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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. 35. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1874. No. 22.

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 advertising rates.

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

LAW CARDS.

HINES & SMITH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CHESTERTOWN, MD
New Office on Court Street, opposite Court House.

Having associated ourselves for the practice of our profession, we will give prompt and careful attention to all law and Chancery business placed in our hands.

Mr. HINES, though connected with other duties, will give special attention to the business of the firm. JESSE K. HINES.
oc3-tf. MARION deK. SMITH

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. ag12-y.

D. J. BLACKISTON,
Attorney at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Will give prompt attention to any business entrusted to his care. Collections promptly made and real estate bought and sold. ally.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Medical Notice.

DR. GEO. T. PERKINS,
A Graduate of the University of Maryland,
Has opened an office on Water Street, Chestertown, near the Bridge. Office hours from 9½ A. M. to 12, M., and from 2 to 6, P. M., where he may be found except when professionally engaged After 6, P. M., will be found at his father's residence. ap11-tf.

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned most respectfully inform their friends and the public that from the first day of April, 1874, they will associate themselves in a co-partnership for the better prosecution of their profession, and for the better accommodation of the public, under the name of "T. H. WHALAND & SON," pledging themselves to the discharge of their duties to the best of their abilities.

They may be found at all times (if not professionally engaged,) at their residence near Chestertown.

THOMAS H. WHALAND, M. D.,
CHAS. W. WHALAND, M. D.
March 28, 1874—tf.

BANKERS.

CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO.

Bankers and Brokers,
No. 38 SOUTH THIRD ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Silver, &c.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Particular attention given to investments. d27y

LUMBER.

BURNS & SLOAN
offer the
Lumber Dealers,
OFFICE:
132 LIGHT STREET WHARF
BALTIMORE,
YARDS { 104 and 132 Light St. Wharf. 132 S. Charles Street. Cor. York and Johnson Sts.,

OFFER ALL VARIETIES OF
BUILDING LUMBER,
SHINGLES, FENCING, DOORS, SASH, BRICKS, OAK, ASH, WALNUT,
At the Lowest Rates, in lots to Suit
June 28, 1873.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by C. A. A. Stanley, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, to me directed; at the suit of Francis T. Maslin, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Peter M. Hamilton and John Johnson, colored; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of John Johnson, of, in and to

All that House and Lot of Land,
IN BROAD NECK,
2 HORSES, 2 COWS, 1 DEARBORN.

And I hereby give notice, that on *SATURDAY, the 10th October, 1874,* between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Market House, in Chestertown, I will sell the said property at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay and satisfy the said writ, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

SAMUEL L. RAWLEIGH,
Sept. 19, 1874—ts.[4 50] Constable.

IF YOU WISH FIRST CLASS SHIRTS to fit and made of the best material call on S. MERRITT & Co

CIGARS—by the 100 or 1000 at city prices at SPARKS'.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of Decrees of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on

MONDAY,
The Nineteenth of October, 1874,
AT FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.,

at the Court House door in Chestertown, the following real estate of William T. Burgess, to wit:

No. 1,
The HOME FARM
of said Burgess, where he resides,
Containing 218 Acres, more or less,

adjoining the lands of Messrs Robert J. Lusby and John Nowland, about a mile and a half from Chesterville, and about two miles from Spry's Landing.

THE BUILDINGS

consist of a small DWELLING, Kitchen, BARN, STABLING Corn Cribs, Carriage House, Meat House, &c., are in excellent condition and very suitable for the farm, which is divided into six fields, under good fencing and mostly post and rail.

There is an APPLE ORCHARD of about 70 Trees and a Peach Orchard of about 400.

The soil is very good and productive. The location healthy and convenient to Churches, Schools and Post Office

No. 2.
The SMITH FARM
Containing 125 ACRES,

more or less. It lies above Millington, on the right hand side of the road to Smyrna, and adjoins the lands of William A. Hazle's heirs

THE DWELLING

And OUT-BUILDINGS,
are in ordinary condition, and sufficient for the uses of the farm. The farm is within a half mile of the Maryland and Delaware line. It is divided into five fields, under ordinary fencing. Mr. Daniel Smith, on the premises, will shew them to any who may call to examine them.

THE TERMS OF SALE of both farms, are cash on the day of sale, or within sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee.

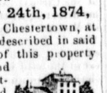
GEORGE VICKERS, TRUSTEE.
Chestertown, Sept 26, 1874—ts.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable REAL ESTATE
In Chestertown and Quaker Neck.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a power of attorney, in a mortgage from John Waibel and Elizabeth Waibel, his wife, (and at the request of the said mortgagors,) to him, dated March 7th, 1870 and recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 9, pages 169, &c., one of the land record books for Kent county, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, October 24th, 1874,

at the Court House door in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock, M., the real estate described in said mortgage, for CASH. A part of this property is a **Store House** and **Dwelling** combined, situated at the corner of High and Kent streets, in the town aforesaid, and is at present occupied by Mr Samuel Gleaves and Miss Stradley, and is a part of that Lot, with the improvements thereon, which was conveyed to the mortgagor by Wm. H. Lambert, by deed duly recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 3, page 225, &c. This property is located in the upper part of Chestertown, and is not only valuable as a dwelling, but more than ordinarily so as a business stand.



The other part consists of a SMALL FARM, in Quaker Neck, on the main roads leading to the lower end of said Neck, and the Steamboat wharf near Capt. John Hadaway's, adjoining the lands of the late Thos. Lusby and others, containing about 51 acres by recent survey, and was conveyed to the said John Waibel by S. Franklin Smith by deed bearing even date with the mortgage to said mortgagee. The improvements consist of a two-story Frame Dwelling House, Stable, Carriage House, Granary and Poultry House, in fair condition, and is enclosed by fair, ordinary fencing. To an industrious man, one disposed to work and remain at home and attend to his business, it would make him a pleasant home.

J. N. USILTON, Mortgagee.
Oct. 3, 1874—3t.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of Alias Venditioni Exponas, against Isaac Cotton, Isaac Sampson and Alexander Chaney, at the suit of George Vickers, Trustee, will be exposed to public sale, on

Saturday, the 19th day of October,

in the year Eighteen hundred and seventy-four, at four o'clock, P. M., at the Court House door in Chestertown, a

LOT OF LAND,

lying near the Fountain Church, in Still Pond, in Kent county, formerly a part of the real estate of Joseph Cotton, deceased, which he devised to Rebecca Geddis, and described as lot Number One in the division of the said Joseph Cotton's real estate, containing

37 Acres, more or less,

and as by reference to the said apportionment and division of the said Joseph Cotton's real estate, recorded among the land records of Kent county, made by Hugh Wallis, will appear. The said land to be sold to pay the balance due on the said judgment and Alias Venditioni Exponas, additional costs, Sheriff's costs and cost of advertising.

ROBERT W. CALDER,
Late Sheriff Kent county.
Chestertown, Sept. 26, 1874—ts.

Farmers, Look to Your Interest!
EXAMINE YOUR
Wheat and Phosphate Drills,
And have them put in order.

We intend to do all REPAIRING in that line, as well as all other kinds that go in with WHEELWRIGHTING AND BLACKSMITHING. Send your Drills early, so we can have them ready for you.

☞ Our personal attention is always given to our work.

TILGHMAN SHAFER,
aug8. —Kennedyville.

TO RENT,
For the ensuing year,
The STORE HOUSE and DWELLING, on Main St., now occupied by Abe Schwartz. Also, SIX SMALL HOUSES. Enquire of
WM. J. VANNORT,
sep12-tf. or WM. VANNORT.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

One of the best busines stands in Chestertown. Possession given Jan. 1st, 1875.
Apply to J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Sept. 5, 1874—tf.

CONFECTIONERY.—Always a fresh stock of choice goods in this line, which I am selling low. Call and see me before you buy. Remember the place: H. A. SPARKS, between stores of T. W. Eliason, Jr., and E. T. Willis
N. B.—Cigars a speciality.

CIGARS—Only $2.25 per hundred for a good Cigar, at H. A. SPARKS'.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, Agent and Attorney for all the parties interested, will offer for sale at Rees' Corner, on

Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874,
At 1 o'clock, P. M.,
The following Property, namely:

4 Head of HORSES,
Five Good Milch Cows,
FIVE GOOD HOGS,
1 WAGON, 1 Light Spring Wagon, 1 Ox-Cart, 1 Set Double Harness, 2 sets Single Harness, 1 Sleigh, Buffalo Robe and Bells, Three large Plows several small Plows, 3 Harrows and 2 Cultivators.

TERMS:—All sums of and under $10 cash; over that amount a credit of 10 months, with approved security. No property to be removed until terms are complied with.

R. HYNSON, Agt. and Att'y
for parties interested.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct'r. oc3-ts.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an Alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, against William T. Burgess, at suit of J. E. Clawson, Administrator of William Burgess, out of the Circuit Court of Kent county, will be exposed to public sale

ON WEDNESDAY,
The Fourteenth day of October, 1874,

at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., on the farm of the said Wm. T Burgess, where he resides, in Kent county, and in the pound on said farm, the following property, namely:

Nine Head of Horses,
FIFTEEN HEAD OF CATTLE,
LOT OF SHOATS,
And Farming Implements,

to pay and satisfy the said writ of execution, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ARTHUR B. WHEATLEY,
Late Sheriff.
Chestertown, Oct. 3, 1874—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland of Fieri Facias, to me directed, out of the Circuit Court of Kent county, against Benjamin R. Meginnis, at suit of John McIntyre for the use of James S. Wilson, I have seized and taken all that

Farm and Plantation

in Kent county, whereon the said Benj. R. Meginniss resides, containing

194 ACRES,

adjoining the lands of David C. Blackiston, Esq. and Turbitt C. Meginniss, in the First Election District.

Also, a WOOD LOT of 51 Acres,
Near the said farm.

And I hereby give notice, that in virtue of said writ of Fieri Facias, I shall expose the said land at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, the 27th of October, 1874,

at 4 o'clock, P. M., to satisfy the amount due James T. Wilson on said execution, and for additional costs

EDWARD PLUMMER, Sheriff.
October 3, 1874—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of several writs of execution, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Wm. Kennedy, use of R. Hynson; one at the suit of Wm. D. Burchinal; one at the suit of Watson & Clark; one at suit of Daniel Clark; one at suit of John W. Hines, indorsee of R. E. Wallis, and one at the suit of of T. H. Horsey; also, Clerk's and other officer's fees; against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Arthur J. Wallis; I have levied on, seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Wallis, of, in and to the following property, to wit:

That Farm or Plantation,

lying and being in the Second Election District, adjoining the lands of C. L. Wallis, John Myers, and others, containing

175 ACRES, More or Less,

it being the same land which a certain Miss Mason willed to said Wallis on or about the 11th of October, 1843, as per Record will more fully appear.

And I hereby give notice, that on *TUESDAY, the 27th of October,* 1874,
At 10½ o'clock, A. M.,
at the Court House door, Chestertown, I will sell said property, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writs, interest and costs due and to become due thereon

A. B. WHEATLEY,
Oct. 3, 1874—ts. Late Sheriff.

KENT COUNTY, Sct:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that George F. Meekins, farmer, of Kent county, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, this 30th day of Sept., 1874, and made oath in due form of law that he has taken up as an estray trespassing upon his enclosures, a BARROW HOG, white, with two red spots, marked with underbit off left ear and slit in right. Given under my hand.

T. W. RUSSELL, J. P.

NOTICE.—The owner of the above described Hog is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

GEO. F. MEEKINS,
Oct. 3, 1874—3t.[2.00] Doe Neck.

P. O. NOTICE.

On and after Monday, Oct. 5th, the Post Office will open at 7, A. M. and close at 7, P. M., except Sundays, when it will open at 8½ A. M., and close at 9½ A. M. We receive mail from Baltimore by boat Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and by Train on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Persons wishing to mail letters at night will procure stamps during office hours and use the drop box. In no case will letters be received at the house.

JOHN W. COLLINS, P. M.
Chestertown, Oct. 3, 1874.

Merchant Tailoring.

IF you wish a **First Class Suit** made to order, and desire a good fit, call on us, and you will find a very large variety of Foreign and Domestic Cloths and Cassimeres.

S. MERRITT & CO.,
Oct. 3, 1874. Bordley's Corner.

A LARGE NUMBER OF
Young Horses and Mares

slightly sore, for sale cheap, at Railway Stables, 42d and Chestnut Streets, and 44th and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia. oc3-3t.

ADDRESS
—OF—
HON. BARNES COMPTON,
AT THE
Kent County Agricultural Exhibition,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30th, 1874.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The remarks which I shall address to you to-day must, of necessity, be somewhat general in character. I undertake the discharge of the duty you now impose upon me with mingled feelings of pride and reluctance, and am here to attempt the effort of successfully entertaining those to whom I might more appropriately listen, and from whom I feel that I have much more to learn than to impart. I beg you to believe me, when I assure you, as I do, that no desire for display impelled me to the acceptance of the position in which I find myself to-day, but an impulse of sincere gratitude for repeated manifestations of kind wishes, expressed upon your part, alone induced me to attempt the unpromising task.

The pleasure of greeting, quietly and unobserved, the many friends,—so often met upon other occasions and in different places,—upon this their native heath, and seeing the noble constituency and lovely county of which they are so justly proud, face to face, arrayed in holiday attire, with the best and richest specimens and of increasing prosperity displayed on all sides, would indeed be sufficiently gratifying to mark an era in my life, but, since you will have it otherwise, I have nothing left but to forget myself, and make the most of it.

Really I am at a loss for a theme, which would be altogether acceptable to you and satisfactory to myself. Like the busy humming bird as he sips the sweets from every bud, I am at a loss upon which *branch* to alight, and from what source to draw the essence of my discourse. The subject of Agriculture, with its history, its intrinsic properties and merits, and its relation to all else of man's life and pursuits, is too large a subject, I fear, for either my capacity or your time. But a glimpse at these may not be altogether unpleasant or unprofitable. Like all else in connection with man's remotest history, but little is positively known of the origin or earliest accomplishments of Agriculture. Whether we attribute its origin to natural circumstances, or regard it as simply a matter of progressive development growing out of man's first want, "Food," and his first resource for it, the Earth, there is one fact most prominent through all the traditions and historical records of the pursuit, alike gratifying and encouraging, namely, that in all ages, and among all people, no vocation has been so highly, or universally honored. From the days when the ancient Egyptians beheld the gracefully bending blades of the new-made corn upon the fertile plains of the sluggish Nile, through all their struggles and wonderful advances in Arts and Government, till Egypt became the granary of the East, on through the marvelous accomplishments of Grecian genius and skill, and of Roman eloquence, courage and conquest, through the dark ages of the middle era, when the art of Agriculture, like letters and religion, was preserved by the holy men who dwelt in the cloister, up through the enlightened advancement of modern Italy, Germany, France, England, and our own majestic empire of States, and across these to where the intrepid pioneer, in the face and presence of a savage foe, with mouldboard of polished steel, turns the bosom of the virgin prairie, and prepares it to reproduce the same stalk that grew upon the Nile, all men and manner of men have honored the vocation of the Agriculturist, and the noblest and best of our kind have sought the compliment of the association of their names therewith. We are told by an historian in high repute, "that in ancient times the lands were cultivated by the hands even of Generals, and the earth delighted to be plowed with a share adorned with laurels, and by a plowman who had been honored with a triumph." The chief charm and brightest ray of glory which encircles the name of Cincinnatus is found in the fact that he preferred his rustic comforts and pleasures to royal triumphs, and the same preference for Mount Vernon made the name of our Washington not only immortal but gloriously so. This appreciation of nature's charms and grandeur is the voice of a God-given nature asserting its inspiration in spite of the corruption in which it dwells; its recognition is the impulse of a divinity within us. The growth of the art from primeval times has been slow, very slow, and the rude modes and implements employed in its prosecution lingered too long as clogs upon the profession. But this is not true of agriculture alone as an art. It was so with navigation, surveying, and manufactures. The human mind, under the chilling shadow of superstition, first struggled to free itself, and, in the mighty efforts to break the bonds which encompassed it, developed to an amazing extent the abstract sciences. Conscious of the promptings of an immortal nature, with no light from the Source of Life to guide them, men loved to reason about reason; dimly discovering the shadow of Nature's God through Nature's works and wonders, they deified their own deductions, and thus were the energies of mind and soul exploded upon abstractions. With no true conception of the object and ends of life, they followed the impracticable, and either indulged in baseless dreams, or cultivated the means of riotous and luxurious living.

'Twas not until the bright light of Revelation had dispelled these mists that the human mind became disenthralled, and ceased to turn perpetually upon itself.—'Twas then, when its immortal cravings were satisfied, that the laws of nature, their operations upon matter, and the utility of their application to the wants of man, were logically investigated, discoveries eliminated, and practical invention applied. With the law of gravitation, the telescope, and the crucible, the printing press, and the application of steam, not only the life of man, but the very face of nature itself has been revolutionized. The rude appliances of original methods, which barely entitled Agriculture to be dignified as an art, have been superseded by processes, which only the cultivated can appreciate and the man of science explain. Thus by slow degrees have we seen this not only the most useful but, in the economy of man, most essential pursuit growing with man's growth and expanding with the growth of the nation. While 'tis true in these latter days, (to the discredit of all law-makers be it said,) that other professions and pursuits, because of their facilities for combination and concerted action, to say nothing of the direct influence of accumulated capital, always available, have been able to control legislation, and the administration of Government, as against the interests of Agriculture in the way of tariffs and taxes, yet the wisdom of a few of those, who are what they should be in the positions of statesmen, has secured enough of Government aid and legislative assistance to furnish the necessary data and facilities for the acquirement of information which alone can enable the patrons of husbandry to keep pace with the demands of the times.

Along with the improved machinery of modern times, the reaper, thresher, cotton-gin, and the almost innumerable improvements in every article in use by the agriculturist, relieving and lessening labor, facilitating and making more thorough every operation in the process of his vocation, have come the sciences of chemistry, physiology, botany, geology, an enlightened literature and educational facilities, by means of which these invaluable discoveries have been made available and placed within the reach of every agriculturist of ordinary intelligence in the land. But one thing remains to render this much neglected class thoroughly and effectually competent to assert their proper influence, and secure the protection, support and encouragement to which as a class, for their own sakes, as well as for the sake of the State and society at large, they are so justly entitled. This desideratum is to be found in intelligent co-operative assistance. Mark, if you please, I say *intelligent* co-operation, for none other can be of value There is enough, and more than enough, of wrong and imposition to be corrected without prejudice to other interests, without attempting the folly of retaliation for retaliation's sake. While, therefore, it seems to be not only the interest but the duty of all to encourage the movement now so generally adopted (I allude, of course, to the Grangers,) it becomes absolutely essential to the accomplishment of good results that prudence, sagacity and legitimate efforts should characterize the association. The first great and intolerable evil, which I think should be corrected at any cost of effort, is the imposition, by unscrupulous manufacturers of worthless compounds, in the shape of *so called* fertilizers. This is perfectly feasible, and 'tis to be hoped will be effectually remedied. The means for testing the constituent or component parts are at hand, and the ability to secure proper penalties through appropriate legislation, possessed by the agriculturist, should be executed. The thousands of hard earnings, wrung from the honest and unsuspecting yeomanry of this State alone by dishonest dealers in worthless compounds with taking names, would pay our State debt. Or, had they been what they professed to be, would have bestowed upon the surface of our farming lands a degree of fertility that would have made them what we believe they are yet destined to be, the loveliest of all lands In all the departments of trade, manufactures, and even with the learned professions, this system of co-operation has been adopted and its utility recognized. Where, in all the walks of life, is this same self-protective organization so sadly needed as among the community of which I am speaking? While, as a class, upon general subjects, farmers (in this State, certainly,) will be found to possess as much correct information, and probably more just judgment than an equal number of any other class, yet a large majority are sadly ignorant of the ways and means in general use by those with whom they are forced to deal. Their only chance for obtaining the information necessary to enable them to protect their interests, is to be found in these co-operative societies, through the medium of their more worldly wise and enterprising brethren. But, say some, the danger is of absorption by partizan politics. Let this be avoided, or all is lost. The mission of all associations of agriculturists should be to *make all parties* respect them. This done, and all is won. But, a proper appreciation by other interests of the relation which agriculture bears to all the affairs of life should, and an intelligent appreciation would incline them to unite for its advancement and protection. As well might the farmer himself expect to succeed who destroyed his seed, abused his implements and neglected his teams, as could commerce, trade, manufactures, and lines of transportation, when crippling by the exercise of hostile influences the exertions of the agriculturist. This is killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

The prosperity of no community or nation is upon a solid basis—one that can successfully withstand and resist the shock of military conflict or the upheavals of financial disorder—that has not the products of the soil wherewith, in the one case, to store its granaries, or, in the other, keep the balance of trade in its favor. By what standard do we to-day measure the greatness of our own land—upon what reflection do we slumber in conscious security and rely as upon fate itself? Is it in the number and valor of her sons, the extent and capacity of her mercantile marine, the grandeur and number of her growing cities and the untold value of her exhaustless mineral wealth? or is it by and upon her broad and fertile acres, teeming with yellow harvests and animal wealth, abundant enough to satisfy the appetite of a hungry world? Unquestionably upon the latter. The truth of this assertion cannot be gainsayed: Agriculture *is* the recognized foundation of all reliable national prosperity. It is true that a superficial view of things might induce a different conclusion, notably so in the case of Great Britain, aptly described as a nation of shop-keepers; but a closer view, in her case even, will only tend to fortify this position. For what is it but the excellence of her system of agriculture, and the result therefrom of the wonderful productions of her limited area, that render her people so self-reliant and contented. Blessed for generation after generation with an unbroken line of accomplished statesmen, the policy of her laws and government has ever looked to the protection and encouragement of agriculture, while the talent of her sons, the taste of her daughters, and the tone of her cultivated society, have united to elevate to a position of pre-eminence and preferment this the best class of her population. And today, while the energy, wealth and skill expended upon her works of internal improvement—her incomparable mercantile marine, co-extensive with the waters and equal to the demand of the earth's products—upon her magnificent navy with its elegant and invincible appointments, and upon her far-reaching foreign policy and enterprises—present a picture of sublime accomplishment and wonderful success such as all the generations of men never before beheld; yet with all the time and talent and wealth required and expended thus, the success and accomplishments of her agriculturists in every branch and department pertaining to their pursuit, are more striking in comparison, and so clearly superior as to be universally recognized and appealed to as models and for example. This is no result of accident, or mere incidental consequence from a favorable combination of climate, soil and native enterprise. 'Tis the result of liberal education, enlightened legislation, and intelligent co-operation. These are the fountains from which alone streams of success can flow, these the handmaids which wait upon the triumphs of the earnest and diligent agriculturist.

As I have already said, agriculture is no longer a simple art but a science, and enlightened intelligence can alone keep pace with and aid in its progressive development. Until a very recent date American agriculturists have been a class of mere imitators, but, happily for their own and their country's good, they are becoming more self-reliant and thereby more independent. The establishment of agricultural colleges, the employment by State aid of professional chemists, the edition and support of numerous journals, the exertion and competition excited by exhibitions, and last, but not least, the unity of effort and of purpose secured by co-operative associations, are rapidly elevating the profession to a position of independence, and establishing for it a reputation of national identity. We have of late somewhat surprised our English cousins with specimens of their own favorite breeds of cattle fully up to, if not an improvement upon, their own standard of excellence. In the way of reapers and gleaners, they admit the superiority of American invention. To stimulate and encourage this spirit of enterprise and progress should be the pride and purpose of every citizen. We of Maryland are somewhat in the rear of some of our sister States in this line, but our advance is manifest, and probably in no section of the State more marked than in the good old county of Kent, not that she has not been up with her sister counties in the past, but from reports I regard as reliable rather in advance of most of them in the present. And while this may be a subject of praiseworthy pride to her own sons and daughters, it should be, as I am sure it is, a matter for congratulation and becoming emulation to her associate counties. With superior advantages in geographical location, a climate tempered and modified by her location, an undulating surface, with a soil of great natural fertility peculiarly adapted to the growth of the cereals, fruits and vegetables, with unsurpassed facilities in the way of cheap and rapid carriage to the largest and best markets in the country—with a population composed of as brave and generous men, as fair and cultivated women, as can be found in or out of the State—is it to be wondered at that she is what is claimed for her by her people, the garden spot of Maryland—the El Dorado of the Eastern Shore? The increasing fertility and value of her lands is the best test and evidence of the foresight and sagacity of her people. Increase of population, however, is the great want of this portion, as of the entire State. Population is wealth. It becomes, therefore, a matter of the highest duty as well as of prime necessity to encourage immigration, and no portion of the State affords more tempting inducements or greater facilities for ingress and egress. All that is required to secure this great need is proper and extensive advertisement of your merits and advantages. This is a simple and by no means a costly process. In this business, as in every thing else, concert of action, united effort directed by intelligence, will cheapen the enterprise and secure its success. Encourage immigration by every legitimate means at your disposal, and fear not any attempts at innovation upon your established habits of thought and practice, because of the introduction of a new element in your midst. Make them a part of yourselves. Resist all improper assaults upon your civilization; win over and subdue with consideration and kindness any manifestations of unpleasant or unwholesome habits or precept resulting from former improper association or education. Wield the trenchant blade of reason and of truth, maintain your own social status, admit only the precepts and tolerate only the practices, which the past, and those who are hallowed with it, have demonstrated to be healthy and safe. In political ethics, to whatever association attached stand by the doctrines which flow from the constitution and tally with the interpretations of the Fathers. In religion, guard with sleepless care the sacred institutions which the good book ordains, and make no compromise with those who look elsewhere for the grounds of their morality. Keep the stream of public sentiment and public morals pure, encourage habits of temperance and industry, expend your time, talents, energies and money in well-directed, united effort for the perfection of all the appliances, improvements and agencies I have but briefly alluded to as essential to further and complete success, and this your favored land will flourish in renewed vigor, the merry ring of the artizan's hammer re-echo through your fertile valleys; then will your waste places blossom and bloom again, the bright faces of your fair daughters grow brighter and the stout hearts of your brave sons grow stouter, stimulated with the glow which thrift and plenty always beget.

But it is not to this subject merely in a material point of view, not simply as to its own actualities, or as a matter affecting the physical relation of things, that I desire to call your attention. There is an ethical side, so to speak, to which I shall briefly allude. I have already intimated my opinion as to the comparative general intelligence and correctness of judgment, as professed by the Agricultural community of our own State. Upon the question of their moral status, they need fear no just comparison with any class. And after all, though boundless resources and fabulous wealth be the possession and boast of a nation, her greatness is as surely destined to an inglorious fall if the standard of intelligence and morality is depreciated, as is the overreaching ambition of an unscrupulous leader, and, when such a fate overtakes a nation, the fall is "like that of Lucifer, never to rise again." The declaration of the Poet—

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
When wealth accumulates and men decay;"

is a solemn truth of universal application. And no lesson, alas! is more frequently or so plainly written upon the world's history as that with the accumulation of wealth comes the decay of men. The ordeal through which our own country is passing, the character of her literature, the manners and habits of her people, the nature and tendency of her laws, the precepts and practices of her representative men, the daring assaults of unhealthy innovations, the bold usurpations of self-constituted reformers, are preparing for her a severer test and more fiery crisis than when armed hosts in the shock of battle reddened her plains with the blood of her children, and wrung from its position the foundation-stone of her governmental structure. In the hurry and confusion of events as they crowd upon men's attention; in the turmoil and bustle of the street, the wharf, and the depot; in the agitation and strife of the exchange and the market; in the dazzling and tempting displays of the revolving rounds of luxury and animal excitement, the overstrained intellect is without time for reflection, and the overwrought physical energies demand rest for renewed effort. In what we call material progress, there is too much of unnatural waste and exhaustion. In what we denominate intellectual growth, there is too much of moral neglect, not to say perversion. The great conservator of the nation's moral well-being, is the steady pace, the calm survey, the conservative temper, the rational habits of the great body of her Agriculturists. Not only upon the product of their care and toil does she rely for her material stability and progress, but upon them as a balance-wheel for the preservation of a healthy and rational system of moral ethics Nor does she, or should she look in vain, for no where else can be found so fair a field for the cultivation of all the virtues which go to make up the sum of an enviable and estimable life as in the home of the thrifty Agriculturist. In constant contact with the inspiring lessons which nature is perpetually teaching—removed from the ever recurring temptations which beset the man who treads the crowded mart or busy thoroughfares of the city,—living and moving within the privileged and ennobling influences of the family circle, encouraged by the almost constant presence and smile of God's best gift to man, with the light and hope of childhood's gay life beaming around and about him, the man who is a bad man under such circumstances, would be a demon elsewhere.

"High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish could claim,"

the wretch who, thus happily surrounded, concentres all in self, smothers the nobler impulses of his nature, and stifles and perverts the promptings of an honorable manhood, should go down, doubly dying, to the vile dust

"——from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

While 'tis not to be denied or controverted that material progress and development make up the sum of a nation's temporary grandeur and a community's prosperity, yet these are by no means the most essential elements in the constitution of either. The Grecian Philosopher long ago gave expression to the truth, "in the concord of its citizens is the strength of a city;" he might have added, upon the virtue and intelligence of its citizens rests the real strength of a nation. While, as in duty bound to do, we are encouraging by the use of every instrumentality, and bending our energies to secure the advancement of our material interests, and the perfection of all physical agencies and appliances, let us never lose sight of the fact that upon the proper cultivation of the moral graces and forces around the hearthstone, and in the social intercourse, depends at last the well being of every people. The moral element of our nature, properly cultivated, is the garden, so to speak, from which spring all the fragrant blossoms and bright flowers which beautify and sweeten life's pathway. Neglected and uncultivated, it becomes a waste from which arise poisonous vapors and unwholesome fruits, corrupting and destroying the vital energies of our natures. We have seen in our own comparatively new country—preeminently blessed thro' all the stages of her earlier growth in the wisdom and virtue of her statesmen, editors and divines—already, the adoption, by large masses of our people, of heresies and isms, which have well nigh sapped the foundations upon which Government and society can alone safely rest. And such indeed are the predominant tendencies of our times in all of what are boastfully called the centres of civilization.—'Tis in the outlying provinces, the Agricultural districts, that these moral pestilences have as yet failed to take root. Let them be successfully resisted, let the orthodox precepts and rational practices, which have heretofore characterized the rural population of our State and country, continue to obtain their adoption and support, and the ultimate well being of this people is assured.

In conclusion then, while urging you to renewed effort in the prosecution of your pursuit, to the adoption of intelligent co-operation and laudable emulation for mutual benefit, permit me to suggest that few people have so much to make them contented, few places are to be found offering so many and so desirable advantages as this good county of Kent. Dismiss then all thoughts of discontent, if such exist; endure "the ills you have," if such there be, "rather than fly to others you know not of;" stand by your glorious inheritance—your own altars—the graves of your sires, and your native land; and may the prosperity of which such a land is capable, and the success, which such a people deserve, be as well your own reward as that of generations yet unborn.

AN old bachelor says: "When I remember all the girls I've met, I feel like a rooster in the Fall exposed to every weather! I feel like one who treads alone a barnyard all deserted, whose oats are fled, whose hens are dead or all to market started."

A Perfect Home.

The most perfect home I ever saw was a little house into the sweet incense of whose fires went no costly things. A thousand dollars served as a year's living of father, mother, and three children. But the mother was the creator of a home; her relations with her childeren were the most beautiful I have ever seen: even the dull and commonplace man was lifted up and enabled to do good work for souls by the atmosphere which this woman created; every inmate of her house involuntarily looked in her face for the key note of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rosebud or clover leaf, which in spite of her hard housework, she always found to put by our plates at breakfast, down to the story she had on hand to be read in the evening, there was no intermission of her influence. She had always been and always will be my ideal of a mother, wife, and a home maker. If to her quick brain, loving heart, and exquisite face had been added the appliance of wealth and the enlargement of wider culture, hers would have been absolutely *the* home. As it was, it was the best I have seen.—*Helen Hunt.*

Two clergymen of a certain city, one the rector of an Episcopal church, and the other a minister of the Methodist church, bore precisely the same name. The similarity of address led to some unfortunate contretemps; letters and parcels addressed to one J. C. B. went often to the other J. C. B. On one occasion the rector became angry on opening a parcel not intended for him, and wrote a note, which he addressed to Mr J. C. B: "Sir:—If you had not assumed a title to which you have no right, this mistake could not have occurred. Your obedient servant, J. C. B., rector, &c." Our Methodist friend bided his time in silence. Not long after he, too, opened a parcel intended for his High Church brother. It contained a considerable supply of manuscript sermons, on returning which the dissenting brother addressed the following retort courteous to his opponent: "Rev. Sir:—If you had not undertaken an office for which you are wholly unfit, this accident could not have occurred. Your obedient servant, J. C. B."

THE USES OF WALKING.—Walking for young and active people is by far the best exercise; riding is good for the elderly, middle aged, and invalids. The abuse of these exercises consists in taking them when the system is exhausted more or less by previous fasting or by mental labor. Some persons injudiciously attempt a long walk before breakfast. Others will get up early to work three hours at some abstruse mental toil. The effect in both instances is the same; it abstracts from the power of exertion in the after part of the day. A short saunter or some light reading before this meal is the best indulgence of the kind; otherwise the waste occasioned by labor must be supplied by nourishment, and the breakfast will necessarily become a heavy meal, and the whole morning's comfort sacrificed by a weight at the chest, from imperfect digestion of food. These observations apply especially to elderly persons, who are prone to flatter themselves into the persuasion that they can use their mental or bodily powers in age as in youth.

THE Springfield *Republican* relates the following: A black and tan dog, on its morning trip to this city with its master, has been of late frequently assailed by a bigger dog in State street. Friday morning the little d