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The Kent News.

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

VOL. 27.—No. 14. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866. WHOLE NO. 1356.

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.

SLAUGHTER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.



ON and after Monday, July 23, 1866, the STEAMER CHESTER will leave Balto., at 7 o'clock, A. M., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, for Crumpton, touching at all the landings on the river, except Corsica. Returning the alternate days.

The Steamer GEO. LAW will leave Baltimore for Crumpton, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, touching at all the landings on the river, including Corsica.

Both boats leave Baltimore at 7 o'cl'k, A.M, and Crumpton at 6½, A. M.

☞Fare $1.25. Meals extra. All freight must be prepaid. Not responsible for freight after being landed from the boats. Baggage at the owner's risk.

jy21-tf. B. C. CATLIN, Agent.

BALTIMORE And Sassafras River Line.



STEAMER TRUMPETER, CAPT. M. DEMING, will leave Baltimore Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10½ o'clock, A.M., for Sassafras River. Returning, leave Georgetown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, A. M., leaving Buck Neck Wharf at 11½ A.M., arriving in Baltimore at 2 o'clock.

FARE $1.25. Meals extra.

☞Fare to and from Buck Neck $1.00.

apr7-6m. M. DEMING, Prop'r.

The STEAMER COMMERCE,



Will commence running between SASSAFRAS RIVER and PHILADELPHIA on Monday, the 2nd of April, leaving WILSON'S POINT on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; leave Geo. & Fredericktowns at 12, M., touching at all the Landings on Sassafras and Elk River. Leave Betterton about 3, P. M.

Will leave Philadelphia, third wharf, above Arch St., at 2 o'clock, P. M., every Wednesday and Saturday.

Freight carried at reasonable rates, but must be prepaid. J. F. WILSON, Captain.

March 31, 1866—tf.

NEW ICE-CREAM SALOON!

Washington Hudgins,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he is prepared to supply ICE-CREAM, LEMON POP, SARSAPARILLA, Raspberry Lemonade, Mineral Water, to all who will give him a call. Thankful for past patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same. Parties, Pic Nics and Excursions supplied with Cream and Cake on the most reasonable terms. W. HUDGINS,

Adjoining Post Office, Chestertown.

June 16, 1866—3m.

1866. SPRING 1866. AND Summer Clothing!

GOLD DOWN TO 1.25!

PRICES ACCORDINGLY!

THE undersigned will offer this Spring and Summer his CHOICE STOCK of GOODS at decidedly lower figures to keep pace with the marked decline in Gold, and the general downward tendency in every branch of business. All in want of CLOTHING are cordially invited and most sincerely advised to make their purchases early, as, according to the opinion of all,

Prices have Reached the Bottom,

and there is more likelyhood of their going up again somewhat than coming farther down.

An early call is solicited.

April 14, 1866. I. FRANK.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain!

NITROUS OXIDE.

I DESIRE to call the attention of those suffering from bad teeth, (as there is nothing more calculated to undermine the constitution than decayed teeth,) that the time has come, and now is, when they can have their teeth taken out without pain, and that in Chestertown. When I first introduced this powerful esthetic, I was called upon to vouch for its innocency, and the happy effect it was said to produce.—That I could not then do except upon the authority of other responsible parties. But, as I now have practical knowledge in its operation, it gives me great pleasure to say, I feel no hesitancy in vouching for it, surpassing as it does my expectation in its happy effect.

J. T. TWILLEY,
Dental Surgeon, Chestertown.

June 30, 1866—tf.

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Me. my19y

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

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, U. S. Internal Revenue, FIRST DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

THE Annual Assessment for 1866, as made by the several Assistant Assessors, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the several lists are now open for inspection at the offices of the said Assistant Assessors, and the undersigned will proceed to hear and determine appeals from the decisions of the Assistant Assessors, at the time and places named below, viz:

Tuesday, July 17th, for 2nd Division, Somerset county, at Salisbury.

Wednesday, July 18th, for 10th Division, Somerset county, at Princess Anne.

Friday, July 20th, for 1st Division, Worcester county, at Snow Hill.

Tuesday, July 24th, for 5th Division, Caroline county, at Denton.

Wednesday, July 25th, for 6th and 11th Divisions, Queen Anne's county, at Centreville.

Friday, July 27th, for 4th Division, Talbot county, at Easton.

Tuesday, July 31st, for 8th and 9th Divisions, Cecil county, at Elkton.

THURSDAY, August 2nd, for 1st Division, Kent County, at CHESTERTOWN.

Monday, August 6th, for 3rd Division, Dorchester county, at Cambridge, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., of each day.

☞All appeals must be made in writing, and must specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must moreover state the ground or principle of error complained of. No appeal will be allowed to any party after the list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of the District.

THOS. KING CARROLL, JR.,
Assessor First District of Maryland.

Church Creek, jy14-3t.

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.

BERGER & BUTZ'S EXCELSIOR SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, —AND— Berger & Butz's AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

FARMERS AND DEALERS are respectfully referred to the above FERTILIZERS, as being prepared in the best manner, thoroughly reliable, and in every way calculated to give universal satisfaction. They are extensively known, having been used with great success during the past six or seven years.

☞Read the following certificate of one of the best chemists of this country:

CHEMICAL LABARATORY, No. 108 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1866.

During the last five years I have been in frequent consultation with Mr. George M. Woodward, manufacturer of Messrs. BERGER & BUTZ'S artificial manures, in regard to the preparation of their Super Phosphate of Lime, etc. The materials used in these Fertilizers, are in all cases subjected to my examination and analysis before purchase. Being fully acquainted with their formula and methods of manufacture, I can assure those interested in the purchase and sale of Fertilizers, that their "EXCELSIOR" and "AMMONIATED" Super Phosphate of Lime are of such a character as must render them of great value to the farmer, and place them amongst the BEST FERTILIZERS now in the market. F. A. GENTH.

☞*We Guarantee these Fertizers to be UNADULTERATED.*☜

By the introduction of new and improved machinery into our factory these articles will be much better prepared than formerly.

R. J. RUTH & CO., General Agents, No. 16 Bowly's Wharf, BALTIMORE.

☞For sale by

THOS. DEC. RUTH, Chestertown,
T. D. BURGESS, Grey's Inn Creek,
JAMES SHUSTER, Buck Neck,
R. T. TURNER, Betterton,
JOHN CARSON, Crumpton.

June 23, 1866.

NEW GOODS, AT KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS, just received.

GOOD CALICOES AT 12½ CENTS!

AND ALL OTHER GOODS at THE REDUCED PRICES!

Persons wanting Goods will do well to call and examine my stock before going elsewhere.

TERMS—*Cash, or Country Produce.*

C. W. WARREN,
Kennedyville, Kent county, Md.

April 21, 1866.

NEW STORE!

THE subscriber has opened a NEW GROCERY, VARIETY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE, in the basement of his dwelling, adjoining Aldridge's Stove and Tinware establishment, and is selling goods at the very lowest cash prices.

BACON, BUTTER, LARD, EGGS, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, taken in exchange for goods, or the highest market price paid in cash.

☞A call is respectfully solicited from his friends and the public generally.

my26-3m. SAMUEL A. SMITH.

SOMETHING NEW! Ice Cream! Ice Cream!

CONFECTIONERY! CAKES! FRUITS! CANDIES!

THE subscriber, at considerable expense, has completed his NEW ICE CREAM SALOON and Confectionery, on the corner of Broad and Mechanic Streets, in the Town of Crumpton, and is now ready to supply the lovers of Ice Cream and Sweat Meats, with fresh and choice articles.

Excursions, Pic-Nics, Parties, &c.,

supplied to order with ICE CREAM, and other dainties, by giving three or four days notice. This notice is necessary to enable the subscriber to fill the contract.

With the determination to please, the subscriber hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage. WM. H. BAYNARD.

Crumpton, June 2.—tf.

NEW FIRM.

J. H. BURCHINAL & SON,

HAVING fitted up a new and enlarged Store Room in the east end of the building, adjoining the former stand of J. H. Burchinal, have just returned from the City with a fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased for Cash, which they are selling at remarkably low figures—at least a hundred per cent. below former prices—and as cheap, if not a little cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Their stock embraces DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices; a fine assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, very cheap; Woodenware, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, Trunks, Valises, Brooms, Brushes, &c. Also, a large stock of Looking Glasses, of various sizes.

Also a genner assortment of HATS & CAPS.

Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine their Goods and prices. J. H. BURCHINAL & SON.

Chestertown, May 26—3m

N. B.—The middle Store Room and Dwelling for Rent. J. H. B. & SON.

To the Fruit-Growers of Maryland,

GOOTEE, MOBRAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
102 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE made complete arrangements for the sale of all kinds of fruit, such as PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, PLUMS, DAMSENS, BERRIES, &c. Returns promptly made. Special attention paid to the return of boxes.

Constantly on hand a large supply of 4-quarter and 5-quarter Fruit BOXES, which are supplied to fruit-growers at Manufacturer's prices.

June 23, 1866—4t.

SHOES! SHOES!

WE invite the attention of our customers and the public generally to our LARGE ASSORTMENT of Balmoral BOOTS & SHOES, in part just received from the manufacturers, embracing

Gents' Balmoral Boots, Gents' Brogans,
" Congress Gaiters, Boys' Brogans,
Ladies and Misses Morocco Balmoral Boots,
" " Goat " "
" " Kid " "
" " Im. Goat " "
" " Buff " "
" " Congress Gaiters,
" Glove, Leather and Kid, Tipped Congress Boots. Children's Morocco Turns, Glove, Leather Balm'l Boots, Goat Bal. Boots, Goat, Tipped Heel Bal. Boots, &c., &c.

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

THOMPSON

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with the largest and best assortment of

Boots and Shoes

in the County, as follows:

French Calf Boots and Gaiters,
" " Balmorals,

Glove Kid Eng. Walking Shoes, Buff Walking Shoes, Continental Bucked Shoes, Boys and Youth's Bucked Gaiters, Men's & Boys' coarse work of all kinds.

LADIES' GLOVE KID BALMORALS,
" MOROCCO and KID "
" BUTTON GAITERS,
" EASTERN "

and a general assortment of Misses and Children's Shoes. [my12-3m.]

NEW STORE.

IT gives us pleasure to inform the public that we have removed to the store room lately occupied by 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, May 12, 1866.

LABOR.

There's a never dying chorus
Breaking on the human ear,
In the busy time before us
Voices loud, and deep, and clear.
This is labor's endless ditty;
This is toil's prophetic voice,
Sounding through the town and city,
Bidding human hearts rejoice.
Sweeter than the poet's singing
Is the anthem of the free;
Blither is the anvil's ringing
Than the song of bird or bee.
There's a glory in the rattle
Of the wheels 'mid factory gloom;
Richer than e'er snatched from battle
Are the triumphs of the loom.
See the skillful mason raising
Gracefully yon towering pile:
Round the forge and furnace blazing
Stand the noblemen of toil.
They are heroes of the people,
Who the wealth of nations raise;
Every dome, and spire, and steeple,
Raise their hearts in labor's praise.
Glorious men, and truth and labor,
Shepherds of the human fold,
That shall lay the brand and sabre
With the barberous things of old.
Priests and prophets of creation,
Bloodless heroes in the fight,
Toilers for the world's salvation,
Messengers of peace and light.
Speed the plow and speed the harrow;
Peace and plenty send abroad;
Better, far, the spade and harrow,
Than the cannon or the sword.
Each invention, each improvement,
Renders weak Oppression's rod;
Every sign and every movement
Brings us nearer truth and God.

The Art of Being Polite.

First and foremost don't try to be polite. It will spoil all. If you keep overwhelming your guests with ostentatious entreaties to make them feel at home, they will very soon begin to wish they were there. Let them find out that you are happy to see them, by your actions, not by your words. Always remember to let bashful people alone at first; it is the only way to set them at their ease. Trying to draw them out has sometimes the contrary effect of driving them out—of the house. Leading the conversation is a dangerous experiment. Better follow in its wake; and if you want to endear yourself to talkers, learn to listen well. Never make a fuss about anything—never talk about yourself—and always preserve perfect composure, no matter what solecisms or blunders others may commit. Remember that it is a very foolish proceeding to lament that you cannot offer to your guests a better house, furniture, or viands. It is fair to presume that the visit is to you—not to these surroundings. Give people a pleasant impression of themselves, and they will be pretty sure to go away with a pleasant impression of your qualities. On just such slender wheels as these the whole fabric of society turns—it is our business to keep them in perfect revolving order.

A Maiden's First Love.

Human nature has no essence more pure—the world knows nothing more chaste—Heaven has endowed the mortal heart with no feelings more holy than the nasent love of a young virgin's soul. The warmest language of the sunny South is too cold to shadow forth even a faint outline of that enthusiastic sentiment. And God has made the richest language, poor in that respect, because the hearts that thrill with love's emotions are too sacred for the common contemplation. The musical voice of love stirs the source of the sweetest thought within the human breast, and steals into the most profound recesses of the soul, touching the chords that never vibrated before and calling into general companionship delicious hopes till then unknown. Yes, the light of a young maiden's first love breaks dimly but beautifully upon her, as the silver lustre of a star glimers through the thickly woven bower; the first blush that mantles her cheek as she feels the primeval influences is faint and pure as that which a rose-leaf might cast upon marble. But how rapidly does that light grow stronger and flush deeper, until the powerful effulgence of the one irradiates every corner of the heart, and the crimson glow of the other suffuses every feature of her countenance.

WHO IS OLD?—A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will do something for himself, for his neighbor, or for his posterity.—Almost to the last hour of his life, Wellington was at work. So were Newton, Bacon, Milton, and Franklin. The vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea to suppose that we must lie down because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; not the day-laborer in science, art or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste time, and the spring of life to become motionless, on whose hands the hours drag heavily.

A TUNNEL UNDER THE MISSISSIPPI.—So much objection has been made to bridging the Mississippi river, that the railroads centering at St. Louis are said to have determined to construct a tunnel under the river at that city. Consent to construct the work will be asked of Congress, and as soon as it is obtained it is proposed to begin the work. The cost is estimated at $3,000,000, and the time required for the completion of the work three years. The tunnel will not be more than three-fourths of a mile long.

GOOD women are the salt of the earth, sweet ones the sugar, pungent ones the pepper, biting ones the mustard, and sour ones the vinegar.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

The following letter from Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, to Senator Doolittle, chairman of the executive committee of the National Union Club, is a model as a condensed argument in behalf of the policy of the President in contravention of the destructive course of Congress:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1866.

Sir: Your note of the 10th instant was received yesterday. I cordially approve the movement which has been instituted to "sustain the administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States," and I recognize in the call which you have sent me the principles and views by which the administration has been governed.

The attempt made to destroy the national integrity by secession, or the voluntary withdrawal of a State from the Union, has been defeated. War has forever extinguished the heresy of secession. On the suppression of the rebellion measures were promptly commenced to re-establish those fraternal relations which for four years had been interrupted.

The policy initiated by President Lincoln to restore national unity was adopted and carried forward by President Johnson; the States which had been in rebellion were, under this benign policy, resuming their legitimate functions; the people had laid down their arms, and those who had been in insurrection were returning to their allegiance; the constitution had been vindicated and the Union was supposed to be restored, when a check was put upon the progress to national harmony and prosperity thus dawning upon the country.—On the assembling of Congress all efforts towards union and nationality became suddenly paralyzed; the measures of reconciliation which the President had, from the time he entered upon his duties, pursued with eminent success, were assailed, and their beneficent purpose, to a great extent, defeated; attempts were made to impose conditions precedent upon States before permitting them to exercise their constitutional rights; loyal Senators and Representatives from the States which had been in rebellion were refused admittance into Congress—the people were denied rightful constitutional representation—and eleven States were and are excluded from all participation in the government.

These proceedings, which conflict with the fundamental principles on which our whole governmental system is founded, are generating and consolidating sectional animosity, and, if long persisted in, must eventuate in permanent alienation. I rejoice, therefore, in a movement which has for its object the union in one bond of love of the people of our common country, and which invites to counsel and to political action the citizens of every State and Territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. The centralizing theory that the loyal and qualified Senators and Representatives from eleven States shall be excluded from Congress, and that those States and the people of those States shall not participate in the government, is scarcely less repugnant than that of secession itself.

Propositions to change the constitution and unsettle some of the foundation principles of our organic law—to change our judicial system in such a manner as to destroy the independence of the States by insidiously transferring to the federal tribunals all questions relating to the "life, liberty, and property of the citizen"—to change the basis of representation, which was one of the difficult and delicate compromises of the convention of 1787, when no States were excluded from representation—to change the existing and wisely adjusted distribution of powers between the different departments of the government, by transferring the pardoning power in certain cases from the Executive, where it properly belongs, to Congress or the legislative branch of the government, to which it does not legitimately pertain—to incorporate into our constitution, which is to stand through all time, a proscription of citizens who have erred and who are liable to penalties under existing enactments, by disqualifications, partaking of the nature of *ex post facto* laws and bills of attainder—these propositions or changes, aggregated as one and called an amendment to the constitution, designed to operate on the people and States which are denied all representation or voice in the Congress which originates them, are of a radical, if not revolutionary, character.

These and other proceedings, and the political crisis which they have tended to produce, justify and demand a convocation of the people by delegates from all the States and from the whole country.

The President has labored with devoted assiduity and fidelity to promote union, harmony, prosperity and happiness among the States and people, but has met with resistance, misrepresentation and calumny where he had a right to expect co-operation and friendly support. That the great body of our countrymen are earnestly and cordially with him in the efforts to promote the national welfare I have never doubted, notwithstanding the hostility of malevolent partisans, stimulated by perverted party organizations; and I rejoice that a convention which shall represent all true Union men of our whole country has been called to sustain him.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Washington D. C.

Scientific Observations of the Heat.

Professor Loomis, of Yale College, makes the following interesting observations upon the hot weather:

"This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by thermometer suspended in the shade upon the north side of the New Haven Hotel, indicated 102¾ degrees, being the highest temperature known to have been observed in New Haven since 1778, a period of 89 years. The highest temperature recorded before the present season was 102 degrees, viz: June 24, 1864. Previous to this the thermometer had been twice observed at 101 degrees, viz: in 1798, and there have been three other cases in which the thermometer has risen to 100 degrees, viz: in 1781, 1800 and 1845, making in all seven known instances in which a thermometer fairly exposed in the shade has risen to 100 degrees and upwards.

"The period just passed has been quite as remarkable for the long continuance of extreme heat as for its intensity. Within a period of eleven days, the thermometer has risen *five times* to 95 degrees and upwards. Since 1778 there has been only one other instance in which the thermometer has risen to this height five times during the same summer, viz: in 1845, and these cases were spread over an interval of thirty six days. During the same period there have been but two other cases in which the thermometer has risen to 95 degrees as many as four times during the same summer, viz: in 1780 and 1798.

"The hottest month at New Haven since 1778 was the month of July, 1825. The heat of the past thirty days has been somewhat higher than that of July, 1825, so that we seem authorized in asserting that the heat of the recent period has been more intense, and the extreme heat has been longer continued, that has occurred before in eighty-nine years, and probably for a much longer period.

E. LOOMIS.

"Yale College, July 17, 1866."

THE ABOLITIONISTS EXPOSING EACH OTHERS' RASCALITY.—HOW THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN ROBBED.—The terrific fight now going on in the Republican disunion ranks is unearthing many secrets. In their assaults upon each other these political gamblers prove to the satisfaction of everybody that a more incorrigible set of swindlers and knaves never had existence outside the dominions of the Prince of Darkness. A few days ago, Mr. Conckling, disunion member of Congress from New York, held up Provost Marshal General Fry, as the greatest swindler this country ever produced, and with dates and figures, proved that he had charged the government with bounty for tens of thousands of men who had never been put into the army. According to Conkling's showing, this man Fry fleeced the Government to the tune of ten or twelve millions of dollars! Fry replies to Conkling in a letter to a friend, and in doing so alleges that Conkling is in a bad humor because he (Fry) would not permit him to steal as much as he desired; that he (Conkling) did steal some two hundred thousand dollars, when he was stopped by Fry, who considered that the New York Congressman had his full share of plunder. It is quite evident, judging by the statements of Fry and Conkling that both became immensely wealthy very suddenly. They had helped themselves liberally to the people's money, and all in the name of "loyalty." Altogether the quarrel between these two "loyal" gentlemen, is rich, racy and interesting. Those who bellowed loudest for "loyalty" and who were ever ready to denounce as "traitors" all men who refused to worship Abraham Lincoln, and to speak of him as "the Government," were the very fellows who were helping themselves liberally from Uncle Sam's money bags.—*Exchange.*

BABEL.—Remains of the Tower of Babel, says Galignani, still exist, and are visible from a very great distance. Each side of the quadrangular basis measures two hundred yards in length, and the bricks of which it is composed are of the purest white clay, with a very slight brownish tint. The bricks before baking were covered with characters traced in a clear and regular style. The bitumen which served for cement was derived from a fountain which flows with such abundance that it soon forms a stream, and would invade the neighboring river did not the natives from time to time set fire to the stream of bitumen.

SIMPLICITY OF DRESS.—Female loveliness never appears to so good advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress. No artist ever decks his angels with towering feathers and grand jewelry; and our dear human angels, if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid ornaments which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princes. These tinselries may serve to give effect on the stage or upon a ball-room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold or diamonds.

TO CURE A FELON.—The Journal of Medicine recommends as a cure for these troublesome disorders, that as soon as the parts begin to swell, cloth, saturated with the tincture of lobelia, should be wrapped around them. This kills the felon, and is said never to fail if applied in season.