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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. R. USILTON.
PLUMMER & 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 may be charged.

☞ Local and other correspondence solicited from all parts of the county.

☞ Anonymous communications will not be noticed.

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, Literature, Agricultural and Mechanical Interests, Politics and Advertising

Vol. 33. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872. No. 5.

Rates of Advertising:

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. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year, half-year or quarter.

Obituaries will be inserted at one-half of advertising rates.

JOB-PRINTING,
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BLANKS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Trustee's Sale.

IN VIRTUE of a Decree in the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale at the Court House door, in Chestertown,

ON WEDNESDAY,
THE NINETEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1872,
At Two o'clock, P. M.,

ALL THAT FARM
CALLED
"BRIGHT HELMSTONE"

which is described in deeds from the heirs at law of Solomon Semans to Joseph Morris, containing

236 ACRES, more or less,

of which about Two Hundred Acres are in cultivation, and the rest in Wood.

This Farm is situated in Kent county, Maryland, near Morris' Station, and about three miles from Massey's Station, on the Rail Road leading from Chestertown to Townsend, and thence to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The Improvements
CONSIST OF
A TWO-STORY BRICK
Dwelling House,

WITH FRAME ADDITION, GOOD BARN, STABLES and other FARM BUILDINGS, all in good condition.

A PEACH ORCHARD
Containing about 1000 TREES
AND A SMALL APPLE ORCHARD.

The land is well fenced and of good quality.

Also, a LOT OF WOOD LAND,
Containing about Twenty Acres,

which is particularly described in a deed from E. E Massey to Joseph Morris, dated on or about the fifth day of April, 1854, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county.

Also, all that PARCEL OF LAND,

situated in Galena, in Kent county, which was conveyed by Richard Hynson, Trustee, to said Morris, by deed dated 13th September, 1861, and recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 2, folio 632,

Containing Seven Acres,
MORE OR LESS.

Upon this last mentioned property there is a GOOD and SUBSTANTIAL

Frame Dwelling House,
With CARRIAGE HOUSE, Stable, Corn House, Garden, &c.

Also, a Foundery, Machine Shop,
BLACKSMITH SHOP,

and several other valuable Buildings. The entire parcel will be sold all together, or in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale prescribed by the Decree are, that one-third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal instalments at six and twelve months thereafter, with interest, and security approved by the Trustee.

HENRY W. ARCHER, Trustee.

May 25, 1872—tds.

BURNS & SLOAN

132 Light St. Wharf,

BALTIMORE,

BUILDING
AND HARDWOOD
LUMBER,

SHINGLES,
FENCING,
PALES,

DOORS, SASH, BRICKS, &c.

WASHINGTON A. PAGE,
DEALER IN
LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, DRESS FLOORING, JOIST, GIRDERS AND SILL STUFF

Of all sizes, constantly on hand, or cut to order, at the shortest notice.

LEE STREET, near Light st. Whf.,
o22y. *BALTIMORE.*

Lumber!
Lumber!

NEW STOCK.

JOHN T. DODD & SON,
Have removed their LUMBER YARD from the old stand of Wm. Vannor to the Yard in the rear of their Carpenter Shop, up town, and have just received a full supply of

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Shutters, &c.
OF ALL KINDS.

No. 1 HEART CYPRESS SHINGLES
No. 1 SAP do. do.
No. 1 WHITE PINE PALES,
No. 1 HEMLOCK PALES,
WHITE PINE FENCING,
HEMLOCK FENCING,
PLASTERING LATHS,
White Pine CULLINGS and SELECTS,
SCANTLING, JOIST & BILL STUFF.

Thanking our customers for their past patronage, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. UNDERTAKING will receive our special attention as heretofore.

apr20. JOHN T. DODD & SON.

TRUSTEES' SALE
—OF—
VERY VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, sitting in Equity, the undersigned as Trustees, will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on

WEDNESDAY,
The Twenty-sixth day of June, 1872,
At half-past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the "Voshell House," in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, the

Valuable Real Estate

formerly owned by Samuel W. Spencer, late of said county deceased, consisting of a FARM, called Ratcliffe, and a WOOD LOT detached from the farm but convenient thereto.

"RATCLIFFE"
CONTAINS
About 250 Acres,

ALL ARABLE except a fringe of Marsh on the water courses, which affords a VALUABLE EARLY PASTURAGE.

The SITUATION is most desirable; directly

ON CHESTER RIVER,

convenient to Churches, Washington College, and the best Schools in the State, &c., is within ten or fifteen minutes drive, over a fine road, to the County Town. As a

Grain, Fruit & Truck Farm

and as a RESIDENCE, this estate is excelled in its natural advantages and improvements by none in the county. The soil is of the finest quality, and is in good heart.

RATCLIFFE is now well set in FRUIT.—There are

Seventeen Thousand PEACH TREES,

TEN THOUSAND YOUNG, THRIFTY and IN FULL BEARING.

There is also an

APPLE AND PEAR ORCHARD,
And a well selected variety of
SMALL FRUITS.

All the Fruit has been selected from the most productive and best market varieties.

The Wood Lot
CONTAINS ABOUT
Twenty-seven Acres of Land,
lies near Ratcliffe, and is called
"THE BLAKE LOT."

Whether viewed with reference to an investment or a residence, this estate will be found lacking in a very few if any essential or desirable qualities.

THE IMPROVEMENTS
Are a large and conveniently arranged
BRICK DWELLING

OF TWO STORIES AND AN ATTIC, with a Store Room and Kitchen attached, the usual OUT-BUILDINGS and a TENANT HOUSE, all in good order. Also, a

NEW WHARF

on the River, with a

Peach Packing House

upon it, erected at a cost exceeding one thousand dollars.

The situation of the Dwelling is such as affords a fine view of the river, town and surrounding country, and the grounds in its front and rear are highly improved and embellished with gravel walks, Shade Trees, Evergreens, graperies and choice flowers.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale are: the whole purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the final ratification thereof, at the option of the Trustees.

GEORGE VICKERS,
RICHARD HYNSON,
TRUSTEES.

Chestertown, May 25, 1872—tds.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the power contained in a certain Mortgage from H. B. Camp to William Bacchus, dated on or about the seventeenth day of May, 1870, and recorded among the land records for Kent Co., in Liber J. K. H., No. 9, folios 345, &c., the undersigned will offer at public sale,

ON WEDNESDAY,
The TWENTY-SIXTH of JUNE, 1872,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,
At the Voshell House, in Chestertown, Maryland, all that

Farm in Broad Neck

adjoining the lands of the late Lawrence M. Strong, and others.

THIS FARM CONTAINS

115 ACRES,

all arable except eight or ten acres, which are in WOOD. The soil is good and has been improved by the application of lime, and is well adapted to cereals and fruits. It is under good fencing and divided into four fields.

The situation is desirable, being convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, &c.; is about six miles from Chestertown, and within a mile of good landings on the North East branch of Langford's Bay; to which it has a right of way through the adjoining farm of Mr. William J. Vannort.

The Improvements
ARE A
FRAME DWELLING

nearly new, and in good order, and the necessary OUT-BUILDINGS.

TERMS OF SALE:

The terms of sale are cash, as prescribed in the above Mortgage; which at the instance of the Mortgagor have been changed to the following terms: cash on the day of sale $2,000, residue in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest from that day—deferred payments to be secured by bond with approved security.

RICHARD HYNSON, Trustee.

Chestertown, May 25, 1872—ts.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale his STORE HOUSE, and 20 ACRES OF LAND in Quaker Neck, now occupied by A. Jedson. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to D. A. BENJAMIN, Chestertown, or the subscriber at Centreville. ap20-tf J. O RASIN.

FOR SALE,
A BUILDING LOT
in Kennedyville, about 40 by 150 feet, eligibly located for business or as a residence. It will be sold on very reasonable terms. Also, a good second-hand no-top BUGGY.

TILGHMAN SHAFER,
April 13—3m. Kennedyville.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A
VERY VALUABLE FARM
IN KENT COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, sitting in Equity, as Trustees the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on

WEDNESDAY,
The Twenty-sixth Day of June, 1872,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK, P. M.,
At the Voshell House, in Chestertown,
ALL THAT

Farm or Plantation

of which the late Lawrence M. Strong died possessed.

This Farm is most eligibly located in the Fifth Election District of Kent County, Maryland, on the North East branch of Langford's Bay; within a mile of Col. Wilkins' Steamboat Wharf; not over five miles from Chestertown, and is convenient to Churches, Schools, Stores, Mills, &c.

THIS FARM CONTAINS

320 ACRES,

the whole of which is arable save a small piece of Marsh. It is divided into four fields and two lots. The soil will bear a favorable comparison with our best and most productive estates. For all cereals, fruits, grasses, and vegetables no better soil naturally can be found in this county.

The neighborhood is healthy, and distinguished for its thrift, enterprise and hospitality.

THE IMPROVEMENTS
CONSIST OF
A Large Three Story
FRAME DWELLING,
And SUPERIOR OUT-BUILDINGS

all nearly new, and in the most perfect order.

The grounds about the dwelling are neatly arranged, and ornamented with flowers, evergreens and shade trees.

A Thrifty Peach Orchard
OF 2400 TREES.

NOW IN BEARING, and about 4 years old, and also a

LARGE PEAR ORCHARD,
IN BEARING,

with a large assortment of APPLE & CHERRY TREES, and a nice selection of Small Fruits.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are as follows: the whole purchase money to be paid in five equal instalments of six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon from the first day of January, 1873, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security approved by the Trustees.

N. B.—The creditors of Lawrence M. Strong, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kent County within four months from the day of sale.

RICHARD HYNSON,
CHAS. H. BAKER,
TRUSTEES.

Chestertown, May 25, 1872—ts.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
—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, on

WEDNESDAY,
The Twenty-sixth day of June, 1872,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.,
At the "Voshell House" in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, all that

VALUABLE AND
Highly Improved Farm

OF JOSEPH M. CARROW,
CALLED
"CAMPBELL'S WORTHMORE,"
"STEVENSON," AND
"ST. MARTIN'S,"

Situated in the Second Election District of Kent county aforesaid, on the public road from Chestertown to Still Pond, about eight miles from the former place, and containing

325 ACRES OF LAND,
MORE OR LESS.

This is one of the finest locations in the county, lying as it does near the centre of the county,

Directly on the Kent County Rail Road,

within half a mile of Still Pond Station, and convenient to Schools and Churches

The soil is of fine quality and well adapted to fruit or cereals. There is a

PEACH ORCHARD of 1000 TREES
OF SELECT VARIETIES,
IN FULL BEARING.

The Improvements are
A Large and Convenient
TWO STORY
FRAME DWELLING,

WITH KITCHEN ATTACHED, and the usual Out-Buildings, all in good order.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms prescribed by the Decree are as follows:—One-third of the purchase money to be cash on the day of sale, or within sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustees; the balance in two equal instalments of nine and eighteen months from the day of sale; the deferred payments to be secured by bond of purchaser with approved security.

These terms, as to both the cash and credit payments, may be modified to suit purchasers.

RICHARD HYNSON,
C. T. WESTCOTT,
TRUSTEES.

Chestertown, May 25, 1872—tds.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
SEWING MACHINES,

For sale on reasonable terms, by

N. G. WESTCOTT,
mh16-tf. Chestertown.

CAMP-MEETING.—It is proposed to hold a CAMP-MEETING of the M. E. Church for Galena Circuit at the old Camp Ground in David Clements' Woods, near Chesterville, commencing the 26th of July. The adjoining Circuits are invited to tent. A meeting on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 22nd, will be held on the ground for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements.

E. P. ALDRED,
my18-5t. Preacher in Charge.

VALUABLE DWELLING
IN CHESTERTOWN,
At PUBLIC SALE.

BY special authority conferred on him in a Mortgage from Benjamin B. Perkins and wife to David Carroll, dated the ninth day of November, 1867, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent County in Liber J. K. H., No. 6, pages 505, 506 and 507, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,
THE SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1872,
At 2½ o'clock, P. M., all that

LOT OF GROUND

Lying in Chestertown, on the South East side of Queen Street, between High and Fish Sts., being part of Lot No. 25 as distinguished on the Plot of Chestertown, fronting about 54½ feet on Queen Street, and having a depth of 123 feet more or less; with all the IMPROVEMENTS thereon, consisting of

A LARGE TWO-STORY
Brick Dwelling House,
STABLE AND MEAT HOUSE,

and which was devised to Mrs. Margaret R. Perkins by her father, William Emory.

For further particulars apply to the Trustee, or to E. F. PERKINS, Attorney at Law, Chestertown, Md.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance in equal instalments at six and twelve months, with interest thereon, from the day of sale.

CHAS. W. RIDGELY, ATTORNEY,
34 St. Paul St., Baltimore.
J. W. CARROLL, Auct'r. jes-ts.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
A Valuable Farm
IN KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

THE subscriber, as Attorney for David Biddle, will offer at public sale at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, Kent county, Md., on

WEDNESDAY,
The Twenty-sixth day of June, 1872,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.,
All That VALUABLE FARM

situate near Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on the public road leading to Galena, two and a half miles from the former place, and two miles from a station on the Kent Co. Railroad, known as

"THE BIDDLE FARM,"

and which formerly belonged to Stephen A. Biddle, containing

276 ACRES,

more or less, and with the exception of two or three acres, all arable.

The soil is of the very finest in the State, and not only adapted to the growth of the cereals, but of the first quality for the growth of fruits and vegetables.

There are on the property

7,500 Peach Trees,

which will come into bearing in 1873.

THE IMPROVEMENTS
Are a large, Two-story
BRICK BUILDING

for a Dwelling House, with four large rooms and hall on each floor, with verandahs extending on two sides, and two stories high. The Barn is comparatively new, and is one of the finest in the county.

The fencing is in good condition, and the estate is well laid off; it is so divided as to make on each side of the public road two farms of nearly equal size, and will be sold in parcels or as a whole.

The lawn about the house contains about eight acres, and is filled with the choicest fruit and shade trees, and a very large assortment of Grapes, of choice varieties.

This property being divided by the public road, and so well furnished with fruit, &c., and the good condition of the soil, is a rare chance for persons desiring to purchase a first-class property.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash or within sixty days from the day of sale, at discretion of the Attorney; and the balance in equal instalments of one, two and three years, the credit payments to be secured with sufficient bond and security to be approved by the subscriber.

M. BANNON,
Attorney for David Biddle.

Chestertown, June 8, 1872—ts.

Constable's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Garrett M. Hart, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Carlile McCormack, use of Thos. B. Bordley, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Wm. Kline, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Wm. Kline, in and to

All That LOT or PARCEL OF LAND,
Containing 21 ACRES, more or less,
with the Improvements thereon,
situated at Bel Air,

and adjoining the property of Lawrence Thomas and others.

And I hereby give notice, that on

MONDAY, the 17th day of June, 1872,
At 2 o'clock, P. M.,

at the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell said property at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writ, interest and cost due and to become due.

S. L. RAWLEIGH,
May, 25—ts[$5.00] Constable.

Valuable Property at Private Sale

THE undersigned offers at private sale the DWELLING, STORE HOUSE and LOT at Locust Grove, Kent co., Md., now occupied by Sparks & Walls. It is a good stand for business, and will be sold on accommodating terms. C. H. J. SPARKS,
apr20-2m* Massey's.

C. F. STAM & BRO.,
APOTHECARIES,
Cor. High and Court Sts., Chestertown, Md
Have just received a large lot of
WINDOW GLASS,
of all sizes, which they are selling very cheap

PLOW CASTINGS,
PLOW CASTINGS!
And Plow Bolts. For sale at the Tin Store and Hardware Store, by
April 20. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

IMAGES, Vases, Card Baskets, Cigar Stands French, English and American Perfumery Pomades, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, &c.
Dec. 16. C. F. STAM & BRO.

HAMS.—Fine Sugar-Cured and Market Hams, Salt Shad and Mackerel, and salt, smoked and Scotch Herring, for sale by
sep3. W. C. A. THOMPSON

WHITE-WASHING
and BUILDING LIME,
MOLASSES and COAL OIL,
May 11. At JAS. E. TAYLOR'S.

MEMORIES.

Oh those dreamy summer days!—
Golden sunlight, shimmering haze,
Listening to the droning bee,
Gazing far out on the sea,
Bathed in blissful summer chimes,
My sweetheart and me.

Oh those golden summer nights!—
Twinkling watch-stars, bright moonlights,
Hearts attuned to love alone,
Each to each more closely grown,
Draped in shadows darkly thrown,
My sweetheart and me.

How those days come back to me!
And all the dreaming by the sea,
The love beneath the soft star-light,
The dreams of youth, the after-blight;
Alas! there's nothing left in life
But memories for me.

Life has left me little bliss
To atone for taking this:
My sweetheart dead—one little grave
Over which blue violets wave;
And nothing left to comfort, save
Sweet memories for me.

LONGEVITY OF MARRIED PEOPLE.

Dr. Hall, in one of his most excellent "Health Tracts," gives the following reasons why marriage is favorable to health. Bachelors are always in a state of unrest; they feel unsettled. If indoors after supper, there is a sense of solitariness, inducing a sadness, not actual melancholy, with all their depressing influences; and many hours in the course of the year are spent in gloomy inactivity, which is adverse to a good digestion and a vigorous and healty circulation. His own chamber or house being so uninviting, the bachelor is inclined to seek diversion outside, in suppers with friends, in clubs which are introductories to intemperance and licentiousness, or to those more unblushing associations, which, under the cover of darkness, lead to speedy ruin of health and morals; and when those are gone, the way downward to an untimely grave is rapid and certain.

On the other hand, marriage lengthens a man's life, by its making home inviting; by the softening influences which it has upon the character and the affections; by the cultivation of all the better feelings of our nature, and in that proportion saving from vice and crime.

There can be no healthy development of the physical functions of our nature without marriage; it is necessary to the perfect man, for Divinity has announced that it was "not good for man to be alone."

Marriage gives a happy and laudable object in life, the provision for wife and children, their present comfort and future welfare, the enjoyment in witnessing their happiness, and the daily and hourly participation in affectionate interchange of thought, and sentiment and sympathy; these are the considerations which antagonize sorrow and lighten the burdens of life; thus strewing flowers and casting sunshine all along its pathway.

Voltaire said,—

"The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders man more virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar can keep a straight course. In nine cases out of ten where married men become drunkards, or where they commit crimes against the peace of the community, the foundation of these acts was laid while in a single state, or where the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an unsuitable match. Marriage changes the current of a man's feelings, and gives him a centre for his thoughts, his affections and acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the counsel, the affections, the example and the interest of his better half keep him from erratic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed. Therefore, the friend to marriage is the friend to society and to his country."

Whatever may be said of Voltaire's theology, his statement on the marriage question is certainly correct. Statistics prove that a large majority of our criminals, State Prison convicts, etc., are unmarried. Think of this, young men; and if you wish to escape all that is bad, try to form a partnership with a good woman, and you will be secure.

America Foretold in the Bible.

This was the subject of a Lecture, delivered by Mr. Pitts, in the Tabernacle, of New York. The lecturer demonstrated that the rise of a great nationality was premised in an age of intelligence, energy and locomotion, and argued that this was not the literal restoration of the Jews but the prophecy was realized in the political and religious organization of the United States. That this country arose when and where it was promised, and at the end of 1,090 prophetic days from the destruction of Jerusalem, which period terminated on the 4th of July, 1776. He said that the land pictured in the prophecy of Daniel was to be inhabited by a people gathered out of all nations; that it was to be located between two seas—the eastern and western—that its cities and villages have neither walls nor gates, nor bars, and that it was to be first visited by ships of Spain; that emigration should come for the freedom of worshipping God, and that it was to be a republic, and should be an epoch in the history of humanity, to learning, agriculture and trade, that the United States was the stone kingdom promised by Daniel!—the man child born of the Virgin Woman of the Wilderness—the land shadowing with wings. In fact, that this great country and government was the child of Providence, and was nurtured and raised up as the model government of the world, to which all the empires of the earth would finally conform. But before republicanism became world-wide, the great battle of civil and religious liberty on one side, and ecclesiastical despotism on the other, would come off on the field of Armageddon. True or false, the speaker evidently placed his arguments clearly and logically before an appreciating audience.

THERE is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love.

LET no young man expect success or prosperity who disregards the kind advice and pious instruction of his mother.

Letter from Western Maryland.

UNIONTOWN, June 4, 1872.

Messrs. Editors Kent News:—Thinking it might prove agreeable to you and your readers to hear once more from your correspondent in Western Maryland; I propose to spend part of this evening in writing to you. We have been favored with another fine rain; the clouds have passed away, and the day is about to close in sunshine and gladness. The recent rains have improved the grass and greatly benefitted the oat crop, which is here quite large. I suppose the farmers, seeing the wheat must prove a failure, have sown more oats than usual, or, this must be a great oat growing country. Corn is beginning to rise above the clods, and gardens promise a bountiful, though not an early yield. Since writing to you, I have entertained, per force, an Eastern Shore visitor, that gave me a gentle reminder of my former abode, in the shape of sundry shakes, and sudden transitions from cold to hot, but with the aid of Dr. Quinine, I hope this unwelcome intruder has been forced to leave, never more to return.

The people here are industrious, frugal and orderly in their habits and mode of life; I have not seen a drunken man in our town. *Very* poor people are by no means numerous. Mechanics and laborers are self respectful and manly in their deportment, and of course enjoy the respect of others. Some of the customs here would seem very odd to an Eastern Shoreman. At Funerals, for instance, the male relatives of the deceased always sit in Church with their hats on. I suppose the custom originated in the fact that the bereaved should be utterly self-forgetful on such occasions. Funerals are very largely attended; preaching is almost always expected, and usually in Church. At the close of the services, it is customary to return thanks, through the minister, for kind attentions to the deceased during his illness, and to invite all to return to the house for refreshments.—Many persons seriously object to these last features in the burial rites, but such is the force of custom that they are seldom omitted. It is difficult to discern the origin of this practice, but I have thought that we may possibly trace it to a desire to give an expression of Christian resignation to the will of Providence, in the midst of the pangs and sorrows of bereavement; yet it is easy to see that such a custom is very liable to abuse.

Driving into town a few evenings ago, I paused a moment to listen to a street Preacher. His voice was full and sonorous, and his sentences were well arranged, and delivered with the air of one accustomed to address an out door assemblage. It was too dark to see him distinctly; but from his discourse we were made to understand that it was *his* special mission to oppose an educated ministry. He regarded it as a sin against the Holy Ghost to prepare a sermon, and said all *he* wanted was a text. That God made preachers in olden times, calling them into the work, and qualifying them, but now people send their sons to College to make preachers of them, &c I could not help thinking as he developed his argument, of a certain *animal* that God once caused to speak, but it does not follow from this that none but members of the long-eared fraternity should speak now. Finding in this instance that matters were manifestly tending that way, and not wishing to play the part of Balaam, I drove on, wondering who it could be that felt authorized to "beat the men-servants" so unmercifully, and if it were possible that such a son of Thunder had his abode among these pleasant hills. I learned the next day, however, that he was a stranger, a preacher at large, doubtless, of a fanatical turn, and little likely to do either good or harm by his itinerant labors.

I should like very much to attend the festival given by the Worton Agricultural Club. I fear that prolonged absence and other delinquences will cause me to lose my membership, or that at best I shall be counted an "*ornary* member." I hope some of the Club will attend the Commencement exercises of the Western Md. College, and then I shall be able to learn my status among them.

Yours, truly, H. C. C.

WALKING.

Walking briskly, with an exciting object of pleasant interest ahead, is the most healthful of all forms of exercise except that of encouragingly remunerative, steady labor in the open air; and yet multitudes in the city, whose health urgently require exercise, seldom walk when they can ride if the distance is a mile or more. It is worse in the country, especially with the well-to-do; a horse or carriage must be brought to the door even if a less distance have to be passed. Under the condition first named, walking is a bliss; it gives animation to the mind, it vivifies the circulation, it paints the cheeks and sparkless the eye, and wakes up the whole being, physical, mental and moral.

We know a family of children in this city who, from the age of seven, had to walk nearly two miles to school, winter and summer; whether sleet or storm, or rain or burning sun, they made it an ambition never to stay from school on account of the weather, and never to be "late;" and one of them was heard to boast that in seven years it had never been necessary to give an "excuse" for being one minute behind the time, even although in winter it was necessary to dress by gaslight. They did not average two days sickness in a year, and later they thought nothing of walking twelve miles at a time in the Swiss mountains. Sometimes they would be caught out in drenching rains, and wet to the skin; on such occasions they made it a point to do one thing—let it rain—and trudged on more vigorously until every thread was dry before they reached home.

There is no unmedicinal remedy known to men of more value in the prevention of constipation than a few miles joyous walking. Let one fellow it up a week—a walk of two or three miles in the forenoon, and as much in the afternoon—and, except in rare cases, when a longer continuance may be made, the result will be triumphant; and yet nine persons out of ten would rather give a dollar a bottle for some nauseous drugs or poisonous pills than take the trouble to put in practice the natural remedy of walking. Nor is there an article among all the drugs in the world which is the hundredth part so efficacious in securing refreshing, healthful, delicious, glorious sleep, as a judicious walk.

PASS HIM AROUND.

Judge Bond and Ku-Kluk Trials South.

[Extract from Senator Bayard's Speech in the U. S. Senate, May 21, 1872.]

So that it seems that not only are the jurymen chosen exclusively from one party, but I may say further, from a distinguished lawyer eminent in South Carolina, in a letter dated the 25th of April, the statement is made:

"I have never known a respectable citizen to be selected as a juror in the United States courts from this or Lancaster county since the adoption of this mode of selecting them."

Not only is the panel from which the jurors are to be drawn generally composed of men bound by oath to political hostility to those who are to be tried, but it seems the district attorney himself exercises supervision with Mr. Mackey, who I believe holds some Federal office in South Carolina, before the jury can be formed.

But if such is the jury what shall we say of the court? What is the kind of law with which these jurors are instructed after they are so drawn and so packed? The custom it seems is to indict these men for conspiracy, a conspiracy of two—something new, I think, in the law—a conspiracy of two men; and here is Judge Bond's ruling on the subject of conspiracy. We of the profession of the law know that conspiracy is a technical crime which the courts of England have, especially of late years, done their best to limit their jurisdiction over, to hold parties making the charge still more strictly and to prevent a ramification of proof which such general charges necessarily permit. The leaning of the English courts is to restrict the doctrine of conspiracy and confine it within as strict limits as possible and not permit a man to be assailed by the word or by the act of another when he himself was not actually present.

But the lawyer to whom I have already referred writes to me as follows:

"The report of the Ku Kluk trials in the United States circuit court sitting at Charleston, as contained in the News of the 23d instant, attributes to Judge Bond a ruling so monstrous that it may serve to make a good point.

"He ruled that declarations of A, who is proven to be a member of a conspiracy, that B is also a member, are admissible in evidence against B."

And well may it be asked who would be safe, what Senator in this Chamber is to be safe if when you prove that a scoundrel in South Carolina is a member of some rascally organization, whose business is outrage and plunder, you can prove his statements that you, sir, or any other member of this body were also members? Such a proposition, I say, is frightful. No man in the community could be safe. It is one for which no respectable authority in a court of justice can be shown

But, sir, that is not all. In the case reported in the Charleston News, of the 17th of April, of the trial of Leander Spencer and William Smith, for conspiracy and murder, they produced a man named William White, and Wm. White testified, and here is his evidence, that he himself shot and killed, in cold blood, a black man who was tied to a tree. He came into court the principal in the murder, "murder most foul," and he is brought by the United States and admitted by Judge Bond as a witness to prove that others were accessories. He, the red-handed murderer, the principal in the guilt, is made the State's witness to inculpate those who conspired with him!

Was there ever such a case before?—He was the principal; the others were simply accessories, or principals in the second degree, as I think they are termed in capital cases. I ask any Senator here whether a case was ever known before where a man who committed murder was called upon to stand in safety, in security, and exonerate himself from the crime committed by himself by implicating others in it? Why, sir, there is a rule in criminal law that recommends itself to humanity; I believe the rule has been adopted and applied, that the testimony of an accomplice uncorroborated by strong evidence shall not be considered sufficient to convict any man. The testimony of an accomplice is suspicious in itself. He is swearing himself free; the price of another man's blood is his escape from the hands of justice.

But, sir, if the picture of these trials, which I have not time to go through, could be brought before the American people, if they could see how they are conducted, they would say that this is a mockery of justice; they would say that Bond seems to be emulating the fame of Jeffreys; that the Bloody Assizes that followed the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth are being reenacted in these southern States; and let me say to him that history is very apt to repeat itself, and if he will emulate the example of Jeffreys, let him not forget his fate.

Something was said here about these crimes being committed at the instigation of men of property Sir, there is not one word in these many confessions to show anything of the kind. Here stand these men indicted on two counts, the one for murder, the other for conspiracy. Their fate is foreordained. They know that they will be sentenced to death if they are tried by such juries and before such a judge. Therefore, the resort is given that they plead guilty to the charge of conspiracy in order to save their necks, preferring the loss of liberty and the suffering of imprisonment for one or two years to the almost certain loss of their lives.

Now, what kind of men do they seem to be? Here look at page 220, and from that out to the end of this report. What do they seem to be? Mere boys, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one years of age, young men who from their very age could never have been enrolled in the southern army. They were children in 1865, boys of thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, incapable of bearing arms.

THERE are three kinds of praise, that which we yield, that which we lend, and that which we pay. We yield it to the powerful, from fear; we lend it to the weak, from interest; and we pay it to the deserving, from gratitude.

"WHAT shall we name our little boy?" said a young wife to her husband. "Call him Peter." "Oh, no, I never know anybody named Peter that could earn his salt." "Well, call him Salt Peter, then."

A TRUE STORY.

On a certain day in 1853 a young man whose noticeable points were a fashionable coat, pantaloons with wide checks, and a large watch chain at the end of which dangled a seal, walked into a large hardware store in Boston, and asked for employment. Mr. Peter Butler, one of the proprietors, inquired if he had ever worked at the business. He had not. What had he been doing? Studying law at Cambridge. Where did he belong?—His friends lived in Maryland. The firm were not in need of help, and the services of the applicant were civilly declined.—On the following day he addressed a note to Mr. Butler, saying that he feared he had not made himself fully understood, and would call again on the morrow to explain further. At the second interview he said he had graduated at Harverd University and commenced reading law; that he had become acquainted with a young lady in Cambridge whom he proposed to marry; that his father had written to him, forbidding him to wed a Northern girl on penalty of utter disinheritance and banishment from home. He intended, however, to keep faith with his betrothed; and as he must paddle his own canoe in future, he was looking for employment.

Mr. Butler engaged him at four hundred dollars a year, and gave him certain duties to perform. Next morning the young man, whose name we may as well say was John Paca, walked in from Cambridge, with his dinner packed in a tin pail, and went stoutly to work. He kept steadily at this for a year, doing all he was told to do, and more besides; for his comrades, of whom there were more than sixty, finding him able and willing, set him at all the menial tasks of the establishment, until the proprietors discovered and stopped the imposition. At the end of the year John's salary was increased $100, and he named an early day for his wedding. When that day came, Mr. Butler gave him a new suit of clothes (he presents everybody he takes a liking to with a tip-top suit once in a while,) and a holiday. Mr. and Mrs. John Paca went to live with the bride's father and mother, and John continued to walk in to his business, tin pail in hand. Among all the merchants and tradesman who rode in from old Cambridge to the banks and counting-rooms of Boton, there was not one whose heart was lighter or happier than that of John Paca—a clerk of $500 a year. He was always on hand when the warehouse was opened, and stuck by until it was closed. During the second year of his service he received a letter from his sisters, who were at school in Brooklyn, asking him to get leave to make them a short visit. He did so, and returned to his duties. Not long afterwards another letter came. His father wanted him to come home for a few days, and bring his wife along with him. Mr. Butler furnished the necessary funds for a comfortable trip to the old home and back again. During their stay in Maryland, the young people won the love of the old folks, if indeed they had ever forfeited it; for John had not long been back at the store in Boston when his father desired him to take charge of one of his plantations. He should have a living off it, one thousand a year besides, and two saddle-horses, and his wife should have a carriage and pair. His employers hurried him away, and bade him God-speed. At the death of his father, John fell heir to an immense estate. Every year he writes to Peter Butler, whom he justly thinks one of the best men in Boston, to come out and join him in a fox hunt.—*Concord Monitor.*

KIND WORDS.—Delicious and agreeable are kind words to our ears. Their very sound is delightful and melodious. They steal into our hearts in such a fascinating way, that we have not the power to force them back from whence they came. They never make us feel unhappy or miserable, but, on the other hand, they are ever ready to cheer and encourage us in the hour of trials and tribulations.

Kind words are truly heavenly, divine. They wipe away the tears from the weeping child, and again cause sweet, innocent smiles to play upon its coral-red lips. They steal into the heart of the forsaken maidens; they picture out such a bright, promising future to her, that she drops the sorrowful thoughts of the past, and once more becomes the pride and star of society.

Kind words—how easy it is to use them! And yet we forget them in the hour of need. Many are the noble souls that have been lost forever for the want of them; many are the husbands and wives who have parted from each other for the want of them; many cheerful homes have been desolated for the want of them; many an unknown angel have we refused to shelter for the want of them. Let us, then, control the angry passions that so often rise within us, and be more kind when kindness is needed. Teach us to love one another as we would be loved by thee. ARNOLD ISLER.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—It cannot be that this earth is man's only abiding place.—It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity to float for a moment on its waves and then sink into nothingness. Else, why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering around unsatisfied?—Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of this earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness?—Why is it that the stars who hold their festivals around the midnight throne are set so far above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view but for a moment, and then taken from us, leaving the thous