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The Kent News.

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

VOL. 26.—No. 52. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866. WHOLE NO. 1342.

The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
Office, Masonic Hall, Court House Green.

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

Terms of Subscription:

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

Rates of Advertising:

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

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

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

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

The End is Not Yet!

Look! Be Astonished, and Wonder!

SEE HOW CHEAP

VANNORT is Selling his Goods!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
THE OLD STAND,
On MAIN STREET, Opposite Court Street.

As the public are aware that on all occasions "similar," our practice has been in accordance with our professions, we feel justified in believing that the above announcement needs no confirmation, and that our present efforts will secure a TOTAL CLEARANCE of
OUR ENTIRE STOCK,
and make room for our fresh arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

We will sell CALICO and MUSLIN at prices that surpass any of our former efforts.

Groceries, Hardware,

EARTHEN, STONE, QUEENS, WOODEN and GLASS WARE, TINWARE, &c., selling at low figures.

CORSETS! CORSETS!
in great variety, cheap.

HOSIERY and GLOVE DEPARTMENT, undoubtedly the newest and largest.

VARIETY in Chestertown, and at extremely low prices. OUR MOTTO:—"Justice to all, and no trouble to show goods.

Highest prices paid for Country Produce.
March 31, 1866. W. J. VANNORT.

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

IT is generally admitted by all that

R. P. Stewart,

AT LOCUST GROVE,

has one of the CHEAPEST STORES in the County. Persons wishing to buy will do well to call and examine my LARGE STOCK OF GOODS before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ I sell strictly for cash, and am thereby enabled to sell at ten per cent. lower than my competitors. Call, examine and be convinced.
R. P. STEWART.

Locust Grove, Feb. 3, 1866—3m.

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.

GROCERY STORE, UP TOWN.

JOHN H. MORGAN,

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

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.

Fresh Meats.

I am also prepared to furnish families with FRESH BEEF, and other meats.
mh3. JOHN H. MORGAN.

MILL NOTICE.

I AM prepared to accommodate the community with sawing, either their own Timber, or I will furnish Timber to fill bills, at the Mill. My terms for sawing are $10 per thousand, except Hickory and Walnut. All bills made at this Mill, if not paid when the work is done, ten per cent. will be charged from date until paid. I will not be responsible for Lumber left on the yard.

I have a Dwelling House and Shop for rent.

All persons that have not settled their bills for work, or other bills, will please call and settle them.

WILLIAM T. SMITH,
mh24-tf. Urieville Mills, Kent County.

Pure Sugar Cane Seed.

SORGO and LIBERIAN SEED, raised by myself, and warranted pure, yield of syrup from 250 to 380 gallons per acre. Enclose stamp for circular.

EDWARD D. PORTER,
mh24-6t. Newark, Del.

CORN & OATS.

Berger & Butz's

EXCELSIOR

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

—AND—

Berger & Butz's

AMMONIATED

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

WE OFFER TO THE FARMERS OF KENT and the adjoining counties, these well known FERTILIZERS, for the Spring seeding. BERGER & BUTZ'S EXCELSIOR SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME has for the last five years undergone the most rigid tests upon all crops, and has never been excelled,—it not only acts immediately upon the crop but is certain to produce a heavy growth of grass. BERGER & BUTZ'S AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME we guarantee to be a good article.

We give a certificate from one of the most reliable Farmers in New Jersey, showing the effect upon Wheat, Oats and Corn:

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP, *Cumberland Co., N.J.,*
August 7th, 1860.

MESSRS. BERGER & BUTZ:

I have now used your Super-Phosphate of Lime for two seasons. Last fall I used it upon part of my wheat, which has turned out as well as where I manured with good barn-yard manure. This last spring I put in my oats with it; the oats were sown upon poor ground, still the yield was most excellent, far better than I had any reason to expect.

I also used it upon Corn alongside of another well known fertilizer. The drought has been very severe this summer, and the corn is therefore backward, still your phosphate has done very much better than the other, and does not seem to have suffered so much from the drought. I consider your Super-Phosphate of Lime not only a good manure, but better than any other fertilizer I ever used.

Yours, respectfully,
ROBERT JONES.

We will say to Farmers and Dealers, that by the introduction of new and improved machinery into our factory, our article will be much better prepared than heretofore, and if it is not found to be in every way equal to the original standard we will not demand one dollar for our article.

R. J. RUTH & CO.,

General Agents,

No. 8 Bowly's Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

☞ For sale by
THOS. DEC. RUTH, Chestertown,
T. D. BURGESS, Grey's Inn Creek,
JAMES SHUSTER, Buck Neck.
Feb. 3, 1866.

MORO PHILLIPS'
Genuine Improved
SUPER-PHOSPHATE
OF
LIME.
Standard Guaranteed.

For Sale at Manufacturer's Depots,
27 *North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.*
95 *South Street, Baltimore, Md.,*
And by Dealers in general throughout the Country.
The Material of which
MORO PHILLIPS' PHOSPHATE
is manufactured contains fifty per cent. more Bone Phosphate than Raw Bone, therefore it is more durable. The ammonia present gives it great additional fertilizing value.

Five years' experience has proved to the Farmer that it makes a hearier grain than even stable manure, and is not only active but lasting. Price $56 per ton, 2,000 lbs. Discount to Dealers.
MORO PHILLIPS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.
Jan. 13, 1866—10m.

THE FERTILIZER
For Maryland Lands.

Raugh's Raw-Bone Phosphate,

Containing 53 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime,
and 4.05 " " Ammonia.

It should be borne in mind that the Phosphate of Lime in this article, being obtained exclusively from *Raw Bones* and a *true Bird Guano*, there is *no portion* of it *inoperative*, as in the case of *Super Phosphates* made from *Mineral Guanos*, but being entirely *Soluble* in the *Soil*, continues to *impart* its *fertilizing qualities* to the *crops for years*.

The *remarkable success* which has attended its use in *Maryland* and parts of *Virginia*, is a sufficient *guaranty* to induce those who have not tried it to do so.

The *Grain Crop* in the State where this fertilizer has been applied is supposed to have been *increased* from 25 to 50 per cent. by its use. While for *Tobacco* and *Grass Lands* its success has been *equally decided*.

The price in Baltimore is uniform with the Manufacturer's Factory price.

GEORGE DUGDALE,
Manufacturer's Agent,
105 Smith's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

☞ For sale at Manufacturer's price, cost of transportation added, by
T. W. ELIASON & SON,
jan27-3m. Chestertown, Md.

LINSEED OIL, WHITE LEAD, and a general assortment of Paints, for sale by
JOHN H. REDUE,
March 10, 1866 adj. the Bank.

OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS!—Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Window Oil Cloths, for sale at T. W. ELIASON & SON'S.

SWEET TOBACCO, only 70 Cents per lb., at REDUE'S, adj'g the Bank.

Laws of Maryland.

PASSED SPECIAL SESSION, 1866.

OFFICIAL.

C. HARWOOD,
Secretary of the Senate.
WILLIAM R. COLE,
Chief Clerk of the House Delegates.

CHAPTER 30.

AN ACT to amend an Act passed at January Session, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, chapter four hundred and ten, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Mineral Hill Mining Company of Maryland," by authorizing an increase of capital and further remedies for the non-payment of calls upon stockholders.

WHEREAS, the corporation authorized by the act to which this a supplement has made large expenditures for the purposes authorized by its charter, and further expenditures to large amounts are required for such purposes, and an increase of its stock, and the rendering effectual of the calls for money made or to be made upon its stockholders, are the proper means to be availed of in the premises; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the second section of the Act to which this is a supplement be amended, so that the concluding sentence thereof shall read as follows, to wit: That the capital stock of said corporation shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor more than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That when any calls for the payment of money shall hereafter be made by the said corporation it shall and may be lawful for the President and Directors thereof, in case of the non payment of such calls by any stockholders to forfeit the stock of the delinquent stockholders for the benefit of said corporation, or to sell the same in their discretion, and all such calls are hereby made liens on the stock held by the respective stockholders, *provided,* that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize this corporation to sell said stock until ninety days notice shall be first given to said delinquent stockholders.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly reserves to itself the right to alter or amend this act whenever the public interest may require it.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

CHAPTER 31.

AN ACT appropriating a sum of money to pay Richard M. Williams for professional services, Joseph Ebaugh, late Sheriff of Carroll county, compensation for services rendered under a requisition of Governor A. W. Bradford, to William Price and William Schley, for legal services, by direction of the Governor.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to issue his warrant upon the Treasurer to pay Richard M. Williams, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for professional services rendered the State in the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, and in the Court of Appeals in the case of Thomas Anderson *versus* John W. Baker and others; also to pay Joseph Ebaugh the sum of seventy-five dollars, compensation for services rendered the State under a requisition of Governor Bradford, to bring from the State of Pennsylvania a certain George Campbell, who had been indicted in Carroll county for stealing a horse from one John Orndorf; to William Price and William Schley each, the sum of one thousand dollars for services rendered the State under the direction of the Governor, in the case of the State with the Trustees of St. John's College.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

CHAPTER 32.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled An Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a Canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay, passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, chapter sixteen, and also to amend a supplement thereto.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That so much of the second section of the said original act as makes or fixes the value of the shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company at two hundred dollars each, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company shall have full power and authority to issue to the stockholders of said company four shares of the capital stock of the said company at the par value of fifty dollars each, in lieu of each share of said stock now held by the said stockholders upon the surrender of the certificate thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the eleventh and twelfth sections of the aforesaid supplement, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty five, chapter three hundred and seventy-nine, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that the next following two sections herein be and the same are hereby substituted therefor:

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That at all elections for President and Directors of said company to be held hereafter, there shall be chosen six Directors, who together with the President, shall constitute the Board of President and Directors, and four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and if at any time hereafter, a vacancy shall occur in the board, by death or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the remaining members to fill the same by electing a person to serve until the next meeting of stockholders.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect from the date of its acceptance by the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of taking this act into consideration, which acceptance shall be certified to, by the Governor of this State, under the corporate seal of said company.

CHAPTER 36.

AN ACT to appropriate a sum of money to pay Capt. Jesse W. Lee, Perley R. Lovejoy and J. W. Jordan, assignee of Henry Powles, expenses incurred in Registering soldiers votes.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant upon the Treasurer for the sum of two hundred and six dollars and thirty-five cents, to pay Capt Jesse W. Lee; for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-six cents to pay Perley R. Lovejoy; and for the sum of one hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-five cents, to pay J. W. Jordan, assignee of Henry Powles, for expenses incurred in registering the votes of soldiers of the Maryland Regiments, by appointment of the Governor, under Act of January Session, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted* That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

CHAPTER 41.

AN ACT to amend an Act incorporating the Western Maryland Railroad Company.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the President and Directors of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby authorized to issue the bonds of said Company to the amount of three million, five hundred thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable in the year nineteen hundred, and they shall be authorized to secure the said bonds by a first mortgage upon the road between Hagerstown and Cumberland, or any point west of Cumberland, with the limits of the State to which said road may be constructed, and also upon its tolls and revenues derived from such portion of its road.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect whenever the consent of the holders of a majority in value of the capital stock shall have been first had and obtained.

CHAPTER 42.

AN ACT for repairing and furnishing the Governor's Mansion.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for repairing the Government House and out buildings attached thereto, and for the purchase of furniture.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to have the Government House and buildings attached thereto, repaired and improved in such manner as will in his opinion be most desirable, and also to purchase such furniture as he may deem necessary for comfort and convenience, and to draw upon the Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, hereby directed to issue the same for the said sum of six thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be required by the Governor for said purposes.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

April 21, 1866—1t.

CHARACTER.

There is a glare about wordly success which is very apt to dazzle men's eyes — When we see a man rising in the world, thriving in business, successful in his speculations, if he be a man out of our line, who does not come into competition with us, so as to make us jealous of him, we are too apt to form a foolishly high opinion of his merits. We are apt to say within ourselves, "What a wonderful man this may be, to rise so rapidly!" forgetting that dust and straw and feathers—things with neither weight nor value in them—rise the soonest and the easiest. In like manner, it is not the truly great and good man, generally speaking, who rises the most rapidly into wealth and notice. A man may be sharp, active, quick, dexterous, cunning; he may be ever on the watch for opportunities to push his fortune; a man of this kind can hardly fail of getting on in the world; yet, with all this, he may not have a grain of real greatness about him. He may be all I have described, and yet have no greatness of mind, no greatness of soul. He may be utterly without sympathy and fellow-feeling for others; he may be utterly devoid of all true wisdom; he may be without piety and without charity, without love, that is, either for God or man.

SELECTING A COW.—It is sometimes the case that the best judges will be deceived. A cow of very unpromising appearance, coarse in the neck, large boned, and second or third rate milk marks generally, will now and then turn out to be first rate while another with these marks largely developed, fine in the head and neck, and promising every way, will prove unsatisfactory. But a failure in this case is rare. Let the head be light, the forehead broad, the horn rather thin and clear, the eye clear and prominent, the neck thin, and the forequarters rather light, the back straight, the hind quarters well developed, wide over the loins, the carcase deep, the udder coming forwards and well-shaped, the skin soft to the touch, the teats well set, not too large nor too small, the tail long and thin like a whiplash. Such a cow ought to be a good one.—*Exchange.*

HOW TO OBTAIN EGGS.—There is much in breed, in egg-laying qualities. But the most is in good treatment—making the hen at home. A crowded place will not do. Too many hens together is bad. Why? Because it interferes with tranquility. The points of success are: Warm quarters; roomy; clean; unmolested; plenty of food; a variety of feed, varied daily with animal food; of some kind, it matters little what; water changed often; crushed bones, either burnt or otherwise; pulverized earth or spent ashes to wallow in; light; and as much cheerfulness as possible. Then select good breeds. The middlesized Dominique, single combs, yellow legs, are perhaps the best. The Spanish are good layers; so are the Creels. Avoid all big breeds and especially the East India fowls.

LIFE.—It is a serious thing to live. It is the source of an endless existence whose future will be influenced by the present and the past. It is that which must be received and perform its work by us.—"To be or not to be," is not the question. We are, and must exist forever. It must then be of momentous consequence to us how we live.

WHOLESOME TRUTH.

The Louisville *Journal* thus pertinently discusses the question which the Radicals will suffer nobody to forget:

The worst thing that can be done for the freed negro at the present time is to make him a politician, which is just what the super-philanthropists, so called, are attempting to bring about. If there is any one thing that is clear, and which admits of no doubt at all in the mind of any man acquainted with the freedmen and the condition of the South at the present time, it is that an ex-slave is not fit to become a politician. It must ruin him. It must bring upon him untold miseries. It must rouse his passions. It must make him idle and insolent, vicious and dishonest. It must tend to produce a conflict of the races, and to reproduce in this country on an extended scale all the horrors of Hayti and Jamaica. It must curse the South with indescribable curses. It must cripple its industry and reduce it to barbarism. It must impoverish the North and overwhelm it with taxation.

The negro is not now fit for politics.—He is not superior to the white man—if the super-philanthropists, so-called, will excuse such a heresy—and the white man cannot take care of and digest more than one great thought at a time. The negro is now free. Freedom is, consequently, his great thought. Give him time to assimilate that and incorporate it practically into his constitution before thrusting some thing else upon him, before making him politician as well as freedman. It remains, therefore, to be seen, first of all, whether he is able to manage freedom and provide for his own wants, moral and physical, for if it should turn out that he cannot do that much, then it will certainly follow that he cannot manage that *and* something else. If he cannot manage freedom alone, he cannot manage both freedom and politics at the same time.—Let him tustle with freedom first, and see which will get the victory.

THE MAIN ISSUE.—The issue of the day—whether, on the one hand, to restore the States of the South according to the views of President Johnson, or, on the other hand, to ignore their existence as component parts of the Union, in accordance with the declared policy of the radicals in Congress, is rapidly resolving itself into the question for decision by the people, unbiased by other issues which the progress of events have laid in their graves. It is apparent, however, that in the late New Hampshire contest sufficient time had not elapsed to bring this great question fairly to the test. The nominations had been made before the President had been forced to demonstrate the disunion policy of the radicals, and hence the result we have seen; and it may not be far from the truth to apprehend that the recent campaign in Connecticut was also conducted in part upon issues more or less foreign to the vital question of the hour, which the people have not yet had time to compass. "This great issue," says the National Intelligencer, "is yet mingled with many other matters which are in the thoughts of the people. But it is not doubted that before autumn the main question will be fully in the popular mind, and the results of the elections will be in accordance with the increasing sense of the people of the absolute necessity of reconstruction as a means to enable the Union, strong and great, to move in its grand course to a general prosperity."

A HUMOROUS old man fell in with an ignorant and rather impertinent young minister, who proceeded to inform the old gentleman, in very positive terms, that he could never reach heaven unless he was born again, and added: "I have experienced that change, and now feel no anxiety." "And have you been born again?" said the old gentleman musingly. "Yes, I trust I have." "Well," said the old gentleman, eyeing him attentively, "I don't think it would hurt you to be born once more."

A SMART GIRL.—The Augusta (Georgia) papers announce the advent to that city of Miss Ann Eliza Leak, who was born in that State, without arms. She is represented as exceedingly attractive in his personal appearance, and as exhibiting the most wonderful dexterity in the use of her feet. She writes with her toes much better than most people do with their hands, besides knitting, sewing, embroidering, crocheting and doing all kinds of deedle-work with astonishing ease and rapidity.

AN old Scotch woman having been asked her opinion as to the "new minister," said he was a particularly powerful preacher. "He had na' been in th' place a week, before he kicked the pulpit to pieces, and banged the in'ards out o' six bibles."

THE INCOME TAX.—The commissioner of internal revenue announces that the annual assessment of taxes will begin immediately. The proposed delay of two months has failed in the Senate, and the income tax will be assessed as usual in May, and be payable in July.

A SEARCHING QUESTION.—Would Bishop Wilmer, or any other bishop, or clergyman, be arrested now for omitting the usual prayer for the President of the United States?

The Boy that Would Not Let his Sister Want.

A French paper says that Lucille Romee, a pretty little girl with blue eyes and fair hair, poorly, but neatly clothed, was brought before the Sixth Court of Correction under a charge of vagrancy.

"Does any one claim you?" asked the magistrate. "Ah! my good sir," said she, "I have no longer any friends; my father and mother are dead—I have only my brother James, but he is as young as I am. Oh, dear!—what could he do for me!"

"The court must send you to the house of correction."

"Here I am, sister—here I am! do not fear!" cried a childish voice from the other end of the court. And at the same instant a little boy, with a sprightly countenance started from amid the crowd, and stood before the judge.

"Who are you?" said he.

"James Romee, the brother of this poor little girl."

"Your age?"

"Thirteen."

"And what do you want?"

"I come to claim Lucille."

"But have you the means of providing for her?"

"Yesterday I had not, but now I have. Don't be afraid Lucille."

"Oh, how good you are, James!"

"But let us see, my boy," said the magistrate; "the court is disposed to do all it can for your sister. However, you must give us some explanation."

"About a fortnight ago, sir," continued the boy, "my poor mother died of a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in a great trouble. Then I said to myself, I will become an artizan, and when I know a good trade I will support my sister. I went apprentice to a brush maker. Every day I used to carry her half my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room, and she slept on my bed, while I slept on the floor, wrapped in my blouse. But it appears the poor little thing had not enough to eat, for, unfortunately, one day she begged on the Boulevard. When I heard she was taken up. I said to myself, 'come, my boy, things cannot last so; you must find something better.' I very much wished to become an artizan, but at last decided to look for a place. I have found a very good one, where I am lodged, fed, and clothed, and have twenty francs a month. I have also found a good woman, who, for these twenty francs, will take care of Lucille and teach her needle-work. I claim my sister."

"My boy," said the magistrate, "your conduct is honorable. The court encourages you to persevere in this course and you will prosper."

The court then decided to render up Lucille to James, and she was going from the bar to join her brother, when the magistrate smilingly said, "You cannot be set at liberty until to-morrow."

"Never mind, Lucille, I will come and fetch you early to-morrow. (To the magistrate,) I may kiss her, may I not, sir?"

He then threw himself into the arms of his sister, and both wept warm tears of affection.

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We have often heard ladies express a desire, says an exchange, to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linens, shirt bosoms, etc., is produced, and, in order to gratify them, we submit the following receipt for making gum arabic starch: Take two ounces fine gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water—according to the degree of strength you desire—and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch made in the usual manner will give to either white or printed lawns a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. Much diluted, it is also good for thin muslin and bobinet.

THE fruit crop in Northern Ohio has been damaged by severe weather, though not so much as apprehended. In East Tennessee the wheat promises badly, and farmers are plowing up their fields to sow oats. The maple sugar season in Maine is late, but the run of sap is free. In Texas the crop of winter wheat is well advanced. Southern papers are urging planters to plant grain, and not give up all their land to cotton under the incitement of high prices.

"Two-thirds of the members of my Church," says a pastor, "are honorary members. They don't come to prayer-meetings; they don't attend Sunday school; they don't add to the life of the Church; they are the passengers on the gospel ship; they bear no burdens; add no strength; their names are on our books; they are honorary members."

A "MAN AND BROTHER."—Is not the negro a man and a brother?—*New York Independent.*

He may be your brother or half brother; he is no relation of ours.—*Louisville Journal.*

An old lady, not remarkable for the clearness of her ideas, describing a fine summer evening, said:

"It was a beautiful bright night; the moon made everything as "light as a feather."