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The Kent News.

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

VOL. 27.—No. 1. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866. WHOLE No. 1343.

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.

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.

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.

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.

PLANTS! PLANTS!

100,000.

I AM now prepared to furnish the following varieties of PLANTS either by the hundred or thousand, at the following prices:

Extra Early White sollid Lettuce	15 cts.	per	100
Early Ice or Seletia "	15 "	"	"
Large Red Smooth Tomato,	25 "	"	"
Egg or Cherry Tomato, (for Pickles or Preserves,) -	25 "	"	"
Pear Shaped Tomato, (for do.,)	25 "	"	"
Cauliflower, - - -	25 "	"	"
White Sollid Celery, - -	25 "	"	"
Large Purple Egg Plant, -	50 "	"	"
Large Bull Nose or Bell Peppers,	50 "	"	"
Large Flat Dutch Cabbage,	25 "	"	"
Drum Head "	1.50 "	"	1000
Curled Savoy "	1.50 "	"	"

Also, Sweet Potato Plants in season.

I have Tomatoes and Egg Plants in pots, of extra large size for early use, at 50 cts. per doz. (pots included.) They can be set out in the dryest season without retarding their growth in the least, and will ripen at least three weeks sooner than those drawn and planted, and can be sent any distance. I would call especial attention to my Tomato plants. Having procured last season several papers of seed represented to be the genuine imported Large Red Smooth Tomato seed, I sowed and planted them separate, and finding them to be as represented kept them for seed. I gathered them myself from the earliest and largest they bore, and think them vastly superior to any I have seen.

☞All orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully packed so as to keep for several days, and delivered at any designated place in Chestertown, or on board of the Steamboats.

TERMS CASH. R. S. EMORY,

apr14 4t. near Chestertown.

Newark Academy.

Prof. EDW. D. PORTER, A. M., Principal

SUMMER SESSION, 1866.

THE 234th Session of this Institution will commence Wednesday, May 2d, 1866, and continue Five months.

Its healthy location—convenient access—Splendid Library and Philosophical Apparatus, and Moderate Charges, render it one of the most desirable schools in the country for Boys and Young Men. For full information address

EDWARD D. PORTER,

apr7-2m. Newark, Delaware.

WILL WONDERS EVER CEASE?

A. W. SPARKS & SON,

HAVE again returned from the city with a large, varied and beautiful assortment of Seasonable Goods, which they are selling and will continue to sell as CHEAP as they can be bought either in Chestertown or Kent county. READ THE PRICES and be convinced:

CALICOES 10, 12½, 15, 18 and 22 cts.,

Beautiful Challis DELAINES, 25 to 30 cts.,

BLEACHED MUSLIN 12½ to 37½ cts.,

Unbleached Do., Heavy Drill, Cotton Duck, Denims, Hickory Stripes, Domestics, Ginghams, Tickings, &c., all of which will be sold cheap

A fine assortment of

Men and Boys' Wear,

Latest style of SPRING HATS, at low prices.

Oil and Paper Curtains, a beautiful variety.

☞One of the CHEAPEST STOCKS OF SHOES of every kind, ever offered in this town.

QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
WOODENWARE,
TINWARE, &c.

LAMPS, a fine stock, very cheap indeed.

Brooms, Tubs, Buckets, Rope, Twine, Knitting Cotton, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c.

GROCERIES.—Sugars 12½ up, Coffee 33 and 35 cts., Molases, Syrups, Coal Oil, &c.

Call and see. A. W. SPARKS & SON.

Chestertown, April 7, 1866.

KENT COUNTY MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Farmers of Kent and adjoining Counties that they are prepared to do all kinds of

Agricultural Machine Repairing,

at short notice. They also put up in good order the Celebrated

Pennington Improved Reaper,

which is of central draught, runs easy for four horses, and will cut from 25 to 30 acres per day; it cuts 6 ft. 6 in. swath, and can have a Mower attached in a few minutes; it gives general satisfaction, as has been certified to by many able Farmers of Kent and Cecil counties.

They also build HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS of modern style, which in good wheat will thresh and clean from four to six hundred bushels per day.

They make and have for sale the following kinds of PLOWS and PLOW CASTINGS:—Nos. 9, 10 and 11 Concave; 1, 2 and 0 Pratt & Davis; No. 4 Wiley, and two-furrowed Plows of excellent model, and not surpassed in smoothness or temper by any made or used in this State. MILL SPINDLES, Shafts and Picks, made and repaired to order and in style.

CULTIVATORS, Cultivator Teeth, Farm Hinges, Harrows, &c., for sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL, and on reasonable terms.

WM. A. HYLAND & CO.

mh31-tf. GALENA, Kent Co., Md.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

CAN HAVE THEIR CLAIMS For BOUNTY, PAY and PENSION PROMPTLY COLLECTED.

ALSO,

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

WM. B. HILL,

Government Claim Office,

No. 70 W. Fayette street, Baltimore.

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

Cheap Corner Hardware Store.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of American, German and English Hardware, constantly on hand at Cheap Corner. The largest stock of Table Cutlery ever offered in Chestertown. Fine assortment of Carpenter's Tools, constantly on hand at H. W. VICKERS'

Feb. 10, 1866. Cheap Corner.

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.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies to our assortment of *Table Cutlery.*

Feb. 17. T. W. ELIASON & SON.

Laws of Maryland.

PASSED SPECIAL SESSION, 1866.

OFFICIAL.

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

CHAPTER 34.

AN ACT to incorporate the Insulated Lines Telegraph Company.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Insulated Lines Telegraph Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New York, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, is hereby incorporated, constituted and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Insulated Lines Telegraph Company, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining lines of telegraph through this State, to connect the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and other places in the United States, upon such terms and conditions and subject to the liabilities contained in this act.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the capital stock of said company shall consist of shares of fifty dollars each to be issued to those who have heretofore, or may hereafter furnish funds for the construction and improvement of said lines of telegraph, as may be agreed upon.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said company shall have power to purchase, receive and hold and convey such real estate, and such only as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of the business, and for effectually carrying on the operations of said company, and may appoint such directors, officers and agents and make such prudential rules and regulations and by-laws as may be necessary in the transaction of their business, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the said company is authorized to construct lines of telegraph along and upon any of the public roads and highways, or across any of the waters within the limits of this State, by the erection of the necessary fixtures, including posts, piers or abutments, for sustaining the cords or wires of the lines; *provided* the same shall not be so constructed as to incommode the public use of said roads or highways, or injuriously interrupt the navigation of said waters; nor shall this act be so construed as to authorize the construction of any bridge across any of the waters of this State.

Section 5. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person over whose land said lines shall pass, upon which posts, piers or abutments shall be placed, shall consider himself aggrieved or damaged thereby, he shall have a right to apply to a Justice of Peace of the county where such lands are, who shall thereupon issue his warrant directed to the Sheriff of the county, commanding him to summons twelve disinterested persons qualified to serve as Jurors, to meet at the proper place, as directed by said justice; and the sheriff shall qualify the said persons by oath, faithfully to perform the duties required of them by this act, and the said jury shall make a just and equitable appraisal of all the loss and damage sustained by said applicant by reason of such lines, posts, or abutments, and make a true return and inquisition thereof, in writing, under their hands and seals; the sheriff shall make return of the inquisition so found, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, who shall file the same, and lay it before the said court at its next session; and such inquisition shall be confirmed by said court, unless good cause be shown to the contrary; and when confirmed shall be recorded by the clerk at the expense of the company; if any damage shall be awarded to any person by the said inquisition, the company shall pay the amount thereof with the costs of said appraisal.

Section 6. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person shall unlawfully and intentionally injure, molest or destroy any of said line, posts, piers or abutments, or the materials or property belonging thereto, he shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars; or imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than twelve, or both, at the discretion of the Court, before which the conviction be had.

Section 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the said company may provide in their by-laws for an increase of their capital stock and the number of their shares, and they may at any time, with the written consent or vote of the owners of two thirds of the issued capital stock of the company, extend their lines of telegraph, or may construct branch lines to connect with their main line, or may unite with any other incorporated Telegraph Company, with such increase of capital stock and upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

Section 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the said company shall receive dispatches from and for other telegraph lines, and from and for any individual, and on payment of the usual charges to individuals for transmitting dispatches as established by said company, to transmit the same with impartiality and good faith, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every neglect or refusal so to do; to be recovered with costs of suit in the name and for the benefit of the person or persons sending such dispatch; *provided,* that nothing in this section shall be construed to require the said company to transmit dispatches for or from any other company or association, owning a line of telegraph parallel with, or doing business in competition with the line over which the dispatch is required to be sent.

Section 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the said company shall transmit all dispatches in the order in which they are received, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, by the person whose dispatch is postponed out of its order; *provided, however,* that arrangements may be made with the proprietors or publishers of newspapers for the transmission, for publication, of intelligence of general and public interest out of its order.

Section 10. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Section 11. *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly reserves to itself the right to alter, amend or repeal at pleasure.

CHAPTER 10.

AN ACT to refund to Levi Valentine and Levi Yingling certain sums of money erroneously paid into the State Treasury.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Marglend,* That the Treasurer be authorized and directed, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, to pay Levi Valentine, or order, collector of State taxes of the first election district of Carroll county, the sum of eighty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents, and also, to pay Levi Yingling, or order, collector of State taxes of the thire election district of the said county, the sum of seventy-five dollars and eleven cents, erroneously paid into the State Treasury by the said collectors in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

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

CHAPTER 16.

AN ACT to appropriate a sum of money to pay Thomas E. Dell for supplemental Codes purchased by the State Librarian, in accordance with Joint Resolution Number one, January Session, eighteen hundred and sixty five.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars, ($2.200,) be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, to pay Thomas E. Dell for supplemental Codes, purchased by the State Librarian in accordance with Joint Resolution, Number one, January session, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the Treasurer will pay, upon the warrant of of the Comptroller of the Treasury to Thomas E. Dell, or order, the above sum.

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

CHAPTER 39.

AN ACT to appropriate a sum of money to pay certain members of the committee on Ways and Means, of the House of Delegates, and of the committee on Finance, in the Senate, of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for labors performed and services rendered after the adjournment of the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of joint resolution number eleven, assented to March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Compiroller of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer, in favor of the following persons, to pay them for services rendered under the provisions of joint resolution number eleven, assented to March the tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to wit: Archibald Stirling, twelve dollars; Jacob Tome, twelve dollars; Lewis P. Fiery, eight dollars; Thomas King Carroll, twenty-four dollars; William J. Jones, twelve dollars; Albert C. Green, sixteen dollars; George B. Westcott, sixteen dollars; William Frazier, twenty-four dollars; John S. Tyson, Jr., twelve dollars; William H. Hoffman, twelve dollars.

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

April 28, 1866—1w.

COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS.—The Chicago *Republican* ciphers out the would be complexion of Congress in case the Southern delegations were admitted. There are now in the House of Representatives 140 Republicans and 45 Democrats. If the 58 representatives of the eleven recovered States were to gain admittance, and all side with the Democrats, the latter would then command 103 votes, being thirty-seven less than the number cast by the Republicans. There are now in the Senate 33 Republicans, 10 Democrats and 6 "Johnsonians." In case the 22 Southern applicants for seats were all admitted, there would be an accession of 20 votes to the Democratic, Johnson party, while Messrs. Underwood, of Virginia, and Fowler, of Tennessee, would certainly range themselves with the Republicans. This would make the complexion of the Senate as follows: Administration men, 36: anti-Administration, 35—that is, on the supposition that Messrs. Doolittle, Dixon and Lane should still continue to vote with the President.

HEAVY SALES BY NEW YORK MERCHANTS.—It is a matter of mercantile curiosity and interest to notice the amount of sales the last ten months by some of our largest houses, as taken from the official record and reported in the daily papers. At the head of the list in the Fourth District is H. B. Claflin & Co., whose sales are sworn to as being $42,506,715.—Next on the list is A. T. Stewart & Co., (wholesale exclusively) $39,391,683, which is apart from a large package business done by them in Philadelphia amounting to several millions, on which they pay the Government tax there; also a large retail business of many millions on Broadway and Tenth street, which, in the aggregate make their entire sales larger by many millions than any dry goods house in this country. Next on the list is Anthony Hall, $10,373,000; Geo. A. Weeks & Co, $10,000,000. In the Fourth District there are some twelve houses where sales were from five to eight millions each; and of the list of a hundred names, only three had sales of less than a million.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The National Intelligencer has the following: Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople, saved hundreds of lives by the following simple preparations, during the terrible raging of cholera in that city a few years since. In no case did the remedy fail where the disease could be reached in season. It is no less effective in cholera morbus and ordinary diarrhoea:

One part laudanum.
One part camphorated spirit.
Two parts tincture of ginger.
Two parts capsicum.

Dose—One teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water. If the case is obstinate repeat the dose in three or four hours.

KEEP IN GOOD HUMOR.—It is not great calamities that embitter existence; it is the petty vexations, the small jealousies, little disappointments, the minor miseries, that make the heart and the temper sour. Don't let them. Anger is pure waste of vitality; it is always foolish, and always disgraceful except in some very rare cases when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another, and even then noble rage seldom mends the matter.

WHAT YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW.

The best inheritance which parents can give their children is the ability to help and take care of themselves. This is better than a hundred thousand dollars apiece. In any trouble or difficulty, they have two excellent servants in the shape of two hands. Those who can do nothing, and have to be waited upon, are helpless and easily disheartened in the misfortunes of life. Those who are active and hardy meet troubles with a cheerful face, and easily surmount them. Let young people, therefore, learn to do as many things as possible. Every boy should know how, sooner or later—

1. To dress himself, black his own boots, cut his brother's hair, wind a watch, sew on a button, make a bed, and keep the clothes in order.

2. To harness a horse, grease a wagon, and harness a team.

3. To carve and wait on table.

4. To milk the cows, shear the sheep, and dress a veal or mutton.

5. To reckon money and keep accounts correctly, and according to good book-keeping rules.

6. To write a neat and appropriate, briefly expressed business letter, in a good hand, fold and superscribe it properly, and write contracts.

7. To plough, sow grain and grass, drive a mowing machine, build a neat stack and pitch hay.

8. To put up a package, build a fire, mend broken tools, whitewash a wall and regulate a clock.

Every girl should know—

1. To sew and knit.
2. To mend clothes neatly.
3. To make beds.
4. To dress her own hair.
5. To wash the dishes and sweep the carpets.
6. To make good bread and perform all plain cooking.
7. To keep her rooms, drawers, and closets in order.
8. To work a sewing machine.
9. To make good butter and cheese.
10. To make a dress and children's clothing.
11. To keep accounts and calculate interest.
12. To write, fold, and superscribe letters properly.
13. To nurse the sick efficiently, and not faint at the sight of a drop of blood.
14. To be ready to render efficient aid and comfort to those in trouble, and in an unostentatious way.
15. To receive and entertain visitors, in the absence or sickness of her mother.

A young lady who can do all these things well, and who is always ready to render aid to the afflicted, and mitigate the perplexities of those around her, will bring more comfort to others and happiness to herself, and be more esteemed, than if she only knew how to dance, simper, sing, and play on the piano.—*Home Monthly.*

Will Dry Goods Again Advance?

On this subject the New York *Sun* takes a negative position, and reasons as follows:

"The price of raw cotton was at one stage of the rebellion over one dollar per pound. Now, the average price in New York is less than forty cents a pound, the reduction being caused, not by an increase of supply, for little cotton has been grown since the high figures were current; but it is caused by the certainty of supply in the future. The decline in the value of imported goods is attributable partly to the same cause, but directly to the decline in gold.

"Now there is no probability that gold will advance to any material extent, nor is it likely that any new cause will intervene to occasion distrust in relation to the supply of cotton; consequently there is no ground upon which to base the opinion that prices in the dry goods market will again advance. The present decline has been very steady and gradual. It has occurred in spite of the most strenuous opposition of the speculative interest, and it may be set down as the natural and legitimate effect of the transition of a country from a condition of unrest and excitement to a condition of comparative confidence, stability and certainty."

MR. THOMPSON, as a witness in an action for assault and battery, mixed things considerably in giving his account of the affair. After relating how Dennis came to him and struck him, he proceeded:

"So your honor, I just hawled off and wiped his jaw. Just then his dog came along, and I hit him again." "Hit the dog?" "No, yer honor, bit Dennis. And then I up wid a stun and throwed it at him, and it rolled him over and over."—"Threw a stone at Dennis?" "At the dog, yer honor. And he got up and hit me again." "The dog?" "No, Dennis. And wid dat he stuck his tail betwixt his legs and run off." "Dennis?" "No, the dog. And when he came back at me, he got me down and pounded me, yer honor, and he isn't hurt any at all." "Who isn't hurt?" "The dog, yer honor."

WINANS' CIGAR SHIP.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "The cigar ship Ross Winans, without giving notice to anybody, has steamed out of the Thames and round to Brighton, where Mr. Winans is residing. Of her speed and other qualities we have no particulars."

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

The season for a free use of disinfecting agents is rapidly drawing near. The cholera is reported as having already made its dread advent to our shores. After a complete renovation of cellars, vaults, etc., etc., about our premises, the next thing in order is the free and continued use of a disinfectant. Perhaps none cheaper or better can be found than *Chloride of lime.* It appears to be possessed of other virtues also, as the following from a London (England) paper attests:

"Some years ago, I read in a French scientific periodical that chloride of lime would rid a house of all vermin. I treasured up the information until an opportunity offered for testing its value. I took an old country house, infested with rats, mice and flies. I stuffed every knot-hole and mouse-hole with the chloride.—I threw it on the stone floor of the dairy and cellars. I kept saucers of it under the chests of drawers, or some other convenient piece of furniture; in every nursery, bed or dressing room. An ornamental glass held a quantity at the foot of each staircase. Cowsheds, stables and pig-styes, all had their dose, and the result was glorious. I thoroughly routed my enemies; and if the rats, more impudent than all the rest, did make renewed attacks upon the dairy in about ten months, the chloride again routed them and left me master of my own premises.

Last season was a great one for wasps. They could not face the chloride; though in the dining room, in which we had none—as its smell, to me most refreshing and wholesome, is not approved of by all persons—we had a perpetual warfare. And all this comfort for eight-pence? Only let housewives beware that they place not the chloride in their china pantries, or in too close proximity to bright steel wares, or the result will be that their gilded china will be reduced to plain, and their bright steel fenders to rusty iron, in a short time."

"We advise a trial of the chloride of lime for the 'vermin' that infest the grape vines; those pests the rose-bugs; also the squash bugs, and the cucumber bugs, and indeed for all the bug family, so well known to gardeners and farmers."

Harmony of Nature and Revelation.

All the precepts of Christianity are agreeable to the dictates of a sound mind, and its promises are happily fitted to calm the troubles of the human heart. The system of nature supports a moral government, and the doctrines and precepts of the gospel have a direct moral tendency. The scriptures give clearer and fuller views of duty than could be learned from the volume of creation, and enforce the discharge of what is incumbent upon us by the most powerful motives. From the perversity of their hearts, men are often inclined to lay the chief stress on external rites and ceremonial observances; but the gospel teaches us that no ritual worship can be pleasing to God, without holiness of heart and life, and that justice, mercy and faithfulness are indispensable matters of the law.

Everything in the religion of Jesus, whether we consider the dispositions which it recommends or the conduct which it enjoins, promotes the welfare of the individual and of society. In proportion to their obedience to his precepts will be the happiness of mankind, for in proportion to this obedience will they discharge with fidelity all the duties incumbent upon them in their several relations of life. If men generally cherished the same mind that was in Christ; if they were just and merciful, meek and holy, what a different picture would the world present from what it now exhibits! How incalculably would the sum of human happiness be increased! The beneficial influence of Christianity proves its suitableness to our nature, and strongly recommends it to our regard.

MANNERS.—"I make it a point of morality," says a writer, "never to find fault with another for his manners. They may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic, I care not what they are, if the man means well, and acts from honest intentions without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantages of 'good society,' as it is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies; and if there is any standard of manners, it is well founded on reason and good sense, and not upon these artificial regulations. Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous, and not studied. I always suspect a man that meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same bending of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the hearty—it may be rough—grip of the hand, the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation—'How are you, my old friend?"

WATER is the best drink. Exercise and pure air the best medicines.

A great mind will be easy in prosperity, and quiet in adversity.

One cannot always be a hero, but one may always be a man.

"SHALL I cut the loin of mutton saddle-wise?" "No," was the reply; "cut it bridle-wise, for then we may get a bit in our mouths."

If a lady yawns five times in succession, young man, you may get your hat.