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The Kent News.

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

VOL. 26.—No. 39. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866. WHOLE No. 1329.

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.

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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 assortment of new and beautiful JOB TYPE, and are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice on very reasonable terms.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

L. J. COX, JR. J. A. MERRITT.

COX & BROWN,

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain and Country Produce Generally,

NO. 10 BOWLY'S WHARF,

jy9-y. Corner of Wood St., BALTIMORE.

GEO. Z. GREENWOOD,

Commission Merchant,

No. 2 BOWLY'S WHARF,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Particular attention given to the sale of Grain and Produce. Consignments are respectfully solicited. jan19y.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. P. FRANCIS.

WM. T. TOMLINSON.

TOMLINSON & FRANCIS,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Grain, Live Stock, and Country Produce generally,

No. 96 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore.

☞Orders for Groceries, Seeds, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other merchandise, will be promptly filled. nov4-y.

SAMUEL COMEGYS. GEO. D. S. HANDY.

COMEGYS & HANDY,

Grain Commission Merchants,

No. 70 SOUTH STREET,

oc21-3m. BALTIMORE.

W. E. WOODDY. J. F. M. WOODALL.

WOODDY & WOODALL,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 14 BOWLY'S WHARF, (up Stairs,)

BALTIMORE.

☞Special attention given to the sale of GRAIN. oc21y.

T. N. GOULD. I. REYNER DUKES. W. G. NICHOLSON.

GOULD, DUKES & CO.,

PRODUCE

And General Commission Merchants,

No. 102 Light Street,

(Opposite E. S. S. Wharves,)

BALTIMORE.

☞Consignments of Grain and all kinds of Produce solicited. Orders for Groceries, Liquors, &c., promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:—W. H. Beck, Rolph's Wharf; S. S. F. Rochester, Church Hill; J. V. Crosby, Rock Hall; J. K. Hines, Chestertown. m7y.

TO FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, And Country Merchants.

ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE

Flour, Grain, Clover and Flax Seed, Tobacco, Hay, Lumber, Staves, Bark, Sheep, Calves, Poultry, Eggs, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Game, Vegetables, Wool, Rags, Furs, Skins, Fruit, green and dry, &c.,

Can have them well sold at the Highest Price in Baltimore, with full returns always within ten days of their reaching the city, by fowarding to the Commision House for Country Produce of

F. E. MARINE,

N. E. Corner of Frederick and Pratt Streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞The highest charge made is five per cent. Goods of every description, (except Liquors,) purchased and forwarded with despatch, when either cash or trade accompanies the order.

By consent I refer to the following certificates:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25th, 1864.

Having known MR. FLETCHER E. MARINE for many years past, we take pleasure in stating that we know him to be a gentleman in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, in the transaction of business. He is prompt, attentive, obliging and reliable. John W. Randolph, Cashier Fell's Point Bank; Isaac P. Cook, Register of Wills; Armstrong & Berry, Booksellers; Robert Turner, dealer in Fertilizers; John W. Bruff & Co., Dry Goods; E. & S Frey, Druggists; Rev. C. B. Tippett, East Baltimore Conf.; Rev. Andrew Manship, Phila. Conf.

ROCK HALL, Kent Co., Md., Dec. 21, 1863.

This is to certify, that during the last six years, I have been both directly and indirectly connected with Mr. F. E. Marine, in business; and take pleasure in stating that during that time I have always found him a practical, industrious, business man, of most unquestionable integrity, possessing the confidence of all the business men who know him.

Yours, most respectfully, C. A. LEARY.

apr15—y.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

CAN HAVE THEIR CLAIMS

For BOUNTY, PAY and PENSION

PROMPTLY COLLECTED.

ALSO,

PRIZE-MONEY for Seamen, and arrears of pay due heirs of Officers of the Army and Navy by

WM. B. HILL,

Government Claim Office,

No. 70 W. Fayette street, Baltimore.

Full information given without charge. Letters must contain stamp. [d2-y.]

PORTER AND ALE in bottles—an excellent article, for sale by

Oct. 28. B. H. GARDNER.

State Normal School.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, designed for the education of those who wish to be employed as teachers in the Public Schools of Maryland, will be opened on the FIFTEENTH OF JANUARY, in the saloon of the Red Men's Hall, Paca Street, Baltimore, under the charge of Prof. NEWELL.

Young men must be at least seventeen years of age; young women, at least sixteen; and must bring the certificate of appointment required by law; from the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore city, or of the county to which they belong.

TUITION AND TEXT BOOKS FREE to those who are regularly appointed, and file a written declaration that it is their intention to teach in the Public Schools of Maryland. Others will be charged Twenty-five Dollars per session.

For further information apply at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 21 N. Calvert street, or to the President of the Board of School Commissioners of Kent county.

jan13-3t. HOWARD MEEKS.

NEW STORE.

IT gives us pleasure to inform the public that we have just opened at the old stand of the late John Lawrence, at the pump just above the Meat establishment of Mr. S. S. Usilton, and are prepared to sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES

Sugars, Coffee, Tea,

FLOUR, CRACKERS, RICE,

COAL OIL, and every thing commonly kept in a GROCERY STORE, besides a large assortment of QUEENSWARE, TOBACCO and SEGARS, &c., &c.

We will also buy at the highest market price in trade or cash, all kinds of *Country Produce,* such as Butter, Eggs, Lard, Meat, Poultry, and Dried Fruit. Also, Rags and all kinds of Fur. Please give us a call.

GEO W. SIMPSON.

Chestertown, Jan. 13, 1866.

MARY I. MANSFIELD,

RETURNS her sincere thanks to her friends and the public in general, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon her, and respectfully informs them that she is daily receiving

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

selected with care in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, and not from auction as has been represented by others.

☞PLEASE CALL and see for yourselves.

Chestertown, Nov. 11, 1865-tf.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.

JOHN H. MORGAN,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to a varied assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., now in store at his stand up town, one door below the residence of H. W. Earnest, Esq., consisting in part of

WHISKEY, BRANDY, RUM, GIN WINE, CORDIAL, &c.

GROCERIES, of all kinds,

BROOMS, Buckets, Soap, Candles,

Crockery-Ware, Meal and Flour,

SEGARS, Tobacco and Snuff,

Candies and Nuts, Coal Oil,

SUGAR, COFFEE, Molasses, Lard and Bacon, Mackeral, Herring, &c.

Those in want of anything in the above line are invited to GIVE ME A CALL, as I am determined to sell goods at the VERY LOWEST PRICES for cash.

jan17y. JOHN H. MORGAN.

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.]

Crumpton Nursery.

THE subscribers offer for sale at the Old Established Nursery, at Crumpton, Md., the following

Choice Fruit Trees.

Upwards of 100 Varieties of Apple Trees,

About 50 Varieties of Standard Pear Trees, and a few Dwarf;

About 30 Varieties of Cherry Trees;

A few varieties of Apricots and Plums.

Nurserymen who may be short of Trees will be supplied at the usual deduction on retail prices. Orders by mail promptly filled, and trees carefully packed and shipped to any destination.

☞Persons indebted to SLAUGHTER & BROTHER, are requested to make immediate payment. The recent decease of one of the firm (H. B. Slaughter) renders it necessary that all accounts should be settled without delay.

SLAUGHTER & BRO.,

dec2-4m. Crumpton, Md.

NOTICE.

A New and Useful Enterprise.

THE undersigned has started an EXPRESS LINE in connection with ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, for transportation of Goods from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to all parts of the United States.

Goods left at POST OFFICE, Chestertown, BAYNARD'S BAKERY, Crumpton; MORRIS' HOTEL, Chesterville; TICE'S STORE, Millington, will be forwarded, if light articles, by stage, or if heavy will be received by Wagon on Friday of each week. From Northern or Southern routes will be forwarded to the above named places on their arrival per Adams' Express Co. to Smyrna.

E. SPRUANCE, Propietor,

oc28-3m. Clayton, Del.

Notice to Sportsman.

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, Gun Tubes, Tube Wrenches, Wads, Rammer Heads and Screws for Washers, and an assortment of SPORTSMAN'S GOODS generally, by

aug26. JOHN H. REDUE.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.—A fine assortment, suitable for Ladies' Coats, and Men and Boys' wear, can be found at

Nov. 25. A. W. SPARKS & SON'S.

SOMEBODY'S BOY.

Somebody's son was out last night,
Brushing about the town;
And, if I mistake not, he was tight—
"Tight as a Derby clown."

I know he's considered a moral youth,
Above suspicion—but that
Is no reason, to tell the truth,
He had'nt "a brick in his hat."

Daylight morally often takes
Strange fances into his head,
And 'plays the duce,' or 'jumps up snakes,'
When the public eye is in bed.

"My son can't dance," somebody said,
"For a lesson never took he—"
But he danced last night when you were in bed,
And twilight was there to see.

You may call it dancing or not, as you feel,
Though for half an hour or more,
He danced or 'jigged' a 'tangle foot reel,'
In front of my office door.

"My son can't sing," somebody swears,
But he sung last night, I know,
As rough a song as the demon dares
To sing in the regions below.

"My son don't imbibe," somebody thinks,
Well, may be he don't—but then,
That he acts very much like one who drinks,
Can be proved by a hundred men.

Yet something was tight—yes drunk—last night,
So drunk he could hardly crawl—
Perhaps 'twas the brim of a crownless hat,
That I found by my garden wall.

So, for fear I am wrong and somebody's right
My hasty words I recall,
And say that the thing I saw last night,
Was somebody'a son—that's all.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—An extraordinary marriage took place at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Carrow, in Philadelphia, on Sunday evening. Mr. Rein, a German by birth, and a celebrated tamer of horses by profession, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Hanna J. Duke, the Iowa gian tess. The bridegroom served with distinction in the Union army. He is rather below the middle statue of mankind in point of size and weight, he scarcely turning the beam at one hundred and forty pounds. The bride weighs five hundred and eighty-five pounds avoidupois. She has been exhibited at Judge Ingall's museum, on Market street, for some time past. Mr. Rein, on visiting the establishment, fell violently in love with the fair giantess, proposed marriage, and "of course she said yes." On Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, the carriages drew up before the museum, and the twain, soon to be made one, entered therein and proceeded to the church. The bridal party consisted of the Siamese twins—Chang and Eng—and other celebrities of the museum. Upon entering the church the visitors were the most "observed of all observers." They were united in the matrimonial bond in accordance with the plain usage of the Methodist persuasion, after which they retired. The event was extraordinary because of the remarkable fact of the difference in size of the parties.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WIDOWS VS. MAIDENS.—A Richmond paper says that young men are scarce in that city, and maidens and widows in search of husbands, very plenty. The latter seem to be the most successful, and the editor pleading in behalf of the maidens, says:

We do not think, in view of the great scarcity of men, that it is fair for widows to marry a second time, until all the young maidens have securred husbands. The legislature ought to attend to this matter, and protect the interests of young ladies, for without the aid of legal enactments, the widows are sure to play the grab game. They will therefore have to be restrained by the strong arm of the law, as was done in the early colonial history of Virginia, when the House of Burgesses passed an act of the very character indicated. It was found that all the young men imported into the colony, were at once caught by the widows, by superior wiles and strategems, without any chance being allowed to the modest and retiring young maidens; so the legislature took the matter in hand, and will have to do so again.

A HAPPY WOMAN.—What spectacle more pleasing does the world afford than a happy woman contented in her sphere, ready at all times to benefit her little world by her exertions, and transforming the briers and thorns of life into roses of Paradise by the magic of her touch? There are those who are thus happy because they cannot help it—no misfortunes dampen their sweet smiles, and they diffuse a cheerful smile around them as they pursue the even tenor of their way. They have the philosopher's stone; for without seeking the baser exchange of gold which may buy some sort of pleasure, they convert everything they touch into joy.—What their condition is makes no difference. They may be rich or poor, high or low, admired or forsaken by the fickle world; but the sparkling fountain of happiness bubbles up in their hearts and makes them radiantly beautiful. Though they live in a log cabin, they make it shine with a lustre which kings and queens might covet, and they make wealth a fountain of blessings to the children of poverty. Happy women are the brightest types of humanity.

The White House and the Black House are at opposite ends of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

Keats on matrimony.—A thing of beauty is an expense for life.

The Governor's Message.

We give below a synopsis of the message of Governor Swann, sent in to the General Assembly upon the opening of the session.

The failure to negotiate the four million bounty loan of last session, induces the recommendation that the bounty act be so amended as to exempt the bonds from State, county, and municipal taxation.—The sale of the stock held by the State in her incorporated banking institutions is also recommended, and the investment of the amount, so far as represented by public school or sinking fund, in the bounty bonds.

A reassessment of the property of the State is deemed essential by reason of the changes since 1852, in order to a proper understanding of our financial condition.

The value of the Chesapeake bay to the State as a source of revenue, and the fact that it has become a field for unlicensed marauders, paying no tax to the State, are set forth. Under the law of last session our citizens are subject to tribute in taking oysters, while no adequate check is imposed upon strangers. The whole revenue derived from the law is $36,000.—Its prompt modification is recommended, and the appointment of an officer to exercise a vigilant supervision of this large and increasing trade, with the control of a revenue steamer properly equipped, &c.

Liberal encouragement of emigration into the State is recommended, in order to avert the consequences attending the change in our labor system, already seriously felt in many parts of the State. A well organized plan for bringing to the notice of emigrants from foreign countries authentic and reliable statistics of the climate, employment and wages, distributed by a recognized officer of the State, it is believed would be preferable to a system of expensive agencies, and with the view of attracting capitalists by cheap lands, a schedule of all property in the State in the market for sale, is proposed to be kept at the office of a bureau in Baltimore, organized for the purpose—the bureau to consist of the board of public works—with a commissioner of emigration to act as permanent secretary and custodian of charts and papers.

The importance of the harbor of Baltimore, in view of its geographical position, to the State and that city, and the great West, in connection with the railroads, is dwelt upon, and it is urged that steps be taken at once to bring the attention of our representatives in Congress to the advantage of the harbor of Baltimore, in connection with our naval marine, in an economical point of view, and the claims of our State to aid from Congress in recommencing the work upon the ship-channel, with a view to a competent and unobstructed highway to the ocean, at the earliest practicable day.

The attention of the Legislature is again invited to the plan for reorganizing the militia, (not acted upon at the last session for want of time,) and the making of provision by the State for the support of maimed and disabled soldiers is strongly urged.

The subject of revising the laws relating to negroes, now that slavery is abolished, is urged as a duty, in order that the status of the freedmen of Maryland should be clearly and distinctly defined in the State. Our statute books, says the Governor, are burthened with laws calculated to confuse and lead to embarrassment in the action of the courts. These should be carefully revised by some competent authority, and a system adopted which will give protection and guidance to the colored population. In this connection the Governor recommends that authority be given to appoint a commissioner to revise all laws relating to the former status of the negro, and report at the regular session in January next.

In reference to the act for the Registration of voters, the Governor says:

The act passed for the registration of voters, in furtherance of the requirements of the constitution, has been threatened, I regret to say, with resistance in some parts of the State, chiefly among those who, in the face of the decision of our highest judicial, persist in denying its constitutionality, and object to the oath of allegiance which it imposes. I trust and believe that such threats are confined to a very small class of our citizens. The intention of both the constitution and the registry law was simply to protect the State against treason, and to show distrust of those who had been connected with it. Complaints have been made that abuses have arisen in the execution of this law, and that qualified voters as well as others have been arbitrarily disfranchised upon frivolous and irrelevant issues, growing out of mistaken views of the purpose and meaning of that act. I am sure that the Legislature designed no more than that the provisions of the constitutson should be strictly complied with, without the remotest intention of interfering with any loyal citizen entitled to the right of suffrage. The law would have been less liable to abuse had it embodied the feature of appeal to some competent tribunal. The Registration Act was passed, as is well known, at a time when the ravages of civil war were desolating our State. Large numbers of our citizens, variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, had left their homes—taken up arms against their State—and subscribed to a most stringent oath of allegiance to the so called 'Confederate States.'

I do not propose at this time to discuss events that have passed, farther than to refer to the acts of the Union men of that day, in their praiseworthy efforts to save their State from the threatened ruin which hovered over it. I would rather forget the past, than reopen afresh these fruitful sources of irritation, which should now be permitted to sleep. If these acts were radical and ultra, much more so was the attempt to revolutionize the State, and break up the Union. Maryland surely could not have disregarded the first duty of self-preservation. It has been alleged, that the dominant party who now control the State, represents a *minority* of her aggregate population. If it be so, it is the more to be regretted, that so large a number of our citizens should have identified themselves with the rebellion, as to suffer the power which this majority controlled, to pass into other hands. Small, however, as the minority may be, it cannot be denied, that it is the fair and legitimate representative of whatever there is of loyalty among our people. They are the men to whom you are indebted for the safety of your State, and the property which you now enjoy, and without whose uncompromising devotion to the Union, Maryland would have been handed over to indiscriminate destruction.

The elective franchise is a function of the State. To confer or withhold it, is the province of those who are entrusted with the formation of your organic law.—Our citizens engaged in this rebellion have been received with kindness and toleration; they come back, however, to be dealt with as the people in their wisdom may deem most expedient. Threats of resistance to the constitution and laws could hardly be expected to facilitate them in resuming the privileges of citizenship, which they have deliberately abandoned. In the meantime, they have no just right, in any fair view of their existing relations, to complain of the hardships of a law which they have themselves deliberately provoked, and which intended no more than to place the government of the State, at a time of imminent danger, in the hands of its loyal defenders. Are they not the legitimate guardians and depositaries of its power?

The repeal of the registration act, in my judgment, will not materially benefit any class of voters who have been heretofore disfranchised under its provisions. The oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution makes it incumbent upon the judges of election to do substantially what the registers are required to do under a fair and proper interpretation of their powers. As the Executive of the State, I do not feel authorized to recommend a repudiation, by the Legislature, of the organic law of your State by any radical modification of the terms of the registration act. To alter or amend the constitution, upon which this act rests, would require the sanction of the qualified voters of the State. The regular stated meeting of the General Assembly, under the constitution, takes place in January next. The delegates who will compose that body may be expected to represent the wishes of the people upon this subject, as the agitation now going forward will show its results in the ensuing fall elections. No other practical mode of dealing with this question occurs to my mind than by its reference to the representatives of the people who shall compose that body; who, coming fresh from their constituencies, will be prepared to reflect the public sentiment in any action which may be deemed prudent and advisable.

The Governor approves of Mr. Johnson's policy for restoring the States lately in rebellion to their constitutional relations, and takes decided ground in opposition to negro suffrage.

SKATING IN CANADA.—The best classes of the people in the larger towns of Canada do not usually skate in the open air, but during the past few years have been building what they call "rinks," or skating houses, which they use instead of ponds or lakes. The advantages of the "rinks" are, apparently, that they facilitate the production of ice, the water being of but little depth, and, as the ice is covered, it is protected from the rain and snow storms which tend to destroy it or render it useless. Thus the ice may be kept better and longer than it could be without the house. There are many rinks in Canada, and one or two in the United States. The best are in Quebec and Montreal.

A PATENT has been taken out for propelling boats with oars in such a manner that the rower faces in the direction in which he is going. It is claimed that the rowing is easier, that the capacity of the boat is greater, that it is more easily steered, that it is steadier in a sea way, and that the oars may be suffered to float alongside without danger of losing them, or can be readily shipped aboard at any moment to avoid collisions.

CURE FOR CORNS.—Place the feet for half an hour, two or three nights successively, in a pretty strong solution of common soda. The alkali dissolves the indurated cuticle, and the corns fall out spontaneously, leaving a cavity which soon fills.

When a man and a woman are made one by a clergyman, the question is, which is *the one.* Sometime there is a long struggle between them before the matter is fully settled.

A SCATTERED FUNERAL PORCESSION.

We take the following account of an Irish funeral funeral from the Washington Star of Monday, Jan. 8th:

Not long since a native of the Emerald Isle, one of the victims of the late arsenal explosion, died in this city, and immediately preparations were made to give him a nice, genteel funeral. It was at first arranged that he should be buried here, but some of his kindred being buried at Parkersburg, West Virginia, it was finally determined that what remained of poor Johnny M—— should be sent to that place. Accordingly, after a "wake" (one of the good old sort,) the remains were accompanied by his sorrowing friends and relatives to the depot, to take the cars for the place of burial. The funeral procession arrived at the depot some time before the departure of the train in which the remains were to go, and the mourners spent the intervening time in assuaging their sorrows at the neighboring bars, so abundant in that vicinity, the corpse meanwhile remaining on the platform, ready to be placed on the 9 p. m. train, which would connect at the Relay House with the Western train. The party meanwhile drank so many libations to the memory of the departed that they returned to the station in a very mellow condition, and the railroad officers being apprehensive that they would be incapable of taking care of the corps, telegraphed to the agent at the Relay to see that the corpse was taken off at that point. Shortly before the time of starting the corpse was placed on the train, and an attempt was made to muster the mourners, when it was ascertained that one or two of them had got so obfusticated as to have taken the New York train. The rest of the party, however, managed to get aboard, and ere long Johnny M——'s body was again "marching on." At the Relay the corpse was transferred to the Western train, but two or three of the mourners were too far gone to get out in time, and so proceeded to Baltimore, while the balance of the party with the corpse was hurried with extra speed Westward. At the points along the road where the engine stopped 'to water,' the mourners as invariably stopped to 'fire up,' and not being up to time, quite as invariably a brace or more were left behind at each stopping place, and by the time Grafton was reached, where the corpse was to change cars for Parkersburg, but few of the mourners remained with it, and these were so bewildered that they failed to get in the proper train, and Johnny's corpse went on to Wheeling without them. From thence by some means it was sent to Columbus, Ohio, the corpse thus having got into the wrong State, and the mourners being scattered through Maryland and West Virginia, and along the line of the Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia and Camden and Amboy Railroads. By this time the telegraph was put into excited operation, and various messages were whisked over the wires in various directions in regard to the missing corpse and scattered mourners, making confusion doubly confounded for a while. From Grafton an anxious mourner enquired "Where in the d—l is the corpse?" This dispatch was crossed on the road by a loud enquiry from Columbus as to the ownership of a stray corpse arrived there unconsigned. A Baltimore-scattered mourner telegraphed to 'postpone that funeral until I get there.' The corpse meantime had resumed its travels, and like poor Joe, not being wanted in any locality, had been kept moving on until it arrived at Little Miami Depot, where it created no little excitement, foul play being at once suspected. A coroner's inquest was held without throwing any light upon the mystery, which was, however, cleared up by a telegraphic dispatch for the missing corpse. The railway officials then got the corpse in motion eastward and the mourners headed westward, and finally after the most eventful history of any corpse or set of mourners on record, Johnny's body was duly committed by them to mother earth, where we trust it may rest in peace.

JOSH BILLINGS.—Being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

That some men had ruther dew a smart thing than tew dew a good one.

That blacksliding is a big thing, espeshully on the ice.

There iz 2 things in this life for which we are never fully prepared, and that iz twins.

That ignorence is bliss—ignorence of sawing wood for instuns.

That men will fail tew be saved, simply becos they hain't got nothing to save.

That a femail woman kan't keep a secret nor let nobody else keep 1.

That a little larning iz a dangerous thing; that iz tru az it air commun.

That it iz better tew fale in a noble enterprise than tew sucksced in a mean wun.

A doctor recently gave the following prescription for a lady: "A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, and a new pair of gaiter boots." The lady, it is needless to say, has entirely recovered.

A FELLOW that dosen't benefit the world by his life, does it by his death.

A MAN that can be flattered is not necessarily a fool, but you can make one of him.