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The Kent News.

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

Vol. 18. CHESTER TOWN, MD., JULY 11, 1857. No. 9.

Summer Resort!

"EAST ROOM" AT THE

"RISING SUN."

THE subscriber is now prepared to serve any number of Gentlemen and Ladies with all the choice articles of CONFECTIONARY, and CAKE, and

Ice-Cream,

prepared after the most approved manner.

LEMONADE in the French style, *Mineral Water* from celebrated fountains. OYSTERS pickled *secundum artem*. Diamond-back TERRAPINS from the best waters. Soft Crabs, Hard Crabs, and deviled Crabs, prepared in a style not to be beaten, and all other delicious edibles and refreshments of the season neatly served up.

His "East Room" is fitted up in handsome style exclusively for the reception of LADIES, and no gentlemen will be served in that room except in company with Ladies. Gentlemen handsomely served as usual in the "Oyster Saloon.

His best efforts will be exerted, with untiring assiduity to give pleasure and satisfaction.

From his former patronage he flatters himself that he will receive a liberal and generous support. WILLIAM PERKINS.

Chestertown, May 30, 1857.

P. S.—Gentlemen and Ladies don't forget to call up when you have been *"promenading on the Bridge."*

Notice.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

FOR SALE LOW to close out a job lot. The subscriber has at his landing a parcel of good 4-4 white pine Cullings; which were driven ashore during the late storm and which having purchased from the owners at reduced rates he is willing to dispose of at a moderate advance for Cash, if taken away at once—thus saving him hauling and piling. Those in want of the article or likely to be shortly, will find it to their interest to call. On hand his usual assortment of Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Rails, Hardware for Building. Flour, Salt, &c. which he has renewed this spring and is willing to sell as low as can be bought in a regular way. He is also running his vessels as usual to Phila. and Baltimore, receiving grain for shipment or buying,—and respectfully solicits consignments from the public generally, and *particularly* from such as are interested both pecuniarily and socially in Betterton,—pecuniarily in the increased value of their lands—and socially by the additional cheerfulness and facilities afforded thereby. R. T. TURNER.

Betterton, May 30, 1857.

Wool! Wool! Wanted!

Farmers and Merchants Attention.

THE subscribers are still manufacturing, at *UNICORN MILLS,* Queen Ann's county, one mile south of Millington, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cotton Kerseys, Blankets, Servants' Blankets, Flannels, Stocking Yarns, &c., &c, of all their different varieties.

Particular attention paid to roll carding.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for Kerseys and the highest prices allowed.

Their machinery, to which they have recently made additions, is in perfect order, and they flatter themselves from their long experience in the business, to give entire satisfaction to all. They take this occasion to return thanks to their old customers for the liberal patronage received and hope by strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

MALLALIEU & BRO.

Agents for Kent County:

A. J. Rees—Rees' Corner.
Daniel Collins & Son.,—Chestertown.
W. Watts, } Still Pond.
Geo. W. Price, }
John L. Bowers—Kennards' Corner.

may 30, 1857,—6m.

Read and Believe,

CALL AND BE CONVINCED;

THAT A. M. RUSSELL has in store a large assortment of Goods, which he will sell at small profits—the following comprise such articles as are usually kept on hand and for sale.

No 1—*A* general assortment of *GROCERIES.*

No 2—*E* large assortment of *CONFECTIONARY.*

No 3—*A* good assortment of *SEGARS AND TOBACCO.*

No 4—*L* variety of Saddles, Bridles, carriage wagon, cart and plough Harness.

No 5—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps.

No 6—And can't be beat—a fine and varied assortment of *READY-MADE CLOTHING,*

Coats, pants, vests, shirts, collars, neck and pocket handkerchiefs.

No 7—Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Chairs, Baskets, Matches.

No 8—Clocks, looking glasses. horse-shoe blacking, paint brushes, knives and forks, razors, scissors, pen knives, combs, lamps, watch christles and keys, carriage and riding whips, girths, sursingles, hitch reins, collars, stirrup leathers.

No 9—Etherial, train, linseed, cod-liver Oil; spts Turpentine, copel varnish, lamp black.

No 10—Fresh and corned Beef, mutton, veal and lamb.

april 11 '57

1857. *FARMERS & TRADERS, ATTENTION.*

WE would respectfully call the attention Farmers and Traders to our improved

Mix Horse Power,

which are unrivalled for strength and working light. Also our improved combined

Threshing and Cleaning Machines,

we are manufacturing and have for sale We have sold a number of each last year, which have given every satisfaction that could be desired, and can produce numerous certificates recommending them to the public. Those wanting machines may rely upon being supplied after the 15th of May. We invite all to call and examine for themselves.

BOWMAN & ELLIOTT,
Machinists, Commerce st. Smyrna, Del.

May 2, '57.

PRICE & FOWLER has for sale a fine assortment of Ladies Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts Trimmings, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, &c.

may 16.

HATS and Caps for sale at

june 18. C. H. KENTONS.

ESTATE OF SARAH JOHNSON.

Maryland; Kent county, Orphan's Court, June 16, 1857.

On the application of John Lee, Administrator of Sarah Johnson, late of Kent county, deceased;

ORDERED, That she 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 I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 16th day of June, 1857. {SEAL}

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 Sarah Johnson, late of Kent county, dec'd. 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 18th day of January, 1858; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of June, 1857.

JOHN LEE,
Adm'r Sarah Johnson, dec'd.

june 20, 1857—4t.

ESTATE OF W. C. LOCKERMAN.

Maryland, Kent County Orphans' Court, May 26, 1857.

On the application of Francis Waters, Executor of Washington C. Lockerman, 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, and the American published in Baltimore city.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 26th day of May, 1857. {SEAL}

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 Washington C. Lockerman 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 22nd day of December, 1857; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 26th day of May, 1857.

FRANCIS WATERS,
Ex'r Washington C. Lockerman, dec'd.

may 30, 1857 —4t

☞ Balt. Daily American copy law 4w.

Archer, vs. Walker & others. } In the Superior Court of Baltimore city —In Equity.

ORDERED, this 4th day of June, 1857, that the sale made and reported by Henry W. Archer, trustee, in the above entitled case, in his 5th report of sale, be ratified and confirmed; unless cause be shewn to the contrary one or before the 1st day of September next; Provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the said first day of September, in some newspaper printed in Kent county.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,000.

EDW'D DOWLING, Cl'k.

True copy, Test. EDW'D DOWLING, Cl'k.

June 13, 1857—3w

Richard L. Rasin, vs Jos. O. Rasin & others } In the Circuit Court for Kent county —in Equity.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Richard Hynson, trustee, for the sale of the real estate herein reported, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first day of August next, Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before th 15th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $3000.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy, Test, J. F. GORDON, cl'k.

June 13, 1857.—3w

In the Circuit Court for Kent county—In Equity.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by George Vickers and Richard Hynson trustee, to complete the trust reposed in Edward A Moore, Esq. late of Kent county, deceased, by the deed of A. A. Usilton and wife. for the benefit of sundry creditors, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 15th day of August, 1857; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper, printed on the Eastern Shore once in each of three successive weeks, before the 15th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $611.

J. F. GORDON, cl'k.

True copy, Test, J. F. GORDON, cl'k.

June 6, 13, 1857—3w

Farmers, Read!

THE undersigned having been appointed by Gilbert & Rittenhouse, as agent, to sell their

Railway Horse Power & Thresher,

in this county, made at Norristown, Penn., and is the strongest and cheapest machine ever offered in this market. The great saving of labor, in using the Railway, is quite an item, at present. Four hands and two horses can thresh and put away a hundred and twenty to thirty bushels of wheat in a day—we have done it.—I have been working one for two years and never expect to use any other kind.

Price of a two horse Power and Thresher, Shaker and Bands, all complete, $150—one horse Power, all complete, $120.

Persons wanting one will let me know one month before they wish it delivered.

JOSHUA CLARK,
May 2, 57—4m *Still Pond X Roads.*

MAYNARD & NOYE'S INK,—just received for sale by (m28) *Price & Fowler.*

POETRY.

SHE IS COMIMG.

There has fallen a splendid tear,
From the passion-flower at the gate.
She is coming, my dove, my dear;
She is coming, my life my fate;
The red rose cries, "She is near. she is near;"
And the white rose weeps, "She is late;"
The larkspur listens, "I hear, I hear;"
And the lily whispers, "I wait."

She is coming my own, my sweet;
Were it ever so airy a tread,
My heart would hear her and beat,
Were it earth in an earthy bed;
My dust would hear her and beat,
Had I lain for a century dead;
Would start and tremble under her feet,
And blossom in purple and red.

HISTORICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE

Civil History of the War of 1812.

BY A CONTEMPORARY.

NO. III.—CLOSE OF MR. JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Embargo system had now become the established policy of the Government, as being not only a measure of safety to the merchant ships of the United States, with their cargoes, but also a means of coercion to justice on the part of the belligerents by depriving them of the producers of the United States. The question of War with either of the belligerent Powers was, to all appearances, indefinitely postponed.

Defeated in their opposition to the measure of remedy and redress for the wrongs of foreign Powers which the Administration had devised, and to which a large majority of Congress had given its sanction, the Federalists and Schismatics, (as Mr. Jefferson characterized the Opposition in Congress to his Administration,) obliged to abandon their charge against the President of a design to involve the country in war with Great Britain, now turned about, and planted themselves upon a ground of hostility to the Republican Administration yet more absurd than the other; the gist of which was, that the Administration had, in laying the embargo, acted under the dictation of the Emperor of France, or at least in collusion with him. This charge, which was first blurted out in one or more of the unscrupulous party papers in the city of New York, found utterance in the House of Representatives in a debate on one of the several bills which it became necessary to pass for the purpose of enforcing the embargo law.

In that debate, which took place on the 20th of February, 1808, Mr. Gardenier, a talented young member from New York ambitious of party distinction, either stimulated by this ruling passion or acting under the advice of associates elder than himself, reiterated the charge referred to in the following passages of a set speech made on the occasion:

"Why we passed the embargo law itself I have been always unable to tell.—Why we have passed the subsequent laws for the purpose of rendering the original evil more perfect and more universal, God only knows. It does appear to me, sir, that *we are led on, step by step, but by an unseen hand.* We are urged forward *by a sort of spell to the ruin of our country.* Under the name of an embargo, we are in truth and in fact passing non-intercourse laws."

"The more the original measure (of the embargo) developes itself, the more I am satisfied that my first view of it was correct; that it was a sly cunning measure; that its real object was not merely to prevent our vessels from going out, but to effect a non-intercourse. Are the nation prepared for this? If you wish to try whether they are, tell them at once your object, tell them what you mean, tell them *you mean to take part with the grand Pacificator;* or else stop your present course. Do not *go on forging chains to fasten us to the car of the Imperial Conqueror.*"

"Wherever we can espy a hole, if it be no bigger than a wheat straw, at which the industry and enterprise of our country can find vent, all our powers are called into requisition to stop it up. The people of this country shall sell nothing but what they sell to each other. All our surplus produce shall rot on our hands. God knows what all this means! I, sir, cannot understand it. I am astonished—indeed I am astonished and dismayed. *I see effects; but I can trace them to no cause.* Yes, sir, I do fear that *there is an unseen hand which is guiding us to the most fearful destinies;* unseen because it cannot endure the light. Darkness and mystery overshadow this House and this whole nation. We know nothing we are permitted to know nothing. *We are told what we are to do, and the council of Five Hundred do it.* We move, but why or wherefore no man knows; we are put in motion, but how, I for one cannot tell."

These broad assertions and groundless imputations upon the Administration could not of course pass by unnoticed. Prompt rejoinders to them followed from several members, of which the one that attracted most attention was the speech of Mr. G. W. Campbell, one of the Representatives from the State of Tennessee, who occupied the important station of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and who had distinguished himself in debate at the preceding Congress, in support of the measures of the Administration. On the present occasion he addressed himself directly and somewhat personally to Mr. Gardenier, in a course of remark of which a few excerpts will serve to give the reader some idea:

"For there is no medium in this case; the accusers or the accused must be guilty—must be enemies to their country—and it is high time the nation, the people of America, should know their friends from their foes. The crises calls for it, and *the honor and dignity of this House demand that the guilty should be exposed.* If the charges can be supported that any portion of the members of this House are acting under foreign influence, let the people know it; let them change their representation; let them send men of integrity who are superior to the secret influence of a foreign Power. But if, on the contrary, those allegations are found to be false and unfounded, then let the nation know this, and *let the finger of scorn point at those who have published such groundless falsehoods,* and render them the objects of public contempt and detestation."

"No man of sense can suppose that France would wish or dictate a measure that would produce as great if not greater injury to herself than to her enemy.—Such a supposition would be next to madness. From these considerations it would be supposed that no man who had made himself in any degree acquainted with the situation of this country in regard to the belligerent Powers, and had considered the effects that this measure would have on them, could for a moment entertain the opinion or even hazard a conjecture that it was adopted under the influence of any foreign Power, much less that of France. The allegation is so wild so inconsistent in itself, so destitute of the least semblance of probability, and altogether unsupported by the least shadow of proof, that *nothing but the basest malignity of heart could enjender and publish so shameless, foul, and infamous a falsehood;* and yet, sir, said Mr. Campbell, it has been echoed on this floor, sounded in your ears in the frantic strains of a raving maniac, and in the discussions of a subject no ways calculated to excite such extraordinary passions. Hence it may be supposed *it was a premeditated scheme* to seize on that occasion in order *to give vent to those vindictive passions against the Government and the Republicans of this nation* which seem entirely to occupy and engross the minds of certain persons. In noticing what was said by the member from New York, I beg to be understood as not considering these statements as deriving any sort of consequence or importance from him who made them here. It is not on that account that they merit or receive the least notice. That person can only be considered as the mere conduit used by those behind the screen to convey these groundless slanders to the public—the common trumpeter, who gives no importance to what he makes public, except what is derived merely from the place he occupies or the duties assigned him to perform."

After this interchange of compliments between these young prominent members it was no surprise to any body that a challenge on the part of Mr. Gerdenier followed; that it was promptly accepted by his opponent in the debate; and that a duel was forthwith fought at Bladensburg between these gentlemen, the event of which was that Mr. Gardenier was severely wounded, and narrowly escaped with his life.

This incident put a stop, for the time, to these unseemly criminations and the retorts and other consequences which would certainly have attended their repetition.

The Second Session of the Tenth Congress commenced on the 7th of November 1808, and terminated with the existence of that Congress on the 3d of March, 1809. This session was, from its beginning to nearly its close, occupied with debates on the merits of the Embargo system, to which the numerous propositions to enforce it, to repeal it, to relax it, to modify it, gave rise. The Embargo was not repealed, nor modified, but it was enforced by stringent enactments to the utmost tension of the powers of Congress. So strenuous was the conflict of debate in the House of Representatives on the day of the passage of the latest and strongest of the enforcement acts that it lasted until five o'clock of the morning of the next day, (the 7th of January.) Well must the scene of that morning be remembered by every one of the survivors of those who witnessed it. Snow had fallen during the night to more than a foot in depth. In those days there were few carriages in Washington, and such as there were had early in the night sought shelter from the storm. The venerable men, of whom there were at that day a greater proportion in Congress than at present, staggered down the steps of the Capitol—many having more than a mile of snow to thread to reach their lodgings, suffering under every circumstance of exhaustion and fatigue, which were indeed so general that no attempt was made by Congress to meet at all on the following day.

YET, notwithstanding the stubbornness of determination thus manifested to sustain and enforce to the utmost the Embargo policy, a few weeks only had intervened, when, lo! without any previous warning or premonitory symtom, THE EMBARGO WAS REPEALED!

In Mr. Tucker's Life of Jefferson so succinct and candid an account is given of the circumstances under which this sudden and unexpected retreat was made from the restrictive policy that the writer adopts it for the information of his readers rather than himself attempt to unfold them:

"In the meanwhile the Embargo was pressing with increased severity on every class of the community, whether producers or consumers; and this pressure, joined to the political opposition in the Federal party, drove the people of New England, where that party was most numerous, and where the embargo was most felt, to a point of disaffection which had never before been witnessed in the United Statef. Many, therefore, entertained strong hopes that some course would be taken, during the present session, by which the industry and enterprise of the country would be again put into activity, its vessel be once more suffered to venture on the ocean, and perhaps be permitted to arm in their own defence, if not to make reprisals. Indeed there was no one who was not willing to admit that war would be preferable to the continuance of the embargo beyond a time not very distant, and every day was adding to the number of those who believed that time already arrived. Among the many objections to it there was one which operated strongly on its friends, and that was the frequency with which it was violated. . . . There were also many cases in which the law was clandestinely evaded. The majority of Congress who were willing to try it longer rather than resort to War passed a law during the session which armed the Executive with new powers for enforcing it; and these powers, so much at variance with the spirit of our institutions and the general lenity of the laws, afforded further materials for exciting popular odium against the Administration which was then charged with being as ambitious of arbitrary power at home as it was submissive to the will of Napoleon abroad.

"The Administration and the majority who supported it were, before Congress rose, turned from their purpose of trying the embargo a few months longer, from fear of the growing disaffection of the New England States, which they had reason to believe was producing consequences not only subversive of the authority of the laws, but dangerous to the continuance of the Union. It has appeared by subsequent disclosues that, in the month of February, Mr. John Quincy Adams, who had supported the Administration in the embargo and other measures of policy ever since the affair of the Chesapeake, and who, finding his course was not approved by the Legislature of Massachusetts, had resigned his office of Senator, made to the President the following communication: That, from information received by him, and which might be relied on, it was the determination of the ruling party in Massachusetts, and even New England, if the embargo was persisted in, no longer to submit to it, but to seperate themselves from the Union, at least until the existing obstacles to foreign commerce were removed; that the plan was already digested, and that such was the the pressure of the embargo on the community that they would be suported by the people. He further said that a secret agent of Great Britain was then in New England, by whose intrigues every aid would be proffered by that Government to carry a project into execution which would at once render the restrictions on the commerce between the United States and Great Britain nugatory and all future opposition unavailing.

"The danger thus threatening the Union was deemed paramount to all other considerations, and the President, with his Cabinet, concluded that it would be better to modify their interdiction of commerce in such a way that, while employment was afforded to American vessels, Great Britain and France should still feel the loss of American commerce. Congress accordingly passed a law for repealing the embargo after the 4th of March, as to all nations except France and Great Britain and interdicting with them all commercial intercourse whatever, whether by exporting or importing, either directly or circuitously. This measure has always since gone under the name of the non-intercourse law. It passed on the 27th of February, by eighty-one votes to forty."

It is a singular coincidence that, as almost the last official act of President JEFFERSON was to "approve" and sign the death warrant of the Embargo, to which he stood in the relation of a parent, this unnatural act was even preceded by his signing and approving an act "authorizing the employment of an additional Naval force," the provisions of which were that, "In addition to the frigates now employed in actual service, there be fitted out, officered, and manned, as soon may be, the four following frigates, to wit, the United States, Essex, John Adams, and President," and, moreover the President of the United States was "authorized and empowered to equip, man, and employ in actual service so many of the public armed vessels, now laid up in ordinary as in his judgement the public service may require; and to cause the frigates and other armed vessels, when prepared for active service, to be stationed at such ports and places on the sea-coast as he may deem most expedient, or to cruise on any part of the coast of the United States; and and, further, in order to man these vessels, the President was authorized and empowered, in addition to the existing number of petty officers and seamen and boys, to appoint and cause to be engaged and employed, as soon as may be, *three hundred midshipmen; three thousand six hundred seamen and boys,*' &c. &c.

Thus, in the last days of the existing Administration, was the *coup de grace* given to the two favorite systems of the President: first, that of laying-up, dry-docking, and otherwise ignoring the Navy; and, secondly, the substitution of Embargo, and Commercial Restrictions generally, as the most effective armor in all controversies, offensive and defensive, with foreign Powers,

An Epitaph upon the policy of Commercial Restrictions was pronounced a year or two after the period above referred to (and of course after the repeal of the embargo) in a debate in the House of Representatives, founded on a bill for enforcing certain merchants' bonds, exacted under one or other of the several embargo laws. The elder readers of these "Recollection" will not be displeased to have this passage recalled to their memory, and the younger of them will, we trust, thank us for making them acquainted with it.—We therefore reproduce it, as follows:

"I never hear the word 'restriction' named in the halls of Congress (said Mr. CHEVES) without being alarmed. It is fireatly to be lamented, for the sake of the country, that this subject is so frequently agitated. Now the farmer is threatened, then the merchant. The country had not yet recovred from the alarm which was caused by the resolution of the honorable gentleman from New Hampshire to prohibit the exportation of the great productions of the soil—a resolution which like the comet that lately visited our region, affrighted and dismayed the wondering people, but which, like it, had passed away, we hoped not again to appear in our time—when the resolutions of my honorable friend from Virginia, numbers one, two, three—I forget how many—followed in rapid succession, and, like the tail of that great meteor, hung over us, giving signs of dire and ominous portent. These, to your farmers, are as pernicious as the plagues of Egypt. To your cities, the proposition on your table is more terrible than the pestilence with which they were, not long since, smitten by the judgement of God, inflicted in his wrath, but by his justice; which made the dwelling where health, and joy, and gladness, and general prosperity had blessed the inhabitants a charnelhouse, and sent forth 'the frequent corpse' through the deserted streets, accompanied by no living creature, save the patient drudging animal which bore it and the lone sexton who committed the dust of the body to the repose of the tomb. Yes, sir, even this was a more tolerable calamity to your cities than would be that plague upon your table."

The whole country, East and West, North and South, was jubilant at the almost unlooked-for repeal of the Embargo. The farmers and planters, the merchants and shippers, and the land-locked seamen, vied with one another in the promptitude with which they resumed their long-suspended right to labor for their living. A gleam of reviving prosperity shone over the whole horizen. Before the change of the policy above referred to the periodical election of President of the United States had taken place, and Mr. MADISON had been designated as the successor of Mr. JEFFERSON. The influence of the approaching inauguration of a new PRESIDENT, already generally and favorably known, pierced through the gloom which had brooded over the country, and the expiration of this political year found the people more tranquil and hopeful than they had been for the two years preceding.

☞ The following is an extract from a letter written by a gentlemen to his sweet heart:

O, MINE ANGEL:—'Yes,' permit me to call you that sweet name, a name suggestive of that happiness which the seraphins joy. How slow the weary hours pass away when thou art absent! "What is gold or silver in comparison with thy tender love!" "It is trash dust!"

'Potatuses are very high, they fetch the enormous sum of "dire dollar per busel." If you have any cabbages, 'Oh' mine angel, bring them up!" They will commend five cents a piece, ready sale."