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The Kent News.

A Family Newspaper: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News, and Advertising.

VOL. 26.—No. 26. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865. WHOLE No. 1316.

The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.

Office, Masonic Hall, Court House Green.

Jas. H. Plummer & Wm. B. Usilton, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, *payable in advance.* If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be *invariably charged.* No subscriptions received for less than six months.

Rates of Advertising:

Advertisements not exceeding eight lines will be published three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in the same proportion.

Advertisements inserted for three months, six months, or one year, at moderate rates.

OBITUARY NOTICES will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents for eight lines.

Job-Printing.—HAND-BILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, &c.—We have an extensive assortmen of new and beautiful JOB TYPE, and are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice on very reasonable terms

REAL ESTATE.

BURNITE, MARSHALL & CO.'S
Real Estate Agency,
No. 12, South Gay St., Baltimore, Md.

REAL ESTATE in City and County bought, sold, rented or exchanged. Those employing our Agency in the sale of their property may be assured of its being thoroughly advertised. A register will be issued in October, containing descriptions of all properties received before that time.

Farm Blanks and all information required willingly sent. sep16-3m.

Paper Hangings, &c.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
No. 13 N. Gay street,
A few doors North of Baltimore street,
BALTIMORE,

INVITES the attention of persons wishing Goods in his line, to his new stock of Goods, selected with great care, and equal to any to be found in the city.

In his stock are included a fine variety of GOLD AND PLAIN PAPERS, suitable for Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms, &c., together with Oak Paper and Decorations, Bordering, Mouldings, and every variety of Gilt Shades, Holland Curtains, &c., all of which he offers at the very lowest cash prices.

A careful Paper Hanger sent to any part of Maryland, when expenses are paid.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. al-y.

TAX-PAYERS
TAKE NOTICE!

THE STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR 1865, including the Bounty and Public School tax, are now due, and the undersigned Collector for the Second Tax District of Kent county, hereby gives notice that the tax books are in his hands, and the amounts due by the tax-payers are made out, and he is ready to receive them. He most respectfully solicits prompt payment, as the demands upon the Collector for this year, both by the State and county, *will not permit indulgence as heretofore.*

If tax-payers desired, there would be no difficulty in promptly settling their taxes annually, but neglect of duty is often the cause of expense, which in many cases exceed the tax itself. The demands of the State this year, however, must of necessity be met more promptly than heretofore, and the wants of those who have claims against the County will compel the collector to be more rigid in his collections. He hopes, however, that the Tax-Payers will be prompt in their payments and thus avoid the penalty for neglect of duty.

☞ A discount of five per cent. will be allowed on all State Tax paid on or before the first day of September; four per cent. if paid on or before the first day of October; and three per cent. if paid on or before the first day of November, 1865.

For the convenience of Tax-Payers I will be at the office of Henry W. Earnest, Esq., in Chestertown, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Being Collector, by law, of the Corporation Tax of Chestertown, it will be necessary for me to receive these taxes at once, on account of the immediate and pressing wants of the town.

WM. H. HAMILTON,
aug5tf. Collector for Second District.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR 1865.

THE State and County Taxes for 1865 are now due, and the undersigned, Collector for the Third Tax District of Kent county, hereby gives notice, that the tax books are in his hands, and the amounts due by the tax-payers are made out, and he is ready to receive them. He most respectfully solicits prompt payments, as the demands upon the Collector for this year, both by the State and County, will not permit indulgence.

For the convenience of tax-payers I will be at the following places on the days named:

On MONDAYS, at Galena.
On TUESDAYS, at Massey's X Roads.
On WEDNESDAYS, at Chesterville.
On THURSDAYS, at the Head Sassafras.
On SATURDAYS, at Millington.

A Discount of four per cent. is allowed on all State tax paid on or before October 1st, and three per cent. if paid on or before the first of November, 1865. JAMES WILLIS,
sep16-tf. Collector Third District.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, &c.

BENJ. H. GARDNER calls the attention of his old customers and the public generally, to his large assortment of

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO,

now in store, together with a variety of Common Chewing Tobacco.

CIGARS of every description, from the very best to the most common brands. Judges of good Cigars are invited to give them a trial.

SMOKING TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, &c.—Anything in this line that can't be found at my store, you will not be apt to find elsewhere. Also, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

All of the above goods will be sold as low as the market will afford.

June 18, 1864. B. H. GARDNER.

CREAM CRACKERS for sale by
my13. JOHN H. REDUE.

1865. FALL TRADE. 1865.

LATEST ARRIVAL

OF FALL GOODS IN CHESTERTOWN, can be found at the Cheap Store of

A. W. Sparks,

Opposite the Prot. Epis. Church, where his customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves, and they will be sure to buy, for in this our day all of us try and make a little cash go as far as possible, and the best way to do so is to make your purchases of A. W. SPARKS. His stock is large, and consists in part of the following:

DRY GOODS.—Heavy brown Muslins, do. Bl'd, 10-4 Sheeting, bl'd and brown Drilling, Domestics and Ginghams, bl'd and bro. Table Linen, black and colored Cloths, Irish Linens, brown do., Swiss and Cambric Muslins, Table Oil Cloths, Floor do., Curtain Linens, Dress Goods of all kinds, Delaines, Black Silks, Lustre, Alapacca, black and col'rd Sack Flannels, red and white do., together with as fine an assortment of Plain and fancy Cassimeres as were ever offered in Chestertown.

GROCERIES.—Brown and White Sugars, ground and grain Coffee, Teas, Spices, Molasses, Vinegar a superior article for pickling, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Tinware, Glassware, Ironware, Stoneware, &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES of every kind, size and quality, and all prices. HATS & CAPS.

Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, Rope, Twine, Collars, Bridles, Traces, Whips and a little of everything in general, may be found by dropping in at A. W. SPARKS'.

Chestertown, Aug. 26, 1865.

☞ *New Fall Goods* ☜

FOR 1865!

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. CHANCE & SONS,

CHESTERTOWN, MD,

The following varieties of Goods, with many others:

2,000 YDS. POPLINS, Plaids, Delains and Calicoes.
2,000 YDS. Bleached and Brown Muslins.
500 LADIES and Gents' L. C. Handkerchiefs.
600 PRS. Ladies' and Gents' Gloves and Hosiery.
1,200 PRS. Ladies' Gents' Misses, Boy's, Children's, Infants' and Servant's Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, Brogans.
500 YDS. Green and other Paper Blinds.
500 PRS. Fancy " "
500 YDS. 4-4 and 6-4 Cassimers, fulled Kersey, Satinets, Tweeds, &c., &c.
600 YDS. Domestic Plaids, Stripes, Denims.

ALSO,

300 New Style OIL LAMPS, and all kinds FANCY GOODS, Notions, Soaps, Perfumery, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Fancy Baskets, Bells, Buckels, &c.

ALSO, a full stock of Groceries, Hardware, Woodenware, Brooms, China, Glass and Crockery ware, with thousands of other Goods too numerous to mention, at the lowest possible prices. JAS. R. CHANCE & SONS.

Sept. 16, 1865.

MARYLAND, *Kent County Orphans' Court,* OCT. 3rd, 1865.—On the application of John P. Edes, Administrator of Bernard Leiberman, 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 I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 3rd day of October, 1865. Test: JOS. P. IRELAND, Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Bernard Leiberman, 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, 1866; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of October, 1865. JOHN P. EDES,
oc7-4t. Adm'r Bernard Leiberman, dec'd.

MARYLAND, *Kent County Orphans' Court,* SEPT. 26, 1865.—On the application of Caleb W. Spry, Administrator of Joshua Covey, 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 I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 26th day of Sept., 1865. Test, JOS P. IRELAND, Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joshua Covey, late of Kent county, Maryland, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of April, 1866; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1865. CALEB W. SPRY,
sep30-4t. Adm'r of Joshua Covey, dec'd.

COAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity, that he is prepared to furnish COAL at the *very Lowest cash price.*

Mr. Wm. H. Palmer, at the wharf, will attend promptly to the delivery of all orders.

R. J. RUTH.

Chestertown, Aug. 12, 1865—3m.

BRICKS! BRICKS!

THE public can always find at the BRICK YARD of the undersigned, near Chestertown, a good assortment of BRICKS, which he will sell at reasonable prices.

jy22-3m. ABSOLOM DOBBS.

GREEN GINGER and ROSEN, for sale by
Sept. 2, 1865. A. W. SPARKS.

TO THE LADIES!

New Millinery,

AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. LAURA J. DAVIS has just returned from the city with a new stock of FALL and WINTER MILLINERY, Fancy Goods, &c. A good stock of Worsted Goods, a splendid lot of Flowers, Perfumery, &c. An early call from the Ladies is respectfully invited.

Chestertown, Oct. 14, 1865-3t.

A Card to the Ladies.

MRS. MARTHA BISCOE tenders her thanks to the Ladies who have so liberally patronized her, and would inform them that she has just returned from the city with a good assortment of

FALL AND WINTER
MILLINERY

OF THE LATEST STYLES; also a variety of *FANCY GOODS*, which she will be pleased to sell at a small advance. She has also in her employ a young Lady of great experience in the business, and being a practical Milliner herself feels confident that she will be able to give general satisfaction. Her Store is at the same place in Queen St., next door to the old Bakery.

Oct. 7, 1865—2m.

Removal & Enlargement of Business.

JOHN MERRICK,
EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGES,
CORNER of NINTH and KING STREETS, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Having erected one of the largest CARRIAGE FACTORIES in this country, with the advantages of Steam Power, the most improved Machinery, with a capacity to manufacture fifty to sixty CARRIAGES weekly; and an experience of over twenty years in the business, I am now prepared to furnish all who are in want with the best class work. Work all Warranted. [s30y.]

THE AGUE KING!

AGUE, OR CHILLS AND FEVER!
DR. SIMMS & SON'S
VEGETABLE AGUE KILLER!

THE MOST POPULAR AGUE REMEDY ever known. For the rapid cure of Ague or Chills and Fever, no medicine ever met with such universal approbation or gained so high a celebrity, in so short a time, as this. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of commendation. One box of these powders generally cures. It not only will prevent and cure your Chills, but bring back a glow of life and animation to the whole system that is singular and peculiar to this medicine. Every one who uses it speaks of this fact.

It contains no *Mercury, Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine,* or any other poisonous or injurious drug; but is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, even for the smallest infants. It is a perfect Antidote to Malaria, and as an AGUE KILLER has no equal.

☞ Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOX, with full directions, which generally cures. By mail $1.25 a box. *If you use these powders once you will always use them.* They are pleasant to take. Prepared only by

DR. J. SIMMS & SON, Proprietors, 4th and King Streets, Wilmington, Del.

Sold by S. S. Hance, Balt.; Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and Dyott & Co., Phila., and Druggists and Dealers generally.

☞ Ask for Simm's Vegetable Ague Killer, nd take no other. aug26y.

PASCHALL'S
FEVER and AGUE
MIXTURE,

Used in the Hospitals during the War,

RECOMMENDED to the Medical Bureau by James Pollock, Ex-Gov'r of Penna., now President of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia; Prof. James C. Booth, Analytical Chemist; Jay Cooke, George H. Stuart, and by

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION ROOMS, No. 11 Bank St., Phila., March 16, 1865.

Mr. Edward S. Morris,
No. 916 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR:—We have orders from Hospital Surgeons, and our Delegates at City Point, for large quantities of your Ague Mixture. The state of our Treasury will not admit of our supplying ALL the demand. Can you not induce the Medical Bureau to furnish such an invaluable medicine in the regular way?

Yours truly, GEO. H. STUART.

No medicine has ever received such recommendations. Persons residing in CHILLS and FEVER localities should use "Paschall's Fever and Ague Mixture," as a

Preventive or Cure,

to be had at the Stores. Single Bottles carefully packed, will be forwarded to any address upon receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

EDWARD S. MORRIS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
No. 916 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Reports in full from Army Hospitals can be sent to any address. aug26-2m.

MAIL and PASSENGER
STAGE LINE

FROM CHESTERTOWN TO HEAD SASSAFRAS AND ELKTON.

THE attention of the traveling community and the public generally is called to the NEW AND IMPROVED DAILY LINE of Stages, carrying the United States Mail, now running between Chestertown and Elkton.

Everything has been procured for the convenience and comfort of passengers. Persons having business in Philadelphia or Baltimore, by way of Middletown or Elkton, would do well to patronize this line, as the convenience in every respect is a

SAVING OF TIME

in going to and returning from the above named cities, and the fare is

Cheaper than by any other Route,

to or from Chestertown.

By taking this line at Chestertown, early in the morning, by way of Middletown or Elkton, passengers connect with the first morning trains for either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and they can return to Chestertown the next day.

Our DRIVERS are sober, steady, safe and careful. All who wish to patronize this line with an eye to economy of time, will please leave their names at the VOSHELL HOUSE, as this will enable us to always provide for all.

Packages to be sent by the driver, Mr. FISHER, will be left with the Landlord, Mr. FARSON, and they will be delivered strictly to order.

WELLS & THOMAS,
feb25 t Proprietors.

THE LOST LAMB.

The marsh and meadow lay in fog,
The night was chill with drizzly rains,
The gude-wife turned the smould'ring log,
And spread the snowy counterpanes.

The child within its downy bed
She tucked with more than wonted care,
Then laid her own thrift-weary head,
And into dream slipped half her prayer.

Past midnight, and the dame awoke,
A cry of anguish filled the room!
She listened: not a murmur broke
The silence of the household gloom.

Again and yet again she stirred
In startled slumber through the night,
And oft her fevered fancy heard
Some wild, strange summons of affright.

Toward dawn it sounded yet again,
Plaintive and lone, and faint and far;
'Twas like a childish cry of pain,
Or utterances as "Mamma, mamma!"

She sprang from bed, and sought her child:
Soft nestled in its crib it lay,
And on each sleeping feature smiled
The first faint promise of the day.

Back to her bed the gude-wife crept,
Her eyes half blind with tender tears;
"In God's own hand my darling's kept—
How foolish are a woman's fears;

"Some lamb, most like, has strayed the fold,
The poor lone thing was bleating 'ba,'
Which, borne upon the fog and cold,
Seemed to mother ears, 'Ma, ma.'"

Next day a piteous tale went round,
The village street was all agog;
A child's dead body had been found
Stiff standing in the meadow bog!

The little feet had strayed away;
The clinging mire had held them fast,
Till death, slow dawning with the day,
Brought her its blest release at last.

And there, throughout that livelong night,
A helpless child of tender years,
Fainter and fainter with affright,
Had called "Ma, ma," to sleeping ears!

I knew her not—I only found
In printed page this tale of fears;
But when I cease to hear that sound
I shall have ceased all sounds to hear.

FOR WHOM DO FASHIONABLE WOMEN DRESS.

The idea that ladies who lavish enormous sums annually in personal decorations, dress to fascinate their husbands, lovers, or man in the aggregate, is a vulgar error. A fashionable woman is not half as anxious to win the admiration of the men as to provoke the envy of her own sex. The truth is, that gentlemen, as a rule, know very little about the commercial value of female attire, and (except when they are called upon to pay the bills) care less. An elegant and becoming toilette, however inexpensive, generally satisfies them. Not so our first family belles and dashing dowagers. Cost is their standard of excellence in costume. And what consummate suptuary critics they are. No tradesman is a better judge of the articles in which he deals than the lady of fashion is of all the articles her sisters wear. With a single side-glance, rapid, keen and searching, she can "reckon up" the habiliments of a rival in the *beau monde* almost to a shilling. No pawnbroker, however accustomed to guage the price of costly trumpery, could come nearer the mark. Imitation cashmeres, simulated lace, and false jewelry, however *vraisemblant*, do not deceive her for an instant. She sees through the cheat as easily as a banker detects a forged bill, and sneers inwardly at the vain attempt to cope with her genuine extravagances. She triumphs in the reflection that all her "set," sharp-eyed as herself, can distinguish between cheap fine-ladyism and the ruinous grandeur it is intended to cope with as well as she can. But mole-eyed man sees not the difference unless it is pointed out to him. Is it not obvious from these premises that the richly bedight goddesses of Fashion's Empyrean dress to provoke envy in each other rather than to command manly worship? Of course they like to be admired of men, but to be *envied by women* is a supreme luxury.

LIFE.—Who is there that hath not heard some honest, painstaking man say, when old age is coming on, "I will retire from business, and prepare for another world," or some such words? Yet, well meant as this may be, it is a great error to suppose that the common engagements of this world are a hindrance to our preparation for the next; for Scripture and reason show that we were sent into this probationary state to the end that our souls might learn experience among the diverse circumstances of active life, so as to know good from evil, and never to hazard the falling from glory, when nce attained, by any such mistake as was committed by those spirits who kept not their first estate.—*Mysteries of Life.*

A BAD EXCHANGE.—An ill-looking fellow was asked how he could account for Nature's forming him so ugly. "Nature was not to blame," said he, "for when I was two months of age I was considered tho handsomest child in the neighborhood, but my nurse, to revenge herself upon my parents for some fancied injury at their hands, one day *swapped me away* for another boy belonging to a friend of hers, whose child was rather plain-looking."

A SINGULAR circumstance is related by the New London Star, of a man who, while bathing, was seized by a huge shark, and dragged twenty-five feet under water. Thinking that depth sufficient he plunged his thumb into the monster's eye, was quickly released and gained the surface and his boat The shark so damaged him, however, that he cannot live.

ORIGIN OF CHOLERA.

The report of an Egyptian Commission of Inquiry professes to have discovered what geologists would term the matrix of the cholera, and they certainly make out a very good case in support of their hypothesis. They aver that it has its sources in that sterile part of Arabia, flanking the Red Sea, called the Hedjuz, wherein stands the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. The London *Court Journal* gives the following facts elicited by their investigations:

"The annual pilgrimage to Mahomet's tomb congregates on this burning desert eight hundred thousand pilgrims, who live in the midst of the most indescribable filth. They die like rotten sheep, and are not even buried, but shuffled under a foot or so of sand, which is easily blown off the corpses. Some two millions of sheep are offered as sacrifices, all the offal of which is thrown under the burning sun to help the miasma. The pilgrims wear the same garments from the beginning until the end of their sacred journey; and as if this were not sufficient help to originating and spreading disease, the clothes of one who chances to die, no matter of what disease, are carefully preserved and distributed as memorials among the relatives and friends.

"Here we have at least all the predisposing causes, according to the most logical reasoning, for the institution and propagation of cholera; but, in addition, we have also the vouched for fact that this year cholera *did* break out in this nest of putridity, carried off one hundred thousand pilgrims in the course of a fortnight, and spread to Egypt with the results, which everybody knows. The Egyptian sanitarians argue that here we have the nursery, the hot-bed where the successive visitations of cholera westward have been generated, and whence they have been propagated; and if they will not succeed in earning universal belief, we can hardly find grounds for denying their minor postulate, that here at least the present incursion of cholera found its source."

THE SILENT TONGUE.

The art of silence, if it be not one of the fine, is certainly one of the useful arts. It is an art attained by few. How seldom we meet with a man who speaks only when he ought to speak, and says only what he ought to say! That the Bible enjoins its attainment is most manifest. It commands us to make a door and bar for the mouth. Declares that if a man bridleth not his tongue, his religion is vain. The attainment of this art will enable us to avoid saying foolish things. We often speak without reflection, and of consequence, foolish thoughts, or expressions destitute of thought are uttered. Possessed of the art of silence, we shall not speak that which ought not to be spoken. Again, it will enable us to avoid saying hurtful things. Since we are placed in the world to do good, and since the endowment of speech is one of our greatest means of influence, it is most unseemly for us to utter that which shall do injury. He whose business it is to root out the tares should not scatter their seed. It will enable us to govern our feelings and direct our train of thought. He who gives expression to his feelings increases their strength. He who gives expression to anger, for example, increases its power over him. "A fool uttereth all his mind, but a wise man keepeth it until afterward." Gravity and reserve are associated with wisdom. Even and affected gravity is sometimes effective—the true art of silence, ever. We can be useful only as we are influential.

WEATHER SIGNS.

A multitude of signs have been given from time immemorial on the future condition of the weather, and it is surprising that more attention has not been given to collect the facts and sift out the errors pertaining to the prognostic art. Seafaring men are noted for their skill in foretelling the state of the weather. We met an old sea captain a few days since who assured us that it would rain the next day, because the cars, which were a mile distant, sounded very near. Furthermore, the swallows were seated in rows on the fences, which was to him a good sign of rain.—Surely enough, it did rain smartly the next day, and we were compelled to acknowledge his signs of the weather as correct in that case at least. We have long thought that if the observations of seafaring men were carefully recorded, it would be of service to others who do not follow the sea. There are certain relations between cause and effect, pertaining to the weather, that need only to be carefully investigated to render them available to practical use.—*Maine Farmer.*

INSTALLATION OF GEN. LEE.—General Robert E. Lee was installed president of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, on the 2d inst. The ceremonies were of a very unostentatious character, in compliance with General Lee's request, but contrary to the wishes of many connected with and taking an interest in the college, who desired to have the installation attended with considerable pomp and display. A letter says: General Lee was dressed in a plain but elegant suit of gray. His appearance indicated the enjoyment of good health—better, I should say, than when he surrendered his army at Appomattox Court House.

MEANS OF RENDERING LAND PRODUCTIVE.

These are numerous, but the one of which we propose to speak on the present occasion, is that which pertains to the pulverization of the soil. In general, this is a matter about which farmers are too negligent. Their lands being plowed and hoed so many times, they must be in the right condition. This is a great mistake. Instances are reported, where seed sown has lain through a whole season without sprouting, on a lumpy soil unwet by frequent showers. This would not have been the case, had the soil been made sufficiently fine before sowing the seed.

Prof. Johnson, of Yale College, once used the following language: "There are certain sandy soils in the eastern States, which without manure, yield but meagre crops of rye and buckwheat; but there are sandy lands in Ohio, which without manure, yield on an average, eighty bushels of Indian corn per acre, and have yielded it from twenty to fifty years in unbroken succession, the ingredients of these soils being—by chemical analysis—the same. At present no difference is known between them, except the coarseness of the particles, those of the eastern States being coarse, while Ohio sand is an exceedingly fine powder." Now, there may be a difference in these soils which chemical analysis has failed to detect; but this is certain, that finely pulverized soils, more readily attract and imbibe moisture and other essential properties of the atmosphere. Besides, every particle of earth does, or should, contain some nutritive property, but this cannot be of service to the growing plant unless its tender rootlets can be brought in contact with the earthly particles. This can be but imperfectly done when the soil is in a coarse, lumpy condition. Your wet, heavy lands must be "ground to powder" before they can do their best. In order to this, draining in some form may become requisite, but whether by this or some other means the end is attained, the fertility of your land will not be developed until your soils are finely pulverized.—*Rural American.*

ADVANCE OF PRICES.

It is not only here in the United States, where we have a paper currency, that prices are advancing just now. The foreign advices to the 10th instant show that cotton and breadstuffs had largely risen in price at Liverpool. The market for cotton was excited and buoyant, with improvement of as much as 4a5½d. per pound within a week. Wheat had advanced 1a2d. and flour 6d. als. The revival of trade and manufactures, under the influence of the demand growing out of a state of peace in the world, and especially in America, doubtless has much to do with these advances, but the prices are not equal yet to inducing any great export of our products in payment of the present large imports. Our imports are getting to be excessive as compared with exports—the one being estimated at six to nine millions per week in gold valuation, while the other is only about three millions in currency.—The presumption is that our bonds go abroad largely, in the absence of other corresponding exportation—but in any case a great balance is rolling up against us. This may be one of the reasons why speculators are enabled to put up the gold premium, at a period when the national expenditures are being reduced, and when contraction of the currency is so earnestly looked for. The selling of gold by the government, accumulated in its vaults from the duties on the very large imports, is but an expedient which temporarily breaks down or checks the rising premium but facilitates the purchase of gold for shipment abroad. The reorganization of industry throughout the country, and reduction of the currency, are necessary to restore a wholesome balance of trade, based on proper relative prices.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE LIMITS OF HUMAN COMPREHENSION.

The wisest, most learned, most experienced physiologist, if they are honest, have readily and openly acknowledged that they have not even advanced so far as to be able to conceive how it is possible for a body to exist; much less how it comes into existence; and more than all is it impossible for them to conceive how a spirit exists according to its inmost essence—what it is, and how it comes into existence. And if this is a matter absolutely inconceivable for man, in what way can he comprehend how a world, which was not, should be; that a world of living spirits should come into existence and continue, and that each one should in himself enjoy the whole world. What human understanding can comprehend this when it is so difficult for us even to sieze it in our imagination? What human speech can express it? How must God, therefore, in His own revelation concerning the creation have been constrained to stoop far lower to our apprehensions than we do when speaking with children? And what foolish children are we, if we rack our brains about that which is not at all for us to comprehend, and which God could not have related to us, without our ceasing to be sensuous men and becoming as gods!—*Herder.*

Josh Billings says—"When a man's dog deserts him on account of his proverty, he can't get any lower down in this world—not by land."