The Chestertown Transcript.

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THE
Chestertown Transcript
Is published every Saturday, at
Chestertown, Kent County, Md.,
Office, Court Street.

E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE. If not paid within three months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be charged.

Advertisements

Of Ten Lines or less will be inserted three times for One Dollar: Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. One square three months, Three Dollars: Six months, Six Dollars: One Year, Ten Dollars. Fractions of a square will be charged as a square. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements at moderate rates. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements must be paid quarterly. Advertisements not stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued and chargd for until ordered out.

JOB PRINTING.

Having supplied our office with a large, varied and beautiful assortment of TYPE FOR JOBS, we are prepared to print

HANDBILLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SUITABLE FOR
STORES,
TRUSTEES' SALES,
Public Sales,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Cheap for Cash, and at short notice.

COUGH NO MORE. DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

CURE for PILES. DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure. For sale by all Druggists at 50 Cents per bottle.

Doctor Strickland's TONIC. DYSPEPSIA. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antiacids and carminatives to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic persons. For sale by all Druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle. Jan. 20, 1866—y

PROSPECTUS OF
The Cosmopolite.

ON the first of January we commenced the publication in the City of Baltimore of a
MONTHLY LITERARY MAGAZINE.

There is no publication of this character now issued South of New York City, and the closing of the war has left a large portion of the people of the country with no literary representative.

The Cosmopolite will be devoted to Literature, Art, Review, Scientific Papers and General Reading, and we shall number among its contributors some of the first literary men of the South, with others from the North and from London and Paris.

All matter not original will be carefully selected from the newest and best of the English, French and German publications; and its Editors will spare no effort or expense to make it rank with the *very first* Magazines of the country.

As its name imports, we have established The Cosmopolite upon no sectional basis. We hope to make it the organ of general literature alone, and will be uninfluenced by any party or clique whatever.

It will be mailed to subscribers in any part of the country upon receipt of the following

SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copies, for one year,				$ 4 00
Five	"	"	"	18 00
Ten	"	"	"	33 00

The Cosmopolite will be generally distributed among the Merchants and Planters of the South, and we will add, for their information, a few advertisements, at moderate rates. Liberal deductions will be made to booksellers and news dealers. Address

DE LEON & CO.,
P. O. Box 226, Baltimore, Md.
January 20, 1866.

WALTER T. HURTT,
PRACTICAL
HAT AND CAP
MANUFACTURER
AND DEALER IN STRAW GOODS,
No. 38 N. Green Street,
BALTIMORE,

Offers inducements to the Citizens and Merchants of Kent and the adjoining counties. Call and examine our stock.
September 23, 1865—6m

SUGAR and BREAD BOXES for sale by
May 14. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

SAMUEL COMEGYS. GEO. D. S. HANDY.
COMEGYS & HANDY,
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 70 South Street,
BALTIMORE.
October 21, 1865—y

WILLIAM TOMLINSON, WILLIAM P. FRANCIS, WILLIAM T. TOMLINSON.
TOMLINSON & FRANCIS,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN, LIVE STOCK, and *Country Produce generally*,
No. 96 Light Street Wharf.
Orders for Groceries, Seeds, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise, promptly filled.
Baltimore, November 4, 1865—y

T. B. HINES. W. H. WEST.
HINES & WEST,
No. 90 Light Street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Hay, Potatoes,
Onions, Apples, Dried Fruits, Eggs, Fish, Cattle, Wood, Hoop-Poles, &c., &c.
April 1, 1865—tf

WHEELER & WILSON
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
Sewing Machine!
W. MERRILL, Agent,
Office 214 Baltimore Street.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
SEWING MACHINES,
For Tailoring and Manufacturing,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
W. MERRILL, Agent,
214 West Baltimore Street,
Jan. 7, 1865—y BALTIMORE.

JAS. I. BARTON,
(Successor to C. B. Keyworth,)
Late of J. P. Hartman,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 276 West Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE.

OUR Stock consists of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every grade, style and texture, which we are prepared to make up at reasonable prices, and in every variety of style to suit the occasion or taste of the wearer.

All Goods and Garments warranted to be what they are represented, or returnable at the pleasure of the purchaser.

The citizens of Kent and the Eastern Shore counties are requested to give him a call. March 11, 1865.

COAL.
Baltimore Company,
Shomokin (Soft) for Cooking.
APPLY TO MR. WM. H. PALMER, at the Wharf, Chestertown.
Dec. 2, 1865—3m. R. J. RUTH.

FOR SALE.
THE HOMESTEAD PORTION of the
MILLER FARM,
Containing 196 Acres,
of which 175 Acres are arable,
Balance in Wood and Marsh.
Pleasantly situated on Swan Creek, within full view of the Chesapeake Bay, adjoining Swan Point, noted for Oysters, Fish and Ducks. Convenient to Churches, School, Steamboat, Stores and Shops.
The Lawn, beautifully Shaded,
running down to the water, where Lime, Grain and all the products of the farm can be landed.
Dwelling
OLD BUT VERY COMFORTABLE.
OUT BUILDINGS
Sufficient for the Farm, with two Pumps of Water.
The Land lays nicely:
rolling, well watered, light, and susceptible of improvement equal to any in the County.
No Stiff Land on the Farm.
Would make a splendid FRUIT FARM. Mr. Voshell will show the place to any one wishing to examine the same.
For terms and other particulars, apply on the place or by mail.
W. R. CONSTABLE.
Rock Hall P. O., Kent County, Md.
January 13, 1866—6m.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Laurence M. Ricaud and Annie E. S. Ricaud
Against
James Wilmer Vanlear.
On the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent County. January 5th, 1866.

ORDERED by me Jesse K. Hines, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County as a Court of Equity, and in the recess of the said Court, that the sale made and reported by George Vickers, Trustee, for the sale of the Real Estate of James Wilmer Vanlear be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the tenth day of April next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the tenth day of February next

The report states the amount of sales to be $5683.62½

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
January 6, 1866—5t.

The Poet.

The Dying Wife.

Many a sorrow stricken heart will bleed afresh, and many a manly eye grow dim with tears, over the remembrances of a reality which the following beautiful lines will awaken:

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
Let me feel her sweet warm breath;
For a strong chill o'er me passes,
And I know that it is death.
I would gaze upon the treasure—
Scarcely given ere I go—
Feel her rosy dimpled fingers
Wander o'er my cheek of snow.

I am passing through the waters,
But a blessed shore appears;
Kneel beside me, husband dearest,
Let me kiss away thy tears.
Wrestle with thy grief, my husband,
Strive from midnight until day,
It may leave an angel's blessing
When it vanishes away.

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
'Tis not long she can be there;
See! how to my heart she nestles,
'Tis the pearl I love to wear.
If in after years beside thee,
Sits another in my chair,
Though her voice be sweeter music,
And her face than mine more fair;

If a cherub call thee "Father!"
Far more beautiful than this,
Love thy first-born! Oh! my husband!
Turn not from the motherless.
Tell her sometimes of her mother—
You may call her by my name!
Shield her from the winds of sorrow;
If she errs, oh! gently blame.

Lead her sometimes, where I'm sleeping;
I will answer if she calls,
And my breath will stir her ringlets,
When my voice in blessing falls.
Then her soft, black eyes will brighten,
And shall wonder whence it came,
In her heart, when years pass o'er her
She will find her mother's name.

It is said that every mortal
Walks between two angels here;
One records the ills, but blots it,
If before the midnight drear
Man repenteth—if uncancelled,
Then he seals it for the skies,
And the right hand angel weepeth,
Bowing low with veiled eyes.

I will be her right hand angel,
Sealing up the good for Heaven;
Striving that the midnight watches
Fixed no misdeeds unforgiven.
You will not forget me, husband,
When I'm sleeping 'neath the sod?
Oh, love the jewel to us given,
As I love thee—next to God!

To the Editor of the Transcript:

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 10th inst., I find an article under the caption "Public Schools and their Teachers" which not being precisely correct, may work injury to our schools, which no one would more regret than yourself. You therein state that you "are informed that by the by-laws of the State Association of School Commissioners, which have the force of law, the teacher of any school is completely at the mercy of the District Commissioner, who may discharge him at a moment's notice without showing cause, while, if the instructor signify his intention to quit before the expiration of his official term, he forfeits all unpaid dues for that term."

The first error in the above quotation is that the By-Laws commented upon are not those of the Association of School Commissioners, but of the State Board of Education, issued in conformity to the law of 1865, chap. 160, title I., chap. I. Sec. 2, and have undoubtedly, as you say, the force of law.

But an error of much greater importance is that the District Commissioner may *discharge* a teacher at a moment's notice. The *Board* of Commissioners only can remove teachers; the District Commissioner may, in extreme cases, suspend them until the next meeting of the Board.

Neither is it true that if the instructor *signify his intention* to quit, that he forfeits his unpaid dues. It is true however, and as proper as true, that if a teacher vacates his school before the close of the term without the consent of the Commissioner, he forfeits his arrearages. The teacher may vacate the school *at the end of the term* by giving ten days notice of his intention.

That the By-Laws are, in some respects, defective there can be no doubt, and a committee has in charge the matter of their revision, but it is not to be presumed that any modification will be made to give the teacher the right to violate his contract and abandon his school at his pleasure, and without notice to the Commissioner, though a change in the law requiring the Commissioner to give proper notice to the teacher of his intention to terminate the contract may be advisable.

Yours, very truly,
HOWARD MEEKS.

A deed of trust was recorded at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Saturday last, which required $10,000 worth of stamps. It was a mortgage from the Indiana Southern Railway to Wm. H. Swift and Samuel J. Tilden, for the sum of ten millions dollars. This road is to be built from Fort Wayne to Jeffersonville, and to be in running order by Nov. 1, 1866.

Make haste slowly.

Health and How to Keep It.

[From the Scientific American.]

Dr. C. R. Agnew, of New York city, a prominent member of the Sanitary Commission, recently delivered a popular lecture on the above topic.

Four things indispensable to health were discussed and illustrated, viz:—Clothing, food, air and exercise. And first the doctor drew attention to the care and treatment of children. He said that while children should be allowed as much open air and exercise as possible, they should be properly and warmly clothed to insure and maintain health, and he suggested that flannel should be worn next the skin by both adults and children, as it had been scientifically demonstrated to be more conducive to health than anything else. The proposition was illustrated in the progress of the lecture. Children should not be allowed the range of the table. When the babe is born its first need is milk, and that continues to be its proper diet for many months. Then, as its physical strength increases, the capacity of the stomach for digesting other food is better developed, but a child should always be kept on plain substantial food, and with this and warm clothing, according to the season, pure air and proper exercise, the immense amounts paid annually in doctor's bills may be saved. The doctor then related an incident in the experience of an English sea captain, who made voyages to South America, and who always compelled his crew to wear flannel next the skin, never allowed them to sleep in damp places, changed the diet according to the latitude, flesh to vegetable food, and *vice versa*, and prohibited the use of alcohol on board; and while in the port of Valparaiso, during the hottest summer months, there was not as much as one man on the sick list, while in five other ships lying beside him the deaths were from thirty to fifty per day. The properties of alcoholic drinks, and the evil effects thereof, were then pointed out, and it was shown that there is no nutriment whatever in alcohol, yet thirty-five millions out of the ninety million gallons manufactured annually in this country is consumed by the people of the United States. This quantity, at two dollars a gallon, makes seventy million dollars—a small estimate of what we pay for this beverage which kills but does not cure. This gives about 1 1-5 gallons to each individual, and as the women drink very little and the children none, it will be judged what quantity the male population consume. Six million barrels of beer are also consumed by us annually, but in this matter we are far behind John Bull, who consumes twenty million barrels of beer annually. The effects of these stimulants upon human health were made very apparent some years ago among the British army in India, where out of an army of 70,000 men the deaths were about a brigade a day. It was evident to the Government that they could not keep the army recruited with such a fearful mortality as that. An inquiry was instituted, experiments made, and the cause of mortality was traced to the use of alcoholic beverages, which were thereafter forbidden The doctor then impressed upon the audience the necessity of allowing the sunshine and the pure air to enter their dwellings, and illustrated the former by facts which came to light in a district of Paris, some time ago, where the people were pallid and filthy from living where the sunlight could not reach them, so that the French Government had to interfere and shut up the places. To secure pure air, and plenty of it, he suggested that, when possible, sufficient fire should be kept up to allow the windows to be kept open, but in cases where this could not be, one augur hole for every member of the family should be bored in the window sashes. Gas burners, stoves, lamps, and whatever is in a state of combustion in a room, consumes the oxygen which should go to the support of human life, and the effects of a continuation of this will appear from the fact that an ordinary gas-burner consumes as much oxygen as a healthy man. The doctor next alluded to damp places, especially sleeping apartments, and suggested to the mothers present, of whom there were a large number, to scrub their rooms during their children's absence at school or elsewhere, and to see that they were thoroughly dry before allowing the little ones to go to rest in them. And this led him to speak of damp cellars, which he said ought to be properly cleaned out, now during the winter months, if not by the landlords, then, as a matter of healthful economy, by the tenants themselves. The deleterious effects of decaying matter in cellars and low places was then illustrated by reference to the fungus, which, at the first ray of sunshine, sends forth its poisonous perfumes to circulate in the atmosphere around, causing sickness and death. The lecturer remarked that, as all the suggestions he had made were important in view of the cholera, which might be here in the spring, he hoped the audience would give them the attention they deserved.

A young lady remarked that she could not understand "what her brother George Henry saw in the girls that he liked them so well, and that for her part she would not give the company of one young man for that of twenty girls."

We remember a vengful individual who, in the exuberance of his rage at some one who offended him, said: "I'll have revenge! I'll do something terrible!—By Jove, I'll give this little boy a tin horn."

I have finally cum to the konklushion that thare aint trooth enuff in the world jest now to do business with, and if sum kind ov kompromise kant be had, the Devil might as well step in and run the consarn at onst.—*Josh Billings.*

Journalism in America.

[From the Phil. Age.]

In last week's issue of *The Round Table* an admirable article appeared on the 'Personalities of Journalism,' from which we make the following extract:

The limits of criticism seem to us so plain that we are surprised that any proceed journalist should overstep them. A newspaper is a legitimate subject for comment, favorable or adverse; but not so with its editor or editors. The views advanced by an editorial writer in a journal are written as the utterances of the journal, and are given to the world as such. It is no one's business who the writer is, how he lives, what he wears, or what opinions he holds upon questions not discussed in his paper.

His responsibility to the public or his cotemporaries as a journalist is confined to his journal. To go behind the impersonality of a paper is too mean a thing for any honorable man to do. For example, it is one thing for a newspaper to criticise the *Observer*, or to animadvert upon any article printed in it; but to go back of the paper and attack by name Messrs Morse and Prime, or any other gentleman known to be attached to the paper, is quite a different thing. Whatever a man may write and publish over his own name, he may justly be held personally responsible for, but the press has nothing to do with him in person except in such a case as this. One paper may criticise another as scathingly as the English language may allow, and yet keep within the bounds of propriety; but it has no right to go further and assail the editor of that paper in his private character.

Mr. Raymond is not the *Times*, nor Mr. Greeley the *Tribune*, nor Mr. Bryant the *Post*, nor Mr. Tilton the *Independent*. Each of these gentlemen may be legitimate objects of criticism for what they may do in public outside of their papers, but not for what they may say through the medium of those papers. And so of every editor and every journal in the country: each newspaper has a personality of its own, irrespective of its editor or editors, and no other paper claiming to act honorably will ever ignore that in order to assail its editor in person.

There is no doubt that in this country the influence of journalism has been greatly weakened by the personal tone assumed by the public press. The readers of newspapers do not care a whit about the private griefs of editors, and it is something closely bordering upon impudence to be continually obtruding their personal quarrels upon their patrons. In England the name and character of the newspaper itself are the prominent features of a public journal, not the personality of the individual or individuals who may be at the head of the establishment. There, the color of an editor's coat, the fare upon which he dines, and the peculiar habits which he has acquired, are not supposed to be essential in any criticism that may be deemed necessary upon the tone and political bearing of his columns.

The man is entirely overlooked, as he should be—what he writes and publishes is held up to approval or censure. The *Round Table* is right, and we endorse all it has written upon this important subject; but we respectfully submit to its editors whether it is not about time for the high-toned journals of the country to abstain from the low slang which is too often used in reference to the political parties of the nation? In the same issue of the *Round Table* from which we copy, we find a paragraph speaking of "copperheads and political reptiles of that venomous species." Of course it is well known to which party these epithets are applied. It would be affectation to pretend not to understand their meaning. Whenever a Republican wishes to be, as he imagines, very severe upon his Democratic neighbor, he at once stigmatizes him as a "copperhead" and "a political reptile of that venomous species."

As soon as he has done this, he thinks he has accomplished the complete demolition of his unfortunate adversary. Now, this kind of tactics may be very effective when used by pothouse politicians, and there is no telling how badly the poor reptile may feel after the obrugation he has received from his polite and immaculate opponent. But we insist that a high-toned and respectable journal, like *The Round Table*, should seriously hesitate before it applies what is intended by others as approbrious epithets to the members of a party which numbers over half a million of adherents in New York and Pennsylvania, and at the last Presidential election marshaled in its ranks more than a million and a half of white freemen throughout the Union.

The Present Congress.

From the National Intelligencer.

The scenes of 1861 in Congress are being now re-enacted in all their substantial elements of revolution, disunion, of treason. The old rebellion is suppressed and the new rebellion is in progress. It is only the difference of circumstances that makes the difference of consequences.—The majority in Congress are carrying on an essentially revolutionary scheme. And the object is like that of their predecessors in conspiracy and treason. It is to preserve power. For this object the secessionists undertook to Southernize the North against an accomplished event, and adapt the Constitution by a violent reform to their own section. For the self-same object the disunionists now in Congress undertake, against an accomplished event and one of the greatest in history, by denationalizing the South, to deliberately destroy the rescued Union, abolish the social compact, defy the laws of nature and revive the abominable abasement of a feudalism which perished under the curse of Heaven three hundred years ago.—This, from the lust for power in a few hands—just as the few artful and arrogant traitors of 1861 did for the sake of power.

But there must soon come to pass a notable difference. The desperate secessionists were able to induce their people to follow them, and war resulted. The present revolutionary combination, defiant and desperate as it is, cannot command their people, and hence their extreme and reckless malevolence.

We implore the people to realize for themselves that the solemnly declared pledge made by every one of them, through Congress, in 1861, is being repudiated by their party leaders, and a conspiracy is on foot for the subversion of the Republic and the establishment of a grim and monstrous military despotism instead. Do you doubt it, fellow-citizens of the Union? The South is to be kept down as a fulcrum. But the iron lever is coming with crushing force upon your breasts, and you must rise and indignantly demand that a restored Union shall not be subverted, or the power will pass forever from your still sovereign hands.

Let the people hold meetings in every hamlet in the North and West, with Andrew Johnson, the resolutions of 1861, and the Union as the only party platform, and rebuke with disgust every suggestion of sectional malice or ruinous fanaticism.

We say to you, fellow-citizens, that your awful sacrifices and your splendid achievements are to be all in vain, and that speedily, if you do not put forth your powerful arm and smite your betrayers. Their scheme is to perpetuate their hold upon you by establishing themselves as a new and mighty slave power in the South, through the pretence of negro suffrage; and thus entrenched, aided by the powerful name of universal freedom, they will establish a remorseless and tremendous engine ry of oppression of the white people of the whole country, through a passive and brutal negro soldiery. The issue is between liberty and bondage—and bondage to a race of bondmen, through a few who are to control them. Men of the United States, are you for a Union for freemen and freedom for white men?

Interesting Interview Between the President and Citizens of Montana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—This morning a large number of the citizens of Montana Territory, now in Washington city, called upon the President. B. M. Pinney, United States Marshal for the Territory; Chief Justice Hosmer, Gen. Barrows, and twenty-five or thirty others were among the number. After an address by Mr. Pinney on behalf of the delegates, the President replied as follows:

Gentlemen:—It is no ordinary pleasure for me to meet you here on this occasion, and to hear the sentiments you have announced. To receive so large and respectable a body of intelligent gentlemen from that remote region of the country is highly gratifying to me. In response, sir (addressing Mr. Pinney), to the eloquent manner in which you have expressed the sentiments and feelings of those whom you represent on this occsion, I might content myself with simply returning my thanks for your kind expressions, but you have made some allusions to which under the circumstances that surround us, I cannot be indifferent. You have alluded to the great principles of our Government having been enunciated by me, in a paper sent out a short time since to the Congress of the United States. The declaration by me of these principles was not the result of impulse. It was the result of a thorough and calm consideration of those great truths which lie at the foundation of all free governments. Those who understand those truths and have laid them down as their guide, cannot fail to understand the doctrines enumerated in that message. It is not necessary to inquire whether they emanated from this man or that man. Those who understand and believe in those principles, no matter from what stand-point they look at them, will find themselves involuntarily, and imperceptibly it may be, but surely, coming together in all great struggles that may take place in regard to them, while those who disclaim them, who repudiate them and set them at naught, will be found disintegrating and traveling in a divergent direction. For this reason, there may be many now coming together without any previous concert or arrangement, but imperceptibility, because they agree on these great principles.

I think, gentlemen, there is no one who can mistake the great cardinal principles that are laid down in that message. They comprehend and embrace the principles upon which this Government rests and upon which, to be successful, it must be administered. I care not by what name the party administering the Government may be denominated—the Union party, the Republican party, the Democratic party, the American party, or what not—no party can administer the Government successfully unless it is administered upon the great principles laid down in that paper. You would meet with about the same success in attempting to carry on the Government upon any other principles than those which are found in the Constitution, as you would if you should take hold of a piece of machinery that had been constructed to run harmoniously in one direction, and attempt by reverse action to run it in the opposite direction.

I say again, that no one can mistake the doctrine of that message. It is very easy for persons to misrepresent it, and to make assertions that this, that or the other has taken place, or will take place; but I think I may be permitted to say to you on this occasion, that taking all my antecedents, going back to my advent into public life and continuing down to the present time, the great cardinal principles set forth in that paper have been my constant and unwavering guide. After having gone so far it is too late for me to turn and take a different direction. They will be my guide from this time onward, and those who understand them, may know where I shall always be found when principle is involved. Here let me say to you in order to disabuse the public mind as far as it is possible for an individual to do so, that my public career is well nigh done—the sand of my political glass has well nigh run out.

If I were disposed to refer to myself, I might trace my career to the log cabin; then an Alderman and a Mayor in a village; then through both branches of the State Legislature; then for ten consecutive years in the National House of Representatives; then through the Gubernational chair to the Senate of the United States; then Provisional Governor, with slight participation in military affairs; then Vice President, and now in the position I occupy before you.

And now, in this position, if I can be instrumental in restoring the Government of the United States—in restoring to their true position in the Union those States whose relations to the National Government have for a time been interrupted by one of the most gigantic rebellions that ever occurred in the world, so that we can proclaim, once more, that we are a united people, I shall feel that the measure of my ambition has been filled, and filled to overflowing. And at that point, if there be any who are envious or jealous of honor and position, I shall be prepared to make them as polite a bow as I know how, and thank them to take the place I have occupied, for my mission will have been fulfilled.

In saying this, in performance of my duty and in response to the encouragement you have given me, I feel that I am in a condition not to be arrogant; not to feel imperious or supercilious. I feel that I can afford to do right, and so feeling, God being willing, I intend to do right; and, as far as in me lies, I intend to administer the Government upon the principles that lie at the foundation of it.

I can inform all aspirants who are trying to form their combinations for the future who want to make one organization for one purpose and another, that they are not in my way. I am not a candidate for any position, and hence I repeat, I can afford to do right; and, being in that condition, I will do right. I make this announcement for the purpose of letting all know that my work is to restore the Government; not to make combinations with reference to any future candidacy for the Presidency of the United States. I have reached the topmost round. My race is run, so far as that is concerned. My object is to perform my duty, and that I will endeavor to do. Let us then all join in this great work of restoration: and while we are restoring and repairing the breaches that have been made, let us also unite in the work of making new States and populating them a people who are worthy of the Government which protects them.—And let these new State Governments be founded on principles in harmony with the great machinery devised by our fathers.

So far as regards any aid or assistance that can be given here in the progress and in the consummation of this great work of building up new States, as well as on the restoration of all the former States, you will find me a willing and a cordial helper.

Gentlemen, I did not expect this demonstration, but you will please accept my thanks for the compliment you have paid me on this occasion and the encouragement you have given me in the discharge of my duty. All I can say, in conclusion, is to assure you that any assistance you may need from this quarter will be most cheerfully given to advance the interests of the community you represent.

The gentlemen present were then introduced personally to the President.

General Barrows submitted to the inspection of the President, on behalf of the delegation, a large number of specimens of gold-bearing quartz, obtained in different portions of the Territory, which were examined with much interest by the President, and the interview terminated.

A Peculiar People.

There is a peculiar people at Willingford, Connecticut, who style themselves Communists. They ignore rum, tobacco, tea, coffee, pork, swearing, quarreling, wrangling, gossiping, backbiting, lying, cheating and defrauding—all of which is well so far as it goes. Unlike the Mormons they have but one "affinity" at the same time, with whom they live so long as they both can agree—when they are "divorced," not by a decree of the courts, but by mutual consent.—*Boston Herald.*

"What would I give," said Charles Lamb, "to call my mother back to earth for one day, to ask her pardon on my bended knees for all those acts by which I gave her gentle spirit pain."

Remember this, my young friend, whenever you are inclined to disobey your mother, or to do anything which you know will grieve her. When she is dead, such misconduct will awaken bitter recollections and you cannot ease your troubled soul by asking her pardon. She who bore you, who fervently loved you, and whose faithful heart you made to ache, will have gone, never to return. The cruel deed will be irreparable!

A witty printer, who quit his business, studied physic, and became a physician, gave us his reason for doing so, that in printing all the faults are exposed to the eye, but in physic they are buried with the patient.

The best description of weakness we have ever heard is the wag's query to his wife, when she gave him some chicken broth, if she would not coax that chicken to wade through the soup once more.

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