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The Kent News.

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

Vol. 18. CHESTER TOWN, MD., AUGUST 29, 1857. No. 16.

THE KENT NEWS.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Politics, & 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 time 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 a religious or charitable nature, will be charged for at the usual rates, those handing them in will be held responsible.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.

AT the request of many citizens, the undersigned has located in Chestertown, and will repair

WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

&c., &c.

He may be found in Market Space, next door to Mrs. Simms Millinery Store, and near McDaniel's Hotel. All work guaranteed.

Jy 11, '57. tf A. SEEMAN.

A Certain Cure for Ague and Fever!

DR. KRAMER'S DEAD SHOT!

IN every case where it fails to cure and the directions have been strictly followed the money will be refunded. The proprietors in offering this medicine to the public are sure of its success, as they have never known it to fail in any case, those who have tried it recommend it highly, many after spending their money and finding no benefit have been induced to try this medicine, and to their great astonishment and delight have been cured. Price One Dollar.

Prepared and sold by

S. K. KRAMER, Druggist,

Cor. Pratt st., and Bowly's Wharf, *Baltimore, Md.*

☞For sale by A. M. RUSSELL, Chestertown and most of the country stores.

aug 1, '57

Guano---Guano.

THE undersigned asks the attention of Farmers, Planters and Dealers to his stock of best quality Guanoes, all of which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

"A" Peruvian Guano of the latest importations and best quality.

"AA" Mexican Guano of the best cargoes imported.

Columbian Guano, very rich in phosphates.

Also, Super-phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, &c.

Purchasers may rely on having their Guano shipped in prime order, and in superior bags. The general satisfaction heretofore given by all Guanoes sold by the subscriber, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that all articles sold by him will be found as represented.

WILLIAM ROBINSON,

Nos. 4 and 6 Hollingsworth street, near Pratt Street Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

july 4, 1857—3m

TAXES! TAXES!

THE undersigned would inform the tax-payers of the Third Election District of Kent county, that his books are made out and that he is prepared to receive the Taxes for 1857. 5 per cent off State Tax if paid in July.

L. S. VANSANT, Col 3d District.

Near Georgetown X Roads, July 18, '57

Lumber, Rails, Flooring, &c.

A LOT of Hemlock Rails, Yellow Pine Flooring, Pales and Siding just received and now landing from the vessel. By recent arrivals from Port Deposite, we have received an assortment of all kinds of Lumber, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Come and see our stock and we know you will buy. Let's look at your phiz anyhow

may 2, 1857. P. A. STAM, *Agent.*

Lumber, Building Materials, &c.

THE subscriber will deliver Lumber, Building Hardware, Lime, &c, at any point acceptable and practicable for his vessel in Kent County, when sufficient quantities are purchased of him to make it an object. He has on hand a stock Lumber, wet and seasoned, Laths, Shingles, Nails, &c, &c, which he will sell as low for *Cash* or approved paper as similar qualities and quantities can be bought elsewhere in a regular way.

R. T. TURNER.

Betterton, June 27, 1857.

Ice Cream.

KEEP THE "*RISING SUN*" before the people. Families can be supplied with Ice-Cream by the quart or gallon, in moulds or without moulds, at whole sale prices, and Pound and Spdige Cake by the lb.

WM. PERKINS.

Chestertown, June 27, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Thos. Toulson, deceased, are requested to make payment before the 25th August next. The condition of the estate is such, that unless payments are made by the time mentioned the undersigned will be compelled to place the claims in the hands of officers, without distinction as to persons.

JOHN GALE,

Jy 25, '57. 3t. Adm'r Thos. Toulson.

Notice to All!

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

THE undersigned thinks it prudent to announce to the public generally that he continues to carry on his business in all its various branches, and has not quit, as has been reported, but is prepared to accommodate all who may favour him with work. Having none but steady experienced hands, he will erect all kinds of buildings in his line, in the modern and approved style and is willing from his long experience in and personal attention thereto to guarantee satisfaction in the general arrangement, Architecture, Workmanship and Economy of the same, and most earnestly solicits their patronage. He is determined to spare no pains to accomplish what he undertakes, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers. He asks a fair trial; no distance too great, or job too small to deter him from his fixed purpose; he only asks a fair and honest compensation. He will attend to making out bills, specifications, drawings, and purchasing of Lumber, hardware, &c.; employing bricklayers, plasterers, painters, laborers, and render every facility in his power to lessen the care and trouble of his employer.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to by the subscriber.

THOS. C. RINGGOLD,

Millington, Kent Co., Md.

Jy 25, 1857.—tf.

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.

Wickes & Bro.,

ARE now offering for sale on the most reasonable terms, the following articles of merchandise:

Berege robes, bereges, Berege de Laines, Tissues, Challis, Lawn robes, French Organdies, Ginghams and prints.

Summer Shawls, black and fancy colored.

COLLARS and undersleeves, some of superior quality, worked Ild'kfs, dotted and plain Swiss Muslins, striped, plaid and Cambric Muslins, and a fine assortment of white Dress Goods generally.

Joinvilles Italian Cravats, Silk, Grass Linen (very cool,) and Gingham Ties, fine ready made Linen Shirts, Linen and Marseilles Collars; and Silk Shirts.

Panama, braid, and slouch Hats.

Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's black and fancy Gaiters.

A Large and varied stock of Gloves, Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

COATS! PANTALOONS!!

VESTS!!!

Their stock of

Clothing

now on hand embraces almost every variety of style, finish, quality and price, that is usually kept in the best regulated establishments of the kind, in any place, and they feel themselves warranted, while inviting the attention of purchasers to that department of their trade, in insuring that they will receive the utmost satisfaction.

☞Highest market price for Produce.

N. B. WOOL WANTED.

July 25, 1857.

Lumber.

T. W. ELIASON has on hand a large stock of Lumber emboracing the several varieties wanted.

COMMON CULLING,

PICKED and SELECT CULLING,

1 inch Boards and 1½ and 2 inch plank.

1¼ inch PINE FLOORING,

PINE FENCING and

HEMLOCK BOARDS and FENCING,

HARD PINE FRAME STUFF

4-4, 4 5, 4-6, 4-7 and 4-8 inches,

Hemlock Joists and Scantling,

Hemlock Post Rails,

BEST HEART SHINGLES,

Good Sap and Heart Shingles,

Superior Plastering Laths,

Pales, &c.

He has had considerable experience in the Lumber business, gives it his personal attention, buys principally in first hands and consequently has every advantage as to prices and quality that other dealers have whether in this or the Baltimore market, and he can supply those wanting Lumber as low as it is sold either here or in Baltimore. Purchasers are invited to see his Lumber and prices. Aug. 1, 1857.

SELF SEALING CANS.

THE undersigned will be in Chestertown on Tuesday the 4th day of August, and remain a few days; to deliver *Bennet's Self Sealing Cans*, that have been ordered. These Cans are decidedly the best in use to put up fruit, and those who have not seen the article, are invited to examine them on that day.

WM. HAYNE.

Jy 25, 1857.—*

6¼ *CENTS REWARD*

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 28th July last, an indentured apprentice to the the Blacksmithing business, named HENRY SANFORD. All persons are hereby cautioned from harboring or employing him.

aug 1, '57.—3t* ELIHU MILES.

Notice, Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle their accounts as no further notice will be given. My Mill is broken and it will take money to repair it.

Jy 4, 1857. W. FAUCHUS.

POETRY.

From the Home Journal.

OUR BROTHER.

BY JENNY MARSH PARKER

A ship went out on the sea,
The lonely, lonely sea,
With a human hand to guide her right,
A human eye to watch at night;
The sky grew black, and the waves grew wild;
The man at the helm was weak as a child,
And she drifted out to the sea—
The lonely, lonely sea.

Woe! woe! for that ship went down
In the lonely, lonely sea;
Went down at night, when the waves were high,
And the drowning saw not a star in the sky,
And the wail of their terror died on the air,
And the angels in waiting caught never a prayer,
As they hovered o'er the sea—
The lonely, lonely sea.

List now, that ship is a brother we love,
And he drifted out to sea;
We watched his sail in the gathering night,
And earnestly prayed to the giver of light
To guide him over the sea.
But alas! alas! the breakers were wild!
There's grief for the mother that waits for her child—
The child that knelt at her knee—
For prayer was dumb on his lips when he sank
To the dead of the lonely sea—
The lonely, lonely sea.

MISCELLANY.

Merit and Position.

The difference between a man of merit and a man of position is this: the latter is the man of his day, the former is the man after his day.

There was a king in England when Shakespeare lived there, and doubtless every child in the realm knew his name familliarly, but how many of them knew the name name of the poor play-writer? But now, almost every child who speaks the English language knows of shakespeare and his writings—how many of them know of James and his writings?—Very few. Thus the man of high position died with his position and his day; but the man of merit only began to live when he died.

The author or "Don Quixotte" is known by his works throughout the world, but who can tell about the men of position, the king—if a king—or nobles, or fine gay ladies who lived when Cervantes was writing the adventures of the "Knight of the Rueful Countenance."

Who was Governor of Virginia when Patrick Henry fired his fellow men with his eloquence? Yet every American boy knows of Patrick Henry. And yet we think that the governor must have been better known in his day than the orator.

Thus it is—position is a thing of to day while merit is a thing of all times, and when joined to that ra.est of things an upright, blameless Christian life, it becomes a star in eternity—a never-ending light in the eternal sky of truth.

Simple Butter Cooler.—Procure a large new flower pot, to cover the butter-plate, also a saucer large enough for the flower pot to rest in upside down; place a trivet or meat stand—such as is sent to the oven when a joint is baked—in the saucer, and put on this trivet the plate of butter; now fill the saucer with water, and turn the flower pot over the butter, so that its bottom edge will be below the water. The hole in the flower pot must be fitted with a cork, the butter will then be in what we may call an air-tight chamber. Let the whole of the outside of the flower pot be thoroughly drenched with water, and placed in as cool a spot as you can find. If this be done the over night the butter will be "firm as a rock" at breakfast time; or if placed there in the morning, it will be quite as hard for use at tea hour.

The reason of this is that when water evaporates it produces cold; the porous pot draws up the water, which in warm weather quickly evaporates fro mthe sides and thus cools it; and as no warm air can now get at the butter, it becomes firm and cool in the hottest day.—*Scientific American.*

Longevity of Turtles.—A few days ago a young man caught turtle in Spark's mill pond, in Dumbarton, whose back was marked as follows: "*Nathan Gutterson, 1832.*" The turtle was a large black one and moved along easily with two young men standing on his back. From Hayward's N. H Gazetteer, under the head of Middleborough, Mass., we copy the following:—"Shubal Thompson found a land turtle marked on the shell, I. W. 1747. Thompson marked it and let it go. Elijah Clapp found it in 1773: W. Shaw found it in 1775; Jonathan Soule found it in 1790 and Zena Smith in 1791. Each marked it with his initials. Whether the critter is dead, or gone to the West we have no account."—*N. H. Patriot.*

Doings of Modern Toryism.

The American party are fighting the battles of the Revolution and the war of 1812 over again—not against the same foreign foe, but a far worse one in a combination of all the bad foreign elements. Now, as in 1776 and 1812, there are many natives taking sides with those who have invaded the country to seize hold of the reins of Government—now as in 1776 and 1812 Tories are to be found taking sides with the foreigners aginst their own country and kinsmen. Let this humiliating fact be talked about everywhere.—Let it be a subject of conversation in city and county, and in the vallies and hill tops of Maryland.

These Tories sustained Judge Crawford, of Washington, in saying that we who were born here because we could not help it, ought to step back and give the front seats to foreigners who made this country their home from choice. These Tories write Editorials, deliver speeches and pass resolutions holding "Know Nothing-ism" responsible for all the riots and disturbances that have of late occurred in several parts of the country preceeding and on the day of elections. Their namesakes of the Revolution and the war of 1812, said far worse things of those who got up the Revolution and declared the last war. The patriotic American spirits who brought on these wars were anathematized for every battle fought and every soldier killed on either side and published in the Tory papers of that time as worse than murderers.

The broils, wrangles, disturbances, riots and murders which have recently attended some of our elections, were only imitations on a small scale of the civil wars that have been constantly occurring in most of the countries from which the strength of the modern Tory party came, and they are the result of the effort of ignorant foreigners to compel the sons of the soil to recognize them as our superiors and masters. Democracy, as this modern Toryism calls itself, has been unceasing in its appeals to the ignorant portion of foreigners to rise up and put us down by violence—therefore Democracy, alias modern Toryism, is responsible for all the evils of which it complains in newspapers, speeches and resolutions.

Here, then, is another subject to be talked about by Americans everywhere, to the signal disconfiture of their unscrupulous and unceasing abusers, and we hope that every man among them will ably and fearlessly discharge his duty.

It is but natural for Americans to feel restive under the foreign domination to which they have been subjected so long, and to resolve to shake it off by the strong arm, because their fathers and forefathers did the same thing in the war of 1776 and 1812.

Those presumptuous foreigners who complain of the wish of Americans to rule themselves by electing their Presidents, Governors, Congressmen, State Legislators and other officers, know full well that Americans never interfere with the ruling and governing of the foreign countries to which they emigrate; and they know, further, that were Americans to attempt this in any new foreign home of theirs, they would be driven away from the polls, and perhaps put to the sword. Let that piebald party arrayed against Americans remember these facts.

It is piebald party, far worse than ever the Whigs were, when they (the so-called Democrocy) spoke of and ridiculed the Whigs as a piebald party. And in Maryland it has become a demoralized and broken up paty in going over to Col. John C. Groome, of Cecil. For this reason we shall expect thousands of their unsaleable rank and file to vote for Thomas Holliday Hicks.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

A Recipe worth One Thousand Dollars.—Take one pound of soda and half a pound of unslaked lime, put them in a gallon of water, and let them boil twenty minutes; let it stand till cool, then drain off, and put it in a stone jug or jar.—Soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are wet through; then wring them out and rub on plenty of soap, and in one boiler of clothes well covered with water, add one tea spoonful of the washing fluid. Boil half an hour briskly, then wash them thoroughly through one suds, and rinse well through two waters, and your clothes will look better than the old way of washing twice before boiling. This recipe is invaluable, and every poor tired woman should try it. With a patent tub to do the little rubbing, the washerwoman might take the last novel and compose herself on the lounge, and let the washing do itself.

Cure for Dropsy.—Lemons are recommended for dropsy in a Russian medical journal, and are said to be beneficial in the most hopeless cases. The first day one lemon was given after taking the peel off, and cutting it up into small pieces in sugar; the two following days three were given, and afterwards eighteen every day. For nourishment, meat was given. In every case the water came off on the seventh day.—*Scientific American.*

Conundrums;—Why is a restless sleeper like a lawyer? Because he *lies* on one side then turns and *lies* on the other side.

Why is a jackass like an Illnois corn field? Because he's some on ears.

The Ellon Post Office Dog.—An admirer of dogs tells the following story in the Edingburg Express:

Ellon is a post town or village, about eighteen miles north of Aberdren; and about forty years ago, I sojourned in its neighborhood. There was a dog that came from a place about six or eight miles further inland, with a letter bag, delivered it at the post-office, Ellon, got his letters put into his bag, and trotted home with the letters for that part of the country where his home was.

But, betwixt Ellon and his home there was a farm-steading which he had to pass through or close by. The farmer had a dog; and often gave him very severe drubbings. One day he attacked the post dog, and used him very ill, and kept him long, but he got off from him, still hold fast to his bag of letters. He got home rather later than usual; his owner soon perceived the reason of the delay, by seeing his wounds, &c. He was offered his usual hire—a piece of oaten cake; he would not look at it. Supper time came around, but behold the dog could not be found!

About two miles further on than the post dog's home was a farm-steading, and there was a dog much stronger than either of the two already mentioned. The post dog, it turned out afterwards, had made a friendly call on his neighbor, and no doubt had told him how he was used, and how he had suffered. His friend sympathized with him, and off they set together. They arrived at the aggresser's place of abode, and as he could not give any reason why he had interrupted the post, there and then they killed him.

Worth Knowing.—One lb. of green copperas, costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water and poured down a privy, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. For water closets aboard ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse places as simple green copperas dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water, and thus render a hospital, or other places for the sick, free from unpleasant smells. For butchers' stalls, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive, putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse, dies about a house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere.

A Horse-Racing Challenge to England.—The Savannah Georgian is authorised by responsible gentlemen to make the following challenge which is open to the world, viz: To run a match race of four miles and repeat, at such time as may be agreed upon, post entries for $100,000 a side, the horses to carry weight for age, to be run over the Ten Broeck course at Savannah. The Georgian adds:

In order to induce our English friends to accept this barter, we are authorized to say, further, that in the event they should do so, and lose the race, five per cent upon the money staked, or in other words $5,000 will be allowed them to pay the expenses of their horses.

Candles from Lard.—Take one pound of lard, heat it quite hot, then add one cent's worth of aqua fortis, and stir till well mixed. After standing a few minutes, there will be a scum arise; remove this, and then your lard will be fit for moulding into candles. They will be equally as hard as tallow, burn as well, and give as clear a light. There is no unpleasant smell arising from the use of them. We have used, them, and can vouch for their goodness. The kettle had best be set out in the yaad when the aqua fortis is put in, as the smell is at that time very disagreeable.

How to Extinguish a Fire in a Chimney.—So many serious fiaes have occurred by chimneys catching fire, and not being quickly extinguished, that we give the following: Throw some powdered brimstone on the hob, and then put a board or something in the front of the fireplace to prevent the flames descending into the room. The vapor of the brimstone ascending the chimne will then effectually extinguish the soot. For the benefit of the public, the above should be made known as far as possible.

Are Your Pastures Provided with Shade Trees?—If they are, well and good; if not, open the way to a strip of woods, that your stock may have the shade when they wish; and then plant in suitable places in the pasture some of the hardier trees, which should, of course, be well protected till they grow out of the reach of the cattle. Locusts, oaks and elms, and various other trees, may be planted thus with profit. The advantages of shade to a large stock will be very great.—*Prairie Farmer*

The love of a little girl is a sweet thing.—*Exchange.*

The love of a big one's sweeter.—*Georgetown Gazette.*

For the Kent News.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court.

I was gratified in reading in your last week's paper the announcement of James F. Gordon, Esq., as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Circuit Court.

Mr Gordon served an apprenticeship in the office of clerk, for about twenty years, but has only received the profits for the last six years. During his continuance, as deputy and as principal, he has acted with great courtesy and kindness to all who have had business in that department—extending alike, to rich and poor, white and colored; the same attention and disposition to afford the required information, and to give general and universal satisfaction. The emoluments of the office have not been hoarded for selfish purposes, but have been expended among the people from whom they were collected, and the hand of charity has never been closed to the calls of the needy, nor to the claims of benevolence.

There is no office, except the Judiciary, that requires more training and skill in its management than the Clerkship of the Court. A fair penmanship is the least of all the qualifications, and he who supposes that the qualification of a good hand-writing is the principal one, mistakes the character of the duties to be performed. We heard a gentleman once say, who had served more than twelve years in a similar office, that he had something to learn when he left, that there were intricacies and duties connected with the business, that required a regular training and apprenticeship to enable one to perform them well.

If we wish a house erected, we apply to a mechanic—a sailor to navigate and conduct a ship—a lawyer to manage a suit—a merchant to select goods—a physician to treat our maladies. Why not an experienced officer, to preserve and make our records; prepare written business; to give information to many of minor legal points; to examine documents and express opinions; to give advice and instruction in many cases, to those who are not disposed to seek and pay for legal advice, or who may not feel it convenient to do so—and to perform all the complicated as well as simple duties of the office?

As the mechanic, the sailor, the lawyer, the merchant, are not made except by close application and study and years of toil and practice—so the officer must be educated, and by separating himself from other pursuits must confine himself almost exclusively to the particular duties of his calling. Unless offices are made schools for officers, an ordeal through which they should generally pass, a discipline and qualification, which shall after long and laborious service constitute a claim or hold upon the popular mind, there would soon be no learners; and the race of competent and qualified men, would soon become extinct.

As the paramount interest of the public is to have good, faithful, qualified officers, to whom are committed great and important trusts and interests, they will find it to be their greatest good to select such, and not be influenced by the popular cry of *rotation*, when to gratify that popular catch word, may be to overlook the wise principles that should govern us in the election of agents, and introduce a practice that may lead to serious and injurious results. The great mass of the people are neither aspirants to, nor expectants of, office; they desire to see the best qualified men selected for places of public trust—and to have the public business entrusted to experienced, practical, qualified business men. But they are too often led aside by party feeling or political appeals, to the support of candidates of inferior qualifications and smaller claims. But in these county and local offices, there is no appropriate place for the exercise of party prejudice or feeling—no political principle being involved—but room to exercise all the considerations which bear directly upon the character and merits and qualifications of the candidates. The short lived feeling of party triumph, where no political principle is involved, is not to be compared to the solid and comfortable assurance of our consciences and cooler and calmer judgments that we have secured a faithful and competent officer, to whom our titles and interests, and business can be fully committed, without apprehension.

In these remarks the writer has no unkind feeling to any one, nor any allusion to individuals, nor any personal or pecuniary interest to advance, but believes that he acts entirely, on the principles of

JUSTICE.

Vinegar.—The juice of one bushel of sugar beets worth twenty-five cents, and which any farmer can raise with little cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar, equal to the best elder wine.—First wash and grate the beets, and express the juice in a cheese press, or in any other way which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into a barrel, cover the bung with a gauze and set it in the sun, and in fifteen or twenty days it will be fit for use. By this method the very best vinegar may be obtained without any great trouble, and I hope all who like good vinegar will try it.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

☞ Men are always murmuring at the hardships of this world, yet how they dread to leave it!