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Kent News.

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

Vol. 33. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872. No. 27.

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.

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.

C. H. BAKER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law
CHESTERTOWN.
Particular attention given to collection of claims. jan30-tf.

WM. M. SLAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Careful attention will be paid to any legal business of Kent and neighboring counties which may be entrusted to him. jan6-y.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Special attention given to the collection of claims in the counties of Kent, Cecil, Queen Anne's and Caroline. ag12y.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
SEWING MACHINES,
For sale on reasonable terms, by
N. G. WESTCOTT,
mh16-tf. Chestertown.

THE 'WEED'
"F. F."—Family Favorite,
Sewing Machine!
LOCK STITCH! STRAIGHT NEEDLE
The Most Simple, Elegant, Economical and Desirable of any in use.
"THE WEED" was awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUM for family purposes, in an exciting contest with EIGHTY-TWO others, and is the Best Finished Instrument of the kind in the whole Exhibition.—[Report Paris Exposition, Galignani's Messenger, (French) June, 1867.]
ALSO, THE
"M. F."—Manufacturer's Favorite,
Having a space of nearly twenty inches under the arm—a positive feed on three sides of the needle. Without Cam, Cog Wheels, Compound Cranks, Wire Springs or Revolving Shafts.
SILENT! RAPID! POWERFUL
These Machines are in use by many families in Chestertown and Kent county, and are universally preferred over all others by Ladies who have used different kinds. Every family should have one.
Send for Circulars and Samples.
HINES & BURCHINAL,
AGENTS,
d3-tf. Adjoining the Bank, Chestertown

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.
THE undersigned corporators of the
"BAY EXTENSION COMPANY,"
in Kent county, incorporated under the Act of Assembly of Maryland, to construct a Railroad to commence at the present terminus of the Kent County Railroad, near Belair, and to be extended to the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, or one of its tributaries, at some point between the lands of Wm. P. Francis on the said Bay and the lands of A. P. Sharp at Rock Hall, on the said Bay, hereby give notice that on
Wednesday, the 20th of Nov., 1872,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., they will open books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company at the Law Office of GEORGE VICKERS, in Chestertown, and will keep them open till 2 o'clock, P. M., on the same day.
The shares of stock will be Fifty Dollars each—five dollars on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue to be paid in such instalments and at such times and places, and to such persons as may be required by the Board of Directors of the said Company when elected. The Capital stock is $125,000.
This is an important work in which the citizens of Kent county are specially interested, and they are requested to subscribe liberally for stock.
GEORGE VICKERS,
ABEL J. REES,
JOSEPH T. RICHARDS,
ALPHEUS P. SHARP,
J. H. T. JACKSON.
Chestertown, Oct. 19, 1872—5t.

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.

NOTICE.
I HAVE a plenty of water, and am making nice FLOUR and MEAL; 40 lbs Flour to the bushel of wheat. My friends and the public are invited to try me. I keep Flour Meal and Chop on hand and for sale at the store in town. WM. BACCHUS.

For Rent for the ensuing year, the DWELLING HOUSE with the Out-Buildings and land, on the East side of the road leading from J. W. Corey's to the Mill. Also, a Tenant House and Lot on the South side of the Pond. Apply to WM. BACCHUS.
Sept. 28, 1872—tf.

LEWIS' WHITE LEAD, And COLORS,
Turpentine, Varnishes and Paint Brushes, For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber having determined to quit farming, will sell at public sale, on the farm known as a part of the R. S. Thomas farm, near Chestertown, on
Wednesday, Nov. 27th, 1872,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:
7 Head of HORSES,
3 COWS, and lot of Yearlings,
1 SMALL CARRIAGE & HARNESS,
2 FARM WAGONS, 1 SPRING WAGON, 1 Large Harrow,
Plows, Cultivators, Plow Gears, Collars, Bridles, &c. 1 Cook Stove, 1 small Air Tight Stove, and other articles will be sold.
Sale positive, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
TERMS:—On all sums of Ten Dollars and over a credit of nine months will be given, on note with approved security; sums under that amount cash. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.
WM. H. LECATES.
JOHN W. CARROLL, Auct'r. nov9 ts.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE undersigned, as administrator will sell at public sale at Harmony, on
SATURDAY, the 16th November, inst.,
At Two o'clock, P. M.,
1 Full Set of Blacksmith's Tools,
ONE DEARBORN,
and a number of other articles left over from the sale of Geo. P. Roeder's personal property.
Sale positive. Six months credit.
WM. M. SLAY, Adm'r.
n9-2t.

VENDUE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned, as administratrix of John P. Hofman, will sell at public sale at the late residence of said dec'd, in Still Pond, near Price's Corner, on
Monday, November 18th,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:
1 Year Old Colt, 5 Fattening Hogs,
1 FARM WAGON & HARNESS,
Lot of Corn Blades, lot of Potatoes, Cabbage, and a general assortment of
Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,
including Two Cook Stoves.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
TERMS:—All sums of and under $10 cash, over that amount a credit of six months, on note with approved security.
MARTHA A. HOFMAN, Adm'x.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct'r. nov9-ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF A NICE LITTLE FARM of 57 ACRES.
Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on
SATURDAY, November 16th, 1872,
at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Kennedyville, Kent Co.,
That Farm or Plantation,
situated in the Second Election District of Kent county, Maryland, adjoining the village of Locust Grove, and now occupied by Wm Matthews. The land is all arable, and is most favorably located on the public road running from Locust Grove to Chestertown, and is convenient to Churches, Schools, &c.. It is also within two miles of the Kent county Railroad and the Sassafras river.
The soil is naturally very fertile and has been improved with lime and other fertilizers. It would make an excellent Fruit, Truck or Berry Farm, and being near the river and Railroad would have daily communication with the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
THE IMPROVEMENTS
Consist of a Frame Dwelling House, and the necessary Out-buildings.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:—One-third cash and the balance in one and two years.—Possession given on the 1st of January, 1874, but the purchaser will be entitled to the rents for next year.
THOMAS J. SHALLCROSS,
Agent for S. & J. Matthews.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct'r. oc26-ts.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, the undersigned as Trustee will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on
SATURDAY,
The TWENTY-THIRD day of November, 1872
At the hotel of Alexander Maxwell, in the town of Millington, at 12 o'clock, M.,
All That Vacant Lot of Ground,
Lying on the Main street, in Millington, adjoining the lands of Mr. Matthew V. Boyer, William Price and Robt. M. Smyth, fronting twenty feet and running back one hundred feet.
ALSO,
A HOUSE and Lot of Land
In Sand Town, in Queen Anne's county, lying on the Main Street, and occupied by Mr. Richard Highman, adjoining the property of John Duling, Lembden's heirs, and a lot at the back of it owned by John Bottomy.
These lands were owned by T. J. Britton, Esq., and sold under Decree.
A grave-yard in the garden on the Queen Anne's property, is reserved from the sale, with free ingress and egress—it is not to be enlarged but to retain its present dimensions.
THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Decree, are:—For the Millington property cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days, at the option of the Trustee. For the Queen Anne's property, one-third in cash or in sixty days, at the option of the Trustee, and the balance in two equal instalments, in six and nine months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser.
GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.
Chestertown, Oct. 26, 1872—ts.

German Salts! Potash! Kainit!
By special arrangement with importers we are prepared to offer this
VALUABLE FERTILIZER
to the Peach Growers and Farmers generally of Kent. PRICE $30 PER TON of 2,000 lbs., in Bags, at Wan House in Baltimore.
RASIN & CO.,
sep21-12t. No. 73 South St.

COAL! COAL!
FREE FROM SLATE AND DIRT. Quality and Weight guaranteed, and shipped direct from mines by the CAR LOAD to any station on the Kent County or Queen Anne's Railroad, at a very low price, if application is made to G. M. D. CANN, or G. W. BUSH,
oc12-1m Wilmington, Delaware.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for articles, on note or account, are respectfully requested to settle the same, as I am in want of money.
sep28-4t. JOHN L. BOWERS.

New Fall Millinery & Fancy Goods!
MRS. L. J. DAVIS,
HAS just returned from the city with a large assortment of
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
Embracing BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c., all of which are of the LATEST STYLES, and will be sold at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.
My stock of FANCY GOODS cannot be surpassed in this market. VELVETEENS for Coats and Trimmings; also, Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, SILK AND VELVET.
The Ladies are invited to call and see my goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Nov. 9, 1872—3t.

New Fall and Winter Millinery!
MRS. S. A. USILTON has just received from the city and is now opening a fine assortment of
MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS,
for the Fall and Winter, embracing Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, and all other goods usually kept in this line. Satisfied of our ability to please, both in the quality and price of our goods, we invite the ladies to call and examine our assortment. nov2-3t.

Fashionable Dress Making.
MRS. HENRIETTA CARROW has commenced FASHIONABLE DRESS and CLOAK MAKING at Kennedyville, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. All kinds of Plain Sewing and Machine Stitching done.
Kennedyville, Nov. 2, 1872—3t*

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to me are requested to come up and settle, as I am in need of money to pay up. Those who disregard this notice will find their accounts in an officer's hands for collection according to law. M. C. RAWLEIGH,
nov2-3t. Next door to the Bank.

Caution to Gunners.
CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against Gunning or in any manner trespassing upon the farm occupied by the undersigned after this date. The law will be enforced against all offenders.
W. T. & J. V. KENDALL.
Nov. 2, 1872—3t.

CAUTION TO GUNNERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the farms occupied by the undersigned, in Still Pond, with dog, gun or in any other manner. The law will be enforced against all offenders.
GEO. W. HOWARD,
WM. T. HEPBRON.
nov9-3t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises occupied by the undersigned, near Buck Neck, with dog, gun or otherwise, under the penalty of the law.
JAMES SHUSTER,
WILLIAM OVEREND.
nov2-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the farms occupied by the undersigned, near Hanesville, with dog or gun, after this date. The law will be enforced against all offenders.
ABRAHAM HURLOCK,
WM. T. SKIRVEN.
Oct. 26-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against gunning or otherwise trespassing upon the farms occupied by the undersigned, near Locust Grove, after the date of this notice. The law will be enforced against all who disregard this notice.
SAMUEL A. MERRITT,
JOSEPH CORNELIUS.
Oct. 26—3t.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby warned not to gun or hunt, or trespass with boat and decoys on the shores or lands of or occupied by the undersigned, under the penalty of the law.
J. J. WEBB,
JOHN SCOTTEN,
F. H. HARPER.
oc26-3t.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the Fairlee Point farm occupied by me, with dog, gun or otherwise, after this date.
Oct. 26, 1872—3t* WM. MORRIS.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, in Broad Neck, for the purpose of gunning or otherwise, after this date, and against taking wood from said farm. The law will be enforced against all who disregard this notice.
Oct. 26, 1872-3t. HENRY J. GRAY.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against fox-hunting, gunning, or otherwise trespassing upon the lands owned or occupied by the undersigned, after this date. The law will be enforced against all who violate this notice.
THOMAS H. STEPHENS,
GEORGE R. BECK,
WILLIAM T. ANDERSON.
Oct. 26, 1872—3t*

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the premises of the undersigned, after this date, by hunting, gunning or muskratting. The law will be enforced against all offenders.
ARTHUR B. WHEATLEY,
ELIAS DEPUTY,
WM. GALE,
BENJ. F. BECK,
Nov. 2—3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against fox-hunting, gunning, or otherwise trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, near the I. U., after this date. The law will be enforced against all who violate this notice.
RICHARD L. RASIN,
CHAS E. JONES,
SAMUEL F. COOPER,
HARRISON E. COOPER.
Oct. 26—3t*

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the property occupied by the undersigned, with dog, gun or otherwise, after this date. The law will be enforced against all trespassers.
WM. S. THOMPSON,
JOS. H. HOSSINGER,
MISS EMELINE BIDDLE,
SAULSBURY SPARKLIN,
ROBERT H. LOUD.
Oct. 26, 1872—3t*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing with dog or gun, or for any other purpose, on the lands owned or occupied by the subscribers, under penalty of the law.
HYLAND P. SMITH,
SAMUEL F. PEARSON,
JAMES BECK, of Geo.,
WILLIAM Y. LUCAS,
GEORGE W. GIANT,
WM. H. FIELDS,
WM. K. COPPER,
EDWARD PLUMMER,
ISAAC PARSONS,
HARRISON I. PARSONS,
JOHN F. COPPER,
GEO. R. STEPHENS,
JOSEPH W. EDWARDS,
ELIAS WALRAVEN.
Nov. 2—3t.

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES
Do not fail to call and examine the Large Assortment of CASSIMERES and CLOTHS now for sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

FOR SALE,
A good second-hand HEARSE BODY. Will be sold low.
JOHN T. DODD & SON,
Oct. 26—3t. Chestertown.

MALLALIEU KERSEYS AND CASSIMERES for sale by
Nov. 2. T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Placing the little hats all in a row,
Ready for church on the morrow, you know;
Washing wee faces and little black fists,
Getting them ready and fit to be kissed;
Putting them into clean garments and white;
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all 'round her chair,
Hearing them lisp forth their soft evening prayer;
Telling them stories of Jesus of old,
Who loves to gather the lambs to his fold;
Watching, they listen with childish delight;
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spying out holes in the little worn hose,
Laying by shoes that are worn through the toes,
Looking o'er garments so faded and thin—
Who but a mother knows where to begin?
Changing a button to make it look right—
That is what mothers do after night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep,
After the little ones are all asleep;
Anxious to know if the children are warm,
Tucking the blankets around each little form;
Kissing each little face, rosy and bright—
That is what mothers do after night.

Kneeling down gently beside the white bed,
Lowly and meekly she bows down her head,
Praying only as a mother can pray,
"God guide and keep them from going astray."

EATING ARSENIC.—A young lady asks the *Ledger* the following question:

"What effect does eating arsenic, in small quantities, have on the complexion? Does it effect the health in any way, and if so, how?"

In answering this question, says the *Ledger*, we take the occasion to comment on the folly—we might almost say the madness—of resorting to the use of poisons, either internally or externally, for the purpose of improving the complexion. Arsenic, in any form in which it is used—although not in a pure metallic state and before oxidation—is a terrible poison. If taken in sufficient quantities it causes death, after excruciating suffering. In small doses it produces very unpleasant effects, and undoubtedly shortens life.—The habit of eating arsenic once confirmed cannot be broken off. A person is to be looked upon as idiotic who will deliberately adopt the practice of taking such an injurious and dangerous drug, merely for the purpose of whitening the skin.—But there are other substances much more commonly used than arsenic for their effect on the complexion, which are also highly deleterious. Many of the cosmetics which are sold contain lead, and there are few poisons which produce results more to be dreaded than those occasioned by lead. Even as used in hair dyes, it occasions neuralgia, paralysis, suffering and death. Seek good looks by seeking good health; by early rising, out-door exercise, wholesome food, a clear conscience, and the cuitivation of a cheerful temper; and not by the use of arsenic or any other poison.

"THREE CHEERS FOR THE ELDER."—The State of Ohio used to be famous for its camp-meetings and religious revivals; but an Ironton paper tells of a circumstance which lately occurred in that locality, which is a strong indication that there is something wrong either about the preachers or the people. A revival preacher went to Ironton for a week, to "start a revival." He showed great zeal, got a double row of "mourners' benches" ready, and called frantically upon his congregation to come forward. The last night the preacher fairly outdid himself, but all in vain. Not a soul rose. Finally, discouraged beyond measure, he sat down. At that juncture a long-faced, anxious-looking man got up and said that the elder had been working hard and labored faithfully with them, and as a token of their appreciation he moved that the congregation give him three cheers. It was done with a heartiness which made the pews tremble, and the people went home satisfied that they had fully and faithfully performed their duty. The preacher has ever since been waiting to see Ironton destroyed by fire.

THE FIRST FORGED BANK NOTE.—Sixty-four years after the establishment of the Bank of England the first forged note was presented for payment, and to Richard Vaugn, a Seafford linen draper, belongs the melancholy celebrity of having led the van in this new phase of crime, in the year 1758. The records of his life do not show want, beggary or starvation urging him, but a simple desire to seem greater than he was. By one of the artists employed (and there were several engaged on different parts of the notes) the criminal had filled up notes to the number of twenty, and deposited in the hands of a young lady to whom he was attached, as a proof of his wealth. There is no calculating how much longer bank notes may have been free from imitation had this man not shown with what ease they might be counterfeited. From this period forged notes became common. His execution did not deter others from the offence, and many a neck was forfeited to the halter before the abolition of capital punishment.

A MONSTER TIME-PIECE.—The large clock at the English Parliament House is the largest one in the world. The four dials of this clock are twenty-two feet in diameter. Every half minute the point of the minute hand moves nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight and a half days, but it will only strike for seven and a half, thus indicating any neglect in winding it up. The mere winding up of the striking apparatus takes two hours. The pendulum is fifteen feet long; the wheels are of cast-iron; the hour bell is eight feet high, and nine feet in diameter, weighing nearly fifteen tons, and the hammer alone weighs more than four hundred pounds.

A COUNTRYMAN observed a gang of darkies laboring in the streets, each wearing a ball and chain. He asked one why the ball was chained to his leg. "To keep people from stealing it," said the darkey; "heap of thieves about here."

AN unreasonable and somewhat misanthropic acquaintance remarks he has often heard the proverb, "A friend in need is a friend indeed," but he says he can't see any point in it. He has a friend in need who is always borrowing money of him."

WOMEN vote in Kansas at school meetings. All the men vote just the same as their wives do.

VOLTAIRE defines the happy man as the one who considers himself so.

INFLUENCE OF TEA.

The London *Lancet*, the leading medical paper published in that city, lately had the following on the influence of tea as a beverage: "That tea has an influence over the tissues of the body, is now among the things admitted in physiology. This influence is of a conservative nature, and its value to the poor can scarcely be overrated. To them tea is virtually tissue, and makes a supply of food that would otherwise be inadequate to maintain the weight of the body sufficient for that purpose. Doubtless, an unlimited supply of food capable of replacing any amount of effete tissue would be preferable to a substance which simply goes to prevent tissue from becoming effete; but this is impracticable—the unlimited supply of nitrogenous food being a thing that, at yet, neither Providence nor politicians have given us. This preservative power of tea over the tissues has not hitherto been explained.

"Perhaps, it may not be altogether unconnected with another influence of tea which we proceed to notice, namely, an influence over the temper, or rather the mood, or, speaking physically after our fashion, over the nerves. Nothing effects the wear of tissue more than mood; and tea has a strange influence over mood—a strange power of changing the look of things, and changing it for the better; so that we can believe, and hope, and do, under the influence of tea what we should otherwise give up in discouragement and despair—feelings under the influence of which tissues wear rapidly. In the language of the poor, who, in London, we are told, spend an eighth of their income in buying tea, it produces a feeling of comfort. Neither the philosopher nor the philanthropist will despise this property of tea, this power of conferring comfort or removing *ennui*, of promoting those happier feelings of our nature under which we can do most and bear most."

An African Cooking Stove.

It is not likely that any of our dear little housekeepers, says the *Hearth and Home*, will ever have to prepare for the table such delicate morsels as an elephant's trunk and feet, or the feet of a hippopotamus. Still they may like to know how the Africans, who consider these things as very dainty articles of food, manage to cook them.

You may be sure the Africans have no cooking stoves nor ranges like those on which our dinners are cooked. They have an entirely original invention of their own.

When a cook has to prepare the tempting delicacies we have named, he digs in the ground a round hole, about four feet in diameter, with perpendicular sides, like a well. In this hole he kindles, and keeps burning for four hours, a fiercely hot fire. At the end of this time the sides of the small well will be red hot, and the bottom will be covered with a mass of glowing embers. Directly under these coals the cook places the feet and trunk, which, protected by their thick, tough skins, will not burn. He then covers the top of the hole by laying across it long sticks of green wood, and lays over them a few armsful of wet flags, which he gathers for the purpose from the banks of some neighboring stream. He next spreads mud thickly over, and on top of the mud he piles earth and sods, closely beating them down. This is to retain all the heat within the curious oven, an important point, as thirty-six hours are required to properly bake the enormous feet of the elephant and hippopotamus.

When, at last, the anxious cook thinks his viands are ready, he carefully removes the sods. Under these he finds the coating of mud perfectly hard, like a thick crust, while beneath this the flags have retained sufficient moisture to prevent them from burning, although the oven is still hot and steaming.

The cook has now to get the assistance of one or two others to lift out the heavy and hot feet, which they lay upon a mat covered with green reeds instead of on a dish.

The great black feet do not, at first, seem very inviting, but after "the shoes"—that is, the skins—have been removed, a perfectly white and very tempting looking meat is exposed, which is said, by those who have tried it, to be delicious, and to speak volumes in praise of this African cooking stove.

How Long Branch Was Settled.

Long Branch takes its name from a brook, a branch of the South Shrewsbury river which runs in a direct line northward with the coast. It is of little use except for gathering ice for the hotels and cottages. Tradition points to an Indian fishery established in 1793, as the first occupation of this place, which was styled at that time "Land'r Eden." The Indian encampment was fixed near the spot now occupied by the Clarendon Hotel. A legend tells us that in those early days four men named Slocum, Parker, Wardell and Hulett came from Rhode Island in quest of land. They found the Indians friendly but not disposed to sell. It was proposed by the Yankees that a wrestling match should be made up between one Indian and one of the whites, to be decided by the best two in three rounds. If the champion of the white men won, they were to have as much land as a man could walk around in a day. If otherwise they were to leave peaceably. John Slocum was selected for the struggle—a man of giant proportions, athletic and of great strength, courage and inflexibility of purpose.—Great preparation was made to witness the encounter. The chosen Indian wrestler practiced continually for the event. The day long expected proved cloudless and auspicious. The spot chosen was the present "Fish Landing." A circle was formed and the Idian champion, elated, confident, and greased from head to foot, appeared. Slocum advanced coolly and the struggle began. It was long and doubtful, but at last Slocum, inured to toil, hardy and rugged, proved too much for the Indian and threw him, to the intense disappointment of the Indians and the undisguised joy of the whites. The terms were then all arranged. John Slocum had two brothers and they occupied that part of Long Branch reaching from the shore to Turtle Mill Brook.

A VETERAN observer says: "I never place much reliance on a man who is always telling what he would have done had he been there. I have noticed that somehow this kind of people never get there."

The Greek Brigands—A Woman's Stratagem and its Results.

A story comes from Athens about Greek brigandage very refreshing to honest people, and suggestive of the question whether women might not govern Greece better than its men. One of the curses of modern Hellas, as everybody knows, is the unextirpated guild of brigands who infest the land, defying the government, suppressing commerce, demoralizing the peasantry, and robbing and murdering strangers or rich natives. One of these unhanged villians lately captured the youthful son of a widow woman of property, well known upon the border. The usual message was sent down from the hills: The brigand chief must have one thousand drachmas by a certain day, or the life of the boy—he was only twelve years old—will pay the forfeit. As usual, too, the last hope which a mother would cherish in such a frightful position was the chance of Government help. The wretchedly weak administrations which play at "in and out" in Athens still allow these scoundrels to hold the roads and passes of the country, and this poor woman had to trust to her own courage and wits. Neither were wanting; there was some true old Odyssean blood in her, and she hit upon a plan for saving both her child and her drachmas. She had a brother, a young fellow of perfect pluck, though his cheeks were as smooth as the Delian Appollo's, and him she dressed up carefully as a Greek girl. Having appointed to meet the robber chief in a certain spot, she took up two hundred drachmas and a present of cakes and fruit, the "Greek girl" going with her as a "guide." On reaching the place they found the scoundrel waiting, with the captive lad bound hand and foot beside him. The woman ascertained by cunning questions that the man was really alone, and then offered, with many supplications, her money and the present of cakes and fruits. The villian counted out the drachmas; then, with a fearful oath, he said it was far too little—that she must go back and send enough to make up a thousand, or the head of the lad would be sent down to her without delay. While the woman clung supplicating to his knees, the "Greek girl" suddenly flung a grip of iron round the robber's arms, and, as the fellow was thus pinioned, the outraged mother drew a loaded pistol and shot him dead. The pair lost no time in liberating the lad, nor did they forget to cut off and wrap in a cloth the head of the "chief," and, as a reward of three thousand drachmas had been set upon this precious article, they made quite an excellent day's business of it, on arriving safe and sound at their own village.—*London Telegraph.*

Crisfield, "on the Eastern Shore."

The Crisfield Leader, published at the new town of Crisfield, Somerset county, presents in a condensed form the inducements which Crisfield offers to enterprise and business tact to locate and employ capital and abilities in remunerative trade in that section of our State. It says:

Barely six years ago the low flat ground, the present site of the town of Crisfield, attracted the attention of a few shrewd, intelligent men, who saw and comprehended the importance of this point as a receiving depot for the immense oyster trade of the Chesapeake bay and estuaries. The Eastern Shore railroad terminating here placed it in intimate relationship with the great distributing cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, while the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company's line gives it daily communication with the latter city by water. Similiar facilities exist between Crisfield, Norfolk and the South.

The main trade of Crisfield at the present time is in oysters, and upon these fisheries all other branches of traffic in a great measure depend. Large capital is already embarked in the business, and the harbor at all times is alive with the white-winged crafts engaged in the trade.—Eighteen firms are already employed in packing, and over a million of bushels of oysters are annually handled by them, whilst nearly eight hundred vessels engaged in dredging are entered at this port. The ramifications of this trade are large, and it gives employment to a great number of persons. To each vessel is an average of four men, and over fifteen hundred men, women and children are employed shucking in the several packing houses. They in their turn must be fed and clad, and thus a large business in merchandising is done at this port. Over a half a million of goods are annually disposed of, and to accommodate the increasing demands of trade, at the present time there are a hundred buildings in the course of erection or enlargement. Messrs. Samuel W. and Wm. L. Kennerly have almost completed, at great labor and cost, an extensive wharf four hundred and fifteen feet long and ninety in width, along the entire length of which they propose to lay a railroad. This wharf is intended for coal, lumber and wood, and vessels carrying a hundred tons can discharge their cargoes there. Bay boats also will be permitted to land their freight at mere nominal charge for wharfage.

It is however to the future we would desire to direct attention. Situated as Crisfield is, it is in constant communication with the great receiving depot of the Union, and immense quantities of cotton are daily transported through our town. There are several industries not represented here which afford rare opportunities to energetic business men to embark in. The great number of oysters packed here requires more than ten thousand pork barrels annually, and oftentimes the packer is driven to his wits' end to procure the necessary kegs or barrels with which to fill his orders. So, too, a marine railway in a port of entry, with a registration of almost eight hundred vessels, is greatly to be desired. Every legitimate occupation, whether of a mechanical or manufacturing nature, will be sure of success in our rapidly growing town, and the product of that labor easily and cheaply turned into the channels of trade in the eastern cities.

EVERY man who is fond of preaching economy to his wife should ask himself how often he practices that self-denial, in little personal expenditures, which he is constantly recommending to her.

OPINION is the main thing which does good or harm in the world. It is our false opinions of things which ruin us.

FIRST LOVE.

I had just donned my first tail-coat,
My whiskers had but started,
When Araminta crossed my path,
And left me broken-hearted.
I fancied she had auburn hair,
('Twas more like new-burnt bricks,)
Her favorite was "number one,"
Her gaiter number six.

But as I pressed her freckled hand,
(A rather clumsy seven,)
I shut my eyes—bade earth farewell,
And dreampt I was in heaven.
I vowed she was etherial,
An angel or a saint;
I madly kissed her blushing cheek,
Alas! the blush was paint.

And when another she espoused,
And asked me to the bridal,
My brain was turned, my spirit crushed,
My thought was suicidal.
But somehow with another now,
I share connubial joys,
And she—a buxom widow—has
A dozen red-haired boys.

Enoch Arden Out-Ardened.

A writer in the Toledo Blade, in giving anecdotes connected with the rebellion, relates an incident of a soldier he calls Jim, that beats Enoch Arden all to pieces. Jim was made a cripple at the battle of Stone River. After the war a comrade met him sitting in front of a provision store in Columbus. He was still a cripple, but his face had the old quietness and content in it. He said:

"Yes, I'm doing pretty well; not making much, but doing pretty well. Have just been up to see my wife. She married another man, you know. Didn't you know it?"

"No, is that so?"

"Yes, she married another fellow before I got home—just married him and threw me overboard you, know. It made me a little mad, I tell you. But she married a good man, and there's the rub, you see. He's got a farm and good house and he took my wife and children right in, sir, and treated them like gentlemen. It cut me a little to have the woman throw me off, but I look at the question from her standpoint, and it's all right. Then I got worked up a little, and thought I had better steal the children from their step father. So I went up to see them again. Would you believe it? They said they didn't want to live with me, if they had to leave their mother. So I said "all right," and came away again. You see my girl is smart. She knew that with my lame leg and arm I couldn't support her right, and the little duck told me so with her arms around my neck. That finished me, you know."

"But the woman is legally your wife."

"I know it," said Jim, "but if I was stubborn and claimed her, you see she would have to take in washing to support the family. Legality isn't the thing. I can't do anything much, and it would'nt be comfortable you know, to have her working for me. I couldn't stand that half as well as I can the way it is now. No, sir, legality don't help the matter. I will never be comfortable any way. She'd marry after I was dead, so what's the use of whimpering now."

Poor Jim, he was constitutionally cool to the last. He accepted misfortune, defeat, wounds, loss of wife, and all, in the same spirit with which he went into the battle.

SAVED BY A BUSTLE.

A merry party of ladies and gentlemen had a narrow escape from a terrible death among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence recently, but, as it turned out, they were saved by the presence of mind and heroism of one of the ladies. The way of it was this: They were out in a yacht until a late hour in the evening, when the clouded sky rendered it almost impossible to distinguish objects on the water at a short distance.

They were sailing about thoughtlessly, and enjoying themselves as such parties are in the habit of doing, when suddenly a dark object loomed up before them, which was evidently a large steamer. A collision seemed inevitable, unless the steamer could be signalled to change her course, as it was impossible for the sailing craft to do so. The party were in a terrible dilemma, as except a few matches, there seemed to be no means at command to produce a light. The young ladies, except one, screamed with terror, and a fearful catastrophe seemed on the point of consummation.

A slight rustling, however, was observed in the direction of the silent young lady. No one could see what she was doing, but she handed a roll of paper to one of the gentlemen. In a moment it was ablaze, the steamer's courge was changed, and the party were saved. When they recovered from their fright there was naturally much speculation as to where that important roll of paper came from, and it finally leaked out that the fair one had horoically sacrificed her bustle to secure the safety of her companions. The incident has given rise to a good deal of good natured gossip, and abundantly proves that even a lady's bustle is not without its uses when occasion requires.

A LIVELY sermon on the "Vice of the Age" was preached in St. Louis on Sunday last by Rev. Dr. Holland, of that city, and in the course of his remarks he said: "The middle classes spend their incomes im keeping up false appearances. They, too, must wear dove-colored pantaloons and shiny boots. They must wear diamond studs and seal rings, and carry young ladies to the opera in hired carriages, at the the rate of three hours' use for three days' wages. They must take a turn now and then at billiards, stand treat to the cocktails, bet upon their veracity when called in question, and, last of all, lest they should be deemed timid, must demonstrate their nerve by "fighting the tiger," until it claws the last dime out of their pockets, and claws lasting scratches upon their souls." What a fearful picture this is! Let our young readers remember that the only safeguard against this horrible vice is work; not work as the slave, who works to eat and eats to work, but work to reach a higher plane of effort, not only of the body but of the mind. Work, whatever it be, whether for a day, a week, a month, or a lifetime, honestly and cheerfully, as one who expects to contemplate it results forever. Think not of danger or hardships; press onward and onward, determining that you will triumph.

THE average cost of courtship is about sixty dollars.

A SAD AFFAIR.

SUICIDE OF A BETRAYED GIRL.

About ten o'clock on Wednesday night a respectable young German girl named Ernestina M. F. Jacobs, familiarly known among her friends as "Maggie," residing with her parents at the southeast corner of Fremont and Lee streets, died from the effects of laudanum administered by her own hands, in a paroxysm of despairing grief, to hide her shame, having been basely betrayed by a monster in human form under promise of marriage. The particulars of this painful tragedy are as follows: The unhappy girl, it appears, had received the attentions and put confidence in the professed love of a man named John A. Rudsinger, or Redinger, at one time on the Southern police force, who, under promise of marriage, had betrayed her to her ruin, and then basely abandoned her to the shame and sorrow of her degredation, a trial which crushed the poor creature to the depths of despair, and drove her to terminate her life as stated. Finding herself in that situation which must soon reveal all to her parents and friends, she resolved to seek death, and for this purpose purchased on Wednesday afternoon fifteen cents' worth of laudanum at the drug store of Diffenbach & Moore, in the neighborhood, and as soon as she got home swallowed the whole amount. Soon after taking the poison she called to her sister in an adjoining room, and in great anguish told her great sorrow and what she had done, declaring that she wanted only to die. At the same time she handed her sister a slate, upon which was written, somewhat incoherently, in imperfect English, the following letter, addressed to her brother, which tells the whole painful story in a way that must excite the pity and indignation of all—pity for the poor misguided victim, and an indignation that words cannot measure for the base author of so much misery. The letter as transcribed from the slate is as follows:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6, 1872.

Dear Brother, John E. Jacobs:

I, your sister Maggie, have done wrong in every which way you will make it, now that I cannot control my mind any longer, on account of my lover. John A. Redinger is his name. He persuaded me until I gave way to him. The first time that I went out with my new dress on he told me that