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Kent News.

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

VOL. 39. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879. No. 44.

The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. H. USILTON.

PLUMMER & USILTON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; or, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, $2.50 may be charged.

LOCAL and other correspondence solicited. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

ADVERTISING:

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines brevier type will be inserted three times for one dollar, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious or other purposes, must be paid for, the publishers standing on an equal footing with others, ready to contribute toward such objects as they may feel an interest in.

JOB-PRINTING:

HANDBILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Legal Notices.

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the firm name of KENNARD & CONNELLY, for the purpose of conducting the general Dry Goods, Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of J. Frank Connelly & Co., opposite C. F. Stam's Drug Store, where they would be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

C. W. KENNARD,
J. FRANK CONNELLY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to either of said parties are requested to settle at once as they wish to close their old books.

KENNARD & CONNELLY.

Feb. 15—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

MARY A. HANES,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 22d day of August, 1879; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of February, 1879.

WILLIAM VANNORT,
Feb. 25, 1879—4t. *Administrator.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JAMES A. ROSEBERRY,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of September, 1879, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of February, 1879.

RICHARD HYNSON,
LEWIN USILTON,
Feb. 15, 1879—4t. Adm'rs.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ESTATE OF STEPHEN COX.

On application ordered, that H. W. VICKERS, administrator of Stephen Cox, deceased, give notice by advertisement, that a dividend on the personal estate of said deceased will be made in this court on TUESDAY, the 4th of March, 1879.

Test: WM. STEVENS,
Register of Wills.

NOTICE.—The creditors of Stephen Cox, are notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before Tuesday, March 4th, 1879, or they will be excluded from the dividend in the personal estate. H. W. VICKERS,

Feb. 8—4t. Administrator.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

MARY A. WILLIS,
versus
SARAH M. WILLIS and OTHERS.

On the Equity Side of the Circuit Court for Kent County, January 30, 1879.

ORDERED, that the sales made and reported by GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John K. Willis' heirs for partition, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of April next, Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of March next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $5,365.25.

D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.

True copy,—Test:
D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.

Feb. 1, 1879—4t.

LAW CARDS.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
Attorney & Counselor at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the collection of claims in the counties of Kent, Cecil, Queen Anne's and Caroline. y.

HINES & SMITH,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
New Office Court St., 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,
MARION deK. SMITH.

GEORGE A. HANSON,
Attorney at Law,

HAS RESUMED his Profession, and offers his services to the public.

Office adjoining J. A. Pearce, Esq., Chestertown, Md. y.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

WHEREAS the frequent changes of Pupils from one School District to another is causing considerable dissatisfaction, and in some cases injury to the schools from which the pupils are withdrawn—

Therefore, Resolved, That teachers are hereby instructed *not to receive* pupils from beyond the limits of their school district without the written assent of the Boards of Trustees of the respective school districts *at every term*, and the same to be returned with the teacher's quarterly report, and the names of the pupils residing out of the district.

By order of the Board.

E. F. PERKINS, Sec.

Feb, 22, 1879—3t.

$25 REWARD.

A colored man named TONY JONES, aged about 21 years, rusty black complexion, and of medium height; and a colored girl, named EMILY PERKINS, aged 16 years, and small for her age; both employed by the undersigned, ran away on Monday night, Feb. 11. They stole and took with them money amounting to 50 or $60, nearly all in notes.

A reward of $25 will be paid for the arrest of the fugitives and recovery of the money. GEO. S. DIEHL,

fe22-3t. Plumb Point.

REPAIRING CHAIRS.

THE subscriber is prepared to put new Bottoms in Cane Seat or Wooden Chairs, and also to Varnish and put them in complete order, looking good as new. Charges low. Shop on Queen st., formerly occupied by Jones, the barber.

fe8-tf. JOHN C. RUTH.

HALL'S HOTEL,

Chestertown, Maryland.

HAVING recently fitted up my Hotel in the very best manner, I am prepared to accommodate parties visiting this part of the Peninsula at very reasonable rates. I shall endeavor to leave nothing undone that will add to the comfort of my guests.

My TABLE will be under the management of my wife. Meals will be served in the very best manner. I shall aim to have everything that is in season.

No effort will be spared to make this the best Hotel on the Shore.

Parties conveyed from the boat or cars free of charge, and to any part of the Peninsula at very low rates.

JOHN HALL,
mh1-6m. Proprietor.

ARMSTRONG'S

NEW HOTEL,

CROSS STREET,
Above the ROCKWELL HOUSE.

THE subscriber has erected on the above street, in Chestertown, a NEW HOTEL, containing 21 rooms, and is prepared to accommodate either Permanent or Transient BOARDERS, on reasonable terms. His table will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

He will also continue his RESTAURANT. OYSTERS served in every style by an experienced caterer; also Beefsteak and all the delicacies in season.

The bed rooms have been newly furnished in the best style.

☞Attached to the hotel is a first-class BILLIARD PARLOR with two good tables.

His BAR is supplied with the best of Liquors and Cigars of all kinds.

Horses fed and carefully attended to, on reasonable terms, by an experienced hostler.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. No effort will be spared to please all who may favor him with their custom. feb22.

Rockwell House.

JOHN W. RASIN, Prop'r.

THE undersigned, wishing to act the part of the "Good Samaritan," and having taken the "Rockwell House" opp. the Market House, recently occupied by Mr. John Armstrong, has conveniently refitted the same and is now conducting a FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS, of fine quality, served in all styles of cooking by polite and attentive waiters.

His BILL OF FARE embraces everything usually furnished in a

FIRST CLASS EATING HOUSE.

All the delicacies of the season in their season. ICE-CREAM of the first quality in its season.

☞MEALS AT ALL HOURS.☜

Prices reduced below the usual regular rates in order to meet the wants of the times. A trial is asked.

☞Oysters by the bushel or gallon, delivered at any station on the Kent R. R. at reasonable prices on short notice, and private families supplied fresh.

JOHN W. RASIN,
"ROCKWELL HOUSE," Chestertown.
Feb. 1, 1879.

New Goods, Just Received!

R. F. PARKS,

Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.,

HAS on sale at his store (the Brick Building adjoining the Bank, old stand of W. W. Parks & Sons,) a well selected stock of

Domestic Goods,

SUCH AS

PRINTS, MUSLINS,

&c., &c.

My stock of CALICO is very pretty; indeed even our 5 ct. Prints are DURABLE and CHEAP.

Stock of MUSLINS ranging from 3-4 to 10-4 wide is replete.

WAMSUTTA N. B, No. 2 at 11c.; quite a bargain.

Would also call the trade's attention to his Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

which in order to reduce stock will sell regardless of cost for Cash.

ALL WINTER GOODS and REMNANTS *closed at a Sacrifice.*

Attention also is called to my stock of

GROCERIES,

which is replete and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST for same grade.

Coffees at "hard pan" prices.
Sugars from 7c. up.
Syrups from 25c. up. New Crop New Orleans, a fine article for sale cheap.

Tobacco from 60c. up.

Our 60c. Tobacco can't be beat.

In fact all goods are to be sold as low as the lowest for same quality.

I desire the public to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing.

☞*FUR and all kinds Produce* ☜ wanted in exchange for goods or cash.

Respectfully,
R. F. PARKS.

N. B.—CLOVER SEED furnished to farmers at a small advance for cash.

Feb. 8, 1879.

SURVEYING.

THE undersigned offers his services as LAND SURVEYOR to the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties. Special attention given to laying out and dividing land and drawing plots. Orders left with C. H. BAKER, Atty'y at Law, Chestertown, Md. will be promptly attended to. May be seen in Chestertown Saturday afternoons.

Or address COMEGYS BROWN,
apr13. Chestertown, Md.

Up-Town Grocery.

JAMES WOOD, at his up-town Family Grocery, makes a specialty of FLOUR, MEAL and FEED STUFF. Families will find a variety of such goods as are requisite to the wants of the household; also Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

☞"Quick Sales and Small Profits" my motto. Give me a call.

feb1-t* JAMES WOOD.

WANTED, a SINGLE MAN for head hand on a farm.

Address, inclosing recommendation,
G. W. POLK,
fe22-3t. Middletown, Del.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Mortgage from E. Lavenia Benny to Susan E. Heighe, dated the twenty-ninth day of March, 1872, and recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 11, folio 171, one of the Record Books for Kent county, the undersigned as administratrix of Susan E. Heighe and Trustee for the sale of the property mortgaged as above stated, will sell at public sale on

SATURDAY, March 8, 1879

At Twelve o'clock M.,

At Pennington's Hotel, in Galena,

THAT LOT OF LAND

And Premises,

near the village of Galena, on the Eastern side of the street leading to Georgetown, adjoining the lands of Franklin M. Gooding, and containing

TEN ACRES OF LAND,

More or Less;

Together with the BUILDINGS and Improvements thereon.

The BUILDING is a

Two-Story Frame,

in fair condition, with Back-Building, and Kitchen attached. The grounds are beautifully laid off, and the property has long been known as

GALENA SEMINARY.

THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Mortgage are cash, but may be modified.

SUSAN E. SUTTON,
formerly Susan E. Heighe,
Adm'x of Susan E. Heighe,
Mortgagee above named.

Feb. 15, 1879—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, having sold their farm in Still Pond, will sell at Public Sale on the said farm, on

WEDNESDAY, March 12,

At 10 o'clock A. M., the following Stock, Farming Implements, &c.:

3 HEAD OF HORSES,

ONE PAIR MULES;

3 MILCH COWS, one fresh;

1 FARM WAGON, 1 Express Wagon; 1 Dearborn, 1 two-horse Carriage and Harness, 1 Wheat Drill. Plows, Harrows, Cultivators & other

Farming Implements.

A lot of Peach Baskets, Boxes and Berry Crates. Also,

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

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

GRAY BROTHERS,
Still Pond.
J. W. CARROLL, Auct. fe22ts.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY.

BY VIRTUE of authority contained in a mortgage from Dr. William H. Lassell and wife to William C. Mercer, dated July 24th, 1875, and recorded in Liber D. C. B., No. 1, folio 478, the undersigned as Attorney for the mortgagee, Wm. C. Mercer, will offer at Public Sale at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on

WEDNESDAY,

The 26th day of March, 1879

At 11½ o'clock A. M.,

ALL THE INTEREST of the said Wm. H. Lassell and wife in the property situated on High Street, in said town, and generally known as the

Lassell Property.

This is one of the best business stands in this town, and is a very valuable property. It has been divided into lots, and will be offered in parcels, in order to sell only so much as is necessary to discharge the mortgage debt.

LOT No. 3

CONTAINS THE

Store House and Old Dwelling

and FRONTS FORTY-TWO FEET ON HIGH STREET, running back to Cannon Street, with a front on that street of seventy-three feet.

LOT No. 4,

CONTAINS THE

DWELLING HOUSE

now occupied by Mrs. John W. Carroll, who holds a life estate therein. It is 29 feet front by 133 feet in depth.

LOT No. 2,

Is immediately in the rear of Lot No. 4, and fronts on Cannon Street 29 feet, with a depth of 168 feet.

LOT No. 1,

Fronts on Cannon street 67 feet by 168 ft. deep.

The two last are without buildings.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

$1200 cash on the day of sale or in thirty days thereafter; the balance on reasonable credit, to be announced at the sale.

If more than one parcel is sold, the cash payment will be apportioned.

Deed at the cost of the purchaser.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
Att'y for W. C. Mercer, Mortgagee.

March 1, 1879—ts.

NOTICE.

ALL TRESPASSERS on the Woodlands belonging to the estate of the late Medford Brooks, (particularly Samuel Gleaves, colored,) are forewarned from committing any further depredations on said Woodlands. I will prosecute all such offenders hereafter to the extremity of the law.

I will sell the Wood-leave of all the wood and timber blown down by the late storm, supposed to be 50 cords, on a credit of six months, with approved security.

SEWELL HEPBRON,
Guardian to Philip A. M. Brooks.

Feb. 15, 1879—3t.

THE following was read by one of the scholars at the close of the Ship building exercise at the Anniversary celebration of the Juvenile Missionary Society on Friday evening of last week, at the Methodist Protestant Church, Chestertown. The names were placed upon the ship according to the location here given. An account of the exercise will be found in another column:

CREW OF THE "GOSPEL SHIP."

First of all comes our own J. B. Jones,
Who will never be classed among drones;
With him our worthy Middleton bard,
With the Gospel's bright gems safely stored;
They shall have charge of the *Main top sail yard.*

Our President Bates, a noble soul,
And his Doctor brother, every whit whole;
J. D. Kinzer, of loveliest spirit,
J. J Murray, of equal merit,
Man the *anchors*, stand by the *fore-mast*,
And be ready the *lead-line* to cast.

Our Southerland, of brave and trueness,
With Ward, and Cushing, and Tom Lewis,
Webster and Drinkhouse, of classic cast,
Will surely care for the ship's *main mast.*

Hammond, a sunbeam; Holmes, of great zeal:
Greenfield's fine diction: Norris, to heal:
With Charleton, King, and plenty of room,
Will take in hand the *flying jib-boom.*

J. Thomas Murray and Sheridan,
Warm hearted Trout, and David Wilson,
With bright Walter Graham, 'tis no task
To manage the *fore top gallant mast.*

Will, Valliant, Sullivan, McGregor,
Berryman, Butler, Stern and Walter,
P. Light Wilson and S. R. Murray,
Will attend the *fore top gallant stay.*

Then there's Mather, C. Melvin and Shreeve;
Quick Tommy Crouse, and Little, to sieve
The good from the bad; and with much ease
Will care for the *Pendant* and *Cross-trees.*

G. J. Smith, P. T. Hall and Arnett,
J. Clay, and Mills (to be heard from yet,)
Farring, Elderdice and James Thompson:
With J. E. T. Ewell—his name will last;—
These will have charge of the *Mizzen top mast.*

Then here's Benson and Strayer, who'll tell
How they love the dear children to dwell
On board the old ship, that they may know
Its true joys; and with F. Mullineaux,
Sam. Smith and Geo. Bacchus—our own caste—
Stand to their post at the *Mizzen mast.*

J. M. Brown, and the gallant Kilgore,
McCormick and Lipscomb, of rich lore,
Together with Everest and Moore,
Will care for the *Life-boat* and her *rig*,
While Dumm mans the *Jolly-boat* and *Gig.*

And now F. T. Tagg and F. Swentzel true,
J. T. Lassell, A. T. Melvin too,
With S. T. Graham, all brilliant lights,
And R. S. Rowe, so brave in the fight,
Our old flag will remain at the *Gaff*,
While Bruner and Weigand abide *aft.*

C. M. Thompson, so earnest to save,
A. D. Melvin, a gallant young brave;
Hoblitzell and Neepier, who toil hard,
Will find work at the *Main royal yard.*

Then there's T. D. Valiant, and Yingling,
Cochell and R. T. Smith, all mingling
Their tears with their prayers while on guard
Keeping watch at the *Main gallant yard.*

Now our friend Lucas, with Straughn ever bold,
White and Gilbert, with zeal never cold,
A. D. Dick, Leilich, and W. G. Holmes,
Will faithfully man the *Spanker boom.*

Next R. L. Lewis; we know him well;
Gospel sailor! ring loud the ship's bell!
And you, Harryman and Treadway,
With Livingston, hold the *fore-top stay.*

And then we have J. D. McFaden,
Whom we'll place at the *forecastle bin;*
And late, though not least, good sailor Gray
Has a place at the *fore royal stay.*

With James and John Nichols, Earle Maloy:
Littleton, Floyd, and Shermer *a-hoy*,
We'll shun the breakers, weather the blast,
And gain the desired haven at last!

Name of the Good Samaritan.

There are many to whom the pleasure of doing a generous deed is a sufficient reward. It is well that it should be so. There will be no lack of little deeds of kindness as long as it is true that it is more blessed to give than it is to receive. And where this is true, the little deeds of kindness may at length come to resemble the little grains of sand in their number, as well as in their unobtrusiveness. All that we can do to foster the spirit that tends to this end, is work well done.

Oberlin, the well-known philanthropist of Steinthal, while yet a candidate for the ministry, was traveling on one occasion from Strasbourg. It was in the winter time. The ground was deeply covered with snow, and the roads were almost impassible. He had reached the middle of his journey, and was among the mountains, but by that time was so exhausted that he could not stand up any longer. He was rapidly freezing to death. Sleep overcame him; all power to resist it left him. He commended himself to God, and yielded to what he felt to be the sleep of death.

He knew not how he slept, but suddenly became concious of some one rousing him and waking him up. Before him stood a wagon driver, in his blue blouse, and the wagon not far away. He gave him a little wine and food, and the spirit of life returned. He then helped him on the wagon, and brought him to the next village. The rescued man was profuse in his thanks and offered money, which his benefactor refused.

"It is only a duty to help one another," said the wagoner, "and it is the next thing to an insult to offer a reward for such a service."

"Then," replied Oberlin, "at least tell me your name, that I may have you in thankful remembrance, before God."

"I see said the wagoner, "that you are a minister of the gospel; please tell me the name of the good Samaritan."

"That," said Oberlin, "I cannot do, for it was not put on record."

"Then," replied the wagoner, "until you can tell me his name, permit me to withhold mine."

Soon he had driven out of sight, and Oberlin never saw him again.

Is it not a principal charm of the story of the good Samaritan that there is no name given, no clue to any person, nothing by which to locate the generous hand that did the deed, except the generous spirit which prompted it?

If you feel prompted to an unnoticed act of kindness, do not hold back because it will be unnoticed! Ask yourself—What was the name of the good Samaritan.—*S. W. Presbyterian.*

GOOD breeding is the result of nature, and not of education; it may be found in a cottage and missed in a palace. It is a general regard for the feelings of others that springs from the absence of all selfishness.

TEARS do not dwell long upon the cheeks of youth. Rain drops easily from the bud, rests on the bosom of the matured flower, and breaks down that one only which has lived its day.

A YOUNG man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get furniture.

OVERCOMING EVIL.

MOODY'S FAREWELL SERMON AT DR. LEYBURN'S CHURCH.

ILLUSTRATIONS DRAWN FROM WAR EXPERIENCES—TEMPTATIONS IN THE WAY OF CONVERTS—A DEMENTED PERSON IN THE CHURCH.

Dr. Leyburn's church, on Fayette St., was the scene of an interesting religious service Friday afternoon of last week. It was the occasion of the final sermon of a series, for men alone, delivered by Mr. D. L. Moody, the great evangelist. For two months he had been holding four services each week for men alone in this church, and says himself that in interest and results they have surpassed any meetings he has ever held before, either in this country or Great Britain. The church was crowded to its fullest capacity, and there were more clergymen on the pulpit platform than there were chairs to accommodate them. Just before the service was formally opened, while the great congregation of men were singing hymns, as they usually do before the devotional exercises begin, a most exciting incident occurred. A man known to be of unsound mind, who has on several occasions interrupted the meetings and dogged Mr. Moody's footsteps, trying to provoke him into an argument on some doctrinal point, going even so far as to enter Mr. Moody's house and make frantic efforts to reach his study, stood up several times and tried to address the congregation, and was with difficulty restrained from going forward to where Mr. Mood sat alongside of the crimson-draped reading desk. At last he did get away from those who were keeping him back, and seeing that nothing else could be done, Mr. Moody said: "I am sorry to say this unfortunate man must be put out. Let half a dozen men carry him out, but don't hurt him under any circumstances." The person referred to was a heavily built man, with a beard, and weighed about two hundred pounds. He sat near the west end of the pulpit platform, which is about five feet from the floor of the aisles, and finding him unwilling to go out and disposed to raise an excitement, three or four men took him by the arms and legs and dropped him over the platform, where a network of arms caught him and bore him like a corpse along the isle to the door, where a policeman who had been previously sent for took charge of him and escorted him a square away from the church and left him.

Now, said Mr. Moody, beginning his discourse, we read in the First Epistle of John, where Paul asked the question, "Who is he that overcometh the world?" and answers it himself by saying, "He that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God." In the late war, whenever there was a battle fought, you were always anxious to know who were the victors. Well, here the victory is settled in advance. Who is it that is to conquer in life's unceasing conflict? Who but the one that is born of God? When I was first converted I thought that all I had to do was just to fold my arms and float into heaven. I soon found that I had only just enlisted, and that all the heavy marches and all the battles were yet before me. So it is with many of you. You have not had your first battle. The devil has yet to meet you on many a field, and his army is a strong one. This is the victory that overcomes the world; even our faith. It is folly to think that you can ever win the battle of life without the help of God. No man ought to object to a battle in which he is assured of coming out best. Some men are trying to overcome Satan all by themselves. They are about as likely to succeed as a child with a pop-gun would be in routing an army of warriors. I am one of those who hold that the new birth is supernatural, and that it is the necessary beginning of Christian life. To be born again is to be encompassed with an armor against the barbs of Satan's hosts. Men of splendid strength of character, who are strangers still to God, are falling all about us day by day. You might as well try to cut down an American forest with a penknife as to try to conquer the trials and temptations of this life unless you have Christ to aid you. Adam was tried in Eden and fell, and I guess he was as fine a specimen of a man as we have even in Baltimore to-day. You talk about the advance of human intellect and the development of man, but I tell you it is very questionable if we have any men today who could have stood in close comparison with Adam. We find that he had dominion over the beasts and all living things, which implies that he must have been a man of force and strong intelligence, and besides, we must remember that he was fresh from the hands of God. Yet even he yielded without a conflict to a woman's wish.

Now, I want to call your attention to the great difference that exists between regeneration and reform. When a man tries to do better himself, that is reform. Regeneration is letting God do it all. Reform is outward; regeneration is something within. Reform is whitewashing a pest-house; regeneration is a new house, where the pest cannot enter. It is faith that brings us into this spiritual life. If any general in the late war had been without faith in his cause or his plans or his men, his chances of success would have been very poor. Caleb and Joshua were worth all the rest of the men that wore around Moses, because of the faith they had in them. Paul's greatness lay in his faith. You must be sure you stand right; you must be certain you have been born of incorruptible seed. That is what is going to overcome. Many start out without sufficiently estimating the great strength of the enemy, and encounter a quick set-back. In our war the South did not think at first that the North meant business. Seward, in the North, said: "Oh, the war will be over in ninety days. We did not think that the South was strong, or that there were any heroes there. This life is a hard conflict, and we must not make the mistake of underestimating its trials. Our three greatest enemies are the world, the flesh and the devil. Although you may rout the devil the flesh sticks right to you, and the world will lure you at every turn. What I consider "the world" is anything that is not in accordance with this Word of God. If I'm a citizen of heaven, I have of necessity to disregard a good many matters of etiquette down here. The saying, "When in Rome do as the Romans do," is not in the Bible. That is one of the maxims of the devil.

A Christian ought to be the same in his morals when he visits New York as when he is in Baltimore. I have no respect for the man who thinks that he can do evil things in New York because he is away from home. If there is ever a doubt about the propriety of anything, give God the benefit of the doubt. If you go anywhere and have not the spirit of prayer when you get home, you may know you have gone wrong. The deceitfulness of riches, too, is very likely to choke out the seed of the Gospel. If a man sells a barrel of flour with a St. Louis brand on it when it never saw St. Louis, just to get fifty cents a barrel more for it—he may call it a trick of trade as much as he likes—I say it is downright rascality. The appetite for strong drink is one of the troubles of the flesh, and the woman that walks the streets with flaunting airs is another. Flee from the pair, and ask God to help you. Oh! may we as we

"Nightly pitch our moving tents
A day's march nearer home."

remember that we get our life from God, whose own it is, and be able to say with confidence that we have spent the passing hours as best we could. May we be rid of our unruly tempers; may we not be covetous. There is more in the Bible against covetousness, I believe, than against anything else. How many men have sold Jesus Christ for a seat in the Common Council, just as Judas sold him for thirty pieces of silver? How many are selling principle for position? Oh, let us be girded for the battle, and cry, "God and victory!" Let us expect ridicule; let us endure persecution. Save us, O God! from the insidious power of flattery and unholy ambition. Politicians may seek preferment, but, O God! among thy people let the office seek the man. Let us expect disappointment, and bear in mind that the world will be beneath us by-and bye. I feel that any man here in Baltimore who rules over his own spirit, who obeys God's law among all these temptations, is a greater hero in the sight of God than Alexander, Cæsar or Napoleon. Let us take Luther's grand motto, and say each one of us, "I yield to none." Let us take a pauper's grave rather than give up principle. A holy band of men have gone on before us, and all of them overcame temptation. There is Enoch who, as Dr. Arnett says, went on a long walk and hasn't got back since. Ours is the God of Daniel. It fires my very soul as I think of men like John the Baptist, who proclaimed their principles with the sword above them.

Never again will we all appear as we are now in God's presence until the judgment day. In Revelations we read that we are to be rulers of nations. Maybe some of these other planets are inhabited and we are to have kingdoms in the hereafter. Who can tell? We shall inherit all things. What a glorious reflection. How much we can give up to gain it. As we part, may not one soul go out estranged from Jesus Christ.

The White House.

The White House is the greatest residence in America. It has cost more money than the Stewart mansion on Fifth Avenue, New York, or, with its rebuilding, refurnishing, etc., about $1,700,000. The original cost, in 1792, was about $433,000; it was begun in that year, occupied in 1800, rebuilt in 1815, reoccupied in 1818, and its porticos completed as late as 1829. The east room was finished only fifty years ago. Every one of our Presidents, except Washington, has lived in the great house, and he has poked his horse's head into its portal to look up at the workmen plastering on the scaffold. An Irish architect named Heber, direct from Dublin via Charleston, took the award of $500 for the design, and he built and rebuilt it, and lies buried in the Catholic cemetery here, and his descendants are respectable lawyers and citizens of the place. A building for a private residence of 170 feet front by 68 feet deep, with one room in it 80 by 40, may yet attract republican attention; its vestibule within the front door is alone 50 by 40 feet. Twenty acres of garden and park immediately enclose it, and on either side each separated by only 450 feet are buildings which cost seven to twelve millions apiece. Yet, in all its apparent antiquity, how new! The lawn is still a naked plain, reaching off to the Potomac, like a desert coming to the palace stairs. Like Versailles in the time of Louis XIV., Washington is a Government creation, and this White House is hoary only by events. The President's office, which is in the second story, is also the Cabinet room, and is not a very large apartment for the White House, although about thirty feet wide and with a high ceiling. A long table is in the middle of the floor, with leather seated chairs around it; the two windows have long lambrequin curtains of a dark bluish gray color. A large map of the United States is on the wall. The carpet is of a red tint with large figures. The general effect of the room as one enters is that of a library without books.

ARM, HEAD AND SHOULDER SENTENCED.—A correspondent tells a story about Judge Kent that is interesting. A case of burglary was being tried before him. The prisoner's name was Cowdry, and the evidence showed that he had cut a hole through a rubber tent in which several persons were sleeping, large enough to admit his arm and head, and had abstracted several articles of value. His counsel took the ground that the prisoner, having only reached into the tent, had not "entered it," and that on this technicality the defendant should be discharged.

In his charge to the jury Judge Kent, with a grim smile, alluded to the plea of the prisoner's counsel, and instructed them that if they were in doubt as to the whole man, they might bring him in guilty as far as they judged the evidence would warrant, and the jury, after a brief period of consultation, brought in a verdict against Thomas Cowdry, the prisoner at the bar, of guilty to the full letter of the indictment as to his right arm, his right shoulder and his head.

And the Judge sentenced the arm, the shoulder and the head of said Thomas Cowdry to imprisonment at hard labor in State prison for the term of two years. The prisoner might do with the remainder of his body exactly what he pleased. —*Bangor Whig.*

THE FLOWERS WILL BLOOM AGAIN.

The winds like funeral dirges sigh;
The forest trees their leaves have shed;
And like a pall the snow doth lie
O'er Nature's lovely form now dead.
But wait, the sun will smile once more,
Nor smile upon the earth in vain;
For, bright as e'er they were of yore,
The beauteous flowers will bloom again.

So, when the storms of life strip bare
The sheltering roof-tree o'er thy head,
And, 'neath the chill snow-wreath of care,
Thy fondest hopes, like flowers, lie dead;
Wait, wait, the sun will smile once more,
Nor smile upon thy home in vain:
For, bright as e'er they were of yore,
Life's beauteous flowers will bloom again.

Renting Farms.

A correspondent from Bergen county, N. J., writes to the *Country Gentleman*, thus:

Inquiries as to the terms upon which farms should, could or might be rented, are just now very numerous. It is plain that in this respect we are all in a transition state, and are approaching the time and circumstances when the plan of renting farms will become more general. This is seen to be inevitable, when we consider the rapidly advancing value of land, the increasing number of persons who desire to become farmers, and the large capital now required to stock a farm—much more both to own and stock one. Upon what terms that are fair to owner and tenant, then, should a farm be rented, so that a clear understanding of them can be had, and disputes avoided?

The manner of renting upon shares is open to serious objections upon the latter score. The division of the products becomes complicated by so many unforseen contingencies, that disputes can scarcely be prevented, and with the best disposition to avoid trouble one or the other party cannot fail to feel agrieved. The owner furnishes land and house, and usually the stock and feed for them, the tenant generally supplies only the labor. The rule that has existed for years back has been that the land takes one-third, the stock and tools one-third, and the labor one-third. Then if either party supplies two of these three he should have two-thirds of the gross products, and the other one-third. But the feeding of the stock is generally the great difficulty which cannot be overcome. In the many cases which are occurring in this neighborhood where farms are high in value, there is almost invariably some dispute arising out of this matter of feeding the stock and how to get over this has so far been an unsolvable problem. Many elements enter into it, and these are so uncertain, that it seems impossible to arrive at any satisfactory arrangement, and consequently few tenants remain the second year on the same farm. For instance, if the tenant furnishes half the cows and other live stock, it is natural to expect that he would be no better by his own animals, than by those of the owner, and the fact that this is generally done or supposed to be done, is a source of trouble. If the owner furnishes the whole of the stock, the tenant grudges the salable produce which is fed to them, as this reduces the quantity subject to division, and so on through the whole catalogue of items. The fact is, I do not think any arrangement can possibly be made by which all these conflicting interests can be adjusted satisfactorily to owner and tenant, both by reason of the multiplicity of points to be met and arranged for, and the nature of those points as well. I have had so much difficulty myself in arranging these matters that I have found it impossible to let my farms on shares, and am compelled to continue to hire men at monthly or yearly wages.

The terms I offered were to give the tenants one-third of everything that was sold from the farm, viz: milk butter, calves, sweet corn, potatoes, eggs, poultry, pork, grain, &c., after the stock had been fed and sufficient reserved to replace the stock on hand when the bargain was made. All the hay, straw and corn fodder were to be fed to the stock, which was kept up in number sufficient to consume all these. The tenant was to find all the labor needed on the farm for the ordinary work, such as new fencing, ditching, &c., to be paid for by me. He could put in such crops as he wished, and if there was not sufficient manure for these, I would purchase fertilizers or such manure as could be procured; also all bran and other extra feed I might think were needed for the cows, and for the purpose of making manure. The farm was stocked with 14 cows, the milk of which was sold at 7 cents a quart, delivered on a near by route. I could easily figure up an income to the tenant $1,000 yearly, but I could find none who would run the risks of taking the farm for a single year. In addition to this possible $1,000, there was a fair house, garden and fuel provided. The trouble evidently was that there were so many items to be provided for, and so many possible contingencies that could not be provided for, that the result seemed to be doubtful. During a considerable experience in farming, and among farmers, I have not yet found one case in which tenant and owner were both satisfied; there was always a compromise, in which one of the parties thought he suffered, and generally both thought so. I cannot see any way clear in which we can get over these difficulties unles it be the European system of a lease for a term of years at a fixed money rent, nor can I see how any plan of dividing the produce, except upon an exclusively grain growing farm, can ever be made satisfactory to both parties interested. The investigation of this subject is now pertinent and very important.

The farmer peddleth his garden sass,
The bummer tippeth the festive glass,
The careful doctor prescribeth blue mass,
The young man courteth the gentle lass,
Consuming the old man's coal and gas,
And the editor seeketh the annual pass.

MASTER: "So you enjoyed your walk, Kate? Did you go all that distance alone?" Daughter: "Oh, yes, mamma, quite alone." Beastly brother: "Then how is it, Kit, you took an umbrella and brought home a walking stick?"

A CYNICAL writer says: "Take a company of boys chasing butterflies; put long-tailed coats on the boys, and turn the butterflies into dollars, and you have a beautiful panorama of the world."

IT is said that few orators know when to sit down. Some of them won't even take a hint, except it comes in shape of an egg that has seen its best days.

Ingenuity of Fraud.

We find the following story in Francis' "History of the Bank of England."

In 1780, a gentleman of eminence in the mercantile world, was grieved by the contents of a letter which he received from a correspodent at Hamburg, the post-mark of which it bore. From the statement it contained, it appeared that a person most minutely described had defrauded the writer under extraordinary circumstances of £2,000. The letter continued to say, information had been obtained that the defrauder—the dress and person of whom it described—was occasionally to be seen on the Dutch walk of the road exchange. The object of the writer was to induce his correspondent to invite the party to dinner; and by any moral force that could be used, compel him to return the money; adding that if he should be found amenable to reason, and evince any signs of repentance, he might be dismissed with a friendly caution and five hundred pounds, as he was a near relative of the writer. As the gentleman whose name it bore was a profitabe correspondent, the London merchant kept a keen watch on the Dutch walk, and was at last successful in meeting and being introduced to the cheat.

The invitation to dine was accepted; and the host, having previously given notice to his family to quit the table soon after dinner, acquainted his visitor with the knowledge of the fraud. Alarm and horror was depicted in the countenance of the young man, who with tones apparently tremulous from emotion, begged his disgrace might not be made public. To this the merchant consented provided the £2,000 were returned. The visitor sighed deeply; but said that to return all was impossible, as he had unfortunately spent part of the amount. The remainder, however, he proposed to yield instantly, and the notes were handed to the merchant, who after dilating on the goodness of the man he had robbed, concluded his moral lesson by handing a check for £500 as a proof of his beneficence. The following morning the gentleman went to the banker to deposit the money he had received, when to his great surprise, he was told that the notes were counterfeit. His next inquiries were concerning the check, but that had been cashed shortly after the opening of the bank. He immediately sent an express to his Hamburg correspondent, who replied that the latter was a forgery, and that no fraud had been committed upon him. The whole affair had been plotted by a gang, some of whom were on the continent, and some in England.

HOW TO COOK A HUSBAND.—The first thing to be done is to catch him. Having done so, the mode of cooking him so as to make a good dish of him is as follows: Many good