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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.

Rates of Advertising:

Advertisements not exeeeding 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.

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 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.

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.]

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.

Notice to Late Collectors.

ALL Collectors of Taxes for Kent county, appointed previous to the year 1864, who have not had a final settlement of their accounts with the County Commissioners, are hereby notified to attend and make settlement at an early day.

By order of the County Commissioners.

JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.

March 10, 1866—4t.

SALE OF Government Property AT CHESTERTOWN.

THE undersigned having purchased a large stock of Government property, consisting of ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, &c. will offer the same at Public Auction on

Saturday, the 24th of March,

in front of his Store in Chestertown.

Terms made known on day of sale.

A. M. RUSSELL.

P. S.—This property is in complete order, and can be seen by calling at my Store.

March 17, 1866—ts. A. M. R.

Boot & Shoe Making.

JAMES A. SHAW

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has resumed the above business, and may be found in the room over John H. Redue's store, adjoining the Kent National Bank.

Men's Work

made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. Terms, invariably cash.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me are solicited to make immediate payment, as I am in need of money. Those who fail to comply with this request may expect to find their accounts in an officer's hands for collection.

JAMES A. SHAW.

Chestertown, March 17, 1866—4t.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND PERIODICALS,

SHEET MUSIC,
ILLUSTRATED PAPERS,
MAGAZINES, BIBLES,
and RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Also, subscriptions received for all Papers, Periodicals, &c., published in the United States. Large orders filled promptly, at city prices, by

D. MILLER & CO.,

"Shaw's Store," Chestertown.

March 17, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers at private sale his farm, lying in Kent county, Md., adjoining the village of Smithville, and about six miles from Chestertown,

Containing 117½ Acres.

It lies within a short distance of Churches, Mills, Shops, and a School house. The soil is kind, and a considerable part of it light and well adapted to fruit-raising. It has all been limed, and some parts of it twice. There is a

Peach Orchard

of 1,100 trees, which came into bearing last season, the revenue from which amounted to a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the price asked for the farm. There is also a young APPLE ORCHARD of 90 trees, about half of which are now in bearing.

The farm is divided into five fields. There is sufficient Chesnut on the place to keep up the fencing.

The Improvements

consist of a Frame Dwelling, with three rooms below and two above stairs, and Kitchen. The outbuildings are a Barn, Stable and feed room with Cow Shed attached; Carriage House, Wagon Shed, &c., all in good repair.

The terms of sale will be made easy. A long credit will be given, if desired, for most of the purchase money, the subscriber requiring only $1,000 to $1,500 in cash.

J. LEWIN CREW,

Locust Grove, Kent Co., Md.

March 17, 1866—3t.

PUMP-MAKING AND Well-Digging.

ALL persons desiring a bountiful supply of PURE WATER would do well to call on the subscriber, who will Dig Wells and settle Pumps at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, and will go to any part of Kent, Queen Anne's, or the adjoining counties.

Orders left at the Post Office, Chestertown, or at my residence near Whaland's Mill, will receive prompt attention.

mh17-y. CHARLES HAYDEN.

Floating Lumber.

A LARGE quantity of TIMBER LOGS, by a late Freshet, have been cast upon the shores of the Chesapeake Bay in Kent County, and to prevent being carried off and lost by high tides, have been carefully taken and secured from loss. A considerable number are in the possession of the subscriber.

The owners are hereby respectfully notified to come forward, prove property, and pay the reasonable expenses of securing the same, within Forty days. After the above period, if not claimed, they will be disposed of to prevent further loss to the Owners.

J. B. FENNIMORE JR.

Fairlee Mills, Kent County, Md.,

March 17, 1866.—6w

Farmers & Dealers TAKE NOTICE!

YOUR ATTENTION is especially called to our large and carefully selected stock of

Agricultural Implements,

many of which are of new and improved patterns, and cannot be found elsewhere in the city. MACHINERY, SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, &c., sold on commission.

☞Don't fail to call and examine our Miles' Improved Ploughs.

J. HIX BURTON & CO.,

Warehouse No. 42 South Frederick St.,

feb3 tf. near Pratt, Baltimore, Md.

CARPETINGS,—NEW STYLES!

☞ CHEAP! ☜

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South Second st., Philadelphia,

Has just received per late arrivals—
John Crossley & Son's Tapestry Brussels,
ELEGANT PATTERNS!
Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets,
Damask and Venetian Star Carpets,
Cottage, List and Rag Carpets,
Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Window Shades, Matting, &c., &c.,—FOR SALE at the LOWEST PRICES, and quality guaranteed. J. T. DELACROIX,
37 S. Second street, above Chesnut,
March 17, 1866—3ms&F. Philad'a.

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE LOT of 1st., 2d., and 3d., quality CYPRESS SHINGLES, which will be sold Cheap by WM. VANNORT.

March 17, 1866—3t

BE KIND TO EACH OTHER.

Be kind to each other:
The night's comming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone;
Then, 'midst our dejection,
How sweet to have earned
The blest recollection
Of kindness returned.

When day hath departed,
And memory keeps
Her watch, broken-hearted,
Where all she loved sleeps,
Let falsehood assail not,
Nor envy disprove—
Let trifles prevail not
Against those ye love.

Nor change with to-morrow,
Should fortune take wing,
But the deeper the sorrow,
The closer still cling,
Oh, be kind to each other;
The night's coming on,
When friends and when brother
Perchance may be gone.

IRRITABILITY.

Irritability is, more than most unlovely states, a sin of the flesh. It is not, like envy, malice, spite, a vice which we may suppose to belong equally to an embodied or disembodied spirit. In fact it comes nearer to being physical depravity than anything I know of. There are some bodily states, some conditions of the nerves such that we could not conceive of even in angelic spirits confined in a body thus disordered, as being able to do any more than simply endure. It is a state of nervous torture; and the attacks which the wretched victim makes at others are as much a result, of disease as the snapping and biting of a patient convulsed with hydrophobia.

Then again, there are other people who go through life loving and beloved, desired in every circle, held up in church as examples of the power of religion, who, after all deserves no credit for these things. Their spirits are lodged in an animal nature so tranquil, so cheerful; all the sensations which come to them are so fresh and vigorous and pleasant, and they cannot help viewing the world charitably and seeing everything through a glorified medium. The ill temper of others does not provoke them; perplexing business never sets their nerves to vibrating; and all their lives long they walk in the serene sunshine of perfect animal health.

Look at Rover there. He is never nervous, never cross, never snaps or snarls, and is ready, the moment after the grossest affront, to wag the tail of forgiveness—all because kind nature has put his dogs body together so that it always works harmoniously. If every person in the world were gifted with a stomach and nerves like his, it would be a far better and happier world no doubt. The man said a good thing who made the remark that the foundation of all intellectual and moral worth must be laid in a good healthy animal. Now I think it undeniable that the peace and happiness of our home circle are very generally much invaded by the recurrence in its members of these states of bodily irritability. Every person, if he thinks the matter over, will see that his condition in life, the character of his friends, his estimate of their virtues and failings, his hopes and expectations are much mortified by these things. Cannot we all remember going to bed as very ill-used, persecuted individuals, all whose friends were unreasonable, whose life was full of trials and crosses, and waking up on a bright bird-singing morning to find all the illusions gone with the fogs of the night? Our friends are nice people, after all; the little things that annoy us look ridiculous by bright sunshine, and we are fortunate individuals.

The philosophy of life, then, so far as this matter is concerned, must consist of two things; first, to keep ourselves out of irritable bodily states, and second, to understand and control these states when we cannot ward them off.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE HUMAN EYE.

The language of the eye is very hard to counterfeit. You can read the eyes of your companion, while you talk, whether your argument hits him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offices of hospitality, if there be no holliday in the eye. How many furtive invitations are avowed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips. A man comes away from a company; he has heard no important remark, but if in sympathy with the society, he is cognizant of such a stream of life as has been flowing to him through the eye. There are eyes which give no more admission into them than blue berries; others are liquid and deep wells that men might fall into; and others are oppressive and devouring, and take too much notice. There are asking and asserting eyes, eyes full of faith—some of good and some of sinister omen.

AN ECCENTRIC PRAYER.—The late Rev. Samuel Fiske once prayed in the pulpit that "the Lord would bless the congregation assembled, and that portion of it which was on the way to church, and those who were at home getting ready to come; and that, in His infinite patience, He would grant the benediction to those who reached the house of God just in time for that." By this eccentric method the clergyman succeeded in breaking up a bad habit which had resisted all legitimate appeals.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The disunion presses of the North are busily publishing false stories of crime and outrage at the South, as a reason for denying to the Southern States their rights. The object and the means are alike disgraceful. If, as they say, the feeling of dissatisfaction at the South, is stronger at this time than at the close of the war, so far from reproaching *us,* they ought to blame themselves for the fact. It would suffice to satisfy every reasonable mind, that the Southern people had been repelled by a harsh policy instead of conciliated by that kindness which statesmanship and interest should have dictated.

As it cannot be to the advantage of the North, that Southern citizens should be hostile in feeling, and as the Radical policy, according to their own testimony, has produced alienation, why not try a *change?* If it does not win our affections to abuse us as rebels, and as low, ignorant, degraded wretches generally, why not try what effect justice and fair dealing and respectful treatment would have? It is an old saying that "vinegar never catches flies." Why not try a little sugar? According to the men who accuse us, their daily declaration of hostility, their avowed schemes of oppression, have impaired those inclinations for the restoration of amity, which the South displayed at the close of the war. If so, the blame be upon our accusers—for never yet were a people won by such wooing. They have but reaped what they sowed. Such undoubtedly would have been the effect of their course, but for the counteraction of the President's proceedings, and the hope and confidence with which his avowed purposes have inspired our people. It is the old story of the rivalry between Æolus and the sun as to which should sooner strip a man of his wrappings. The violence of the wind only caused him to wrap his garments the more closely; the warm beams of the sun caused him voluntarily to throw them off.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE GREAT ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.—No clue to the detection of the thieves who stole the million and a half dollars' worth of bonds from the office in Exchange Place N. Y., a few days ago, has yet been obtained, and the robbery still continues a subject of wonder and speculation in Wall street regions. Mr. Rufus L. Lord is the person whose office was robbed. He is over eighty years of age, and, it is stated, employed no clerks, having for many years attended to his business personally. The Tribune says:

Mr. Lord had taken the precaution to register most of his United States stocks, and to fill up to his own order his United States 7.30 per cent. Treasury bonds. His practice was to select the larger denominations of the latter. His certificates of Delaware and Lackawanna, and New Jersey and Central and other shares cannot, of course, be used by any other person than himself or his duly constituted attorney. His western railway bonds are payable to bearer, but the numbers are known, and the payment of interest stopped. Mr. Lord is a wealthy and esteemed citizen, retired from active business for many years past. His large fortune was chiefly in United States securities and real estate. We believe that he was a subscriber to every loan offered by the government during the war, and to the 7.30 per cent. loan at its close, and was always prompt, earnest and confident in the support of the public credit.

TENNESSEE.—The Union men of Tennessee held a convention in Nashville recently, at which they prepared an address, which was unanimously adopted, and has been published. They say that the people of Tennessee are excluded from the benefits of the Union, upon the unfounded assumption that they are not sufficiently loyal to be admitted to Congress. This assumption they deny, and state that the people are extremely anxious for the restoration of law and order; that the Union men always were and still are loyal to the Government; and that they now, as ever, stand ready to "pledge their fortunes, their lives and their sacred honor in defence of the Constitution and the Union." Entertaining these wholesome sentiments, the Union men of Tennessee declare that they regard the Southern States as never out of the Union; that, being in the Union, they are entitled to representation in Congress; that the people of the Southern States have the right to regulate their domestic affairs and to decide the question of suffrage for themselves. The address then asks that the freedom of all the people and the payment of the National debt be guaranteed; but it deprecates any change in the Constitution as unwise during the present time of excitement, and not magnanimous when eleven States of the Union have no voice in Congress.—This address of the Union Convention of Tennessee should place the people of that State in their proper position before the country. Entertaining such views, it seems very hard that the Tennessee members should still be kept out of Congress. They are undoubtedly loyal men, and they should be allowed to sit with their peers from other States.

The North Carolina Legislature has passed a law allowing negroes to testify in cases where they are concerned, but it does not take effect until the forces of the United States and the Freedmen's Bureau are withdrawn.

DECLINE OF THE GOSPEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—The Independent speaks of the decline of the gospel, or rather of an interest in the same, in the State of Connecticut. It seems that a large number of churches are without congregations, and that the pay of the clergymen is so paltry as to be little above a starvation scale. That an interest in religion in all the New England States should become slack is not at all surprising when we consider the lengths to which the pulpits there have been prostituted to base and miserable partisan service. It is not from the lack of a sincere religious sentiment, that these chrurches have been deserted. It is because the congregations have become disgusted with political parsons and with their radical harangues, and unless the evil be reformed altogether we fear the spread of religious feeling in New England will be very much restricted. Now that the rebellion is over and the country saved, it is to be hoped that our country parsons will turn their attention to saving the souls of sinners, and leave the mire of politics to be dabbled in by those whose affinities incline them that way.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE COAL TRADE.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Miner's Journal, summing up the coal trade for 1865, says: The supply sent to market was 9,488,396 tons, against 9,998,046 tons in 1864, showing a loss of 509,650 tons in 1865. The stoppage of iron works, manufactories, and the general stagnation of business that took place after the war, caused a falling off in the supply of coal in a period of four months, of about 1,200,000 tons. The resumption of business, which commenced the latter part of September, and which still continues, soon demanded an incaease over the supply of 1864, so that the loss of 1,200,000 tons was reduced by the close of the shipping season to 500,650 tons. The importation of foreign bituminous coal shows an increase of 174,416 tons over 1864, and the Cumberland trade has also increased largely over last year.

GIRARD'S SECRET.—Stephen Girard, than whom no shrewder business man ever lived, used to say in his old age:

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the great medium of success in business, and the prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times as well as the busiest, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

INCOME AND DIVIDEND TAXES.—Deputy Commissioner Whitman, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has decided, in reply to interrogatories on that subject, that where a person is subject to income tax the dividend is to be deducted from the gross income tax assessed; but where a person is not subject to income tax, there would be no tax from which to deduct the dividend; consequently no deduction.

GENERAL GRANT'S NAME.—In his interesting work, "Grant and His Campaigns," Professor Coppee settles the question as to the Lieutenant General's correct name. In a note, he says: "His father tells us that his name was Hiram Ulysses, but that his cadet warrant was made out for Ulysses Sidney; that he accepted the name while at West Point, only changing it to Ulysses Simpson in honor of his mother, when he graduated."

THE COTTON IN THE SOUTH AND THE CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN.—The special Treasury agents in the South have been directed by Secretary McCulloch to inform the public at large, as far as practicable, and especially all subscribers to the Confederate cotton loan, that this so-called Confederate cotton is considered the property of the late Confederacy, and is liable to seizure and confiscation.

In the neighborhood where I once lived a man and his wife were almost constantly quarrelling; an only child (a boy,) of course had caught many of his father's expressions. One day, when the boy had been doing something wrong, the mother, intending to chastise him, called him, and said: "Come here, sir; what did you do that for?" The boy, complacently folding his arms, and imitating his father's manner, replied: "See here, madam, I don't wish to have any words with you."

THE RINDERPEST.—The Department of State has received advices from England relative to the cattle plague. They represent that it is on the increase. The report for the week ending February 1, shows 11,500 new cases. Number attacked since the commencement of the disease is 148,023, of which 111,100 have died or been killed.

There is great excitement among the Fenians throughout the country on account of many of the brotherhood having been recently arrested and imprisoned in Ireland. Meetings have been held in all the large cities of the Union, and appeals for aid made to all friends of the cause. They say the time for action has arrived.

IF four dogs, with sixteen legs can catch forty-nine rabbits, with eighty-seven legs, in forty-four minutes, how many lege must the same rabbits have to get away from eight dogs with thirty-two legs in seventeen minutes and a half?