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The Kent News.

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

VOL. 30. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870. No. 44.

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.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county, examiners, to view and determine whether the public convenience requires the opening of

A PUBLIC ROAD

in the Third Election District of Kent county, commencing at or near the gate of J. W. Howard, running across the lands of Joseph Howard, Thomas S. Wilson and Norris Barnard, to a point where it shall intersect with the public road leading to Barnard's Wharf,—hereby give notice that they will meet at the gate of J. W. Howard, on

WEDNESDAY, the 13th of April, 1870

at ten o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

JOHN T DODD,
WM. W. STEPHENS,
SAMUEL BECK,
Examiners.

March 12, 1870—5t.

PEACH TREES!

The subscriber has for sale 15,000 to 20,000 PEACH TREES of Natural Seed and Choice Varieties, equal if not superior to any in the county. Terms, twelve months credit Order solicited. H. CREW,
mb5-4t* Still Pond, Kent co., Md.

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.

TREES, PLANTS, AND VINES.

MY friends and customers will please recollect that I am still in the market, with a large and extensive assortment of

NURSERY STOCK.

PEACH TREES, and SMALL FRUIT PLANTS specialities.
N. BARNARD, Still Pond, Md.
Jan. 15—3m.*

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,
d4t A1. Still Pond, Kent county, Md.

Very Cheap Goods!

L. S. FOWLER

BEING desirous of reducing his stock of Goods still further, would especially invite the attention of all persons wishing to buy anything in his line

VERY CHEAP.

Needing money more than he does Goods, he will SELL AT A SACRIFICE FOR THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS.

A good stock of HATS is offered for sale very cheap, as he intends to close them out at prices to suit customers.

HARDWARE for Builders and others, is offered very low. Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Shutter Fasteners, Nails, Finishing Nails, Malleable Nails, Hinge Nails, Gate Hooks, Files, Hatchets, Augers, &c., *will be sold very cheap.*

WORSTED HOODS, Breakfast SHAWLS, Sontags, Children's Caps, and Ladies' Merino Vests, will be sold at reduced prices, by
Jan. 22. 1870. L. S. FOWLER.

Look Here!

STANLEY & SON,

Opposite the Kent National Bank,

Are receiving a large and well selected stock of

NEW FURNITURE,

which they will sell at the lowest rates for CASH. They have ONE PRICE ONLY for their goods, and sell to all alike. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING.

We are still engaged in the undertaking business, and are prepared to execute all orders in that line at the shortest notice, and will guarantee satisfaction both in price and quality of work. STANLEY & SON,
d18-3m. Chestertown.

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.

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

BLACK CHESAPEAKE INK

I have discovered a Chemical Combination by means of which I produce an Ink

VASTLY SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT TO ANY OTHER WRITING FLUID EVER BEFORE INVENTED.

It is of a JET BLACK COLOR,

and is perfectly indelible, does not change in the least even when subjected to acids which entirely erase and destroy all other inks; consequently it is the

ONLY RELIABLE INK KNOWN

for signing BANK NOTES, writing or recording DEEDS, &c., and will doubtless last as long as the paper or parchment on which it is written.

It flows easily from the pen; does not corrode or gum up; does not blot. It can be written with across the sheet over the wet writing without blurring the first writing.

It is an excellent substitute for India ink in making drawings or fine line ruling, and can be written on the thinnest paper without spreading.

It is sold for one half the price of the many worthless fluids bottled and sold as writing ink, and is a home manufacture.

This ink is now for sale by the bottle, dozen, or gross, and a liberal discount allowed to merchants.

R. CLAY CRAWFORD,

Corner High and Front Streets,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

BLACK CHESAPEAKE INK.

It Flows easily from the Pen,
It does not gum up,
It does not corrode the pen,
Acids do not erase it,
It is perfectly durable.
It is an excellent drawing Ink,
It can be written on the thinnest paper,
It does not contain acids,
It does not contain iron or gall.

It is the BEST INK ever made.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
R. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Corner High and Front Streets,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

☞ I have associated with me in a LIMITED PARTNERSHIP,

Mr. Wm. A. Vickers,

OF CHESTERTOWN,

who will fill all orders for Ink in the State of Maryland, at Wholesale or Retail.

R. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Manufacturing Chemist.
Feq. 19, 1870.

AGENT WANTED

EMPIRE MUTUAL **Life Insurance Co.,** OF NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE:—22 SECOND STREET, Opposite Post Office, Baltimore.

No restrictions upon residence, occupation, or travel.

All policies nonforfeitable and absolutely incontestable, after second premium.

Those contemplating Life Insurance will find themselves amply recompensed, in the end, by sending for free circular, &c. Persons of any honorable profession, or occupation having leisure hours, they wish to employ profitably, would do well to address,
A. PROSEUS, General Agent.
j15 4m. Baltimore, Md.

Steam Mill in Chestertown.

THE subscriber having leased and put in complete order the STEAM MILL in Chestertown, is prepared to exchange or grind for the usual toll, all Wheat or Corn which may be sent or consigned to him, and promises to perform his duties with faithfulness and dispatch.

He will be at the Steamboat every day on her arrival and take charge of any grain sent to him, grind the same and have it put back on said boats, without charge for cartage.

He solicits a fair share of the public patronage and promises to give satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom.
jan29-3m. E. C. REICHE.

Dividend Notice.

ESTATE OF HENRY B. SLAUGHTER.

On application, ordered, that Joel C. Slaughter, administrator of Henry B. Slaughter, late of Kent county, deceased, give notice by advertisement, that a dividend on the personal estate of said deceased will made in this Court on TUESDAY, April 19th, 1870.
Test: E. CROUCH, Reg. Wills.

NOTICE.—All creditors of H. B. Slaughter, are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before Tuesday, the 19th day of April, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the personal estate.
m19-3t. JOEL C. SLAUGHTER, Adm'r.

General Jobbing and Carpentering

DONE BY

ARTHUR J. TOULSON.

SHOP over the Blacksmith Shop, near the Foundry. Particular attention paid to mending broken Tables and Furniture. Will also neatly varnish the same if desired. Venitian Blinds neatly repaired and hung. Desks, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, Ironing Boards, Lap Boards, Clothes Racks, Gates, &c., made to order. Also, Saw Filing.
Patronage solicited. jan8-3m.

TEAM WHIPS, Cart Whips and Carriage Whips, of various lengths and qualities, are offered a bargain by
Jan. 22, 1870. L. S. FOWLER.

TAKE NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE undersigned having the well-known GOOSE HILL MILL under rent, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he will GRIND WHEAT and CHOP for ONE TENTH.

Having secured the services of a FIRST CLASS MILLER, he thinks that he can make as good flour as any mill in the State and a larger turnout.

FLOUR and MEAL always on hand at the Mill. JOHN D. FRANKLIN.
Goose Hill, March 19, 1870—3m*

Carriages! Carriages!

Come One and All, at

ROBERT E. HOLTZ'S

Hanesville Carriage Factory,

Where you can have built to order out of the best material, the Latest Styles of

BUGGIES, SULKEYS, JAGGERS, ROCKAWAYS, PHÆTONS, GERMANTOWNS, EXPRESS WAGONS, DEARBORNS, FARM WAGONS.

Painting, Trimming, Wheelwrighting, and REPAIRING, done with neatness and dispatch, and twenty per cent. lower than you can get elsewhere, and guaranteed at that.—Look what a saving that will be.

Feeling sure that I can give entire satisfaction I most respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. ROBERT E. HOLTZ,
Hanesville Carriage Factory,
feb19y. Hanesville, Kent Co.

1870. 1870.

SPRING TRADE.

IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING

SPRING SEASON OF 1870,

we take occasion to politely remind the old Friends and Patrons of our Concern—now just Twenty-five (25) years old—that, believing ourselves possessed of ample means of maintaining that respectable reputation which has successfully stood the wear and tear of a quarter of a century, we shall continue to keep on hand and offer for sale a

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

STAPLE and FANCY GOODS,

adapted to the Farming and Household wants of this community.

We have never professed to sell Goods at less than Manufacturer's prices or at cost, nor do we expect to give them away, but buying them at an advantage as thorough as is known to any man of an upright business mind, we can certainly claim ability to sell them at figures which will raise no reasonable feeling of complaint upon the part of fair minded people. Recognizing past kindnesses we hope to bring a sense of regret upon none who may have ever shown them.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, February 26, 1870.

PLOW CASTINGS in great variety, and of superior quality, and to which accessions are constantly being made.

PLOW COLLARS, PLOW BRIDLES and FARM GEARING, for sale by
February 26. THOMAS S. WICKES.

Confectionery, Toys, &c.

JAMES H. SMITH,
HAS NOW IN STORE
A Large and General Assortment of Goods in in his line, embracing

CONFECTIONERY of ALL KINDS,

and of the best quality.

A Handsome Stock of TOYS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

Beautiful CHINA & GLASSWARE

Such as Vases, Pitchers, Toilet Sets, Perfume Bottels, large and small DOLLS, &c.

Also, Lamps and Chimneys, Hair Brushes, Combs, &c Tobacco and Segars. Oranges, Lemons and Apples, Canned Fruit, Pickles, Chow Chow, French Mustard, Jellies, Tammarinds, Pepper Sauce, &c. Call and see for yourselves. Dec. 11, 1869.

Professional Notice.

DR. J. H. PRICE

HAVING located at the Trappe, offers his professional services to the surrounding community. Refers to a practice of four years at Hooversville, Anne Arundel co., Md.
Jan. 8, 1870—6m.

Medical Notice.

HAVING bought the house and lot at Belair lately belonging to Samuel B. Wheat, the subscriber has *permanently* located for the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Special attention given to diseases of Women.
ja8-3m. A. SAPPINGTON, M. D.

Dwelling House on High St., FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, or for rent for the present year, the DWELLING HOUSE on High Street, in Chestertown, occupied the past year 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.
jan8-tf. J. W. HINES.

TAX-PAYERS

Will please bear in mind that I need money to meet the demands against me, which are due and payable on the first day of January. I will continue to be at the usual places, and at the Trappe on Monday afternoons and Belair on Thursday afternoons.
A. B. WHEATLEY,
Dec. 18—tf. Coll. 5th Dist.

ALDERNEY BULL

FOR SALE.

I have a very fine, full bred, Young ALDERNEY BULL, out of a Cow imported by Ross Winans, Esq., which I will sell at a low price.
EDWARD WILKINS,
jan29-7t* Riverside.

FOR SALE,

200,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS, of one year's growth, of prime quality.

Also, 50,000 two years old, of very fine size. For particulars address
S. H. CRAWFORD,
jan29-4m. Middletown, Del.

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.

For the Kent News.

Who will Remember Me?

BY FAITH DERRICK.

Who will think of me when I am gone?
Passed away unto death's cold night;
Hearts will be merry; eyes will be bright;
Who will be mourning for one more sight,
Of a Face *gone?*

Who will sigh for *me*, when I am dead?
Some I love will perchance drop a tear;
And pause a moment beside my bier;
But who will say, "She was very dear,"
When *I* am dead?

Who will remember *me* when I'm gone?
Ah! who will say: "Though many remain
No other will fill *her* place again:"
Whose heart grow heavy with grief and pain
That I am gone?

Who will mourn for me when I am gone?
No matter; if none shall breathe a sigh
Or think of me with a tearful eye
If my home at last be in the sky
When *all* is done.

Don't Stay Late To-Night.

The hearth of home is beaming
With rays of rosy light;
And lovely eyes are gleaming,
As fall the shades of night;
And while my steps are leaving
The circle pure and bright,
A tender voice, half grieving,
Says "Don't stay late to-night."

The world in which thou movest
Is busy, brave and wide;
The world of her thou lovest
Is on the ingle side.
She waits for thy warm greeting;
Thy smile is her delight;
Her gentle voice entreating,
Says "Don't stay late to-night."

The world is cold, inhuman,
Will spurn thee in thy fall;
The love of one pure woman
Outlasts and shames them all.
Thy children will cling round thee
Let fate be dark or bright,
At home no shaft will wound thee,
Then "Don't stay late to-night."

CONCEITED PEOPLE.—Minerva threw away the flute, when she found that it puffed up her cheeks; but if we cast away the flute now-a-days, it is that we may take a larger instrument of puffing, by becoming our own trumpeters. Empty minds are the most prone to soar above their proper sphere, like paper kites, which are kept aloft by their own lightness; while those that are better stored are prone to humility, like heavily laden vessels, of which we see the less the more richly and deeply they are freighted. The corn bends itself downwards when its ears are filled, but when the heads of the conceited are filled with self-adulation, they only lift them up higher. Perhaps it is a benevolent provision of Providence that we should possess in fancy these good qualities which are held from us in reality; for if we did not occasionally think well of ourselves we should be more apt to think ill of others. It must be confessed that the conceited and the vain have a light and pleasant duty to perform, since they have but one to please, and in that object they seldom fail. Self-love, moreover, is the only love not liable to the pangs of jealousy. Pity! that a quick perception of our own deserts generally blinds us to the merits of others; that we should see more than all the world in the former instance, and less in the latter! In one respect, conceited people show a degree of discernment for which they deserve credit—they soon become tired of their own company.

FEMALE BEAUTY.—The man who does not admire beauty in woman is not properly constituted. There is something wrong somewhere. His heart cannot be in the right place. For ourselves we often time our walks so as to meet the troops of young girls on their way to or from school. The sight of them does us good. The clear complexions, bright eyes, red lips, indicate health and happiness. No cosmetics there! They have not yet arrived at that stage. The powdered beauty may be more distingue than the young girl whose cheeks are painted by nature, but she lacks the ineffable charms of freshness which men find so fascinating. In our opinion no lady adds to her beauty by the use of cosmetics. She may make herself more brilliant but the clear rich blood that comes and goes in the cheeks of the rustic beauty is infinitely preferable. We know that the weary belle is strongly tempted the day after a ball when she expects her gentleman friends to call, to borrow the bloom dissipation has robbed her of. We advise her, however, to let cosmetics alone. Let her be natural and she will please all who are worth pleasing.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.—It is a singular, but not less true remark in a late work, that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams; Madison eight years after Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison; and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe.—Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just sixty-six years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty-six; Madison was sixty-six; Monroe was sixty-six; and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected a second term, would have been sixty-six. Adams, Jefferson and Monroe all died on the 4th of July.

What are Woman's Rights.

The right to wake when others sleep;
The right to watch, the right to weep;
The right to comfort in distress;
The right to soothe, the right to bless;
The right the widow's heart to cheer;
The right to dry the orphan's tear;
The right to clothe and feed the poor;
The right to teach them to endure;
The right, when other friends have flown
And left the sufferer all alone,
To kneel that dying couch beside
And meekly point to him that died;
The right a happy home to make
In any clime for Jesus sake;
Rights such as these are all we crave
Until our last—a peaceful grave.

A MISER grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant grows poor by seeming rich.

Why Aunt Sally Never Got Married.

"Now, Aunt Sally, do please tell us why you never married. You know you said once that when you were a girl you were engaged to a minister, and promised you would tell us all about it sometime. Now, Aunt, please do."

"Well, if I ever did see such girls in my born days. It's tease, tease, from morning till night, you must know all about everything you haven't no business to know anything about. Such inquisitive pesteriferous critters as you are!—When I was young, girls were different; they minded their business, and didn't go sailing around with a whole string of beaux, getting their heads filled with all kinds of nonsense. I never dared to ask my aunts, married or single, about any of their affairs. Pretty mess I'd have got in if I had. When they offered to tell me anything of their own accord, I kept my mouth shut and listened. Everything is different now-a-days; young folks have no respect for their elders.—But as I see I'm not going to have any peace till I do tell you, why jist listen, and don't let me hear a word out of one of your mouths till I get through.

"That's right, Aunt Sally; go right ahead, do, and we will keep perfectly still."

"Well, you see, when I was about seventeen years old, I was living in Utica, in the State of New York. Though I say it myself, I was quite a good-looking girl, then, and had several beaux. The one that took my fancy most was a young minister, a very promising young man, and remarkably pious and steady. He thought a good deal of me, and I kind of took a fancy to him, and things ran on till we were engaged. One evening he came to me—I remember it as well as if it were only yesterday. When he came into the parlor where I was sitting alone, he came up to me and—but now, pshaw, girls, I don't like to tell the rest."

"Oh, Aunt Sally, for mercy's sake don't stop; tell us what he did."

"Well, as I said, he came up to me, and put his arms around me, and rather hugged me, when I got excited and some frustrated; it was a long time ago, and I don't know what I might have hugged him back a little. Then I felt—but just now clear out, every one of you, I shan't tell you any more."

"Goodness, gracious, no, Aunt Sally. Tell us how you felt. Didn't you feel good? And what did he do next?"

"Oh, such torments as you are! I was like any other girl, and pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it, and pushed him away, though I wasn't mad a bit.—You must know that the house where I lived was on one of the back streets of the town. There were glass doors in the parlor, which opened right out over the street, and no balcony nor anything of the kind in front of the house. As it was in the summer season these doors were open and the shutters drawn to.—I stepped back a little from him, and when he edged up close I pushed him back again. I pushed harder than I intented to, and don't you think, girls, the poor fellow lost his balance and fell through one of the doors into the street. Yes, it's so. As he fell I gave a scream and caught him—but I declare I won't tell anything more. I'm going to leave the room."

"No, no, Aunt Sally. How did you catch him? Did it hurt him much?"

"Well, if I must, I must. He fell head first, and as he was going I caught him by the legs of his trowsers. I held on for a minute and tried to pull him back, but his suspenders gave way, and the poor young man fell clear out of his pantaloons into a whole parcel of ladies and gentlemen passing along the street."

"Oh, Aunty, Aunty, Lordy, Lordy!"

"There, that's right; squal and giggle as much as you want too. Girls that can't hear about a little thing like that without tearing around the room, and he-he-ing in such a way, don't know enough to come home when it rains. A nice time the man who marries one of you will have, won't he? Catch me telling you anything again."

"But Aunt Sally, what became of him? Did you ever see him again?"

"No, the moment he touched the ground he got up, and left that place in a terrible hurry. I tell you it was a sight to be remembered to see how that man did run. Father happened to be coming up the street at the time, and he said he never saw anything to equal it in his whole life. I heard others say that he did the fastest running ever known in that part of the country, and that he never stopped or looked behind until he was two miles out of town. He sent me a note a few days afterward, saying that the engagement must be broken off, as he could never look me in the face again after what had happened. He went out West, and I believe he is preaching out in Illinois.—But he never married. He was very modest, and I suppose he was so badly frightened that time that he never dared to trust himself near a woman again.—That, girls, is the reason I never married. I felt very bad about it for a long time, for he was a real good man, and I've often thought to myself that we should always have been happy *if his suspenders hadn't given way?*"

"NO MAN," says Mrs. Partington, "was better calculated to judge of pork than my poor husband was. He knew what good hogs were for he had been brought up with them from his childhood."

"I WISH you had been Eve," said an urchin to a stingy old aunt, proverbial for her meanness. "Why so?" "Because," said he, "you would have eaten all the apple, instead of dividing it with Adam."

JOSH BILLINGS IN THE EDITOR'S CHAIR. —*His Answers to Correspondents.*—Fred—Yew ain't obliged to ask the girl's mother if you may go home with her from a party; get the girl's endorsement, and go in; it is proper enough to ask her to take your arm, but you have no right to put your arm around her waist unless you meet a bear on the road, and then you are at once supposed to relinquish your hold as soon as the bear gets safely by.

Whip—you are right—mules live to a lonely age; I have known them myself to live one hundred years and not half try. You are also right about their being sure footed; I have known them to kick a boy twice in a second ten feet off.

Plutarch—You're mistaken; the Shakers don't marry. If young Shakers fall in love they are set to weedin onions, which cures them forthwithly. I can't tell you how much it takes to join the Shakers, but I believe the expense used to be, including having your hair cut and learning to dance, about 65 dollars.

Sportsman—Your inquiry is not exactly in my line, but I haste to reply as follows, to wit: The right length to cut off a dorgs tail has never been fully discovered, but is undoubtedly somewhere back of the ears, provided you get the dorg's consent. N. B.—It isn't necessary to have the dorg's consent in writing.

Kitty—To my own personal views in the premises, it appears that the best rat and mice exterminator is a well regulated Thomas cat; beware of base imitations sold by the respectable druggist.

NEW ETYMOLOGIES.—Rome, was so called on account of a *roaming* disposition of her inhabitants, who were always making war upon distant nations. A new country was no sooner discovered than "Seize her" became the watchword of the Roman legions, and hence the name of the most famous general. A country where the natives resisted him to "the *bitter* end," they called *Gaul*. See "Tacitus" who is not *silent* on this subject.

Cochin-China took its name from the sensation caused by the first *coach* introduced into that part of the country—a present to the Emperor, from England.

The Poles took their name from the Liberty Pole, which they struggled so long, but vainly, to defend.

The Sandwich Islands are evidently sandwiched between the two great hemispheres, like a slice of meat between a couple of pieces of bread.

Canada—*Can* a day be less than one would wish to spend in such a horrible cold country.

JURIES IN THE OLDEN TIME.—The manner in which juries are now treated, being furnished with everything necessary to their comfort, presents a strong contrast to the treatment they received in the early days of Pennsylvania. The oath administered to the attendants upon them in colonial times was in these words: "You shall keep this jury together in some private place without meat, drink, fire or candle-light; you shall not suffer any one to speak to them nor speak to them yourself, until they be agreed on their verdict, unless it be to ask them whether they be agreed." To be qualified to act as jurors, it was prescribed that they should have lands and tenements of forty pounds yearly value at least.

LOVE AND BE HAPPY.—It is the easiest thing in the world to be happy if men and women would only think so. Happiness is only another name for love; for where love exists in a household, there happiness must also exist, even though it has poverty for a close companion. Where love exists not, even though it be in a palace, happiness can never come. He was a cold and selfish being who originated the saying that "when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window;" and his assertion proves conclusively that he had no knowledge of love; for, unquestionably, the reverse of the axiom quoted is nearer the truth. When poverty comes in at the door, love, true love, is more than ever inclined to tarry and do battle with the enemy. Let those who imagine themselves miserable, before they find fault with their surroundings, search in their own hearts for the true cause. A few kind words, or a little forbearance, will often open the way to a flood of sunshine in a house darkened by the clouds of discord and unamiability.

A MAIDEN'S SOLILOQUY—POETRY IN PROSE.—'Tis wondrous strange how great the change since I was in my teens; then I had beaus and *billetdoux*, and joined the gayest scenes. But lovers now have ceased to vow; the way they now contrive—to poison, hang, or drown themselves—because I'm thirty-five. Once, if the night was e'er so bright, I ne'er abroad could roam, without—"the bliss, the honor, miss, of seeing you safe at home."—But now I go through rain and snow—fatigued and scarce alive—through all the dark, without a spark, because I'm thirty-five.

A DARKEY, returning from church was asked to give an account of the sermon:

"Well, sah, de sermon was upon the miracle ob de looves and de fishes. De minister said how der was seven thousand looves and five thousand fishes devided between de twelve postels."

"Well, what mericle was there about that?"

"Well, sah, de mericle was that they didn't bust. Dat's gerception ob de circumstance?"

AT a late Woman's Rights Convention in Washington a woman said, that "woman wants bread, she wants work, she wants clothes." Especially clothes. If there is anything a woman wants worse than clothes, it is a husband—until she gets him.

LENIENCY WITH CRIMINALS.—The New York papers have been much occupied of late with the apparent immunity from punishment which crime, especially murder, enjoys in that city. Indeed, it was the boast of a murderer there of late that "hanging is played out" in New York.—The danger to the peace and to the interests of the city, in deterring strangers and business men from the interior from trusting themselves and ther purses in such a perilous locality, seems to be fully appreciated. It is true that this is not the highest motive conceivable, but a city which suffers from either a physical or a moral pestilence must expect to be shunned until it is rid of the plaugue, and thoroughly cleansed and fumigated. The dispensation of criminal law in New York seems in many cases to be more controlled by political influences and ends than by the welfare of the community. From fifteen to twenty men accused of murder in that city are alleged by a New York journal to be now out on bail, without any prospect of ever being tried.—Conviction is rare, and when it does occur, those convicted are allowed to remain unhung so long that other villians are encouraged to take human life. The most important elements in criminal punishment are certainty and the swiftness with which the penalty follows upon conviction and sentence. Whether other cities have much to boast of in this respect, in proportion to population over New York, is not so clear. The lax administration of criminal justice seems to be a common complaint throughout the country. In our own city, during the past two years, there have been twenty trials for homicide, in which three have been convicted of murder in the first degree, and in two of three cases the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and one is under sentence of death, to be executed on the first day of April next; four were acquitted absolutely, while the remainder were convicted either of murder in the second degree or of manslaughter, (one of the latter of whom was pardoned after two years imprisonment.) Even where the comparative lenient punishment of imprisonment is substituted for that of death, there seems a disposition to abridge the period of confinement, and there can be little doubt that if capital punishment were abolished, and imprisonment substituted, there would be plenty of philanthropists alone that seek the release of criminals. Often it is the mere politician who has some end to serve by the operation. In such cases the very worst of those who have been condemned, and who are most dangerous to the community, are likely to escape.—Society must be reckless to its own safety, and callous to the capital punishment which the murderer has inflicted upon his innocent victim, when it quietly permits the channels of justice to be thus obstructed.—*Balt. Sun.*

PRIVACY OF EXECUTIONS.—The committee on the judiciary in the House of Delegates has reported a bill to amend the general law of the State in relation to executions The object of the bill, to prevent the promiscuous assemblage of all conditions and both sexes on such occasions, must certainly commend itself to all who are cognizant of the demoralizing effect of these exhibitions upon the public mind. It is strange that men, and even women, should desire to see such sights; and it seems even stranger still that the horrible spectacle should not impress with salutary awe and solemnity those who behold it. Yet it is a fact attested by the experience of all countries that the mixed multitudes drawn together by the scaffold and guillotine are rather brutalized than otherwise by the exhibition, inasmuch as ribaldry, profanity, and sometimes even deeds of crime, are not unfrequently indulged in at the very foot of the scaffold. In fact, it must be a brutal taste which, in the generality of instances, leads men who have no duties connected with it to witness the violent death of a fellow-creature. Hence, in some States, it has been deemed judicious to make capital punishments as private as possible, confining them to the prison yard or the prison itself, and permitting only the officers of the law, the ministers of religion and the reporters of the press to be present. The bill just reported in our House of Delegates provides substantiall for this, and directs the sheriff and police to disperse any assembly which shall collect or lounge around the place of execution for the purpose of viewing the same. The executions at present take place generally in the jail yard, which, can, however, be readily overlooked from surrounding houses and elevations. The bill does not state where the punishment is to take place, whether in the yard—in which case the shelter of the buildings might be taken advantage of as far as possible—or a high enclosure might be erected to obstruct the view from outside, or the execution might take place in one of the rooms of the jail, if such can be found lofty and spacious enough for the purpose. Any means which will insure the desired privacy will be sufficient, and it is to be hoped the measure looking to this object will be adopted. Whatever it is deemed necessary the public should know of the details afterwards, seeing that it will not content itself with the simple announcement of the execution of prisoners, the press can supply, and without the accompaniment of brutal features which would otherwise surround the scene. Good taste and morality would certainly be thus better subserved than they are now on such occasions.—*Balt. Sun.*

HOSPITAL FOR HORSES.—The horse hospital attached to the New York fire department has been established for over three years. Previous to November, 1866, the sick horse were treated by private veterinary surgeons, and at much greater expense than under the present plan.—The veterinary surgeon visits every engine house once a week, and either prescribes for the horses or orders them to the hospital. In case of horses being taken ill, the fact is reported at the hospital and a spare animal is sent to take the place of the disabled horses. The New York fire department owns in the aggregate 160 horses, all over 16 hands high, strong sound, docile, and able to trot a mile in four minutes. In going to a fire running is not permitted, the prescribed gait being a four minute trot and a walk on the way home. The principal diseases treated in the hospital are tender feet, bad legs, colds and colics.