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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.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous to remove to the North West, from whence he came, offers his FARM at private sale, situated in Quaker Neck, Kent county, Md., containing

110 ACRES.

About six acres in WOOD, the balance arable. The soil is naturally good, and especially adapted to corn and fruit. The Improvements are a FRAME DWELLING, with Kitchen attached, and the ordinary Out-Buildings in good repair; a splendid Dairy and well of water near the dwelling; also a living spring of pure soft water one hundred yards from the dwelling. A young Peach Orchard of 300 trees in full bearing, a number of the peaches will weigh six ounces when ripe. Also, a number of other Fruit Trees, some in full bearing.

This farm is bounded on the North by Langford's Bay, on the East by King's creek, on the South by a public road leading to Chestertown. It requires but little fencing. It also has a bayou, containing hundreds of loads of loam that would make a good and durable fertilizer. This farm is reputed healthy, with a beautiful and lovely prospect.

TERMS:—$500 cash in hand; $500 in six months, the balance nine years from next July, to be paid in yearly instalments, with six per cent. interest from next July. We will sell forty acres on the same terms. Price $40 per acre.

JOSHUA SIMMONDS.

Jan. 14, 1871—3t.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his Farm, situated in Kent county, Maryland,

CONTAINING 162¾ ACRES.

It lies on the public road between Chesterville and Galena, about two miles from the former place and 2½ miles from the latter; about half a mile from a Catholic Church, and only one-fourth of a mile from Lambson's Station on the Kent County Railroad.

The Farm is divided into five fields, with ordinary fencing. The land has been improved and is in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is well adapted to all kinds of grain and fruit. There is a

PEACH ORCHARD

containing 400 Trees in bearing, and 2100 Trees one year old. Also, 500 Concord Grape four years old, in bearing, and a lot of Blackberry and Raspberry.

The Buildings consist of a FRAME DWELLING with four rooms below and three above, and the necessary OUT-BUILDINGS.

The Farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or address him at Chesterville, Md.

jan21-3t* THOS. G. JARMAN

[Del. Gazette copy 3t and send bill to adv.]

FOR SALE:

600 Acres of Rappahannock Lands

THESE LANDS all lie immediately on the RIVER, are fertile, easily tilled, and well adapted to TRUCKING and FRUIT.

MARL in abundance—farm under fence and well improved with Buildings.

A YOUNG ORCHARD of 1,600 Fruit Trees coming into bearing.

For particulars, price, &c., address

J. L. SMITH,

n19 3m* Harmony P. O., Middlesex Co., Va.

A Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his FARM situated in Caroline county, Md.,

Containing 140 ACRES

More or less. It lies on the public road between Denton and Greensboro', within two miles of the latter place, and within 1½ miles of Greensboro Station on the Md. & Del. Railroad.

The Improvements are a comfortable FRAME DWELLING in good order, with Barn and Out-Buildings.

With small outlay and moderate enterprise it can be made a valuable Trucking farm. This property will be sold very low, as the owner desires to remove from the county.

For further particulars, terms, &c., consult M. DEK. SMITH, Chestertown, Md.

d3-2m. ROBERT C. MORRIS.

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.

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.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

For the purpose of supplying persons in town and country with Oysters, by the bushel, the undersigned will make two trips each week to Chestertown, and may be found at the Wharf Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. By this means the public may rely upon obtaining them FRESH, and at reasonable prices.

oc15-3m. CHARLES D BROWN.

SOMETHING WONDERFUL!

READ'S SORE THROAT & CATARRH POWDER is the most wonderful article I ever heard of for SORE THROAT. It almost vanishes at the touch. For sale at

jan7tf. WICKE'S DRUG STORE.

BLACKSMITHING —AND— WHEELWRIGHTING.

WE take this method of informing our friends and the public that we have connected Wheelwrighting with our former business, believing it will be better for ourselves and our customers too, as we will be able to work much lower where there is but one profit.

We have Good Seasoned Stock
And Good Workmen in our employ.

We intend to have the Wood work done as we have had our Blacksmithing—that is to say, IN THE VERY BEST MANNER; and we are willing for the public to be the judges. Our experience is that "the best is the cheapest."

We will have

Plows, Cultivators,
AND HARROWS, FOR SALE.

We shall also put up New CARTS,

Wagons, Dearborns, Express Wagons,

&c., in good style.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

Our work will be done as low as at any other establishment here or elsewhere in the State, or outside of it. We are determined to leave no excuse in the way of those who have heretofore been sending their money out of our own community—where it is so sadly needed—to build up manufacturers at a distance.—We challenge a comparison of our work with that done anywhere else, as to price, material, workmanship, style, finish, or any other essential.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

Chestertown, Jan 7, 1871—tf.

NEW STORE.
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS!

MISS MARTHA EARNEST has rented the store room lately occupied by the Misses Middleton & Wyatt, and has just opened a well selected stock of

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

which she is prepared to sell at prices to suit the times. Her stock consists in part of the following articles: Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests, Corsets at $1.25, French Corsets $2.00, Ladies' & Children's Hose, Kid Gloves, white and colored, Sash Ribbons, Handsome Ribbon, Bows; all qualities of Ladies' Handkerchiefs; Laces, both imitation and real; Cambric Edge and Inserting, white and colored Tarleton, Velvet Ribbon, Dress Buttons, Black Net and Green Berage for veils, Clouds, infants' and children's Hoods, Collars and Cuffs, and in short every article usually kept in a FANCY AND NOTION STORE.

She respectfully invites an examination of her stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

MARTHA EARNEST.

Jan. 7, 1871—tf.

EXPOSITION at T. W. WICKES' DRUG STORE!

BAZIN & BARNES' MAGNOLIO and FLORIDA WATERS—the most lasting, agreeable and Refreshing of all PERFUMES for the Handkerchief, at the Toilet and in the Bath.

jan7tf.

Cheap Goods for Cash.

S. FRANKLIN SMITH,

HAVING taken the Store Room recently occupied by his father, adjoining J. K. Aldridge, has laid in an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF GOODS, which he offers at very small profits for cash. His stock consists of

GROCERIES: Sugar, Coffee, Lard,

BACON, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

FLOUR by the barrel, at City prices.

CONFECTIONERY—Candies, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Apples, Currants, &c.

LAMPS and LAMP CHIMNEYS,

a fine assortment, for sale cheap.

d17-3m. S. FRANKLIN SMITH.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

We will sell our Beautiful all wool Reps of all Colors, worth $1, for

65 cents per yard, Cash!

Our whole Dress Goods department we have marked down to near Cost!

A Lady can buy a Handsome Dress for less money, at

VICKERS' "PEOPLE'S STORE,"

than at any other establishment in Kent Co. If you want anything cheap, just call and examine. No trouble to show goods.

W. A. VICKERS,

Jan. 7, 1871. People's Popular Store.

Eastern Shore Boarding House,

N. W. Cor. Lombard and Sharp Streets,

MRS. JOHN H. THOMPSON,

LATE of Centreville, Queen Anne's county, has taken the above desirable premises, and is prepared to offer inducements to the traveling public. Permanent, Transient and Table Boarders accommodated.

She respectfully solicits the patronage of her Eastern Shore friends, believing that all who may patronize her will be pleased with her accommodations.

jan14 3m.

FOR RENT, for the ensuing year,

The Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops,

known as the "Hanesville Manufacturing and Repair Shops." Also a commodious and comfortable DWELLING. A full sett of Blacksmith Tools for sale. Apply to

E. A. VANNORT.

oc22-tf. Hanesville, Kent county, Md

FOR RENT, for the year 1871, the DWELLING HOUSE on Cross street, in Chestertown, now occupied by Mr. William Cannon. For terms, apply to

n19-tf WM. VANNORT.

A CARD.

The report is being industriously circulated that I have disposed of my entire stock of Peach Trees; which report is incorrect. I have some TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND (25,000) GOOD TREES yet to dispose of.

N. BARNARD,

Nov. 26—tf. Still Pond, Md.

HALL'S Veg. HAIR RENEWER,
Chevalier's LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER,
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and
BURNETT'S ROLLISTON,
For sale at WICKES' DRUG STORE.

POMADE and HAIR OILS, for sale at WICKES' DRUG STORE.

SMILE WHENEVER YOU CAN.

When things don't go to suit you,
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown;
Since life is oft perplexing,
It is the wisest plan
To bear all trials bravely,
And smile when'er you can.

Why should you dread to-morrow,
And thus spoil your to-day?
For when you borrow trouble,
You always have to pay;
It is a good old maxim
Which should be often preached—
Don't cross the bridge before you
Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing,
If you would keep in mind
The thought that good and evil
Are always here combined;
There must be something wanting,
And though you roll in wealth,
You may miss from your casket
That precious jewel—health.

Though you are strong and sturdy,
Not full may be your purse;
And earth has many trials
Which I consider worse—
But whether joy or sorrow
Fill up your mortal span,
'Twill make your pathway brighter
To smile when'er you can.

Marriage Made in Heaven.

Every true match is made in heaven; and all true men and women who believe this and act on it find something of heaven in their match, so that John Brown, of Haddington, was not so far wrong when he felt the time had come for him to enter the holy estate, and that he had seen the woman the Lord had made to be his wife, and went to tell her so; and the good soul knew what he had come about, and was just as sure as he was that she was meant for him, and he for her. Yet he said, 'My dear madam, you know what I am going to say; but, if you please, before I say it we will ask a blessing.'—And that was what they did. It is the experience of all times, and, no doubt, of all people, that men and women are made from each other, to be husband and wife, and are very often brought together by a providence they cannot account for, and can never be separated in their souls any more. A young man goes into a room with a heart as free as an unmated swallow, and comes out of it, sixty minutes later, a captive for life; and the maiden knows what the youth knows, and in her heart says amen to the revelation, though it may take her some time to say it with her lips. I have a friend in Philadelphia, a man of great intelligence, who told me that when he was in the middle of the Pacific, on a voyage, he saw a face in a dream, and it was borne in upon him that this was the face of his wife. He went through many adventures after that, was away about seven years, came back, went home, went to quarterly meetings in Bucks county, and there saw in a Quaker bonnet, for the first time with his human eyes, the face he had seen in his dream. The maiden became his wife; and I never saw a happier pair on the earth, or a sweeter home or children. And I have no doubt of the perfect truth of the story; all true marriages are made in heaven, so

"A true love is blessed with reverence
As heavenly light is blent with heavenly blue."

THE BEAUTY OF THE FAMILY.—We leave it to you, if the "beauty of the family" don't invariably "turn out" the worst one of the lot? If she don't cultivate the outside of her head to the total forgetfulness of the inside? If she is not petted, and fondled, and flattered, and showed off, till selfishness is written all over her?—If she is not sure to marry some lazy fellow, or some drunken brute, who will bruise her body—or heart—to a jelly, and be glad to come, with her forlorn children, for a morsel of bread to the comfortable home of that snubbed member of the family who was only "our John" or "Martha," and who never, by any possibility, was supposed by them capable of doing or being anything? We leave it to you, if the "beauty of the family," be he a boy, don't grow up an ass? If he is not sure to disgust everybody with his conceit and affectation, while he fancies he is the admired of all eyes—even if he don't squander all the money he can lay his hands on, and die in the gutter? We never saw a very handsome child of either sex, set up on the family pedestal to be admired by that family and it's friends, to the exclusion of the other children, that we do not feel like patting these children on the head and saying: "Thank Providence, my dears, that you were not born 'beauties.'"

LIFE is short, too short for strife;
Put a world of loving in it,
When there's good that can be done,
Do not wait, but just begin it.
Do not dream of coming days,
All the future overrating:
Wherefore trust an idle dream?
Life is short, too short for waiting.

Learn we kindness unto all
From the pitying ones above us;
Let us love our fellow-men
As the blessed angels love us.
Work in love and work in faith:
Trust me, 'tis a noble calling.
It is almost eventide:
Soon the shadows will be falling.

AFTER the war is over a war museum is to be established in Berlin, in which, among other curiosities, the effects of different projectiles on the human body are to be demonstrated. Injured bones are being prepared for it, and the balls and bullets that have caused the injury are added, as far as this is possible. The officers of the anatomical museum in Berlin are at present busily engaged in preparing these horrible specimens which demonstrate the ingenuity that men display in destroying their fellow creatures.

MARK TWAIN receives $2,400 a year for being periodically funny in 'Galaxy.'

How Consumption may be Cured.

The first announcement to a patient that he or she has consumption, is often like a death knell. The vacant stare, the pale cheek, the convulsive sigh, indicate a shock of the most profound character. Indeed, I have known persons to swoon away and require the most active exertions to restore them. And yet it is not true that consumption is necessarily a fatal disease. In point of fact it is not so fatal as many cases which prevail in every community, and yet excite no remark. Consumption results from a perverted nutrition. Instead of that assimulation essential to sound health, there is an elaboration of the nutritive fluids, which leads by inflammatory action or other processes, to the disposition in the lungs and other tissues of crude material known as tubercle. Persons predisposed to consumption, or living under circumstances which lower the vital energies and prevent the nutritive processes, are those in whom this affection most frequently appear. It follows that there is no specific for consumption. It is not curable by medicines; the contrary, its fatal issue is more often hastened by medication.

For the encouragement of patients, any to illustrate the course of life most likely to restore vigorous health, a condition incompatible with consumption, I usually relate cases that have come under my observation. The following is one example among many:

"A young medical friend, having a hereditary tendency to consumption, began to realize at first its well marked symptoms. It progressed rapidly toward a fatal termination. The cough, emaciation and hectic betrayed his condition to the most superficial observer. Alarmed at this condition, but dreading to yield to the conviction of his friends that he was a victim of the disease, he refused to be examined or even to talk on the subject. At length he became so weak and prostrated that he consented to have his lungs examined, and on the announcement of the physician that they contained large cavities, he fainted, and was rallied with great difficulty. Aroused to a pitch of desperation, he determined that he would not lay down and die, but would betake himself to out-door life. He accordingly spent his entire day in horseback exercise, sawing wood, boat rowing, etc. At night he slept on a hard bed in an out-house through which the winds had full play. His diet was plain, and but little cooked; his clothing was coarse and scant. That physician is to-day practicing in a New England town; he is upwards of forty-five years of age, and weighs about 200 pounds. A finer specimen of health is not seen in New England.

Recovering from the last stage of consumption is therefore possible. The following outline of the course of life to pursue is given:

Live in the open air and sunshine; avoid dampness and darkness in your dwelling if possible; choose a dry mountain region; develop by vigorous exercise every muscle in the body to its fullest capacity; select nourishing and easily digested food, and be sure that it is not overcooked; dress in coarse woolen clothing; bathe for cleanliness and comfort, never forcibly distend the lungs, but increase their capacity by exercise; and, finally, take no medicines except as aid or additional to the course of life recommended.—*Eminent Physician in Hearth and Home.*

A New Temperance Movement.

Mr Lawrence, of Ohio, has introduced in the House of Representatives the following resoiution, which if passed and strictly enforced, will virtually amount to a prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and the Territories. It was referred to the Committee on the District:

Be it enacted, &c., That in the District of Columbia, and all the Territories of the United States, every wife, child, parent, guardian, husband, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support, or otherwise, by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, directly, or indirectly, shall have a right of action, in his or her own name, against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving any intoxicating liquors, or otherwise have caused or contributed to such intoxication, or shall have caused, in whole or in part, the intoxication of such person or persons. And in any such action the plaintiff shall have a right to recover just, prospective and exemplary damages. And the owner or lessee, or person or persons leasing any building or premises, having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, shall be liable, severally or jointly with the persou so selling or giving intoxicating liquors as aforesaid. And in every action by any wife or husband, general reputation of the relation of husband and wife should be sufficient evidence of such relation, and the amount received by every wife shall be her sole and separate property. Any sale or gift of intoxicating liquors by the lessee of of any premises, resulting in damage, shall work a forfeiture of his lease, and all courts having chancery powers may enjoin the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors by any lessee of premises which may result in loss, damage or liability to the lessor, or any person claiming under such lessor."

AN Illinois Postmaster gives notice as follows: "After this date everybody must lick their own postage stamps, for my tongue's give out."

Hints on Horse Flesh.

As five years are required for the completion of the bone structure of the horse, it is important that he be carefully used until that age. If he is early overworked, the ligaments which unite his one hundred and thirty bones are prevented from becoming sufficiently fixed to the frame, and he is dwarfed, and wears out or dies long before reaching the full twenty-five years which should be the average duration of his life and vigor. The muscles of a fine horse ought to be thick and very long; thickness insures strength, and length an extended sweep of limb.

Properly constructed harness is as essential to the comfort of a horse as easy clothes are necessary to the comfort of a man. If harness is not well fitted to the form, the veins are compressed, circulation is retarded and disease ensues.—When in motion, the horse regulates his centre of gravity by using his head and neck. The check rein is therefore inhuman and injurious.

If a horse is compelled to run when his head is held in a vertical position, the gravity is thrown too far back, and he advances with difficulty. The ears may be called indices of a horse's mind. Intelligent animals prick up their ears when spoken to; vicious ones throw their ears back. A blind horse directs one ear forward and one backward, and in a deaf horse the ears are without expression.

The ears of the best horses are short and wide apart; the eyes are well open, and the forehead is broad. A broad forehead indicates good brain. The Arab says: "The horse must have the flat forehead and the courage of a bull."—The horse breathes by his nose and not by his mouth; hence the nostrils should be large, so the fresh air may be taken in freely. Dealers enlarge the nostrils of their horses by artificial means. The mouth of a young horse is round; in age it becomes narrow and elongated.

The Arab says, speaking of his horse: "The first seven years are for my young brother, the next seven for myself, and last for my enemy."

A horse has only one jugular vein; a man has three. The withers can never be too high. The higher they are the easier the animal travels. The loins should be short, the chest square, and the shoulders well developed. The veterinary surgeon who said, "no foot, no horse," was perfectly correct. The hoof is a curious and complicated mechanism; an elastic box, which expands and contracts as the horse raises or puts down the foot.—Shoeing should be done with care and skill, or the natural form of the hoof is destroyed. Above all, so noble an animal should be treated with the greatest kindness, and no pains should be spared to make his bonds as easy to wear as may be.—*Dr. Lemercier.*

A Family Riddle.

A New York correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* tell the following:

Among the audience at the second representation of "As you like it" I saw a couple to whose past there attaches a string of incidents that would appear unnatural in a yellow-covered novel. This gentleman is gray-haired, fifty and fatherly. The lady is a swarthy little brunette of eighteen or nineteen. She is the *wife* of the gentleman, and yet she is his *daughter*. As she is the gentleman's *daughter* his child must be her *sister*.—But the child is also *her child*, and in consequence her *husband* is her *daughter's grandfather*. It is a beautiful little case for the end-man to propound as a first-class conundrum to the middleman of a minstrel show.

SOLUTION:

But this is its solution. A young and beautiful Jewess, a Mr. Peyser's wife fifteen years ago, fell in love with a taker of daguerreotypes, a Mr. Gage. The consequence of love is often troubled; so it was in this instance. A divorce ensued. The lady kept one child, a daughter, married Mr. G., bore him two or three boys, the Jewish half-sister getting on nicely with her little Christian brothers. But the heart of man is fickle.—Mr. G. looked upon his wife's daughter, and behold she found favor in his sight. Miss P., budded into womanhood, Mrs. G. faded into age. A fearful domestic catastrophe ensued, a divorce was obtained by the wife, the daughter married the stepfather and added the title of grandfather to the honors he already bore.—The elderly lady married for the third time, visits her daughter and her former husband (with whom reside her own boys) and everything is serene and satisfactory. Can you beat this in St. Louis?

A GEORGIA editor is in luck. Twenty-four heathen Chinese walked into his sanctum the other day, and through the medium of an interpreter, paid cash down for twenty-four subscriptions to his paper. They editor wondered greatly what they wanted of an English paper, not being able to read it, and was informed that they took it for the "pictures" in it, the paper having a rat poison cut, a catarrh cut, a guano trade-mark, and an umbrella cut.

AN Irish advocate would go on speaking after the learned judge had cautioned him to desist, till at last his irritated lordship cried, "Sir, 'tis no use your speaking; what you say to me goes in at one ear and out at the other." The advocate would not be silenced. "My lord," said he "it's no wonder, when there's nothing between 'em to spot it."

A WISCONSIN paper mentions a case where burglars broke into a store, but the goods were marked so high that they would not take any away.

COMMUNICATED.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At a meeting of the Kent Co. Teachers' Association, held in Chestertown on the 14th day of January, 1871, a committee of two, Messrs. Baker and Crosby, were appointed to interview the Editors of the *Kent News* and procure from them the use of a column of their valuable paper for the teachers of the county. The Editors, with their usual liberality, responded favorably. The committee, on behalf of the teachers, agreed to furnish weekly, during the year, a column of educational matter for the interest of all concerned. In compliance with this arrangement I propose to submit to the many readers of the *News*, by way of introducing this new feature of the paper, some observations upon the *Selection of Text Books*, believing this to be a fit and timely subject.

Would premise that the power of selecting text books should be given to teachers. Why? Because they are able to make a choice that would suit themselves and the schools in every particular.

The teachers are compelled to use the books. They are expected to make as much progress with a series of books they condemn, as with one they admire. No matter how much they may be opposed to a certain set of books, they must use it until the Commissioners conclude to change it. Or, if they have a series they like, a book agent may easily induce the board to exchange for another decidedly inferior, by offering them book for book, because they say "we get a new book for an old one, and thus the books do not cost so much." This is beggarly economy. Text books constitute the prime apparatus of the school, and if they are inferior, the work done with them cannot be of the best quality. The mere newness of a book cannot ensure its fitness. Teachers have great facilities for examining and comparing books. Commissioners are generally employed in such vocations that they cannot take the time needed for a careful perusal and comparison of all brought under their notice. With them, the price and terms of exchange are the most important points. Perhaps one or two members of a board may give every work a careful examination before its adoption, but the majority of the board are by no means likely to do so. The people can determine whether this is a fault in the Commissioners, or not. Their pay is only nominal, they lose time attending meetings, and sometimes incur expense, with no prospect of remuneration. Thus indifference and general disregard of details in school management arise. Instructors are presumed to be paid for their services, and are understood to take deep, active interest in whatever relates to school affairs. The duty of securing a series of good books would be esteemed a pleasure, and an important privilege, one to be exercised with intelligence and conscientiousness.

The times of changing books should be fixed by law. This age is more rapid than progressive, and frequent changes of text books are by some stupidly supposed to indicate educational progress. They have yet to learn that learning is conservative. Once in five years is often enough to change text books. A whole series not be changed then. Some in seven years, and some may answer the purpose intended double that period. A law of this kind would dissipate the fear, that with every new teacher would come new books. Again, there are very few districts in which the teachers change entirely every term or even every year; there are generally a number who continue, and they form the conservative element which regulates new-comers upon the book question, and upon some other questions.

If this plan were adopted, the County Board would be relieved of the irksome business of attending to book agents, teachers would be invested with more responsibility, schools, generally, would be supplied with more suitable books. G.

Kennedyville, Jan. 24, 1871.

HARD TIMES.—The New York Tribune notes the cry of "hard times," and truthfully attributes the cause, primarily, to the fact that too large a share of our people are trying to live by something else than productive industry. Other influences contribute, it says, but this is far more potent than the whole of them. We are fast becoming a nation of schemers to live without work. Our boys are not learning trades, our farmers' sons are crowding into cities, looking for clerkships and petty offices; hardly one American girl in each hundred will do housework for wages, however urgent her need; so we are sending to Europe for workmen and buying of her artisans millions worth of products that we ought to make for ourselves. There can be no doubt that our boys and girls must be taught to love labor, by qualifying themselves to do it efficiently, if we would better matters in the future at all.

THE following lines are supposed to have been written by an editor who was insane, for certainly no sane man could dream anything so improbable.

I had a dream the other night,
When everything was still;
I dreamed that each subscriber
Came up and paid his bill;
Each wore a look of honesty,
And smiles were round each eye,
And as they handed o'er the stamps
They yelled, "How's that for high?"

Two lawyers when a knotty case was o'er,
Shook hands, and were as friendly as before:
'Zounds!' said the client, 'I would fain know how
You can be friends, who were such foes just now?'
'Thou fool!' said one, 'we lawyers, though so keen,
Like shears, ne'er cut ourselves, but what's between.'

IDLE "HALTER" TALK.—Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, thinks a hundred first-class funerals would have been the requisite thing to secure peace after the war. The New York Herald is of the opinion that this depends upon the kind of persons who might constitute the principal figures of the collection, and if it had been composed of "unrepentant rebels" and "bitter-end radicals" the effect would have been pacifying. Our own belief is that if the halter had been employed after the war upon political prisoners there never would have been any peace between the two sections. Spain has uniformly acted upon Mr. Lawrence's policy, and the consequence is that she is in a chronic state of revolution at home, and, as to her possessions abroad, having once had large portions of North, Central and South America, has lost every valuable colony, except Cuba, she ever owned. Bloody political proscriptions had for years been the curse and disgrace of England, until they were put an end to by the act of grace of William III, since which time the English constitution has remained unshaken. This government showed its wisdom in refraining from setting up the gallows at the close of the late civil war, more especially in view of the fact that the South was educated in the belief of State sovereignty. The reason that this judicious abstinence from the infliction of death upon the conquered has not restored the spirit as well as the forms of the Union, is that it has been accompanied by acts of persecution and injustice, which have neutralized its pacifying influence. A generous and manly exhibition of magnanimity would long ago have linked the most disaffected of the Southern leaders to the other sections with hooks of steel—and yet not one of them contemplates any other political condition than a continued union of all the States, as the surety of prosperity and happiness.

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY.—The National railway, the new air-line road between Philadelphia and New York, appears to be a determined fact. The Newark (New Jersey) Advertiser says:

"The contract for the construction of the entire line of road has been awarded to Messrs. James Moore, Sidney Dillon & Co., the well-known constructors of the Union Pacific railroad, and the work is to be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted. The contractors are men of great energy and experience, and there can be no doubt that they will drive their contract upon the same principle of rapid construction that worked so well on their great trans-continental enterprise. Nearly the entire right of way for four tracks, from Philadelphia to Newark, has been already secured, and measures are in progress for securing the remainder of the distance. The National Railway Company has kept its counsels very closely, and the announcement that the contract for constructing the road is actually awarded and is to be immediately executed will take the public by surprise."

TELEGRAPH CABLES are being extended over the world from the centres of population and trade to the extremest points east and west. Cables have just been laid to Penang, Singapore and the island of Java, so that messages go from London at from $26 75 to $37. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, the London Times says, has successfully laid a submarine cable between the islands of St. Thomas and Porto Rico, which is to be immediately opened for business.—The section between Porto Rico and Jamaica is being proceeded with. The same paper reports the successful laying of a cable between Singapore and Madras, thus completing the telegraphic submarine chain from England as far as Batavia, in the island of Java. And with the Atlantic cables across to the American continent, and then with the lines across the continent to the Pacific shores, and cable enterprises also projected thence from San Francisco via the islands to Japan, a girdle will literally have been put around the world.

WE GIVE BELOW a statement showing the number of years each President lived after the expiration of his Presidential term:

George Washington, 3 years.
John Adams, 32 years.
Thomas Jefferson, 17 years.
James Madison, 19 years.
James Monroe, 6 years.
John Quincy Adams, 19 years.
Andrew Jackson, 8 years.
Martin Van Buren, 25 years.
William Henry Harrison died in office.
James K. Polk, three months after expiration of term.
Zachariah Taylor died in office.
Franklin Pierce, 12 years.
James Buchanan, 7 years.
Abraham Lincoln died in office.

"WHAT is your chief consolation in this life," asked a clergyman in his Sabbath lesson, of a young girl in a Bible class. The young lady blushed and hesitated, "Will you not tell me?" urged the clergyman. "I don't want to tell his name," said the ingenuous maiden, "but I have no objection to telling you where he lives."

"I THOUGHT I understood you to say that your father was a merchant only a week ago," said a lady to a little girl who was soliciting alms, "and if this is so, how could your family have been reduced to beggary?" "It is true, ma'am; my father kept a peanut-stand, and last week he took a bad two-dollar note and failed!"

IN a storm at sea, the chaplain asked one of the crew if he thought there was danger. "Oh, yes," replied the sailor! "if it blows as hard it does, we shall all be in heaven before twelve o'clock at night." The chaplain, terrified at the expression, cried: "*The Lord forbid!*"

"How is it my dear that you have never kindled a flame in the bosom of a man?" said an old lady to her pretty niece, who was portionless.

"The reason, dear," replied the young lady, "is as you well know, that I am not a good match."

THE following was an advertisement in a Tennessee paper: "Lost or strade from the scriber a shepe all over white—one leg was black and half his body—all persons shall receive five dollars to bring him. He was a she gote."

WHY is a young widow like a musical performance? Because she is a mourning consort.