msa_sc2901_scm2355-0184 ©Maryland State Archives

The Kent News.

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

Vol. 18. CHESTER TOWN, MD., OCTOBER 31, 1857. No. 25.

THE KENT NEWS.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPE

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Politics, & General News

EDWARD MANSFIELD

PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

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

Single papers 5 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines will d nserted 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 an 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 o a religious or charitable nature, will be charged or at the usual rates, those handing them in will e held responsible.

Frederick Female Seminary

FREDERICK CITY, MD.

The Scholastic duties of this Institution will be resumed on Tuesday, the 1st September next.

The State of Maryland appropriated $50,000 for the founding of this School, with the intention that it should be in all respects a Seminary of the highest order—a School where the daughters of Maryland and other Southern States could receive an education adapted to the advanced refinement and intelligence of her people and the insti ut ons of the States, which should be highly moral and religious in its character, but not sectarian.

It is located in one of the most healthy and beautiful valleys in the State, and is accessable to all parts of the country by railroad and telegraph. The extensive and superb building; the spacious halls, and professors rooms—the commodious lodging rooms elegantly furnished and well ventilated,—baths of the purest mountain water—extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus and all other desirable educational conveniences, a faculty well known at home and abroad for refinement, professional skill and learned ability, are some of the evidences before the public that the Frederick Female Seminary is all that the Legislature contemplated when they made the appro priation, and 12 years of unprecedented prosperity have secured for it a high reputation at home and abroad.

There are ample grounds for exercise in the open air, and the whole of its basement, (which is above ground,) is fitted up for a Gymnasium for the Young Ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. The new edifice just completed will afford accommodations for from 40 to 50 more Boarding Scholars. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the U. S., and parents from a distance may rest assured that no effort will be spared to sustain the high reputation that the School already enjo s.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., $200 per Scholastic year; payable half yearly in advance

For Circulars and other particulars, address,

H. WINCHESTER,

aug 8, '57. President.

NEW

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTORY.

JOSEPH W. EDWARDS respctfully announces to the public that he has commenced the

Saddle and Harness making business

in Chestertown, in the room formerly occupied by Wm. S Lassell, Esq., as a law office. He is prepared to make to order all kinds of HARNESS of the latest and most approved patterns, of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms SADDLES and HARNESS of every description Repaired at short notice.

He is confident that he can give satsifaction, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage

Chestertown, aug 8, 1857.

READ! READ! READ!

Good News! Good News! Good News!

RELIEF for suffering humanity; why suffer with Rheumatism, Bruises, sprains old sores &c., when there is a relief at hand.

Kramer's Dr. Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment is the best medicine known for the above complaints, you who have Rheumatism, &c try it; you who have friends suffering tell them of it and advise them to try it and they w be cured and thank you for your advice. This Liniment has been in use a great many years, and has gained a great reputation, having been used by Dr. Hewes in an extensive practice for many years and always meeting with great success, it can be relied on as a certain remedy for all Rheumatic affections'

☞ Be particular and get Kramer's Dr. Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment as there are many spurious articles in the market, ask for it and don't be persuaded to take any other and you will be cured. Price 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by

S. K. KRAMER & CO..

Druggist Cor. Pratt st, and Bowly's Wharf, Baltimove, Md.

For sale by *A. M. Russell* Chestertown, and most of the country stores.

aug 1, '57

FOR HIRE.

A WOMAN for the remainder of the year to cook wash and Iron. Enquire of the Editor. Oct 10, '57—3t.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an election will be held in Kent county on WEDNESDAY, the the 4th day of November next; at the following places, that is to say:

First District at Stone Spring.
2nd " " Court House, in Chestertown
3rd " " Georgetown X Roads.

For the following officers to wit: a Governor of the State; a Comptroller of the Treasury; a Lottery Commissioner; a Commissioner of the Land Office; a Member of Congress from the 2nd Congressional District; two members of the General Assembly; a Sheriff: a County Surveyor; three County Commissioners; a Clerk of the Circuit Court; a Register of Wills. The First district will also elect the following officers: two Justices of the Peace; two Constables; one Road Supervisor. The 2nd district—three Justices of the Peace; three Constables; one Road Supervisor;—The 3rd district: three Justices of the Peace; three Constables and one Road Supervisor.

☞ The Polls will be open at 9 o'clock, A. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M.

JAS. H. RICH, Sheriff.

Sheriffs' Office, Oct. 3, 1857. [oct 10.4e.]

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

The schooner "SARAH SOPHIA" having been put in complete order will carry Grain to Baltimore and Philadelphia (or to New York if desired,) at the usual rates of freights. She will wait on parties wishing to ship, any where in Kent Co., on the Sassafras or Chester rivers or along the Bay shore—provided there is sufficient depth of water and the bulk of 1000 bushels of wheat or corn or 1500 bushels of oats shipped. The vessel is a good one—Captain steady and competent—and any whose interest or convenience may be suited by this arrangement—may feel confident of having justice d ne them. The schooner will carry 15 to 1600 bush. of wheat or corn—2000 bush Oats. Address subscriber by mail at Still Pond, P. O., a few days before hand. R. T. TURNER,

Betterton, aug 1, '57.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. S. Robson & Co., in the Grain Commission Business, was dissolved on the 1st inst, by mutual consent.

JOS. S ROBSON,
W. GODWIN.

The undersigned will continue the Grain Commission Business at the old stand No. 6, Bowly's Wharf, and by a long experience and strict attention to business, hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage. The publics ob't sv't

W. GODWIN.

Baltimore, July 13, 1857—6m

Oysters! Oysters!

"RISING SUN" SALOON.

THE undersigned again takes this method of informing his friends and the public that his Saloon is neatly fitted up, where he is ever ready to serve up

Oysters,

fried, stewed, or roasted. Having been at considerable expense in fitting out his establishment, he hopes to receive a generous support.

TERRAPINS served up in season.

SUPPERS

prepared at short notice. Beef Steak, Ham and Eggs, Coffee, &c., can also be had any time.

His Saloon can be found on Fish street; in the rear of the Court House. The public's obed't serv't, WILLIAM PERKINS.

Chestertown, sept 26, '57—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been at considerable expense in fitting up his Saloon, respectfully asks a continuance of that liberal patronage hitherto granted him. Assiduously striving to give universal satisfaction he flatters hims lf, he may be enabled to greatly increase the number of his customers. Persons called on at their private residences if d sired. His universal Saloon rates, are as follows:

Shaving 6¼, Hair cutting, 13,
Hair Dressing 6¼, Shampooning, 25.

Additional charges when obliged to leave his saloon. The public's ob't serv't,

PHENIX R. REED.

Chestertown, Md., Oct 3, '57.

THE ORIGINAL

REESE'S

Manipulated Guano,

Analysis: Pure Ammonia 8 per cent.
Phosophate Lime 45 to 50 per cent.

JOHN S. REESE & CO

Office No. 10, Exchange Building,
(UP STAIRS.)

Farmers induced to use *our Guano* from its effects upon the late crops must be *careful to specify* in their orders, REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO, in order to secure OUR article.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

Sep 12, '57—2m

Notice.

THE subscriber's accounts are in the hands of E. F. PERKINS, Esq., for settlement; all persons indebted to me are requested to call on him and settle without further delay, it will be out of my power to give longer indulgence as I need the money due me to close up my business. B. B. PERKINS.

august 15, 1857.

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.*

Positively the Last Notice.

BECAUSE so few of the debtors of Dr. T. H. Whaland have paid any attention to the frequent solicitations heretofore given, to call at the office of the subscriber and settle their accounts, either with money or notes—he is compelled to say, positively for the last time, that all accounts for Professional Services, standing for more than a year, and unsettled on the 1st day of December next, will be put in a legal train for collection. R. HYNSON, Agt.

sept 12, 1857. for Dr. T. H. Whaland

LINEN bosomed Shirts, standing, Byron and *Marseilles Collars*, silk neck ties and Cravats for sale by *Wakes & Bro.*

sept 5, '57

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.

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.

SAMUEL METTLER & SONS,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

GRAIN, FLOUR, &C.

90 West Street, New York.

may 2, 1857—6m*

B. D. HYDE,

COLLECTOR,

AND

GENERAL AGENT.

apr. 18, 1857.—tf.

Lime! Lime!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the farming public generally, that he is still engaged in the

LIME TRADE

and has made arrangements for a supply of

A superior quality of Lime,

From a newly opened quarry on the Schuylkill, or the delivery of which on the waters of the Delaware or Chesapeake he is prepared to receive orders for the prompt delivery the comin season, having five large boats running.

N. B. APPLETON,

March 14, '57. *Wilmington, Delaware*

N. B.—Please give two or three weeks notice before delivery.

Ratcliffe Mills.

THE subscriber informs the public that the MILL is now in very superior order and no eration.

The cause of complaint that has heretofore existed I have every reason to hope will be at an end. I am determined to have the work done in the best possible manner, and if at any time, the customers have cause to complain, I would like to be apprised of it.

The Plaster Mill and Cob-Crusher will soon be in readiness. I will also grind Guano, at a moderate charge per ton.

JOHN W. WHALAND.

Ratcliffe Mills, April 11, '57

ESTATE OF SARAH CARVILL.

Maryland, Kent County Orphans' Court, October 13, 1857.

On the application of Henry W. Carville, Administrator of Sarah Carville, 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 13th day of October, 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 Carville, 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 24th day of April, 1858; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of October, 1857. HENRY W. CARVILL,
Adm'r Sarah Carville, dec'd.

oct 17, 1857 —4t

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to call and settle on or before the 1st day of December next. After that date, all accounts not settled will be placed in an officers hands for collection.

Oct 10, '57.* WM. R. GLENN.

POETRY.

OLD MAIDS.

Fool's still may raise the laugh
At those who better are by half
For surely none but fools could laugh
At good old maids.

What cause of scorn is in the state
Of those who ne'er have found a mate,
Or have been robbed of him by fate?
The poor old maids.

Perhaps they've many offers had,
But some were good, and some were bad;
But they dislike to marriage had,
To bear old maids.

Perhaps they may have lost a lover,
And never could his loss recover;
But rather than to wed another
Would die old maids.

Some spend their lives in to Good to others,
Feel for the poor as suffering brothers,
And to the orphan act as mothers,
The blest old maids.

It is not hard for us to guess,
Why men on them crack their jests;
In truth 'tis for their interest,
To scorn old maids;

That girls might hold it still in fear,
Thinking that then they would not dare
Refuse them, lest they too would bear
The name OLD MAID.

DESTRUCTION OF THE INQUISITION AT MADRID.

Col. Lemanouski, formerly an officer under Napoleon, gives the following vivid sketch of a scene of which he was an eye witness:

In the year 1809 being at Madrid, my attention was directed to a Roman Catholic Inquisition in the neighborhood of that city. Napoleon had previously issued a decree for the suppression of this inquisition wherever his victorious troops should extend their arms. I reminded Marshal Soult, then Governor of Madrid, of this decree, who directed me to proceed to its execution on this far-famed establishment. With my regiment, the 9th of Polish Lancers, he gave me two others, one of which the 117th, was under the command of Col. Delile, who is now, like myself, a minister of the gospel. With these troops I proceeded to the Inquisition which was about five miles from the city. It was surrounded by a wall of great strength, and defended by about four hundred soldiers. When we arrived at the walls, I addressed one of the sentinels and summoned the Holy Fathers to surrender to the Imperial army and open the gates of the Inquisition. The sentinel who was standing on the wall appeared to enter into a conversation for a few moments with some one within, at the close of which he presented his musket and shot one of my men. This was a signal for attack, and I ordered my troops to fire upon those who appeared on the wall. It was soon obvious that it was an unequal warefare. Our troops were in the open plain, exposed to a destructive fire. We had no cannon, nor could we scale the walls, and the gates successfully resisted all attempts at forcing them. I saw that it was necessary to change the mode of attack, and directed some trees to be cut down and trimmed and brought on the ground to be used as battering-rams. Presently the walls began to tremble under the well directed and persevering application of the ram, a breach was made, and the Imperial troops rushed into the Inquisition.

Here we met with an incident which nothing but Jesuitical effrontry is equal to. The Inquisitor-general, followed by by the Father-confessors in their Priestly robes, all came out of their rooms as we were making our way into the interior of the Inquisition, and with long faces and their arms crossed over their breasts, as though they had been deaf to all the noise of the attack and defence, and had just learned what was going on, addressed themselves in language of rebuke to their own soldiers, saying: "Why do you fight our friends, the French." Their intention, apparently, was to make us think that this defence was wholly unauthorized by them, hoping they should thus have a better opportunity in the confusion and plunder of the Inquisition to escape. Their artifice was too shallow. I caused them to be placed under guard, and all the soldiers to be secured as prisoners.

We then proceeded through room after room—found altars and crucifixes, and wax-candles in abundance—the proportions of the architecture were perfect—the ceiling and floors were secured and highly polished, there was everything to please the eye and gratify a cultivated taste; but where were those horrid instruments of torture of which we had been told; and where were those dungeons in which human beings were said to be buried alive? We searched in vain. The Holy Fathers assured us that they had been belied—that *we had seen all;* and I was prepared to believe it But Col. Delile was not so ready to give up the search. At his instance, water was brought and poured over the marble floor, the slabs of which were large and beautifully polished.—Presently an opening was discovered, and as all hands were at work for further discovery, a soldier with the butt of his musket struck a spring, when the marble slab flew up. Then the faces of the Inquisitors grew pale; as Belshazzar, when there appeared writing on the wall, so did these men of Belial shake and quake in every bone, joint and sinew. We saw a staircase. I stepped to the table and took one of the candles, four feet in length, which was burning, that I might explore what was before us; as I was doing this, I was arrested by one of the inquisitors, who laid his hand gently on my arm, and with a very demure and holy look, said, "My son, you must not take that with your profane and bloody hands, it is holy." 'Well' well,' said I, "I want something that is holy, to see if it will not shed light on iniquity, I will bear the responsibility." I took the candle and proceeded down the staircase, when we entered a large room called the Judgment Hall. In the centre of it was a lorne block, and a chain fastened to it. On this they had been accustomed to place the accused, chained to his seat.

On one side of the room was an elevated seat called the Throne of Judgement. This the Inquisitor general occupied, and on either side were seats, less elevated for the holy fathers when engaged in the solemn business of the holy Inquisitor. From this room we proceedid to the right and obtained access to small cells extending the entire length of the edifice; and here what a sight met our eyes. How has the benevolent religion of Jesus been abused and slandered by its professed friends. These cells were places of solitary confinement, where the wretched objects of Inquisition state, were confined year after year, till death released them from their sufferings, and their bodies were suffered to remain until they were entirely decayed and the rooms had become fit for others to occupy. To prevent this practice being offensive to those who occupied the Inquisition, there were flues, or tubes extending to the open air sufficiently capacious to carry off the odor from those decaying bodies In these cells we found the remains of some who had paid the last debt of nature; some of them had been dead but a short time, while of others nothing remained but their bones, still chained to the floor of their dungeon. In others we found the living sufferers of every age, and both sexes, from the young man and maiden to those of three score and ten years, all as naked as when they were born into the world.—Our soldiers immediately applied themselves to releasng these captives from their chains, stripped themselves in part of their own clothing to cover these wretched beings, and were exceedingly anxious to bring them up to the light of day. But aware of the danger, I insisted on their wants being supplied, and that they should be brought gradually to the light as they could bear it. When we had explored these cells and opened the prison doors of those who yet survived; we proceeded to explore another room on the left. Here we found the instruments of torture, of every kind which the ingenuity of men or devils could invent. At the sight of them the fury of our soldiers refused any longer to be restrained. They declared that every Inquisitor, monk and soldier of the establishment deserved to be put to torture. We did not attempt any longer to restrain them. They commenced at once the work of torture with the holy fathers. I remained till I saw four kinds of torture applied, and then retired from awful scene which terminated not while one of the individuals remained of the former guilty inmates of this ante-chamber of hell, on whom they could wreak revenge. As soon as the poor sufferers from the cells of the Inquisition could with safety be brought out of their prisons to the light of day, news having been spread far and near that numbers had been rescued from the Inquisition, all who had been deprived of friends by the holy office came to inquire if theirs were among the number.

O, what a meeting was there! about a hundred who had been buried alive for many years were now restored to the active world, and many of them found here a son, there a doughter, here a sister, and there a brother, and some alas could recognize no friends. The scene was such a one as no tongue can describe.

When this work of recognition was over, to complete the business in which I had engaged, I went to Madrid and obtained a large quantity of gunpowder, which I placed underneath the edifice and in its vaults, and as we applied the slow match there was a painful sight to thousands of admiring eyes. O, it would have done your heart good to see it; the walls and massive turrets of that proud edifice were raised towards the heavens, and the Inquisition of Madrid was no more.

THE GREAT RACE IN ENGLAND.—*Triumph of Prioress.*—It was announced by telegraph yesterday that at the Newmarket races in England the Cessarewitch stakes, worth $20,000, were won in gallant style by the American mare Prioress over thirty competitors. Very heavy bets had been made against her previous to the day of contest. The well known horse Lecompte, also the property of Mr Ten Broeck, died suddenly of colic.—Pryor has been ruled off from all his engagements for the season. The English papers have the following account of the race:

The flag was dropped to a beautiful start. Dusty Miller bore his collors to the front, with Queen Bess, Cerva, M. Dobler and the plush colt following nearly in the order named; Odd Trick, Fright, Emulator, Zigzag, Warlock, Prioress and Poodle lying in the middle of the ruck. These positions were unchanged until reaching the Ditch, when Cerva rushed to the front, Queen Bess being in close attendance upon her, with Odd Trick third, Emulator, El Hakim, Prioress, Fright, Zigzag, Warlock and the Plush colt, forming the next lot.

At the Bushes the pace began to tell, and Warlock, Plush colt and Poodle dropped back, and Cerva resigned the lead to Queen Bess. As they descended the hill Odd Trick, Emulator and Zigzag also disappeared from the front. On approaching the cords Queen Bess, with El Hakim at her neck, still held a slight lead, with Prioress running by herself on the far side third; Fright, Zigzag, Warlock and Emulator showing in front of the ruck. One of the most exciting Cesarewitch finishes ever seen then ensued — Prioress, half way up the cords, seemed to be about coming in alone, but the tiny jockeys of El Hakim and Queen Bess made a determined set-to, and the judge unable to seperate the first three pronounced a dead heat with Prioress, Queen Bess and El Hakim. Fright was next, about a length and a half behind them; Zigzag was fifth, about a length in advance of Worlock, who was sixth, and Maatinet seventh; Emulator and Saunterer headed the next lot that straggled in. In the extreme rear, pulled up, were St. Giles, Wild Honey, Poodle, Fisherman, Black Tommy and the Poacher.

Deciding Heat.—Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioress, by Soverign, (bred in America.) 4 years. 6st 9lb., (Fordham) 1; Capt. Smith's El Hakim, 3 years, 6st. 9lb., (Bray.) 2; Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, 3 years, 4st. 10lb., (Grimsby,) 3.

Betting—5 to 4 against ElHakim; 2 to 1 against Prioress, and 3 to 1 against Queen Bess. The "heat" was run after the last race, in a deepening twilight, which rendered it impossible to distinguish the colors of the riders at a distance. El Hakim was first off, but after going about fifty yards, Prioress, overpowering Fordham, rushed to the front and carried on the running to the Ditch gap, where she was pulled back, and lay about three lengths in the rear, Queen Bess going on with the lead, closely attended by El Hakim. *On coming down the Bushes Hill Prioress hung to the left and a shout raised of "American's beaten!" but Fordham roused the mare with his whip, and before reaching the foot of the hill she bore her colors in advance, and, quitting her opponents half way up the cords, won cleverly by a length and a half;* El Hakim beating Queen Bess by a head only for place. *A loud and prolonged cheer hailed the triumph of the American colors*, and Mr. Ten Broeck, was warmly congratulated upon the first victory achieved by him in England.

STARTLING CALCULATION.

If a tobacco chewer chews for fifty years and consumes each day of that period two inches of solid plug, he will consume 6,475 feet, or nearly a mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad, costing two thousand and ninety-four dollars! Plug Ugly, sure enough! By the same process of reasoning, if a man ejects one pint of saliva perday for fifty years, the total would swell into 2,300 gallons; quite a respectable lake, and almost large enough to float the Great Eastern in!—Truly, there are several things we never dream of in our philiosophy. Whether these interesting statistics will diminish the sale of thd juicy weed we are not able to say.

There are at least three million very energetic chewers in the United States. If one tobacco chewer consumes in fifty years two thousand dollars worth of tobacco then the three million will be in the same time, the handy little sum of six thousand million dollars, the annual interest of which would be four hundred and twenty millions, and the interest each second would be thirtee dollars.

The number of rail-cars or ships that the tobacco would load, we will leave to some of our young readers; but will merely state that according to the estimated quantity of saliva ejected by each tobacco chewer, the whole amount discharged by three million Americans, would be a hundred million hogsheads. This would be more than enough to fill the Erie canal its whole length, three times; or a similar canal more than a thousand miles long. Engineer Barrett's statistics that about twenty millions cubic feet of water poured over the great fall of Niagara every minute, yet enormous as is this amount, the estimated quantity of American tobacco saliva would keep this great cataract in full action for more than two-thirds of an hour

If the Yankees were compelled to manufacture all this from their mouths by means of a poisonous and bitter weed, it would no doubt be regarded as a tyranny infinitely worse than any exercised by George III, or any modern European sway.