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The Kent News.

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

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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 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.

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.

SHEUBROOK, WOODALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain & all kinds Country Produce,
NO. 124 LIGHT ST. WHARF, Opposite the wharf of Slaughter's Steamboat Line,
BALTIMORE.
All consignments are thankfully received and promptly attended to. feb3.

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 ary, &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.

Peninsular Machine Works.
J. T. BUDD. T. R. SHARP.
BUDD & SHARP,
PROPRIETORS,
Successors to A. Peters, MIDDLETOWN, Del.
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
And IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.
Threshing and Reaping Machines, Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Mill Work, Clark Co's Sorgo Mills and Pans, Iron and Brass Castings, and Forgings of every description. Repairing done promptly and in the best manner. Iron Railing of a variety of patterns. Dwelling and Cemetery Lots enclosed. d16y.

AN ACT

To repeal the 42nd and 56th Sections of the 14th Article of the Public Local Laws, relating to Chestertown, under the title of Kent county, empowering the Commissioners of said Town to make By-Laws, to prevent and remove nuisances, impose fines and forfeitures, and to collect the same, and for the appointment of a Supervisor, and to re-enact the said Sections with amendments.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the forty-second section of the Code of public local laws, of Article fourteenth, relating to Chestertown, and the authority of the Commissioners of said town, to make By-Laws to restrain disorders and disturbances, and prevent and remove all nuisances, to impose fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and to collect the same before a Justice of the Peace, as small debts, and that section fifty-six of said article, for the appointment of a Supervisor to repair the streets and alleys, and public roads leading from said town, be and that the following sections be enacted as substitutes therefor, and made a part of the said local law:

SECTION 42. The said Commissioners may make such ordinances or by laws for the regulation and good government of said town, and the inhabitants thereof, to restrain disorders and disturbances, and prevent and remove all nuisances within said town, as to them, or a majority of them, may seem proper, not inconsistent with the laws of this State, and may enforce the observance thereof under such penalties, fines and forfeitures, as they shall deem proper, not exceeding ten dollars for any one offence, and all such fines, penalties and forfeitures, may be recovered before a Justice of the Peace by warrant, judgment and commitment to the public prison of Kent county, in the same manner that commitments are made for fines imposed by the Circuit Court of this State on conviction for misdemeanors; but the said Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have power at any time to remit or release the said fines, penalties, and forfeitures and costs, or any part thereof at their discretion, but any party who shall be fined or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture, may within five days after the same shall be imposed, and judgment recovered, supersede or stay the same for thirty days, by giving ample personal security to the said Justice of the Peace, and the said fine, penalty and forfeiture, shall thereafter be collected as small debts are now collectible, before a Justice of the Peace: and that all ordinances and by-laws now in force in said town, and not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of this State, shall be in force until repealed or altered by the said Commissioners or a majority of them.

SECTION 56. The money which shall be annually levied by the County Commissioners of Kent county for repairing the streets, lanes and alleys of said town, shall be paid to the said Commissioners, or their order, all shall be expended by them for that purpose, and they shall appoint in the month of June annually, a supervisor of said streets and alleys, and of the public road between said town and Whaland's Mill, and between said town and Thos. P. Dixon's gate, formerly Samuel Thomas' gate, and the said County Commissioners shall levy the sum of two hundred dollars annually for the use of said Commissioners for said town, but not until they are satisfied that such appointment of supervisor has been made and accepted. And that this act shall take effect on the first day of March next.
mh10-3t. [T.]

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the title of C. H. DAVIS & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of February, 1866. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Chas. H. Davis.
CHARLES H. DAVIS,
JOHN DAVIS.
Chestertown, March 3, 1866.

House Painting, &c.
CHARLES H. DAVIS,
Will continue the business at the old stand in Chestertown. Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to the late firm, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. PAINTING of all kinds and colors, done at short notice.
CHARLES H. DAVIS.
March 3, 1866—4t.

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.

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.

Carpenter's Tools,
AT T. W. ELIASON & SON'S, embracing Hatchets, Hand Saws, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Gouge Bits, Jack Planes, Fore Planes, Smoothing Planes, &c., &c., of recent purchase, and for sale at moderate profits.

GOING HOME.

Where are you going so fast, old man,
Where are you going so fast?
There's a valley to cross, and a river to ford,
There's a clasp of the hand, and a parting word,
And a tremulous sigh for the past, old man—
The beautiful vanished past.

The road has been rugged and rough, old man,
To your feet it's been rugged and rough;
But you see a dear being, with gentle eyes,
Who has shared in your labor and sacrifice;
Ah! that has been sunshine enough, old man,
For you or me, sunshine enough.

How long since you passed o'er the hill, old man,
Of life, o'er the top of the hill?
Were there beautiful valleys on t'other side—
Were there flowers, and trees, and branches wide,
To shut out the heat of the sun, old man,
The heat of the fervid sun?

And how did you cross the dark waves, old man,
Of sorrow—the fearful waves?
Did you lay your dear treasures by, one by one,
With an aching heart and 'God's will be done.'
Under the wayside dust, old man,
In their graves 'neath the wayside dust?

There are sorrows and labors for all, old man,
Alas! there is sorrow for all;
And you, peradventure, have had your share,
For eighty long winters have whitened your hair,
And have whitened your heart as well, old man,
Thank God! your old heart as well.

You are now at the foot of the hill, old man,
At last at the foot of the hill;
The sun has gone down in a golden glow,
And the heavenly city lies just below:
Go in through the pearly gate, old man,
The beautiful pearly gate.

"Love your Neighbor."

Let each one strive with all his might
To be a decent man,
And love his neighbor as himself—
Upon the golden plan.
And if his neighbor chance to be
A pretty female woman,
Why, love her all the more—you see
That's only acting human.

A Matrimonial Perplexity.

A correspondent of Harper's Magazine is involved in great domestic perplexities. He writes:

"I got acquainted with a young widow, who lived in the same house with her step-daughter. I married the widow; shortly after it, my father fell in love with the step-daughter of my wife, and married her. My wife became the mother-in-law and also the daughter of my own father. My wife's step daughter is my step mother, and I am the step-father of my step-mother. My step-mother who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy; he is naturally my step-brother, but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter, so is my wife the grandmother of the little boy, and I am the grand father of my step-brother. My wife has a boy; my step-mother is consequently the step-sister of my boy, and is also his grand mother, because he is the child of her step-son; and my father is the brother-in-law of my son, because he has got a step-sister for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my step-mother; I am the brother-in-law of my mother, my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grand-son of my father, and I am my own grand-father."

THE NEW SPRING BONNET.—The latest freak of fashion in the season is the new spring bonnet, styled the "Gipsy," and which is already creating a sensation among the fair sex. It is like anything but the bonnet of the olden time, whose proportions were so ample that the eye had to wander through a long vista, walled up by flowers, laces, and satin, to catch a glimpse of the fair features modestly framed and sheltered at the end of it. Of late years, however, bonnets have become obsolete, except in name, there being scarcely anything left but a crown. The shape of the "gipsy" is as near to that of a soup-plate as to anything I can think of, excepting that the rim is bent in a little on each side. It fits close to the head, about one-third of which it covers, and so renders inside trimming impossible to any great extent, and on the outside there is little ornamentation. What next monstrosity will fashion inaugurate?—*Correspondence Philadelphia Press.*

PREACHING.—Not satisfied with concert and opera, circus, and play house, and dance, there is a growing disposition to push the demand for entertainment up into the realm of serious things; to require that lectures shall be entertaining rather than instructing, a paraphrase of Punch and Judy, adapted to people of literary pretensions, rather than an earnest, serious discussion of important themes; to make the church service a religious entertainment, composed of opera music and sensational preaching. Hundreds of people prefer an anecdote to an argument, a fine voice to a fine thought, a flourish of the hand to any exercise of imagination or of faith on the preacher's part. The most popular preacher in America owes most of his success to the fact that, an actor by nature, by accident of birth and training he was dropped into the pulpit instead of being put upon "the boards;" and he has transformed his pulpit into a stage, where he outdoes both Forrest and Booth by the inimitable charm and power of his acting. His preaching undoubtedly does immense good; but his acting increases the volume and intensity of the popular desire for entertainment, which threatens to sweep away everything precious and sacred.—*Christian Inquirer.*

Maryland Legislature Resolutions.

Their Presentation to the President.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN M. FRAZIER.

RESPONSE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The resolutions adopted at the recent session of the General Assembly of Maryland endorsing the reconstruction of President Johnson, were presented to the President on the 8th inst. by the committee appointed for that purpose. The presentation address was made by Hon. John M. Frazier, Speaker of the House of Delegates, and was appropriately responded to by the President.

Address of Mr. Frazier.

Mr. President—At the recent session of the General Assembly of Maryland resolutions were passed by both branches approving of your reconstruction policy, and expressive of the confidence that the General Assembly and the people of Maryland have in your patriotism, wisdom and statesmanship. A committee was authorized to be appointed from both branches of the General Assembly to wait upon you in person and present to you the resolutions, a copy of which I now hold in my hands. The gentlemen composing that committee are now before you, and, in presenting to you these resolutions, they not only represent the sentiments of a majority of the members of the Legislature of Maryland, but the sentiments, Mr. President, of the great body of the people of Maryland—the loyal and patriotic people of the State. As the organ of that committee, I can say it affords us a great deal of pleasure to meet you at this time. We have looked upon the policy you have inaugurated, we have approved it, and we thought it was right and proper that we should pass resolutions indicative of the sentiments of our people on the subject. For, Mr. President, we are not unmindful of attempts in certain quarters, well known to the country, to depart from the principles inaugurated by the Union party and followed out by your illustrious predecessor and yourself. We were not unmindful, I say, of attempts to depart from the policy laid down and followed out so successfully, and we thought, as a people, as representatives of the people of a sovereign State, that we should speak out on the subject. We looked with dread and apprehension upon these daily attempts, and our people looked so too, to amend the Constitution of the country, thereby rendering less reverence and regard for that sacred instrument. Desirous, sir, of seeing that peace and concord that marked the progress of the Republic in its early history, we rejoice at the policy you have inaugurated. We know, sir, that that policy has been practical. But we of Maryland cannot accept any theory after having fought through this war and seen the country fight through this war successfully, as the world admits, I say we cannot accept any theory that says that that war was a failure, and that the Union has been practically dissolved. We believe, sir, with you, that it is impossible for a State to commit suicide; that the States—all of them—are to-day in this Union, and whenever a loyal man presents himself, he should be admitted into the House or into the Senate.

But, since those resolutions were adopted, other events of a grave character have transpired. In the exercise of the authority conferred upon you by the Constitution you have returned with your veto, giving the reasons therefor, the Freedmen's Bureau bill. We should fail to represent the people of Maryland did we not thank you from our hearts for that act. The people of the State thank you. The great body of the people in this country thank you. And permit me to say, Mr. President, that the historian that records the acts of heroism and patriotism performed by you during the civil war, and since your accession to the Presidency, will place the veto of that Freedmen's Bureau bill as your crowning glory. The people hail with feelings of delight your course, and feel glad that you spurned the proffer and the surrender of rights dear to the heart of the people. Mr. President, we care not what course the professional politician may see fit to adopt. That was an act of statesmanship that has made itself felt by the great heart of the country, and the masses of the people will rise up above and beyond the control of the mere professional politician, and will stand by you sir, as you have stood by the Constitution of the country and vindicated the great principles of civil liberty as laid down by the fathers of this great Republic. Yes, sir, I repeat that the great heart of the Republic beats responsive to your act, and that the people, the sovereign people, will sustain you. We know your history, and looking at your acts, the people believe that you will continue as you have begun. And we are here to-day to pledge, on the part of Maryland, that we will sustain you in doing right.

And now, Mr. President, my task is performed. But permit me to say that, personally, to me it is a very agreeable one. But a few weeks after you assumed the reins of Government, in connection with a citizen of Maryland holding a high official position, I called upon you to pay my respects. It was but a few days after you had given expression to a sentiment in connection with the position of freedmen to the status of the revolted States and their people. I had occasion then, for the first time in my life, to meet you and thank you, on behalf of the people of Maryland, for the views then indicated, because I understood with you, sir, that we see daylight through that policy, and through none other. I am glad that after nearly a year has expired, the action of our people has enabled me to-day to vindicate the pledge then made to you that they would stand by you and with you in that policy.

Reply of President Johnson.

The President responded:

I have no reply to make, gentlemen, more than to thank you for the encouragement and countenance you have given on the present occasion, and the confidence you have indicated as placing in me as an executive officer, and in my public acts. All that I can say in connection with the subject has been said. And I trust and hope, so far as concerns my prior acts, that your confidence has not been misplaced, and that you may not be mistaken in your approbation. It is unnecessary for me to repeat the principles I have already laid down. They are understood, and there can be no mistake when they are read and understood, as to the position I occupy. Persons who understand principles, and who agree upon principles, have come together, and act together, without any previous concert or comparison of notions or ideas. We find them involuntarily approaching each other. And the converse of the proposition is just as true.—Where they disagree and do not harmonize in their thoughts and actions, they early commence a divergent course. The most gratifying thing to me in this, is after all, that I am one of those who rely upon principle. From my earliest advent into public life, there has been some fundamental notion about this nation that I have entertained and never departed from. But, as I said, one of the gratifying things to me is, that after we have passed through the ordeal that has marked our very recent history—that chaotic state that had characterized the public mind—that when we see these principles enunciated, there is still an apprehension and a comprehension of them around which and about which three seems to commence a crystalization and a formation of men, that will in the end, I believe, sustain the country. As to myself individually, that is a very small affair. It amounts to but very little. But, so far as that goes, if I have given no evidence of sincerity, or that I can be confided in and relied upon, in the past, there is nothing I could say now—no profession that I could make, that would show, that, as it has been in the past, so in the future, the Constitution is my guide. The public good has been my aim. And sink or swim, live or die, upon that principle and upon that line I shall go through with it. All that I ask is an honest and confiding public to stand by me, and say in the future whether I am sincere in what I profess, and whether the principles upon which we rely are right in themselves.

There is one thing which I have relied upon in early life, and which has become a part of my very nature. The principles, the great principles, of free Government, never yet failed. In the possession of these great principles we cannot reach a wrong conclusion. If we are right—if the principles are right in themselves and we pursue them rightfully—though there may be gloom gathering around our pathway, though we may not see our way entirely clear, yet in the pursuit of principle, if we follow it, it will take us triumphantly through, without regard to what may be upon the right hand or upon the left.—But I trust and hope that in this struggle in the Government, as it were, we may be encouraged to commence a new career, and that we will commence it upon principle. And though so far as I am concerned, I repeat, I am a very small part of this thing, yet, now is a time for patriots who love principles and who want to preserve the Constitution intact—now is a time to come forward without regard to any future, so far as I am concerned, for I am looking to none—now is a time to make a basis and form a combination upon this great question and manifest that it can be successfully demonstrated. Now is a time to make a basis; now is a time to gather the material; now is a time to rally around principle, and lay a basis upon which our Government can proceed. And that being done, and this Union being restored, the summit of my ambition has been reached, the measure of my ambition has been fulfilled, and I could now say, as Simeon did of old—if I had it in my power to pronounce that this Union was restored, and the Constitution intact, and the Government had commenced its career anew—if all these things were established I could exclaim: "The glory of Thy salvation, O God, has been seen and manifested, and now let Thy servant depart in peace!" I thank you, gentlemen, for the encouragement you have given me. I think I know how to appreciate and feel it. I hope and trust in the end to deserve your support.

JOHN W. FORNEY, has recently had two degrees conferred upon him, that of L. L. D. by the *press*—lie like the ——, and D. D.—dead duck—by the President.

A WOMAN in Pennsylvania has petitioned for a divorce "because she and her husband do not agree on politics." She is for Andy.

INCENDIARY SPEECH.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison delivered a discourse in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last week, on the political questions of the day, including the President's reconstruction policy and recent speech. The President's policy was denounced in severe terms, and Mr. Johnson was charged with attempting a *coup d'etat* by the expulsion of Congress and the introduction of members from the Southern States, even at the point of the bayonet if he dared. He declared that for the speech of the President in its "indecency, bombast, malignity, and treasonable leaning, that there are no words fitly to characterize it." And, he thinks "that for this and other weighty reasons, he ought to be indicted by that grand inquest, the United States House of Representatives, tried by the Senate, and for the peace and safety of the country, dismissed from office."—For sustaining the President, he calls Mr. Seward "a fallen Lucifer," and declares that it had been better for the Secretary that he had died beneath the stabs of the assassin than to have lived to forward the views of the President.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—The prevalence of steamboat disasters on the Western waters is alarming enough to stop all water travel in that region. Since the first of December last, the number of steamers blown up, burned or sunk is not less than forty-four. Three of these wrecks have been reported within the last forty-eight hours, one of them causing the loss of thirty lives, and another the killing and wounding of twenty persons. The most melancholy part of these disasters is the destruction of human life, but the loss of property has also been immense. The frequency of collisions and fires shows a degree of recklessness which deserves severe punishment; but the explosions of bad boilers prove that inferior materials and bungling workmen have too often been employed. It is not likely that we have yet seen the end of the appalling list.—*New York Post.*

INCREDULITY PERSONIFIED.—There is living on Martha's Vineyard an old man who has never been off the island, and the extent of his knowledge is bounded by the confines of his home. He had been told of a war between the North and South, but, as he had never heard the din of battle nor seen any soldiers, he considered it a boax. He is utterly unable to read, and is ignorant to the last degree. An excellent story is told of his first and only day at school He was quite a lad when a lady came to the district where his father resided to teach school. He was sent, and as the teacher was classifying the school he was called up in turn and interrogated as to his former studies. Of course he had to say that he had never been to school, and knew none of his letters. The school-mistress gave him a seat on one side until she had finished the preliminary examination of the rest of the scholars. She then called him to her and drew on the blackboard the letter A, told him what it was, and wished him to remember how it looked. He looked at it a moment, and then inquired (he stuttered)—

"H-h-how do you know it's A?"

The teacher replied that when she was a girl she had been to school to an old gentleman who told her so.

The boy eyed the A for a moment, and then asked:

"H-h-how did *he* know?"

This was almost a stunner, but the teacher suddenly recollected that he had told her that when a boy he had been to school to a lady who taught him that it was A.

The boy eyed the letter a little longer, when he burst out with—

"H-h-how did he know but she l-l-lied?"

The teacher could not get over this obstacle, and the poor boy was sent home as utterly incorrigible.

OF all the "smart" instances of Yankee ingenuity, perhaps the smartest is the trick played on the authorities of New Brunswick after their recent offer of $3 for the snout of every bear killed in the colony. A large number of snouts were recently brought in, chiefly by Indians, but in the course of time it was discovered that most of the trophies were imitations only, cunningly manufactured of India rubber and gutta percha, by clever manipulators in the State of Maine, who sold them to the Indians at half a dollar each.

Josh Billings says: 'I could never find the meaning of the word 'collide' in Worcester or Webster. But riding, the other day, on the New York Central R. R., I saw it all. It is the attempt of two trains to pass each other on a single track. If I remember correctly, it was a signal failure.'

A good Havana cigar is found to yield, when its smoke is condensed, a sufficient amount of poisonous matter to induce active convulsions in a rabbit; and six pipes of common shag to-tobacco will yield sufficient poison to destroy a rabbit in three minutes.

A MAN named Quigley dropped dead, as was supposed last Sunday, at Norwalk. While being shaved in preparation for the grave, his face was cut with the razor, when the blood flowed and he quickly arose, put on his garments, and went on his business like a live man.