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The Kent News.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, &c.

Vol. 17. CHESTER TOWN, MD., FEBRUARY 21, 1857. No. 41.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Politics, and General News.

EDWARD MANSFIELD
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

$1.50 payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months, or $2.50 at the end of the year. To CLUBS—5 copies for $6—10 copies for $10. No subscription received for shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Single papers 5 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines will be inserted three times for $1 and 25 cts. for every insertion thereafter—larger ones in proportion. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—All Communications of a personal nature will be charged for at the rates of fifty cents a square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, when they exceed six lines will be charged at the rate of fifty cents a square.

Proceedings of public meetings, except those of religious or charitable nature, will be charged at the usual rates, those handing them in will be held responsible.

ESTATE OF JACOB MASLIN.

Maryland, Kent County Orphans' Court, January 27, 1857.

On the application of Richard Hynson, Administrator D. B. N., of Jacob Maslin, late of Kent county, deceased

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid (SEAL) I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 27th day of January, 1857.

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jacob Maslin late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of August 1857; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1857.

RICHARD HYNSON,
Adm'r D. B. N. of Jacob Maslin, dec'd.
Jan. 31, 1857 —4t.

ESTATE OF ANN MARIA BRYAN.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphan's Court, January 13, 1857.

On the application of William T. Adkinson administrator of Ann Maria Bryan, late of Kent county, deceased;

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid (SEAL) I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 13th day of January, 1857.

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann M. Bryan late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of August, 1857; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1857.

WM. T. ADKINSON,
Admr. of Ann Maria Bryan, dec'd.
Jan. 17, 1857—4t.

KRAUSERS PORTABLE CIDER MILL.

THESE superior Cider Mills can still be furnished, of improved construction and finish. Their grinding apparatus is peculiar and give them an advantage over all other mills. By the action of two reciprocating pistons the apples are forced up against the teeth of a rapidly revolving cylander and retained till ground to a fine pulp, which of course yields more juice when subjected to pressure than if the pomace was coarse. The screw press has been greatly improved and strengthened since last year and the whole frame is tightened by strong joint bolts. It is adapted to either hand or horse power and can be worked by hand to the extent of six to eight barrels in a day.

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,
Implement and seed store,
7th and Market street, Philadelphia.
oct. 11, 1856.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County Sitting as a Court of Equity:

ORDERED that the sale made and reported by Richard Hynson trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas A Lamb, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the first Monday in April next; Provided a copy of the order be inserted in some paper printed and published in Kent county once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of April next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1300.

J. F. GORDON, Clk.

True Copy—Test: J. F. GORDON, Clk,
January 21st, 1857. ja.24-4t.

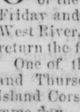
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME

1,000 TONS Mape's nitrogenised superphosphate of Lime, an article which has been fully tested by farmer, and is believed to be the cheapest and strongest fertilizer in the market. 1,000 barrels superior Pondrette, especially adapted for the corn crop, also Tafew, a new and powerful fertilizer; all of the above for sale wholesale and retail by

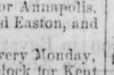
PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Cor. 7th and Market Sts. Philadelphia.
March 1856.

Notice.

I OFFER on easy terms, or will exchange for other property, my *WHARF, GRANARY and the Lot of Ground* adjoining, at Betterton, mouth of Sassafras river.



Also the Schooners *"BLOOMFIELD,"* 3 years old, & *"SARAH SOPHIA,"* 4 years old, *prime* vessels in the hull, and sails rigging in good condition—now in good order for carrying grain, &c. Capacity of 'Bloomfield' about 3000 bushels, under deck—'Sarah Sophia,' 1500.



The wharf built in 1855, on piles in the most substantial manner—has since been protected against ice &c. by a series of breakwaters and puns of stone, rendering it capable of sustaining a powerful pressure. Granary 30 feet square with 3 stories and attic—capable of storing some 6 to 8000 bushels of grain by increasing the garners. Lot of ground, about 2 acres.

To an energetic person with some capital, who would devote his entire attention to the business, the above presents a favorable opening; as the place is an improving one and located right upon the Bay, within 1½ miles of the great thoroughfare of freight and passenger travel from Philadelphia to Baltimore, must ultimately command a large share of business denied by remote position to many other localities.

In case of sale of vessels only, the Granary and privilege of wharf will be rented and the subscriber will attend thereto, if desired, assisting by such influence and freighting as he may control or possess.

To my friends and customers who have so kindly sustained me the past year and previously, in a public enterprise, I return my heartfelt thanks and inform them that should I not succeed in selling my vessels they will be run as heretofore and my efforts given to promote the interests of all who may confide their business to my care.

Advances made on Grain to be shipped within a specified time, and consignments respectfully solicited.

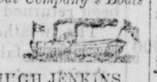
R. T. TURNER.
Betterton, Kent co. Md., 1 mo. 5, 1857.

Winter Arrangement.

Of the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company's Boats



CHAMPION, Capt. J. R. Griffith.



HUGH JENKINS, Capt. Jas. Tilghman.

ON and after Friday 26th inst. one of the boats of the Company will leave Baltimore every Friday and Tuesday at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, and return the following day.

One of the boats will leave every Monday, and Thursday morning at 7 o'clock for Kent Island Corsica and Chestertown, and return the same day.

Fare to Annapolis $0,75
" " Chester River and West River, 1,00
" " Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, 2,00

WM. J. BRYSON, Agent.
Dec 27, 1856.

ESTATE OF RICHARD D. DOWNING.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, December 16, 1856

On the application of D. C. Blackiston, administrator of Richhard D. Downing, late of Kent county, dec'd.

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, (SEAL) I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 16th day of December, 1856.

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard D. Downing late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 26th day of July, 1857, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of December, 1856.

D. C. BLACKISTON,
Adm'r of Richard D. Downing, dec'd.
Dec. 20, 1856.—4t

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL claims placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection, must be settled on or before the last day of January inst., otherwise they will proceed to advertise and sell without regard to persons.

WM. H. HAMILTON,
JAMES A SHAW,
Constables.

N. B. Mr. Wm. H. Hamilton, is authorised to settle all claims in my hands for collection.

JAMES A. SHAW,
Jan. 10, '57. Late Constable.

FOR SALE.



A BUGGY WAGON nearly new, made to order of the best material, without regard to cost, and but little used, will be sold low, the owner having no use for it. There is a fine set of Harness that the purchaser of the wagon can also purchase low. Apply immediately at this office.

Dec. 6. 1855

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL persons having Judgments, Mortgages, or liens of any kind against the real estate of Jacob G. Maslin, are notified to file them with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kent county by the 12th of January, 1857. If levies, the executions to be filed.

G. VICKERS, Trustee.

jan3 '57. 3t

Over Coats! Over Coats!!

C. H. KENTON has a large stock of Over Coats, of every description, for sale upon reasonable terms. Nov 15.

GERANIUM, Jocky Club, Tea Rose, Jessamine, and other French Extracts, Musk scented and double Colognes, for sale by

Oct 4. WICKES & BRO.

A variety of superior Liquors, in store and for sale by WICKES & BRO.
jan 17, 57.



POETRY.

THE BIRD IN THE STORM.

The rain was falling, the winds were calling,
The clouds swept over the sky,
When 'mid the alarm of darkness and storm,
A shower of song swept by—
Says the little wee bird: "Tis I."

"Ah! is it not dreary, and are you not weary,
Poor little wee bird?" I said.
"How lonely and queer you must feel out here,
Just under the tempest dread—
Ah! birdie, you'll soon be dead!"

"While the storm is ringing, is my time for singing,"
Says the little wee bird to me;
"Though the clouds be dim, yet I warble my hymn;
And I die not, though cold it be;
For my name it is hope," says she.

So the song it is gushing, and seems as if hushing,
The atmosphere tempest-stirred;
Softly and clear it falls on the ear;
Through clouds and through darkness heard—
The song of the sweet wee bird!

MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL OF KENTUCKY.

At the annual meeting of the Kentucky State Council of the American party, held at Louisville, on the 12d ulto., the committee on Resolutions reported the subjoined well-considered and patriotic address which was unanimously adopted.—We commend it to attentive perusal.

ADDRESS.

The delegates to the State Council are well assured that the Americans of Kentucky need no condolence over the result of the recent election. They have been defeated, but are not discouraged; they have been overcome by misrepresentations and fraud and chicanery, but they are not disheartened. By the artifices of political demagogues they have been outnumbered, but they are still unconquered; and proudly conscious of the justice, the propriety and the patriotism of their principles, they are ready again and again to prove their devotion to the cause of their country confident that the hour of triumph must come, and that their principles will be approved by a majority of the American people, and that their policy will be established as the only safe and patriotic policy of the American Government.

The recent defeat of the American party was not a verdict against American principles. They were not in issue in the contest. By artful appeals to sectional prejudices, and cunningly contrived misrepresentations, the slavery question alone was made the paramount issue of the canvass, and the cardinal principles of the American party were overwhelmed with the torrent of maddened sectionalism. Neither the North nor the South has been the gainer by the conflict, but the enemies of Americanism has triumphed, while the bonds of our Union have been strained almost to breaking, and the Republican Institutions of our country have been greatly imperilled. The sections of our Confederacy are as they were before the howling storm of sectional fanaticism was invoked. Free Soilism has resumed its sway over the disputed Territories, and while not the slightest shadow of increased power or influence has been added to the South, slave property in the States has been rendered doubly insecure, and the political weakness of the Southern section has been too plainly manifested.

The results of the recent contest must surely teach the conservative men of the Union that the continued agitation of the slavery question as the paramount political issue can produce no benefit to any State, to any section, but that it will only serve to entail serious and increasing evils upon the South and that it is pregnant with great and imminent danger to the permanence of the union of the States.—This agitation, barren as it is of all good results, and fruitful only of evil, this agitation, against which the voices of the wise and patriotic founders of our Government were raised in solemn warning, is now the sole reliance of the Democratic party. For years it has hunted down its opponents at the South with the cry of "abolition," "abolition," while its own Northern adherents were the loudest shriekers in the front rank of anti-slavery fanaticism. In the recent canvass the Democratic party adroitly constituted the slavery question the main issue to divide its opponents and to distrust the attention of the people from the real principles of Americanism, and while in the Free Soil States it claimed to be the purest and most zealous Free Soil Party, in the South it calumniated the Americans as Abolitionists, and pretended an ultra affection for the institution of slavery. Yet it is a fact, that whilst this slander has been promulgated by the Democratic party in this State, the great mass of the slaveholders in Kentucky are comprised in the American party.

We can see then in the continued agitation of the slavery question only a fruitful source of evil. The territorial policy of our Government in this regard is settled, and cannot now be disturbed without endangering the interests and safety of the Union. The continuance of this agitation cannot promote the interests of the South, but it will certainly depreciate the value and security of slave property and in the institution of sectional parties, the South will be too surely overcome by the existing and constantly increasing preponderating political power of the North in the electorial colleges, and in the National Senate and House of Representatives.

In view, then, of the condition of our country, and believing that, whenever the principles of the American party are purely and fairly made the issue, they will always be triumphant, we earnestly urge the American and conservative men of Kentucky, and of the Union to abandon this dangerous agitation of the slavery question, to leave the people of the Territories to decide for themselves when they come to form a State Constitution whether they shall be pro-slavery or anti-slavery State, and to make the cardinal principles of the American party the paramount issue in all political contests, and reaffirming our national platform, to strive seduously and incessantly for the establishment of a pure American policy. We would urge Americans everywhere to firmly maintain their organization, and steadfastly to continue to advocate the cause they have espoused until a proud and splendid triumph is achieved, and until their principles have been made the fixed and permanent policy of the nation. Thus success will surely crown our efforts and in the restoration of public tranquility the preservation of our glorious Union and the establishment of a pure American nationality, their patriotic labors will be fully and happily consummated.

A BRIEF HISTOAY OF CHINA.—China is the most populous and ancient empire in the world; it is 1800 miles long, and 1650 wide. Population from 300,000,000 to 360,000,000. The capital is Pekin, with 1,000,000 inhabitants; next Nankin and Canton, 1,000,000 each. China produces tea, 50,000,000 lbs. of which are annually exported from Canton, the only place which foreigners are allowed to visit. Silk, cotton, rice, gold and silver, and all the necessaries of life, are found in China. The arts and manufactures in many branches are in high perfection, but stationary, as improvements are now prohibited. The Government is a despotic monarchy Revenue $200,000,000; army 800,000 men. The religion is similar to Buddhism, the chief god being Foh. The Chinese inculcate the morality of Confucius, their great philosopher, who was born 550 B. C. The great wall and canal of China are among the mightiest works ever achieved by man. The foreign commerce of China amounts to $36,000,000 or $40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted with appointed agents, called Hong merchants. Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations, or factories below Canton. The chief trade is with England. The first American ship reached China in 1784; now the annual average of the United States' ships visiting Canton is thirty-two. The revenue derived from foreign commerce by the Emperor, varies from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. According to Mr. Dunn, the opium smuggled into China, to the injury of the people, amounted to $50,000,000 annually, for several years past, much of which was paid in specie, which found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40,000 characters or letters.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.—An exhibit of the militia of the several States and Territories, taken from the latest returns that have been received at the War Department, has been communicated by that department to Congress. The returns are by no means complete.—There has been no return from Delaware since 1827, and from Maryland since 838, and for several years from a number of other States. The aggregate number of men is 2,716,094. This, however does not include the State of Iowa and the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Kansas, and New Mexico. The highest number in any one State is in New York, reaching 337,235, the next 257,420 in Illinois, and the next 209,126 in California. Maryland had 46,864 in 1838, and Virginia 125,531 in 1854.

KICKING COWS.—One good remedy for this evil has been discovered. Place the kicking beast in a stable or byre, with a beam over her head, and fixed a running noose over her horns, throw the end over the beam, and pull away so as to raise her head pretty high in the air, but not so far as to disturb her body much, or to raise her feet from the ground. By this head elevation the position will no only disable her from kicking, but she will let down her milk without the least hesitation or hindrance, not from any good will, but because she cannot help it.

HOW JIM DONNELAN OUT-TRADED UNCLE BILLY.

Old Uncle Billy was and is the keenest trader in the country. He was never known to make a bad bargain. Many a trap has been laid to catch him, but his operation always turned out so as to add something to his pile and still more to his reputation. Some time since a party of young men, talking of Uncle Billy's great luck, in this way, various instances were mentioned of his extraordinary trades and his uniform success. Jim Donnelan offered to bet that he would catch him before two days. Of course that was taken as soon as proposed, and soon after Jim left them to make his preparations to win. The next day was court day, and Jim and Mr. Snow met at the court house.

"Good morning, Uncle Billy," said Jim; "all well to-day?"

"Pretty well, I thank you, Jeems, my son."

"Any trading on hand this morning?" enquired Donnelan.

"Nothing in particular, Jeems; times rather dull just now; people don't trade as they used to do."

"That's a fact, Uncle Billy," responded Jim. "Well, since nothing better offers spose you and I make a trade?"

"No objection in the world, Jeems.—Go ahead, and lets hear from you."

"Well, Uncle Billy, I have a mare yonder, that I want to trade for that mule of yours—how will you trade?"

"I don't know exactly," said Mr. Snow, "but as mules are generally considered worth more than horses, and your mare is getting along in years, I spose ten dollars wouldn't be too much, would it?—Give me ten dollars and your mare and you may take the mule."

"Done!" exclaimed Jim, perfectly delighted.

The money was paid over, and the critters were handed over to their new masters. Jim took the mule home, and that night the beast lay down and died. This was a sore blow to our hero, but he had one more day left, and determined to save himself. The next morning found him and Snow at the same place, and in conversation as follows:

"Uncle Billy," says Jim, I think you come the strong game over me yesterday in that mule of yours. I don't like him so much this morning as I did yesterday—I don't think he improves on acquaintance—what'll you take to rue?"—(swap back.)

"Now Jeems, my son," answered Uncle Billy, "I don't want to be hard on you, but you took me up on the first hop and you know a trade's a trade. But if you are anxious to rue, I don't care much. Give me ten dollars more and you may have your mare back."

"Uncle Billy, I'll do it!" exclaimed Jim in great delight. "But only on one condition—each man must come after and take away his own beast. I didn't bring my mule along to-day, and I see you didn't ride the mare, so it is as long as it is broad. I'll give ten dollars now, and I'll go home with you first and get the mare, and afterwards you can send, or can come for the mule at any time."

"Any way, Jeems," replied Mr. Snow.

The money was paid, and Jim and the old man started. The next day when the crowd had met to decide the bet, Jim was there giving his experience as follows:

"The old man and I went along very cosily together, talking about everything in the world except our trade. This question I dodged. I was afraid to open my lips until I got my mare safe At last we reached the old follow's house. He said to me, as we entered the yard:

"'Jeemes, my son, there is your mare—you can take her away with you.'

'And, boys, if there wasn't the old mare layin' in the yard, as dead as a door nail. *The infernal cuss died the same night with the mule!*"

DAMAGE TO THE CIGAR TRADE.—Some lady, who has more reverence for the inspiration she draws from Helicon than for that imported from Havana, comes down after the following style upon the patrons of the weed. Let her prayer be answered, and large dealers in cigars must hedge on Maccaboy or cave in:

"May never lady press his lips,
His proffered love returning,
Who makes a furnace of his mouth,
And keeps its chimney burning!
May each true woman shun his sight,
For fear his fumes might choke her;
And none but those who smoke themselves
Have kisses for a smoker!"

BIRDS IN WINTER.—In winter a complete change takes place in the kinds of birds which are seen flying about in country places. The swallows and martins have disappeared; and fieldfares, redwings and other birds of the thrush kind, supply their places; with woodcocks and snipe on marshy ground. In London the change is not so striking. There the eternal sparrow is heard chirping all the year; the blackbirds and thrushes are hatched, and live and die in the thick ivy of the suburban gardens. The tomtits, the robin redbreasts, and the wrens, are, it is true, only seen at certain seasons.

DREAMING AND SCHEMING.—We like a good story, and the last number of Blackwood furnishes one as follows:

Some years ago, when all the world were mad upon lotteries, the cook of a middle aged gentleman drew from his hands the savings of some years. Her master curious to know the cause, learned that she had repeatedly dreamed that a number was a great prize, and had bought it.

He her a fool for her pains, and never omitted an occasion to tease her upon the subject. One day, however the master saw in the newspaper or at the bookseller's in the country town that the number was actually the £20,000 prize. Cook is called up, a palaver ensues—had known each other many years, loth to part, &c.; in short he proposes and is accepted, but insists on marriage the next morning.—Married they were, and as the carriage took them from the church, they enjoyed the following dialogue:

"Well Molly—two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust, a good husband. You have something else—but first let me know where you have locked up your lottery ticket?"

"Molly who thought that her master was only bantering her upon the old point cried, "Don't you say no more about it. I thought how it would be and that I should never hear the end on't so I sold it to the baker of our village for a guinea profit; so you need never be angry with me again about it."

GOOD SENSE.—We look upon the following paragraph, from the Winchester Virginian, as one of the most sensible we have recently seen in a newspaper.—Would that other of the editor's party friends had always so thought, or could now be induced so to think:

"It is not once, nor twice, nor half a dozen times only, that we have expressed the conviction that Southern Conventions are Southern humbugs, as truly as conventions of Millerites, Spiritualists, Mainlawites, Fourierites, Woman's Rights Advocates, &c., &c., are Northern humbugs. The best place for holding a Southern Convention is the stable yard or the corn field, and it should be called to order by the day-break horn. Every farmer should hold one himself. If every individual does his own part towards the introduction and extension of intelligent improvement, in agriculture, trade and manufactures, those imposing assemblages, annually drawn together by the agency of free passes on Railroads and the prospect of a week's free feasting, will come to be viewed as Cockneys view of the Lord Mayor's banquet. Just in proportion as the South is made stronger and richer will we forget that there is a South. We consider it one of the healthiest signs of the times that this feeling is fast taking possession of our people."

BRICK MAKING.—An invention has been patented for the manufacture of bricks, pipes, and tiles, by an improved process. According to this invention, socket pipes of clay are made by causing a mould of the form of the interior of the socket to be pressed up against the button of the die plate, when the clay commences to be expressed by the motion of the piston, so that the tube, on coming out through the die plate, comes against this mould and is expanded to the form of the interior of the socket. The exterior form of the socket is given by a projection of a suitable form from the face of the die plate; and motion is given to the pistons of brick pipe and tile machines, by means of the cam or eccentric on the main shaft, which acts on rollers or trucks on the back of the piston.

A GOOD REASON FOR MARRYING.—Leave the girls to answer all the objections that the old people make when the young ones have made it up between them. There was Philip Henry, the father of him who made the great commentary on the Bible. Now Philip had courted the daughter of Mr. Mathew, and being a very diffident youth, the young lady undertook to get her parent's consent to their marriage.—The father admitted that Philip was a gentleman, a scholar, and an admirable young preacher, but he was a stranger, and they did not even know where he had come from. "True," said the daughter, "but I know where he is going, and I should like to go with him."

PUZZLING A LAWYER.—"Madam, are you a married lady?"

Witness—"I really cannot say."

Lawyer—"Are you a single woman?"

Witness—"I really do not know."

Lawyer—"Are you a widow?"

Witness—"I certainly cannot tell."

Lawyer—(non-plussed)—"Well, Madam, will you please have the kindness to state to the gentlemen of the jury what relationship you hold toward the male sex?"

Witness—"Well, if you must know, my husband left me some years ago, and I have not heard from him, personally since; but have heard from some that he was yet alive, and from others that he was dead. I think, however, that time enough has expired for him to get back again."