has steadily improved ever since. It was called "Wizzard Oil," and meets with ready sale among crazy people. The above item is published to convince those who recently invested in this "Oil" that it is no humbug.

Is the schoolmaster abroad? "Sweet Milk for Sail," "Bottomin Cain and Split Bottom Chairs," "Visitors are prohibited from teutching the plants and Flowers," and "Shud opp vor von voick" (shut up for one week,) are some of the numerous signs in Nashville.