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The Kent News.

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The Kent News:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
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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.

W. F. MASSEY. COLIN F. STAM. LOUIS K. STAM.

W. F. Massey & Co.,
GROWERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Garden, Nursery and Flower Seed,
Corner of Court and High Streets,
CHESTERTOWN.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.
In pound packages, 75 cts.
Warranted fresh.
W. F. MASSEY & CO.

THE ATTENTION of MERCHANTS is called to our
Superior Stock of Vegetable Seed
which are neatly put up for retailing, and are of a very superior quality.
W. F. MASSEY & CO.

FLOWER SEED! FLOWER SEED!
Sweet Alyssum, Globe Amaranths, Asters of various styles, Balsams, Canary Bird Flower, Candytuft, Canna, Cockscomb, Geraniums, Four O'clocks, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Nasturtiums, Heartsease, China Pinks, Petunias, Portulaca, Salvia, Snapdragon, Stocks, Wallflower, Zinnia, and many other varieties of Flower Seeds of rare excellence, at cheaper rates than can be had in the city.
W. F. MASSEY & CO.

GREEN PEAS! GREEN PEAS!
Our stock of Peas for Seed is large and superior. We offer
Carter's First Crop,
McLean's Little Gem,
Early Kent,
Daniel O'Rourke,
Champion of England,
Dwarf Blue Imperial,
Hair's Dwf Mammoth.
An inspection of our samples will convince any one of their superior quality.

FOR ROASTING EARS we offer
Early Tuscarora and
Mammoth Sugar Corn.

FOR PICKLES—
Bull Nose Pepper,
Squash Pepper,
Long Cayenne Pepper,
Extra Long Green Cucumber,
White Spine Cucumber.

TOMATOES—
Massey's Early Red. Early Smooth Red, Cook's Favorite, Tilden, Crimson Cluster, Dwarf Orangefield, Lester's Perfected, and the unapproachable TROPHY TOMATO.

☞ TRY OUR SEEDS and you will never buy elsewhere.
W. F. MASSEY & CO.,
March 4—tf. Chestertown.

Read! Reflect and Remember!

NEW STORE! NEW STOCK! FAIR PRICES!

MISS S. S. CALDER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the room adjoining W. A. Vickers' store, and has just received and will constantly keep on hand an assortment of the following:
VELVETEENS, COLORED SILKS, SATIN, SILK VELVET, RIBBONS, NOTIONS, &c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS of all kinds.
☞ DRESS MAKING and Machine Stitching at moderate prices. Give me a call.
feb11-tf. S. S. CALDER.

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.

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.

SEED OATS.
BRUNSWICK AND SCOTCH OATS, of Very Superior quality.
For sale by J. W. IVENS,
feb25-5t. Chestertown

VALUABLE HOTEL AND STORE PROPERTY —AT— PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Circuit Court for Kent county, sitting in Equity, the undersigned as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale at the Hotel of Thomas R. Hayes, in Sassafras, Kent county, Md., on
WEDNESDAY, March 29th, 1871,
At Eleven o'clock, A. M.,
The Hotel Property
IN SASSAFRAS, MD.,
now occupied by Tho. R. Hayes, being a GOOD, ROOMY and
Convenient Frame Building
with Stables and Carriage Houses all complete;
The Fine Store House
now occupied by Kennedy & Son, on the Corner, and adjoining the Hotel;
The Wheelwright & Blacksmith Shops
also adjoining the Hotel property,
And the other Lots
adjoining the above named property and belonging to the said Thomas R. Hayes.
The property will positively be sold on the day named.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:—$2900 cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual instalments from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with sureties to be approved by the Trustees. Purchasers to pay for stamps and deed.
GEORGE VICKERS,
D. JAMES BLACKISTON,
Trustees,
Chestertown, Md.
E. E. MILLER, Auctioneer.

Valuable Farm at Private Sale.

THE undersigned as agent for Mr. Joseph Merritt, offers for sale his VALUABLE ESTATE, containing
About 200 ACRES
OF ARABLE LAND,
in a high state of cultivation. This farm is 2½ miles from Chestertown, on the main road to Worton Station, and one mile from the latter Station. This farm is in excellent condition, fencing good—and the buildings ample and nearly new.
A Young and Flourishing Orchard
Of PEACH and APPLE TREES, in good bearing.
For terms and other information apply to
GEORGE VICKERS, Agent.
Chestertown, Feb. 25, 1871—ts.

Plows! Plows!

THE undersigned is now manufacturing and prepared to sell PLOWS cheaper than they can be purchased on the Eastern Shore.
Look at the Prices:
Nos. 10 & 11 Concave $9, No. 2 Pratt & Davis $9
" " 8, " 1 " " 8
No. 4 Wiley - - 6, " 0 " " 7
" 3 " - - 5, and all other Plows in general use in the same proportion.
CASTINGS at $5 per hundred.
CHAS. ESTES,
mh4-2m. Chestertown Iron Foundry.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
J. K. ALDRIDGE,
WILL OPEN on Monday, March 6th, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of GOODS.
Call and examine and be convinced that he sells the cheapest in town.
Don't forget the place, opposite Court House.
A good assortment of
Shoe Pegs, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Wax, Shoe & Stitching Thread, Rubbers, Webbing, Knives and Lasting Tacks, Garter Buttoners, Shoe Tacks, Brissels, Eyelets, &c.—at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store, opposite the Court House.
J. K. ALDRIDGE.
March 4, 1871.

OYEZ! OYEZ! OYEZ!
All manner of persons having
CLOCKS, WATCHES or JEWELRY TO REPAIR,
Can have the same repaired with dispatch at
WM. G. RUSSELL'S,
Adjoining the store of T. W. Ellason & Son. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction or no charge made. Charges moderate.
Be particular and ask for W. G. RUSSELL'S.
Feb. 4. 1871—tf.

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.

TO RENT, for the year 1871, my DWELLING HOUSE and LIVERY STABLES, with lot attached, on Cross street, in Chestertown, recently occupied by John W. Rasin. Also, a Three Acre LOT, near the upper part of the town. For terms apply to R. HYNSON, Esq.
jan7-tf. D. A. BENJAMIN.

Middletown Nursery and Fruit Farm,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.
PEACH TREES & SMALL FRUITS a Speciality. Peach trees in present nursery *all sold.* A Fine Stock of Small Fruit Plants, and Osage Orange Quicks for the Spring of '71 at reduced prices. For Catalogue and Price List, Address E. R. COCHRAN,
dec3-6m. Middletown, Del.

FOR RENT, A ROOM under the Knights of Pythias' Hall at Still Pond, suitable for a Store or Shop of most any kind.
Apply to THOS. RASIN, Jr.,
feb25-3t. or S. J. BUSICK.

FOR RENT, for the year 1871, the DWELLING HOUSE on Cross street, in Chestertown, now occupied by Mr. William Cannon. For terms, apply to
WM. VANNORT.
n19-tf

MARCH WINDS.

Listen, Kitty, my darling!
Here by the fireside bright—
Do you know what the winds are saying,
Abroad in the gusty night;
Moaning under the windows,
Like the voice of a child that grieves,
Making the maples shiver,
And creak at the cottage eaves?

Listen, Kitty, my darling,
The winds are singing a song
Of the spring that is softly stealing
From sunnier lands along;
The snow-drops smile as they hear it—
A smile for the spring's sweet sake;
And the shy little violets whisper,
"We hear; we are broad awake!"

No matter, Kitty, my darling!
Though the March winds drearily blow,
I am sure that the daisies are stirring
Down under the sheltering snow.
In spite of the blustering weather
The crocus is budding again;
And the daffodils whisper together,
And wait for the April rain.

TACT.—A short time ago, a gentleman friend said to me, in the course of conversation, "What is tact? What is the peculiar qualification which one possesses and another does not?—which enables one to avoid disagreeable issues that others apparently quite as keen sighted, quite as well informed, quite as experienced, are unable to shun?" I have since reflected much upon tact. All concede it to be an element of success. We often hear it said in commendation of some eminent man, that "he is a man of great tact;" that "he has the tact to manage men;" that he has "a superior tact for business," and so forth. The primary meaning of the word "tact" is touch—feeling. The figurative meaning which has been attached to the word is difficult to accurately define. It has been defined as perception, peculiar skill, or faculty, discernment; but neither of these definitions is complete or satisfactory. Thus, when we say, "he had sufficient tact to withdraw," we do not mean that he had skill, or discernment, or perception, sufficient to prompt him to withdraw; there is something more subtle involved than these definitions express. There is nothing so good as the primary meaning of the word, touch—feeling. Conceive the mind to be able to touch, to feel other minds, and you have got it exactly. The mind has many subtle modes of expression. An elevated eyebrow, a puzzled look, a modulation of the voice, an impatient gesture, or a quiver of the lip, reveal hidden feelings, oftentimes against the will. Tact enables its possessor to immediately recognise these indications, and to shape its conduct accordingly.

GOOD COUNSEL.—No young man can hope to rise in society, or perform worthily his part in life, without a fair moral character. The basis of such a character is a virtuous, fixed sense of moral obligation, sustained and invigorated by the fear and love of God. The youth who possesses such a character can be trusted. Integrity, justice, benevolence, truth, are not with him words without meaning; he feels and knows their sacred import, and aims, in the tenor of his life, to exemplify the virtues they express. Such a man has decision of character, he knows what is right, and is firm in pursuing it; he thinks and acts for himself, and is not to be made the tool of unprincipled and time-serving politicians to do the dirty work of party. Such a man has true worth of character; his life is a blessing to himself, to his family, to society, to the world; and he is pointed out to future generations as a proper example for the rising youth to emulate.

A MEDICAL MISER.—An anecdote is told of Velpeau, the eminent French surgeon, who was a miserly disagreeable man, and died a few years ago. He had successfully performed, on a little child five years old, a most perilous operation. The mother came to him and said, "Monsieur, my son is saved, and I really know not how to express my gratitude; allow me, however, to present you with this pocket-book, embroidered by my own hands." "Oh, madame," replied Velpeau, sharply, "my art is not merely a question of feeling. My life has its requirements, like yours. Dress, even, which is a luxury for you, is necessary for me. Allow me, therefore, to refuse your charming little present, in exchange for a more substantial remuneration." "But, monsieur, what remuneration do you desire? Fix the fee yourself." "Five thousand francs, madame." The lady very quietly opened the pocket-book, which contained ten thousand franc notes, counted out five, and, after politely handing them over to Velpeau, retired. Imagine his feelings!

A GOOD COW.—John W. Smith, West Bradford, Chester county, Pa., has a cow that made four hundred and one pounds of butter from April 17th to February 10th. The greatest number of pounds in a week during the time was fourteen—which number she made four weeks in succession, in April—and the least per week was three pounds, made the 10th of February—twelve days before calving. The average per week, during the time mentioned, was a little of nine pounds.—She is of the common grade stock, but a very fine cow, Mr. Smith having refused $200 for her. Her calf last season took the premium at the Oxford Agricultural Fair, and was sold when four days old, to a particular friend for $10, who was afterwards offered $100 for it when it reached two years of age. The calf born on Wednesday, the 22d of February, Mr. Smith refused $10 for, intending to raise it himself, unless offered a considerably higher figure.

GRIEF knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can, and common sufferings are far stronger than common joys.

Written for the "Kent News."

A "Confederate Cavalryman's" Diary.
[CONTINUED.]

Having accomplished our mission at Fairmount with comparatively small loss,—owing to the superior handling of our troops, displayed there, as on all occasions, by Gen. Jones, who has never received the credit justly due him,—our "army of invasion" was reformed about ten o'clock at night and we resumed our march, destroying all the important bridges along that portion of the railroad, capturing vast quantities of beef cattle and horses, which we carried with us to the rich pastures of the Valley and the hungry mouths of Lee's miserables, and the dismounted cavalrymen of Stewart's Legion. Our return to the "Valley" was hailed with joy by many of our comrades who had been left behind, and the good people inhabiting that region, who had been during our absence much annoyed by the raids of the enemy; "Co. G" was not able to hold them in check on all occasions, yet they did their duty right nobly and Major Myers received the well merited compliments of our distinguished commander for his devotion and courage in so often repelling the advances of the enemy "up the Valley."

Upon our return to the Valley the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry was ordered to encamp near "Bridgewater," a delightful village some ten miles from Harrisonburg, for the purpose of recruiting our men and horses. Here we remained near six weeks, and how well we enjoyed ourselves is best known by our gallant Maryland boys and the fair ladies of that section, who were daily to be seen in each other's society. Many balls and parties were given us, and many hearts were won. Soon this "life of luxury" was o'er and we were ordered to the front, daily scouting and battling with our enemy.—Reader, have you ever listened to the tales of daring recited by some survivor of our "unpleasantness"? Can I add aught to the horrors and pleasures of a soldier's life by these recitals of our daily scouts and marches? Have you never wondered while reading accounts of some desperate conflict, if *he* was there—your brother, friend or lover? Let me tell you few Cavalrymen ever participated in those large battles you have read of, at least not in the terrible charges; no, our gallant "infantrymen" here bore the brunt of battle, while we, on the flanks, were protecting them from surprises, covering their movements, deceiving the enemy as to our main army movements, leading our advance, covering retreats, and at night, miles in advance, watching our wily enemy, or perchance of a dark rainy night in the rear of the foe noting his numbers, position, &c., attacking and destroying his wagon trains, tearing up railroads, intercepting his supplies and weakening the foe. Bonaparte said at St. Helena, in reviewing his own life, that if he had had cavalry in 1813 he could have reconquered Europe. Our own immortal Lee attributed his defeat at Gettysburg mainly to the lack of cavalry. The recent Franco Prussian war has shown the value of this branch of the service; Napoleon recently declared that the "Uhlans" have been the eyes and hands of the invading Prussians, hanging like a veil before the advance—masking its operations and confusing the enemy.

Our army was sadly deficient in cavalry, which difficulty could not be obviated. Horses, suitable ones at least, could not be had in "our little Confederacy;" suitable arms and equipments could not be had. The *sabre*, that most valuable weapon, of good quality, we could not manufacture. True we soon captured the famous "Chickopee" from our enemy and used it with good effect. I have seen one able-bodied Confederate cavalryman cut from their saddles five of the enemy in rapid succession—they being in retreat. I saw Major Harry Gilmore on one occasion strike a Federal across his shoulder such a fearful blow that the Major's sabre was broken. A wound from a sabre, by cut or thrust, almost invariably disables a man for life. These hand to hand encounters were frequent and indeed terribly grand. I witnessed on one occasion the meeting of two cavalrymen on the battle field—one Confederate, the other Federal. They charge and meet; when side by side they fire, (neither had his sabre drawn,) the Federal fell from his horse dead. The uniform of the Confederate, over his heart, was burned with powder.

FRUIT TREES.—We would urge the propriety of going over the orchard, tree by tree, and removing all dead or superfluous branches. Cut out every sucker, whether it springs from the ground, or from body, or branch. Don't burden the tree with an unnecessary growth of wood. Remember that whatever goes to superfluous wood, is so much taken from the growth of fruit, and the remaining wood will not ripen so well. One who has a given amount of labor to perform should not be overburdened with unnecessary weight or other hindering incumbrance.

HORACE GREELEY, says Pomeroy's *Democrat*, sent to San Domingo for fifty pea-nut trees to set out with wall-nut trees on his farm in Westchester county. He has a theory that, by grafting the pea-nut and black-walnut, something out of the ordinary line of nuts can be produced. On being told that pea-nuts grew on roots in the ground he looked disgusted, and replied to his informant:

"Do you think I'm a damned fool, and can be made to believe that nuts and pertaters are the same thing?"

A COQUETTE is a rose, from which every lover plucks a leaf—the thorns are left for her future husband.

To Parents and Guardians.
COMMUNICATED.

In the first place I will make a few remarks, kindly, by way of remonstrance, in regard to the irregularity with which many children attend our public schools. Of course, these remarks are addressed only to those to whom they are applicable. It must be clear to every intelligent mind that irregular attendance at school is a great drawback to the advancement of a child. Not only are we to take into consideration the valuable time that is lost from study, but also the *imperfect* and *superficial* manner the pupil must be educated if kept in his classes, and the discouragement and loss of ambition and zest if put back in a lower class. I will say, just here, that a boy or girl had better be kept in one book for ten years, than, in that time, to have gone through ten books with but a *smattering* of what is contained in them. I imagine that this *skimming* process in education is one of the many agencies that produce as worthless men in the world. How many men there are who have been through a *collegiate* course, and are daubed with the reputation of being educated (?) men, whose minds have been as imperfectly developed, and the great amount of knowledge (?) that has been stuffed into their heads has so overcome their vitality that they are less use to themselves and to the world than they would have been had they been kept at a public school, been required to perform an amount of physical labor every day, and, at a proper age, put to a trade. The harmonious development of the mind in all its functions, morally, intellectually, and socially, is the true idea of education; and not cramming in the greatest possible amount of mental food *undigested*. The latter process overworks the digestive organs, (if I may be allowed the expression) and makes mental dyspeptics. This disease (dyspepsia) as in physical life, produces general debility. But to return more directly to the subject in hand. As to what extent irregular attendance at school is unadvisable, we cannot judge. Every one knows his own circumstances best; but we ask why is it that so many of the boys of our towns are found on the streets, squandering their precious time, and forming habits that will be a bane upon their future lives? It is astonishing to see children apparently as unrestrained by parental influence, as regards the moral and intellectual culture.

Again, some parents do their children great injury, actually preventing, to a greater or less extent, their proper mental and moral development, by failing to give the teacher their co-operation. So palpable a violation of plain duty is inexcusable in any person of intelligence. I would not be understood as meaning that a teacher should be upheld in any course, be it injurious or otherwise. I mean no such thing; on the contrary, any trait in a teacher's character, which in its developments must be pernicious in any way, in its influence upon the minds of his pupils, is worthy of disapprobation, and, to a certain extent, unfits for the full discharge of the obligations arising out of the vocation. In many instances, while the teacher is earnestly endeavoring to discharge his duty toward a child, home influence is in direct opposition, this being strongly manifested in the behavior of the child at school. Such a state of things is very much to be regretted in view of the evils resulting to society therefrom. May God help all parents to whom these truths apply, to see plainly their duty in this direction, and avoid the consequences of such a course. Allow me to digress a little. Parents, are in a great measure, responsible for the character of their children. The tendencies in a child to evil, such as extravagance, disobedience, dishonesty, falsehood, licentiousness, profanity, etc., if not transmitted by the parent, as is said by eminent authors to be often the case, are not corrected by proper restraint and instruction, beginning in the nursery, and finally mature into the various vices and crimes which are prevalent in the land. From a noted author we quote the following: "Many an avaricious monster may thank his doting parents for the qualities which render him odious, and which were fixed upon him in childhood by encouragement of his miscalled 'cuteness,' while the ruined spendthrift may live to curse the 'fond paternal donkey' for his undue indulgence of mere childish lavishness."—The same, we presume, may be said of other vices. M.

THE FARMER'S LIFE.—How humdrum and stupid the life of the farmer would be, were it not for the change of labor and thought which each season brings.—We think, sometimes, almost with a longing to enjoy them ourselves, of the bland winters of half-tropical regions, and of those changeless spring-like climates of some of the high valleys in the midst of the torrid zone. Yet we are happier and better off as farmers and as men for our rigorous winters, for the necessity of making provision for ourselves and for our stock, for the pinching of the frost, for the dangers we avoid, and for the losses that will surely come from neglect and carelessness during our winters. The better we are prepared for them, the more we may enjoy and profit by them. There is no part of the United States where winter is not felt with more or less severity. Even in Florida, the trees, many of them, lose their leaves, and now and then the "northers" clear up with frost and ice.—In these warmer regions the provident farmer's faculties are exercised to provide against the drouths of summer, and it is a mistake to suppose that the seasons are not nearly as well defined in the Southern as in the Northern States.

SOUND ADVICE.—Dr. D'Unger, who has edited the Cambridge *Democrat and Herald* with great spirit for the past three years, has sold it to J. H. Johnson, Esq., Editor of the Dorchester *News*, who, we presume, will merge the two papers into one. In his farewell, Dr. D'Unger gives the following sound advice, which may have a wide application:

Go to work and get up a bank in Cambridge—discountenance note shaving—cultivate small farms instead of large ones—continue to treat, with all kindness, respect and genuine hospitality, every stranger who comes amongst you—throw aside everything in the way of foolish pride or selfishness—be Democratic in action as well as in principle—encourage manufacturers to start business in your midst by *giving* them land whereon to build their factories—erect mills and grind up your grain into flour and meal instead of shipping it as you do now—raise more stock—make more butter and fatten more pork—encourage *home* manufactures—*export* hams, bacon and lard, instead of *importing* them—enrich the soil and beautify every town and village in the county, in order that they may prove attractive to strangers—sustain your railroad, and give every *worker* his due mead of praise. Do all this, and, in time you will prosper.

TWO IN A BED.—The "Laws of Life" says: "More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between school girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to electrical changes through which their nervous systems go by lodging together night after night under the same bedclothes, than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nervous force as to lie all night in bed with another person who is absorbent in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminator will be tumbling and tossing, restless and nervous, and will wake up in the morning fretful, peevish, fault-finding and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and the other will lose. This is the law, and in married life it is defied almost universally.

WILD DUCKS.—The Susquehanna is said to be swarming with wild ducks, and the sportsmen are bagging them by the dozen every day. The Harrisburg Patriot says:

"The river is in excellent condition for hunting, and the water celery upon which the birds feed is abundant. Our sportsmen should bear in mind that there is a law prohibiting the shooting of wild ducks on the Susquehana river, except on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in each week. The law was passed to prevent too great a slaughter of the fowls. The continual shooting has had a tendency to drive them from their feeding grounds. If the law is properly observed, it will not only prevent a wholesale destruction, but be the means of keeping the birds a greater while in this vicinity, and thus prolonging the sport."

RAILROADS ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.—The Snow Hill Messenger states that there was a meeting of the directors of the Worcester railroad last Tuesday. It adds that the board is about to negotiate with parties in New York for the iron required, and also with the board of directors of the Wilmington and Philadelphia road to secure their rolling stock for the use of the road on terms acceptable to both boards. On Monday last friends of the Seaford and Georgetown (Del.) railroad held a meeting at Cambridge, Md. Several speeches were made showing that the object was to raise stock for building a railroad from Seaford to Georgetown, the only connecting link needed for an almost direct line from Cambridge to Lewes, Delaware, and from thence in a steamer to New York city.—A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

BIDDING AND WINKING AT AUCTIONS.—Smith, the auctioneer, is a popular man, a wit, and a gentleman. No person is offended at what he says, and many a hearty laugh has he provoked by his humorous sayings. He was recently engaged in the sale of venerable household furniture, and "fixings." He had just got to "going, and half, a half, going!" when he saw a smiling countenance, upon agricultural shoulders, wink at him. A wink is always as good as a nod to a blind horse or a keen sighted auctioneer; so Smith winked, and they kept "going, going, going!" with a lot of glassware, stove pipes, carpets, pots, and perfumery, and finally this lot was knocked down.

"To whom?" said Smith, gazing at the smiling stranger.

"Who? heigh!" said the stranger.—"I don't know who."

"Why, you, sir," said Smith.

"Who? me?"

"Yes, yes; you bid on the lot," said Smith."

"Me? hang me if I did," insisted the stranger.

"Why, did you not wink, and keep winking?"

"Winking! well, I did, and so did you at me. I thought you were winking at me as much as to say, 'keep dark; I'll stick somebody into that lot of stuff,' and I winked, as much as to say 'I'll be hanged if you don't, mister.'"

A SICK man was told that his wife would probably marry again. "All right," said he, "for there will be one man that will lament my death."

MORE STATES.—Ever since Bret Harte revealed the true character of Bill Nye we have been of the opinion that William is a double-dealer. Mr. Nye's last vain trick was the introduction of a bill in Congress providing for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico into the Union. The recent democratic victories in the South and elsewhere have filled the soul of radicalism with dismay. The Senate is no longer so overwhelmingly radical as it once was, and from present appearances will be less so in the future. The lower branch of the national legislature is also being gradually thinned out, and now the leaders are looking around for new material to fill up the vacancies, defection and democracy have made in their ranks. The South can no longer be depended upon for radical majorities, and further reconstruction is considered dangerous by the best informed readers. The middle States are already tired of radical domination and earnestly desire a change.—There is no other field left them but the extreme West, and now they propose to cultivate this field by the grossest fraud, in order that radicalism may reap the fruit. The proposition to take in Colorado, is little less than a great political outrage. The territory is very sparsely settled, the entire population amounting to forty thousand inhabitants, while our superb, Alleghany City, alone boasts forty seven thousand. New Mexico is in a similar position if indeed, it has, counting Indians and 'greasers' together, as many inhabitants as its northern neighbor.

Now we submit that it is unjust and unlawful to give forty thousand persons, scattered over a wilderness of alkali and sage two representatives in the United States Senate, while the two hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants of Alleghany county have only about the sixteenth part of one. We might further urge against Nye's scheme that it is not constitutional, but that would only improve its popularity with the Radicals.—*The Paper.*

A GAY NOTION of integrity have the Radicals of Indiana. At the last election the Democrats carried the State, and elected a majority of the Legislature. The result was that Senator Morton, who had been appointed Minister to England, refused to go, because if he should leave the Senate, the Legislature would have an opportunity to recognize the will of the people, and elect a Democrat in his stead. A day or two ago the Legislature was compelled to adjourn, because the Radical members, despairing of carrying their ends, resigned in a body, and thus destroyed a quorum. And now Senator M. is open for bids. His vacant seat would be filled by an appointee of Governor Baker, who holds executive rein in a State that has repudiated his principles. A high old place is that State of easy divorces.

THE official statement of the public debt of France at the beginning of 1870 showed a total of $2,600,000,000. Three loans were contracted during 1870, which when capitalized, will amound to $400,000,000. French war expenditures, yet to be covered by loan, $200,000,000.—Germany now demands $1,000,000,000, which, if it can be borrowed at all, will probably be on such terms as will make the indemnity reach $1,500,000,000.—The New York *Times* estimates that if France at the end of six years should be able to pay this enormous bill, she will find herself in the possession of a national debt which reaches the alarming total of $4,700,000.

CARPET-BAG rule in South Carolina is certainly unique in its way. The explored fallacies of the middle ages in relation to the regulation of profits and wages are the current topics in that learned body, the Legislature of the Palmetto State, two-thirds of whose members are negroes. The election lately held seems to have been a farce, as women voted for their absent husbands, and boys deposited ballots upon swearing that they were of age. Bribery is openly practiced at Columbia, and it is said that woman suffrage will be adopted to perpetuate carpet-bag rule.

TAKE THY PILL.—A gentleman of the old school, thus describes the rendering of a well known hymn by a modern fashionable choir. Firstly, the soprano, in a soaring leap, sings, "Take thy pil—," followed by the alto and tenor in duet, with like advice, (while the sopreno is magnificently holding on to the "pil,") and as the deep bass profoundly echoes the same, "Take thy pil—," they finally unite and repeat together, eventually succeeding in singing "Take thy pilgrim to his home," etc., greatly to the relief of both minister and people, who seemed alike awfully impressed with the suggestive advice so emphatically reiterated.

RELIGION MADE EASY.—We read in one of the religious journals that a church, now in course of construction in Newark, N. J., is to be supplied with conveniences and luxuries, and, in fact, all the modern improvements. Adjoining the vestry is to be built a church parlor, which is to be furnished like a modern drawing-room, with piano and elegant furniture. Beneath this room will be situated the church kitchen, with a hotel range, and all the conveniences for getting up "big dinners." While the good people were about it, it is a wonder they did not add a billiard saloon, a smoking-room, a reading-room, and a gymnasium to the other conveniences and luxuries. There is nothing like taking things easy.

THE Cincinnati *Times*, moderate Republican, says, with a great deal of truth, "that disturbance will be kept up through the Southern States so long as the General Government shall continue to interfere. It is time to begin to let them alone. The people know what is for their own interest. It is unconstitutional intermeddling that prevents the social commotion of the South from settling down to some order and decency."

THE Vermont papers assert that the Rev. Frederick Hicks, of Bennington, contracted a disease in South America, and under advice of physicians abstained wholly from food for thirty-five days, his only drink meantime being water. At the end of that time he ate one ounce of cracker and two ounces of apple and that has been his daily allowance since. The result of this course of treatment does not yet appear, nor does it appear how we can believe this story.

GENERAL LOGAN calls Washington a sink of iniquity.