msa_sc2901_scm1622-0485 copyright Maryland State Archives

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. 31. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870. No. 19.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

HELD AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale either or all of the following Farms, situate in the lower section of Kent co., Maryland.

Tolchester Farm

is beautifully located on the Chesapeake Bay, opposite the mouth of the Patapsco river, and

Contains about Six Hundred Acres

all arable except a few acres of Meadow.

Large Mansion House, with several small TENANT HOUSES, with good Out-Buildings; Large APPLE, PEACH AND PEAR ORCHARDS, in bearing. The farm is divided into six fields and two lots, all well watered and in a good state of cultivation.

OYSTERS.—Thousands of bushels of Oysters in beds, are located along the water front of this farm, within two hundred yards of the shore, and the best Fishing Grounds on the Bay, are located adjacent.

Rees' Corner,

Contains 340 ACRES,

is well situated and believed to be the BEST LOCATION FOR BUSINESS IN KENT CO.

Large Brick Dwelling AND BRICK **Store House,**

Blacksmith Shop and Wheelwright Shop, with Dwellings for the use of the same. There are also SEVERAL OTHER DWELLING HOUSES under rent, the annual rent of which amounts to seven hundred dollars. Churches, Schools and Mills, all within a mile of the Store house. There are TWO PEACH ORCHARDS of 1000 Trees each. Out-Buildings in good order and ample for the use of the Farm. Land good.

This to an energetic person is one of the most desirable locations in the State of Maryland.

DALE FARM.

This Farm is well located near the waters of Swan Creek, and

Contains about 276 Acres of Land,

About forty Acres in WOOD, with Chestnut Timber sufficient for the farm. DWELLING and Out-Buildings in fair order. The farm is divided into four fields and two lots. Land in fair state of cultivation, and has all been limed within the last two years. This farm is very convenient for Schools, and one of the best Points for shipping grain or the delivery of lime is within one and a half miles of the farm.

PAGE'S POINT,

Is a shipping point, located on Swann Creek, and is a desirable location, either for a residence or a business point. The grounds contain about TEN ACRES, and there is a LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE in excellent order, containing ten rooms and cellar, with ample Out-Buildings. Also a neat Frame Dwelling of four rooms, in nice order, with Granary and Wharf somewhat out of repair. There is also located TEN ACRES OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUND in the waters contiguous to the shore, and said to be the best planting ground on the Creek. Oysters in abundance and of fine quality; also fish, crabs, &c., in season.

☞ For further particulars, terms, &c., consult my Attorney, RICHARD HYNSON, Esq., Chestertown, Maryland.

jes-tf. ABEL J. REES.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his HOUSE AND LAND at Smithville. The House is a two-story Frame, with three rooms and Kitchen below and four rooms above. There are about

Eight Acres of Land,

divided into three Lots, under good fencing. One lot in Peach Trees in full bearing.

For particulars enquire of the undersigned, or at the Kent News office.

apr30-tf. SAMUEL L. USILTON.

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.

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.

A CARD.

FINDING the general notices to settle thro' the County papers overlooked or disregarded, and a determination to give those indebted to me another opportunity to make amicable settlement, I hereby authorize JOSEPH A. CATLIN, Esq., assisted by C. W. WHALAND, (my son,) to close my book accounts, notes, &c. They must be closed at once to the 21st day of January, 1869, when I associated with Dr. Perkins. My duty demands it. Any arrangement made with either or both of these persons will be satisfactory—errors excepted.

apr23-tf. T. H. WHALAND.

NOTICE. The subscriber, on account of ill health, has been compelled to relinquish the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, but will continue to buy all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE at market price for cash. HIDES wanted, for which the best prices will be paid.

I have on hand a lot of Boots and Shoes of my own manufacture, which I will sell very low for cash. C. H. KENTON,

my7tf. Chestertown.

1,000 LOCUST POSTS for sale by J. BELL & BRO.,

apr2-tf. Buck Neck Wharf.

CHEAP TOBACCO.

A Choice Article only 75 cts. per lb. at

je18-tf. B. H. GARDNER'S.

JUST RECEIVED at the People's Popular Store, a large lot of Mattings and Floor Oil Cloths. WM. A. VICKERS.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR for sale by

je4. W. F. BAKER.

Trustee's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Land near Chestertown,

AND DESIRABLE

TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, and passed in a cause in said Court wherein S. Franklin Smith is complainant and Anna Maria Smith and others are defendants, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at public sale at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 20th September, 1870

At 11 o'clock, A. M., all that

TRACT OF LAND

situated on the road from Chestertown to Kennedyville, of which the late Samuel A. Smith died seized, and which lays between the lands of Simon Wickes on both sides, and about a mile and a half from Chestertown.

This Tract contains

33 Acres, 3 Roods, 27 Perches,

more or less, and lies immediately on the line of the Kent County Railroad, now in process of construction at that point. The soil is kind and productive, and the location extremely desirable. A rare chance is offered here for securing a small but productive and valuable farm. There are no buildings on the place.

ALSO, ALL THAT

HOUSE AND LOT

situated in Chestertown on High St., opposite the Voshell House, designated on the plot of said town as part of lot No. 84. This lot is improved by a FRAME DWELLING two stories and a half high, with basement room, lately occupied by Samuel A. Smith, dec'd, as his residence. This house is well located on the main street of the town, has a number of good rooms, ample for a large family, and is in good repair. There is also a yard attached to the house.

Adjoining the dwelling, and on the same lot is a FRAME STORE HOUSE, now occupied by J. K. Aldridge, Esq., as a tin and stove house. This is an excellent stand for trade and accommodates a large and important business. This lot will be offered either together with the dwelling, or separately, as may be deemed expedient on the day of sale.

THE TERMS prescribed by the decree are $500 cash on each separate piece of property; the balance in three equal instalments in two, three and four years from the day of sale, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. Possession of town property given January 1st, 1871. Possession of farm given after removal of corn crop now growing, in season to seed wheat.—Deed and stamps at cost of purchasers.

J. A. PEARCE, Trustee.

Aug. 27, 1870—ts.

POSTPONED TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF—

A Small Homestead.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee will offer at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 20th of September,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown

ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND

situated on Still Pond Creek, the property of the late Mrs. Mary Kennard, deceased, and containing about

15 Acres of Land.

This Tract of Land is situated near the head of Still Pond Creek in Kent County, and adjoins the lands of Edwin P Janvier, Mrs. Crew and others. The land is high, and the soil light and kind, being admirably adapted to gardening purposes, and nearly all arable.—It is a short distance from a Wharf on Still Pond Creek, and binds immediately on said Creek. It is within two miles of the Village of Still Pond, and convenient to Churches, Schools and Mill. The Kent County Rail Road runs within five miles of this tract, and there is daily communication by steamboat from Betterton Wharf, four miles distant both to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The improvements consist of a comfortable Two-Story **BRICK DWELLING,** and the necessary OUT-BUILDINGS.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree, are—Five hundred dollars cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. The credit payment to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. The purchaser to pay for all Stamps and Deed.

J. A. PEARCE, *Trustee.*

Sept. 3, 1870—ts.

A SMALL FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale at Massey's X Roads, on

TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1870,

At Two o'clock, P. M.,

A SMALL FARM

in Chesterville, Kent county, late the property of Mrs. Araminta Medders,

Containing 94¼ Acres

More or less, and a

WOOD LOT OF 9 ACRES,

adjoining the lands of the late Jesse Woodall, and within a mile and a half or two miles of the Farm. The latter adjoins the lands of Messrs. Samuel Comegys and J. C. Mann, and bounded by the road leading through Chesterville. A portion of the Farm adjoins the back line of Chesterville.

THE DWELLING

is in the Village. There is a GRANARY, STABLE, CARTWRIGHT and SMITH'S SHOPS. Also, a

PEACH ORCHARD OF 1500 TREES,

TWO YEARS OLD.

There is comparatively no waste land on the Farm; the soil is very productive, and will afford a handsome yield. There are four or five fields under fair ordinary fencing. The situation is healthy, with all the advantages of Post Office, Mechanics' Shops, Churches, Schools, &c. It is convenient to Spry's Landing on Chester River, and is within two miles of the Kent County Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half of the purchase money will be required cash, and for the balance a reasonable credit will be given.—Possession given January 1st, 1871, also privilege of sowing wheat this fall.

RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
JONATHAN HODGSON.

Sept. 3, 1870—ts.

FOR RENT, For the year 1871,

The DWELLING and STORE HOUSE in Chestertown, now in the occupancy of Dr. W. T. Urie. For terms apply to T. A. FIDDIS or the undersigned. LEVI FIDDIS.

Aug. 6, 1870—tf.

Drills! Drills! Drill and Corn Hoes!

FARMERS can get all REPAIRS and Extra Pieces of the

Bickford & Huffman Drill

at our Shops, as we have always a supply on hand, and we repair all parts of the Drills—new Steel Points, new Brushes, and all Wheels that may need repairing, and all repairs for the Guano Attachment and Seed Sower.

We have also a good CAST-STEEL HOE, made light for the express purpose of cutting down Corn, for sale cheap, at

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT'S,

sep10-tf. Cross St., Chestertown.

Look to your Drills!

TO THE FARMERS of KENT and ADJOINING COUNTIES.

WE take pleasure in stating to those who have the Bickford & Huffman Drill that they can get them thoroughly and efficiently repaired by

Messrs. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT

OF CHESTERTOWN,

who will always keep on hand a full supply of repairing parts for any Drill we ever built, which will be furnished at same price as if bought here. Knowing the delay that is sometimes experienced by Farmers for the want of repairing parts during their busy season, when time is money, we have effected this arrangement with the above firm, who being practical mechanics, and having an experience of years with our drill, can repair them as well as the manufacturers.

W. L. BUCKINGHAM,
General Agent of Bickford & Huffman.

Aug. 27, 1870—tf.

T. W. Eliason & Son

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 5th,
A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW & DESIRABLE FALL GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of the buyers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

Our stock has been purchased with care and at the lowest market rates, and we feel confident that our Goods and our prices will meet the views of buyers.

Sept. 3. T. W. ELIASON & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES.

T. W. ELIASON & SON,

Invite the attention of buyers to a full assortment of

Men's and Boy's Brogans and Balmoral Boots.
Ladies' Plain and half polish Boots, in Leather, Goat, Morocco and Turkey Morocco.
Misses' Leather, Goat and Morocco Bal. Boots.
Children's, in Morocco, Goat and Kid.
Also, a large stock of Women's and Misses heavy Leather Bal. Boots, all of good quality.

Sept. 3, 1870.

NOTICE

To PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Orphans' Court of Kent county will, on

TUESDAY, September 20th, 1870,

proceed to designate or elect one pupil from Kent county, to be sent to the BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE, under the law passed by the Legislature of Maryland, and who will be "admitted to all the instructions given in the College; and to the privileges of the normal class, with all necessary books, without any charge whatever," except for board.

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of this notice, are requested to make written applications, stating name and age of the young lady applying.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required.

The Court will also expect some guarantee that the pupil will remain at the Institution sufficiently long to complete the usual course of study.

All applications to be filed with the Register of Wills on or before the day above named.

By order of the Orphans' Court,

E. CROUCH,
Register of Will for Kent County.

August 27, 1870—4t.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber on Monday, August 29, 1870, a colored boy named GEORGE BROADWAY, indentured to me by the Orphans' Court of Kent County to serve a term of years. Said boy is 19 years old, and short and stout build. A reward of $1 will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, and all persons are cautioned not to harbor or employ him as I shall prosecute all such to the full extent of the law.

sep3-3t. KINSEY THOMAS.

$100 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves who broke into my house on the night of the 28th ultimo, and stole my pocket-book and money. Among the money was fifty dollars in change—halves, quarters and one dollar bills; among the papers was a note of Franklin Dyre for $115, one of J. R. Gill's for $288, acc't against the Kent co. Railroad, acc't against H. C. Rile, and one against O. F. Sutton, all passed for payment, and two passes—one Kent co. R. R., and one Errickson Steamboat line, and other papers of no value but to me.

sep3-3t. T. J. SHALLCROSS.

MILTON ACADEMY.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

The fifth scholastic year of forty weeks will commence Sept. 13th. Branches:—English, Classical and Mathematical, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Expenses:—$180 per annum, payable quarterly. For circulars, address

ROBERT CHALFANT, A. M.,
s3-4t. Philopolis, Baltimore Co., Md.

NOTICE.—The Notes given at the sale of the personal property of THOMAS A. SEVERSON, dec'd., will be due on the 20th inst. As I intend to close the Estate as soon as possible, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient. The notes are in the hands of C. W. C. JOHNSON, Esq., Chestertown, who will attend to the matter. N. WOLFE,

Sept. 10—3t. Adm'r.

FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of the M. E. Church at Still Pond, Kent county, will hold a FESTIVAL at the Church for the benefit of the Mite Society of the said Church on THURSDAY, Sept. 22d. Dinner and Supper will be provided. The public are invited to attend. s3-3t.

FOR RENT, for the ensuing year, THE STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING, on High St., now occupied by Rob't Boston. Also, DWELLING on Cannon Street, now rented to Samuel E. Sullivan. For terms apply to the undersigned, or WM. VANNORT. W. J. VANNORT.

Sept. 3, 1870—3t.

A LOT of STONEWARE at Factory prices Pans, Jugs, Jars and Pitchers.

je25. L. S FOWLER.

POETICAL MAXIMS.

Happy were men, if they but understood,
There is no safety but in doing good.

But Satan now is wiser than of yore,
And tempts by making rich, not making poor.

Mankind one day serene and free appear;
The next day, they're cloudy, sullen and severe.

There is a lust in man no charm can tame,
Of loudly publishing his neighbor's shame.

On eagle's wings immortal scandals fly,
While virtuous actions are but born to die.

Be good yourself, nor think another's shame
Can raise your merit, or adorn your fame.

Many a word at random spoken,
May soothe or wound the heart that's broken.

Count all the advantage prosperous vice attains
'Tis but what virtue flies from and disdains.

Grant the bad what happiness they would,
One they must want: which is, to pass for good

He that holds more wine than others can,
I rather count a hogshead than a man.

It is a wretched thing to trust to needs,
Which all men do that trust to their own deeds.

Be still sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the cloud is the sun still shining.

Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned,
And hell no fury like a woman scorned.

THE INFLUENCE OF FICTION ON THE MIND.—I am not about to enter a crusade against the perusal of works of fiction.—I should be sorry to debar the child from "Robinson Crusoe" or the "Pilgrim's Progress." But I do protest against that constant and indiscriminate perusal of romances in which so many indulge. In the use of such stimulants I am not an advocate of *total abstinence*, but of *temperate* principles. I am not afraid of an occasional glass of fiction, provided persons be not constantly sipping it, and provided they be taking solid food in far larger measure. For every novel devoured, let their be eaten and digested several books of history or of biography, several books of voyages and travels, several books of good theology, and at least a book or two on science. If you examine some of our circulating libraries you will find a very different proportion—far more works of fiction than works of truth. Those who consume this garbage will soon take its hue, as the worm takes the color of the herbage on which it feeds; and the furnishing of their mind becomes excessively like the circulating libraries to which I have referred; a strange medley, in which the vain and fictitious occupies a far larger place than the real and the solid.—Nor let it be urged by the novel reader that he does not believe the tale when he reads it, so no evil can possibly arise from the perusal of it; for the mischief may be produced altogether independent of his belief or his disbelief. It arises from the impressions produced, unconsciously abiding and unconsciously operating. Like the poison caught from visiting an infected district, it is drawn into the system without one's being aware of the precise spot from which it comes, or even of its existence.

COST OF KILLING A MAN IN WAR.—We have some curious statistics from a French author writing on contemporary wars, as to what it costs to kill a man.—He takes the whole expenditure of money for each war and divides that by the number of men killed on the field, or whose death was owing directly to the war. In the Crimean war, where many were congregated in close quarters, he estimated that 750,000 were killed at the cost of $2,165 per man. Putting the deaths in our late war at 281,000, which is rather a low estimate, each death was purchased at a cost of $16,725. In the late Mexican and South American wars the expense for killing a man was $4,500. In the Danish war, 3,500 lives were lost at an average of $10,000. In the Austria-Prussia campaign of 1866, which ended at Sadowa, $7,500 was the price per death. It will thus be seen that it cost this Government more to extinguish one life than any of the other countries mentioned, and that the cost of killing a man in any of them would maintain several in times of peace.

HOW TO MAKE A TOWN.—Encourage every one, especially new men, to come and settle among you, particularly those who are worthy and active, whether they have capital or not. Their labor alone is worth money. Those who have capital will buy lots, build houses, or tear out and remodel the old ones. Go to work and stimulate every legitimate enterprise by giving it all the encouragement you can, or by uniting your industry, influence and capital in the cause. Cultivate a public spirit, and talk less than you work. Help your neighbor. If he is in danger of breaking down, prop him up in some way, either by kind words, good counsel, or a lift from your pocket-book. If he gets fairly down before you know his situation, set him on his feet again—his misfortune is to be pitied, not blamed, and his talents and labor are worth money to the community. Besides it may some day be your turn to need a corresponding sympathy. Encourage your local authorities in making public improvements for the good of the town.

HEARTS are not trumps in a great game of life. As a sentiment the heart is commonly regarded as pretty, but as a fact of little account. It is quite the thing to splurge about the little beater, but the world really holds it in no more estimation than did Shylock. Money is the trump card, and to which all others in the pack pay homage. If any dispute this, let him open his eyes and look about him.

The New York *Herald* says the clergy costs the United States $40,000,000 per annum; the criminals $40,000,000; lawyers 70,000,000 and rum $200,000,000.

THE PENINSULA.

The following article is from the pen of the Rev. Chas. B. Boynton, and was written for a Chicago paper shortly after his return to Washington from a late visit to his family at Keene's Landing, in Caroline county:

Perhaps some of your readers may be interested in a brief account of a region of which little is generally known, in which the writer has lately spent a few days, enjoying the luxuries of the fruit season. It is the peninsula lying between the Delaware Bay on the east, the Chesapeake on the west, and the Atlantic on the south. It seems especially designed by the Creator to supply the markets of the great Atlantic cities with fruit and vegetables, and may properly be regarded as the largest natural garden spot in the world; and doubtless there are many larger tracts of more fertile soil to be found elsewhere, especially on the broad prairies, but taking into consideration soil, climate and location, it is probably true that this peninsula is unsurpassed for the special purposes of market-gardening, and for the supply of every variety of fruit which can be grown on the seaboard in a climate in which the best of North and South is delightfully mingled.

This region is by no means all, or mainly, garden now. Much of it is lying waste; much is very poorly cultivated; but enough of it is properly treated to show that its future is already settled. As a whole, it is located just where fruits and vegetables can be most advantageously raised for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, as its season is from a week to ten days earlier than New Jersey, and its productions can be placed in the great markets in a fresher condition than those from Norfolk and the adjacent parts of Virginia. With some capital and skill it will therefore have a decided advantage over regions farther north and south. Being a peninsula, and narrow in proportion to length, its coast line is very long, and besides it is indented by almost countless bays, large and small; and there are moreover, several large rivers on the western side which are navigable for steamers that can traverse Chesapeake Bay. In addition, there are many tugs which go up the creeks, and shallow bays to bring out fruits and other productions to the larger steamers.

These give to the peninsula almost unequalled facilities of water transportation. But the railroads have done even more for the improvement of this region. One trunk line runs the whole length of the peninsula, from Wilmington, Del., on the Philadelphia and Baltimore road, to Crisfield, at the extreme southern point on the Atlantic, connecting there with a line of steamboats from Norfolk. About thirty miles south of Wilmington, a branch road runs southwest to Easton, on the Chesapeake, and another runs from Seaford, near the southern end of the peninsula, westward to Cambridge, on an arm of the Chesapeake, while still another line connects this trunk road also with the Delaware Bay. Nearly every point of this whole region is within reach of either a railroad, or some water communication.

In relation, therefore, to the great Northern Atlantic cities, it has the position of a garden. Its advantages are now becoming better known, and capital and skill are flowing in from the North, and the owners of lands, which a short time since were devoted to corn, wheat and tobacco, almost exclusively, are entering largely into the culture of fruits, and making large profits from the new employment. Peaches grow here with great luxuriance, and are celebrated over the whole country for their peculiarly delicious flavor. The extent of this culture may be seen from the fact that last year there were shipped from here four millions of baskets, and the orchards are being rapidly extended.

It is impossible to estimate the amount obtained from the strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, but it is very large, and the plantations are being multiplied on every side.

The wild fruits, such as the blackberry, or dewberry, as the early variety is called, and the whortleberry, bring annually a very considerable income to the colored people who gather them in immense quantities. They are sent to the cities, where the blackberries are used principally for wine and cordials, or canning when the quality is good. There are several very fine varieties of native blackberries, which, if cultivated, would equal the best that are sold. This will ere long be done, and plantations of these will soon be seen loaded with the most luscious fruit, as tempting and as valuable as those which are displayed by our nurserymen.

The most delicate shrubbery grows here with a perfection that richly repays the cultivator, and a few conservatories can show more splendid roses than adorn the lawns and gardens of those who have vision and taste. The whole region is in a transition state, but a few years hence, wealth and refinement, taste and beauty in decoration of grounds and dwellings, will characterise the garden peninsula.

Taking into consideration the mildness and general healthfulness of the climate, the excellence and variety of food produced, the wheat and corn being proverbial for excellence, the delicious fruits, and the fish, oysters and game which abound, it is doubtful whether any spot in the United States offers greater advantages to those who have capital and skill.

GOD made both tears and laughter, and both for kind purposes; for as laughter enables mirth and surprise to breathe freely, so tears enable sorrow to vent itself patiently. Tears hinder sorrow from becoming despair, and laughter is one of the very privileges of reason.

The Philosophy of Watering Places.

Going to the country and to the seaside in the summer time is not only a fashionable but a very healthy custom; yet there are two sides to it, as to most other questions. Those who go there to dress and to re-dress, to see and to be seen, undertake what is not a recreation but a toil. Such people are never what is called comfortable. They are always on parade, which means that they are always in misery, or would be if martyrdom to what they call society were not their special delight. The genuine health-seeker is a very different being. He is always well dressed and pleasant, but is never a talker. He is out the earliest, never in a hurry, takes his meals regularly, reads books easy of mental digestion, bathes, if on the seashore, with a full enjoyment of that supreme blessing, shuns heating drinks, and always gets to bed sober and in season. You cannot get him into a dispute, and rarely into a crowd. He loves children, and music, and flowers, harmless gossip, and the daily newspapers. He is not a patron of billiards or the bar.

There is one fact to be borne in mind at all summer resorts. Nobody has any right to expect the snug comfort of home, and your landlord is always apt to presume on the fact. He knows you come to him more for fresh air or a dip into the sea than for superior beds and fare; and he is likely to make the latter very poor because the air and ocean, his chief attractions, are very good. How often have we seen a family accustomed to spacious rooms and choice food under their own roof, submitting to the heat of small closets and the indigestion of bad cooking at a fashionable summer resort; the men yielding to what they feel is an imposition because the women say it is divine!

There are only two classes who really enjoy these places—the very rich, who have cottages of their own, and the very healthy, who can sleep anywhere and digest anything. For the student and invalid the most secluded place is always the best. Here the one may while away many a pleasant hour, and the other restore his failing energies. The point upon which all sides must agree is that home never looks so sweet, or is so thoroughly appreciated, as when the summer jaunt is over, and the weary health-seekers get back to their own family circles.

HOT SHOT.—The Prussians were recently reported as throwing red hot balls into Strasbourg. They are solid balls, heated in furnaces and fired from common guns or mortars. When the cartridge is in the gun a prop of wet felt is rammed on top of it. Two of the gunners (sometimes only one) get hold of the ball with iron tongs and let it run into the muzzle of the gun, and then the cannon is fired in the ordinary manner. In lieu of the wet felt very often a piece of turf is rammed against the cartridge, the red hot ball rolled on top of it, and the gun fired. The shot is scarcely ever certain, because the operation of loading and directing the gun always goes on with great rapidity and under the impression of an imminent danger to the gunners. In former times the cover of the cartridge was so thin that the red hot ball set the cartridge on fire at once and made the shot go off without the interference of the gunners. This made it a still more uncertain shot, and the new method of a wad of about two inches in thickness has been adopted. It is used to set ships and shingle roofs on fire. The new hollow bombshells, filled with explosive matter and shot from howitzers, have now replaced, in almost every case, the shooting with red hot solid balls, and it is very probable that these explosive bombshells of small calibre are meant when despatches speak of red hot balls being fired into towns. Soldiers, however, who served in the late Prussian war against Austria assert that the Prussians had furnaces in the train of the army to make red hot shot of solid balls.

FAN FLIRTATIONS.—Fan fast. I am independent.

Fan slow. I am engaged.

Fan with right hand in front of your face. Come on.

Fan with left hand in front of your face. Leave me.

Open and shut. Kiss me.

Open wide. Love.

Open half. Friendship.

Shut. Hate.

Swinging the fan. Can I see you home.

Fan by right cheek. Yes.

Fan by left cheek. No.

To carry in the left hand. Desirous of getting acquainted.

Carry with handle to lips. I will flirt with you.

JUDGE K——, of North-Carolina, is a great stickler for forms. One day a soldier, who had been battered considerably in the war, was brought in as a witness. The Judge told him to hold up his right hand. "Can't do it, sir," said the man. "Why not?" "Got a shot in that arm, sir." "Then hold up your left." The man said that he had got a shot in that arm too. "Then," said the Judge sternly, "you must hold up your leg. No man ever can be sworn, sir, in this court by law, unless he holds up something."

"When a stranger treats me with want of proper respect," said a philosophic poor man, "I comfort myself with the reflection that it is not myself he slights, but my old shabby coat and hat, which, to say the truth, have no particular claims to admiration. So if my hat and coat choose to fret about it, let them; it is nothing to me."

LOOK AT THE RECORD!—We suggest that the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee have one hundred thousand copies of Executive Document No. 267 printed and circulated, as the means of opening the eyes of those who are blind to the enormities and corruptions of the present administration. This document is the reply of Secretary Boutwell to a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 21st of March last, requesting that officer to furnish the House a statement of balances due from Collectors of Internal Revenue, etc. It contains *eight solid pages of the names of defaulting collectors, in all three hundred and forty names.* Every one is a radical and belongs either to the sort which Congress kept in office by the Tenure of Office Bill, under Johnson's administration, or to that peculiar class of Gen. Grant's favorites, the worthies who presented his Excellency with corner lots, brown stone houses, fast horses, terrier pups, and cigars of rare brands. Ten of these defaulting collectors have stolen from the government $5,933,113. *Nearly six millions of dollars* of the people's taxes have been deliberately fobbed by these unanointed rascals, whilst the remaining three hundred and thirty did not dip quite so deep into "Uncle Sam's strong box," but carried off enough to make them comfortable for life. Not one of these defaulters has been prosecuted, but are all permitted to enjoy their ill gotten gain in undisturbed security. A few civil suits have been brought, but not a single criminal prosecution. And this is the honest, economical and impartial administration of the government, which we were to have under U. S. Grant. The "Forty Thieves" of the Arabian Nights had their Sesame, but the magic word of the three Hundred and Forty who have despoiled the government, is *Loyalty.* It would be disloyal to touch a hair of their sacred heads. Only the "trooly loil" may approach them and associate with them.

THE DEAD MARSHAL.—Whatever there is of honor or glory in the last days of the Second Empire clusters around the army of France, and its central figure was the heroic McMahon, who yielded his life for Napoleon as his ancestors had shed their blood and treasure in loyal devotion to the waning cause of Charlie Stuart. No sympathizer with Prussia, no matter how enthusiastic he may be, but will pay to the gallantry of the dead soldier the tribute of a heartfelt sorrow that he should be one of the victims of the Emperor's ambition and lust of power. McMahon was not a personal favorite with Napoleon, but nevertheless the great soldier served him to the last. How he fought, what personal endeavors he made in leading his troops, the story of his wounds and death will tell. When the history of this wonderful war is written it will indeed be bitter prejudice that refuses to McMahon one of its brightest pages.

ABOUT POTATOES.—Not a little discussion has been indulged in by writers in the various agricultural journals respecting the proper time to dig, and the proper way to care for potatoes after they are dug. Our opinion with regard to digging is, that, when the vines are dead, if this occur before the frost kills them, the sooner the potatoes are dug, the better. They are then supposed to be ripe, and after a potato is ripe, if allowed to remain in wet earth its quality is harmed. If the vines are killed by frost before the tuber is ripe, we should let them remain in the ground as long as the frost will allow with entire safety. Potatoes ripen if they do not grow, after the vines are thus destroyed.

As to subsequent care, the mode adopted by the best growers is to put them immediately in a cool, dry cellar, in bins raised about six inches from the ground, and not over three or four feet wide, with slat-bottom and sides, so that the air can circulate freely through the mass.

In this way, unless they are poisoned before putting in the cellar, potatoes can be kept from August to April.

The crop of late potatoes all over the Eastern States will be in most cases a complete failure, and it is supposed the crop will be unprecedentedly high all over the country when the coming spring opens.—*Hearth and Home.*

THE Cambridge *Herald* says considerable surprise is expressed by our people at the fact that the county paid, during the last year, over $600 for pauper coffins. In some instances, it is said, the friends of some of these defuncts have actually purchased silver-plated handles to attach to the sides of the coffins paid for by the county. But it ought to be recollected that we do things in style in this blessed region.

A PICTURE.—One of the *Little Corporal's* correspondents vouches for the truth of the following:

At one of the neighbor's houses was a very bright little girl. It chanced once that they had as a guest, a minister, an esteemed friend. Little Anna watched him closely, and finally sat down beside him and began to draw on her slate.

"What are you drawing, Anna?" asked the clergyman.

"I'se making your picture," answered the child.

So the gentleman sat very still and she worked away earnestly for awhile. Then she stopped, compared her work with the original, and shook her little head.

"I don't like it much," she said. "Tain't a *great deal* like you. I dess I'll put a *tail* to it, and call it a dog."

Fancy his feelings. What a likeness it must have been.

To illustrate the way the law is vindicated in the West, we publish a notice posted up by a Montana sheriff: "All persons who have been indicted by the Grand Jury for horse-stealing or murder are requested to report to the sheriff within ten days for trial, or they will have to be looked after." Probably if they don't come in and give themselves up, the sheriff sends a boy out after them.

"WHY are you so late?" said a schoolmaster to a little urchin, as he entered the room on a cold, slippery morning in February. "Well, sir," replied the boy, "I would take one step forward and slide back two." "Indeed!" said the teacher, "then how did you get here at all, if that was the case?" "Oh," said the boy, scratching his head on finding himself caught, "I turned around and walked the other way."