THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 8. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1870. NO. 40.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,
141 Pratt street,
Near Light, Baltimore.

SOLE AGENTS for the following First Class Standard Machines:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKER REAPERS, $165.
Self-Raker Reaper and Mowing Attachment, $205.

WOOD'S JOINT-BAR MOWER,
4 ft. 3 in. cut, $125.

These Machines are too well known to need any commendation from us.

WESTINGHOUSE THRESHERS AND CLEANERS,

PELTON OR TRIPPLE-GEARED POWERS,

Warranted to suit purchasers, or no sale.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN GRAIN DRILLS,

The farmer's favorite, with improvements for the next season, rendering them the most superior Drill in the wide world.

NOVELTY WHEEL HORSE RAKE,

The simplest and most complete and consequently most desirable rake in use: price $45.

McKENNEY'S GRUB AND STUMP PULLERS,

Worthy the attention of those who have new grounds to clear and old peach orchards to take up; takes up old peach trees by the roots with the greatest facility.

☞ Constantly on hand and for sale every variety of Implement and Machine needed on the farm, from a Portable Engine to a Hand Grain or Hay Rake.

Fresh and genuine FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON.
June 5—tf. 141 Pratt st., Balt.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL LOVERS OF GOOD BRANDIES, WINES, TEAS AND GROCERIES.

I AM PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT inducements to customers, wholesale and retail. Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Green and Black Teas, of choice chops; Coffees—Java, Laguyra, Rio, &c.

English and American Pickles, Capers and Condiments, Olives, Italian Maccaroni and Vermecilla. Fresh Canned Fruits of all kinds; Canned Meats and Fish; Foreign and Domestic Preserves and Jellies. I have on hand a fine stock of

Old Brandies, Wines, Whiskeys, Gin,

which I offer to Hotel keepers at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and ask a call.

THOMAS M. GREEN,
88 W. *Baltimore Street, near Holliday.*
Sept. 25, 1869—y.

C. T. R.

ATTENTION.

1st.

TO MY LARGE and VARIED STOCK OF GOODS,

Embracing the *Largest* and the *Best* assortment of all descriptions that I have ever offered to the Public, it would be almost an impossibility to enumerate the various kinds and qualities, and the only way to find out is to give me a call and save money by *buying of me for the CASH.*

2nd.

To my full and beautiful line of CASSIMERES,

BOUGHT TO MATCH IN SUITS, together with assortments of Beaver & French Cloths for Overcoats, and to the fact that

MR. E. J. MOLINEAX,
Fashionable Tailor, formerly of Philadelphia,
now occupies rooms over my store: I am therefore prepared to furnish to order Clothing of all Styles, to suit the most fastidious.

3rd.

I am Agent for the justly celebrated

Grover & Baker Sewing Machines,

which I keep constantly on hand in a room fitted up for the purpose, where they are open to inspection to all that wish to buy. This Machine is so well and favorably known, that only an examination is necessary to accomplish a sale.

4th.

Lastly, I call the attention of my customers

To my complete Stock of Liquors,

consisting of

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINE, GIN,

&c., which I will constantly keep on hand until further notice. Especial attention is called to my *SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC BRANDY. HOLLAND GIN* and *PURE RYE WHISKEY,* which I bought especially for MEDICINAL purposes and family use.

Any of the above articles can be bought CHEAP FOR CASH, at

E. W. PURNELL'S
GALENA, MD.

N. B.—*Country Produce* and *Poultry* dressed for the Philadelphia market, taken in exchange for Merchandise, or the Cash.
Galena, November 16, 1869.

FOR SALE.

100,000 Healthy Peach Trees, OF CHOICE VARIETIES.

☞ *Send for Price List, &c.*

E. R. COCHRAN,
Middletown, Del.
Sept. 25, 1869—6m.

JOHN P. RINGGOLD,
175 Balt. street,

OFFERS the following inducements to the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties:

For Ladies.
Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Fine Wool Under Vests.
Fine Wool Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Balmoral Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Castor and Cloth Gloves.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Misses.
Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Patent Merino Stockings.
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings.
Black Cashmere Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Cloth and Castor Gloves.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Gentlemen.
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.
Undershirts and Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Under Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts.
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers.
Buckskin Shirts & Drawers.
Buck and Cloth Goves.
Kid and Castor Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties and Socks.

For Youth.
Patent Merino Shirts.
Patent Merino Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Drawers.
Fine Woollen Hosiery.
Knitted Mits and Gloves.
Wristlets, Mittens.
Suspenders, Ties.
Merino Stockings.
Roman Scarfs and Ties.

Dec. 11, 1869—y.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Live Stock and Country Produce Generally,
No. 112 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS FR GROCERIES, SEEDS, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise promptly filled.

☞ *Consigments respectfully solicited.*
January 19, 1868—y

NEW FALL GOODS, AT KENNEDYVILLE.

C. W. WARREN has just opened a large, well-selected stock of seasonable **Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,** bought on good terms, and will be sold as low, for cash or Produce, as they can be purchased anywhere in this county.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

A large stock all kinds, at low prices.

MALLALIEU'S CEREBRATED CASSIMERES, and KERSEYS, in great variety.

☞ Call and See our STOCK ☜
No trouble to show Goods.
Kennedyville, Nov. 6, 1869.

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

The Democratic Almanac for 1870.

We have now in press, and will publish about the 1st of January, THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1870. It will contain, besides the usual matter of all Almanacs, full and official returns of the elections held this year, compared with previous ones, the most important Acts of the last session of Congress, lists of Federal and State officers, members of Congress, chronology of all the important events of the year, statistical and other information indispensible to every politician, planter, farmer, merchant or mechanic.

All orders will be filled according to the date of their reception. The cash must accompany all orders.

TERMS:

Single copies, by mail, prepaid,	$0 20
Seven copies, by mail, prepaid,	1 00
Fifteen copies, by mail, prepaid,	2 00
One hundred copies, by express,	12 00

Address,
VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
Publishers, No. 162 Nassau st.,
Nov. 20, 1869. New York.

H. McCoy. Wm. I. Rasin.

McCOY & RASIN,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Street,
OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,
BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of Kent, for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we ask for a continuance.

☞ We refer to the following among our patrons in Kent:

Judge Joseph A. Wickes,
Hon. William Welch,
Hon. Samuel Comegys,
George D. S. Handy,
William [illegible] Wilmer,
George [illegible] Holliday,
Dr. Samuel [illegible] Peck.

Feb. 13, 1869—y.

COX, WARDEN & [illegible]
SUCCESSORS TO
Cox & Brown,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Nos. 8 Bowly's Wharf & 72 South St.
Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 16, 1868—y.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE IN GALENA.

THOMAS H. HORSEY.

"Come one, come all! This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."
Fitz James spoke thus to Rhoderic Dhu,
And so, kind friends, we'll say to you,
That we intend to sell
Goods as cheap as they can be bought in Kent.

We now offer to the Public at LOW RATES for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE,* a General Assortment of Goods, just purchased from NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA markets.

OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Is Hard to Beat.

Always on hand a full supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES
And Choice Liquors.

A well-selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hosiery and Gloves, Builders' and House Keeping Hardware; Queens, Stone and Cedar Ware—a full stock in this Line, to suit all tastes.

☞ Ladies *DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS* and *TRIMMINGS* we make a speciality.

MALLALIEU'S KERSEYS and CASSIMERES, *very cheap.*

Turner's celebrated Axes, just received.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

Give us a call, and we'll suit you all.

Galena, October 30, 1869—y.

CIGARS & CONFECTIONERY.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

RICHARD B. RUSSELL having removed to the Old Stand on High St., below T. B. Hynson's, is now

Manufacturing Cigars

with a view to supplying the store-keepers as CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITY!

Chewing Tobacco of all grades,
both natural and sweet; and also Fine Cut.



A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Smoking Tobacco, SNUFF AND PIPES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

CANDIES
AND
FRUITS.

☞ A good smoke or a good chew may always be had at

RICHARD B. RUSSELL'S.
Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—tf.

Removal.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally that he has removed to the

Corner Store, up town,

formerly occupied by Mr. James W. Phillips, and has now in store, and will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, &C.

GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

I have also a full assortment of

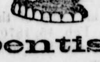
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED,
of all kinds, on hand.

☞ Please call and examine my stock of Goods.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES.
Chestertown, Sept. 11, 1869—y.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY,



Dentist,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent county, that having located in Chestertown, he can always be found at his office on High Street, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw.

☞ His charges are moderate and all work done by him guaranteed to be as he represents.
Jnuray 13, 1865—y.

General Jobbing & Carpentering!

DONE BY

ARTHUR J. TOULSON.

SHOP ON QUEEN STREET,
Over the Blacksmith Shop, near the Foundry.

PARTICULAR attention paid to mending broken Tables and Furniture of all descriptions: will neatly Varnish the same, if ordered. Venitian Blinds neatly repaired and hung. He is prepared to make

WARDROBES,
DESKS, TABLES, STANDS,
CLOTHES RACKS,
IRONING BOARDS,
LAP BOARDS, GATES, &c.

Also, Saw Filing done.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [Jan. 8, 1870—tf.

TAXES FOR 1869.

THE subscriber hereby notifies Tax Payers of the Fifth District that their tax accounts for the present year are now due and prompt payment is earnestly solicited. He will be at Gray's Inn steamboat wharf every Saturday morning, at Rees' Corner every Saturday afternoon, and at Chestertown on Tuesdays. A. B WHEATLEY,
Coll. Fifth District.
July 31, 1869—tf.

LUMBER,
For Sale at Buck Neck Wharf.
Nov. 20, 1869. J. BELL & BRO.

Selected Poetry.

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the woe and heartache
Waiting for us down the road,
If our lips could taste the wormwood,
If our backs could feel the load,
Would we waste the day in wishing
For a time that never can be?
Would we wait in such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew the baby fingers
Pressed against the window pane,
Would be cold and stiff to-morrow—
Never trouble us again—
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the print of rosy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

Ah, these little ice-cold fingers,
How they point our memories back
To the hasty words and actions
Strewn along our backward track!
How those little hands remind us,
As in snowy grace they lie,
Not to scatter thorns—but roses—
For our reaping by and by.

Strange we never prized the music
Till the sweet-voiced bird has flown;
Strange that we should slight the violets
Till the lovely flowers are gone;
Strange that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one-half so fair,
As when winter's snowy pinions
Shake the white down in the air!

Lips from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away,
Never blossomed in such beauty
As adorns the mouth to-day;
And sweet words that freight our memory,
With their beautiful perfume,
Come to us in sweeter accents
Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff,
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of to-day,
With a patient hand removing
All the briars from our way.

For the Transcript.

FAULTS AND PRACTICES.

Americans are the fastest, busiest, sickliest, and upon the whole the most unhappy people on earth.

They have no just idea of the philosophy of life and health, or the true destiny of man. Their sole idea of life consists in the accumulation of property, in the doubling up of dollars, cents and mills. Their synonym for respectability is wealth. When they form an estimate of a man, instead of regarding his goodness of heart his talents, his virtues, and his noble traits, they weigh him in a financial balance, and if golden arguments do not preponderate, he is found wanting, and his respectability cannot be discovered.

Do we exaggerate? Why does the rich and vulgar parvenue monopolize the highest honors in social life? Why do the divine goddesses of literature, science, and the useful and ornamental arts crouch beneath the shadow of the golden giant Mammon. The polytheists of the Augustian age worshipped many gods, loved riches, and were devoted to pleasure; but they always paid the highest honors to their men of genius.

Their philosophers, historians, orators, poets, painters, sculptors, architects, musicians and literateurs were always the most welcome and the most honored guests in the palaces of emperors, nobles and patricians. They esteemed it degrading to rush, and toil, and scramble, and fret for filthy lucre.

How changed is all this in America? Here a single idea dominates over mind, soul and body. From childhood to the grave, there is but one idea, one aiming, one goal—riches. In the mad pursuit of this goal, the best energies of men are absorbed. The higher sentiments, emotions, aspirations, and even health itself are held in servile subordination. We claim that this morbid greed for gain, this absorption of the faculties in the pursuit of wealth, to the exclusion of the more elevating duties and avocations of life, lead directly to physical and mental deterioration and their sequences, pains, depression of spirits, premature old age, cerebral and paralytic affections and early death. In the insane race for money, all the laws of life and health are violated, and man succumbs without having worthily fulfilled the object of his creation.

Our people are too much in a hurry, too eager to push ahead, too ambitious for wealth, position and honors.

They work too much and play too little. Their thoughts and hands are all for this world, the temporal, tangible. The spiritual, the immortal, the eternal, are not comprised in their practical code of life. Our men pursue their ordinary avocations as if engaged in a desperate race of life and death.

Fast and *Gain* are the three watchwords from birth to death.

At any moment of the day, at any one of our large city ferries may be witnessed the most desperate rushes and scrambles of crowds of human beings who are continually leaving and entering the boats! To gain a few seconds of time, hundreds of men, women and children rush pell-mell against each other, over guard-chains, and over chasms which intervene between the boats and docks, reckless of decency as well as of life and limb. Every little while the waters receive a victim; but the teeming multitudes still rush on as fiercely as ever.

Go to the parties, balls, and grand receptions of the rich and fashionable merchant princes of our principal cities, and view the degrading scenes which occur at the announcement of supper. See these perfumed, beflourrd, bespangled, frizzled and artificially-made-up specimens of humanity rush with indecent haste to the supper-room and behold the struggles, the grabbings of dainties, the din, the confusion, and beastly eagerness which holds possession of them until their animal cravings are satiated! Like hungry swine they crowd, and push, and struggle to be among the first at supper.

Visit the exchanges where speculators and traffickers love to congregate, and witness the wild excitements, the bewildering screechings and howlings, and the utter madness and frenzy which rules the hour! Are these men civilized and sane or are they mad with thirst for gold? Enter the large hotels, the steamboats, the railroad cars, and observe the restless activity and the endless hurry and confusion which is everywhere apparent.

These vicious national traits and vulgarities pervade all classes of society, and are gradually impairing the constitutions of our people. In the train of these evils other vices naturally follow.

As might be supposed, thousands of over-excited and over-worked minds and bodies become impaired and efficient.

Nature refuses to obey the mad pilot who directs the human bark along the ocean of life. The spirits flag, the energies falter, and the exhausted man staggers as he enters upon his daily business race-course. But these trifles do not deter him. He sees on all sides a reputed antidote in the form of whiskey, brandy, rum, tobacco, and other stimulants. He imbibes the fiery draughts and his blood is in flames; his brains, nerves and muscles have acquired new vigor and life, his spirits rise, his imagination soars space and under the fresh impulse he goads the body and musters the vital powers until delirium tremens or other ailment renders him powerless for mischief.

The general use of intoxicating beverages has become a national calamity. Under the impression that they are healthful, the masses of the people of all classes and conditions are in the habit of imbibing daily these insidious poisons. Acting specifically upon the nerve-centres, they temporarily arouse into abnormal excitement and actuate the entire organism.

But this artificial exhilaration is produced at the expense of the natural vitality of the system and of the organs whose office it is to expel the intruding poisons from the body. Brain, nerves, stomach, liver and kidneys all suffer from the ravages of these noxious agents, as the numerous cases of mental derangements, paralysis, hypocondria and Bright's disease constantly testify.

Medical men have much to answer for in relation to this fearful reactional vice of dram-drinking. Their frequent prescriptions of *Whiskey* in pulmonary and other maladies, have entailed upon their poor victims not only life-long habits of intemperance, but a long train of incurable maladies. The evils which have resulted from the advice of those injudicious physicians are incalculable. In thousands of instances such advisers have ruined the mind, souls and bodies of their patients.

What is the human body? A highly complicated and sensitive machine, fashioned after the image of the Almighty. It is a precious casket designed to encase an immortal soul, and to serve as its instrument and its domicil in working out a human destiny.

The proper development of this immortal gem is dependent upon a normal and healthy condition of the body.

Whatever weakens, or in any way disturbs the healthy equilibrium of the organism, serves to enfeeble and pervert the legitimate manifestation of the in-dwelling spirit.

The material body is not the real man, but the soul which dwells within, and thinks, reasons, feels, and directs. The perishable atoms which make up the organs of the body, and which give form, symmetry, and grace to all of the features, limbs and lineaments, do not possess a single spark of the Divine, the Spiritual, the Immortal. But as the earthly tabernacle of the earthly individual, it must be kept not only pure and undefiled, but in a normal and healthy working condition. Then let no man presume to abuse this comely image of God. Let no one dare to rob physical nature of her just rights, and thus derange the instrument through which the soul speaks, and fulfils its destiny.

A humane Christian never abuses his horse or his cow, [illegible] suitable shelter, [illegible] are abundant [illegible] animal [illegible] But there are Christians who do not scruple to violate daily the laws of life and health, and to rob humanity of its normal vitality, strength, vigor, and power of practical usefulness. Under the absurd impression that God desires them to mortify and torture the beautiful physical organism which *He* has created in *His* own Divine image into cadaverous, sickly and useless shadows of men, they commit mortal sins daily against the first laws of God and nature.

The unerring laws of life have decreed that *eight hours* of the twenty-four must be allotted to that condition of mental and physical repose which we call *sleep; six hours* to mental and physical diversion; *ten hours* to God, to the fellow-man, and to the individual. These lines of demarcation must be appreciated, and practically carried out in actual life, or the inevitable penalties will be inflicted in the form of ill health, nervous irritability, premature old age, valetudinarianism, and a semi-suicidal death.

What true man dare approach the Judgment-seat at the great day of reckoning, with a record like this? Since the Divine Architect has given to His creatures a superb physical organism for the temporal dwelling place of the immortal man, what sacrilege, what madness to tamper with this beautiful material structure, and then at death to find in the Book of Life the sad account of the stewardship of the physical image of God—over-work, hypocondria, and their kindred evils.

There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body. Both have been created for proper use and culture, not for abuse and perversion; and it becomes the creature to heed and obey the just purpose of the Divine will.

A. F. & A. M.

A Case of Circumstantial Evidence.

The following strange narrative appeared in a volume called the "Theory of Presumptive Proof," published some sixty years since, and now not often met with:

A gentleman travelling to Hull was stopped late in the evening, about seven miles short of that town, by a single highwayman, with a mask on, who robbed him of his purse containing twenty guineas. The highwayman rode off by a different road, full speed, and the gentleman pursued his journey. It, however, growing late, and he being already much frightened and agitated at what had passed, rode only two miles further, and stopped at the Bell, a road-side inn, kept by James Brunell. He went into the kitchen to give directions for his supper, when he related to several persons present his having been robbed, to which he added this peculiar circumstance, that when he travelled he always gave his gold a particular mark; that every guinea in the purse he was robbed of was so specially marked, and that probably the robber by that means would be detected. Supper being ready, he retired. He had not long finished his repast when Mr. Brunell came into the parlor. After the usual inquiries of landlords of hoping the supper and everthing was to his liking, etc., "Sir," says he, "I understand that you have been robbed not far hence this evening." "I have, sir." "And that your money was marked?" "It was." "A circumstance has arisen which leads me to think that I can point out the robber." "Indeed!" "Pray, sir, what time in the evening was it?" "It was just setting in to be dark." "The time confirms suspicions." Mr. Brunell then informed the gentleman that he had a waiter, one John Jennings, who had of late been so very full of money he had had many words with him about it, and had determined to part with him on account of his conduct being so suspicious; that long before dark that day he had sent him out to change a guinea for him, and that he had only come back since he, the gentleman, was in the house, saying that he could get no change; and that Jennings being in liquor, he had sent him to bed, resolving to discharge him in the morning. That at the time he returned him the guinea, he (Mr. Brunell) did not think it the same which he had given him to get silver for, having perceived a mark upon this which he was very clear was not upon the other; but that, nevertheless, he should have thought no more of the matter, as Jennings had so frequently gold of his own in his pocket, had he not afterwards heard—for he was not present when the gentleman was in his kitchen relating it—the particulars of the robbery, and that the guineas which the highwayman had taken were all marked; that, however, a few minutes previously to his having heard this, he had unluckily paid away the guinea which Jennings returned him to a man who lived some distance off and was gone; but the circumstance struck him so very strongly that he could not, as an honest man, refrain from giving this information.

Mr. Brunell was thanked for his attention and public spirit. There was the strongest reason for suspecting Jennings; and if, on searching him, any of the marked guineas should be found, as the gentleman could swear to them, there would then remain no doubt. It was now agreed to go softly up to his room; Jennings was fast asleep; his pockets were searched, and from one of them was drawn forth a purse containing exactly nineteen guineas.—Suspicion now became demonstration, for the gentleman declared them to be identically those of which he had been robbed. Assistance was called, Jennings was awakened, dragged out of bed, and charged with the robbery. He denied it [illegible] but circumstances were too [illegible] him belief. [illegible] that night, [illegible] may carried before a neighboring [illegible] ice of the Peace. The gentleman and Mr. Brunell deposed to the facts on oath; and Jennings, having no proofs, nothing but mere assertions of innocence to oppose them, which obtained no credit, was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

So strong were the circumstances known to be against him, that several of his friends advised him to plead guilty on his trial, and to throw himself on the mercy of the Court. This advice he rejected, and when arraigned, pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor swore to his being robbed; but that it being nearly dark, the highwayman in a mask, and himself greatly terrified, he could not swear to the prisoner's person, though he thought him of much the same stature as the man who robbed him. To the purse and guineas which were produced in Court, he swore—as to the purse positively, and as to the marked guineas, to the best of his belief, and that they were found in the prisoner's pocket.

The prisoner's master, Mr. Brunell, deposed to the fact, as to sending the prisoner to change a guinea, and of his having brought him back a marked one in the room of the one he had given him unmarked. He also gave evidence as to the finding of the purse, and the nineteen marked guineas in the prisoner's pooket. And what consummated the proof, the man to whom Mr. Brunell paid the guinea produced the same, and gave testimony to his having taken it that night in payment from the prisoner's master. Mr. Brunell gave evidence to his having received of the prisoner that guinea, which he afterward s paid to this last witness.—And the prosecutor, comparing it with the other nineteen found in the pocket of the prisoner, swore to its being, to the best of his belief, one of the twenty guineas of which he had been robbed by the highwayman.

The Judge, on summing up the evidence, remarked to the jury on all the concurring circumstances against the prisoner; and the jury on this strong circumstantial evidence, without going out of Court, brought in the prisoner guilty.—Jennings was executed some little time after, at Hull, repeatedly declaring his innocence to the very moment of being turned off. This happened in the 1742.

Within a twelve month after, lo!—Brunell, Jennings' master, was himself taken up for a robbery done on a guest in his own house; and the fact being proved on his trial, he was convicted and ordered for execution. The approach of death brought on repentance, and repentance confession. Brunell not only acknowledged the committing of many highway robberies for some years past, but the very one for which poor Jennings had suffered.

The account he gave was, that he arrived at home by a nearer way and swifter riding, some time before the gentleman got in who had been robbed That he found a man waiting to whom he owed a little bill, and that not having quite enough loose money in his pocket, he took out of the purse one guinea, from the twenty he had just got possession of, to make up the sum, which he paid, and the man went away. Presently came in the robbed gentleman, who, while Brunell was gone into the stables, and not knowing of his arrival told his tale, as before related in the kitchen. The gentleman had only just left the kitchen when Brunell entered it, and being there informed, amongst other circumstances, of the marked guineas, he was thunderstruck! Having paid one of them away, and not daring to apply for it again, as the affair of the robbery, and marked money would soon become publicly known—detection, disgrace and ruin appeared inevitable.—Turning in his mind every way to escape, the thought of accusing and sacrificing poor Jennings at last struck him. The rest the readers knows.

How Advertising Wins.

A sagacious Frenchman has described the necessity of persistent advertising by telling how the advertisers feel the effect of it. We have not the item at hand, but dimly remember its features, so we have to draw largely upon our imagination in relating the story:

The first time that a man looks at an advertisement he does not see it.

The second time he does not notice it.

The third time, he is dimly conscious of it.

The fourth time, he faintly remembers having seen something of the kind before.

The fifth time, he half reads.

The sixth time, he turns up his nose at it.

The seventh time, he reads it all thro', and says 'pshaw.'

The eighth time, he ejaculates, 'Here's that confounded thing again!'

The ninth time, he wonders if there is anything in it.

The tenth time, he thinks it might possibly suit somebody else's case.

The eleventh time, he thinks he will ask his neighbor if he has tried it or knows anything about it.

The twelfth time, he rather wonders how the advertiser can make it pay.

The thirteenth time, he rather thinks it must be a good thing.

The fourteen time, he happens to think it is just what he has wanted for a long time.

The fifteenth time, he resolves to try it as soon as he can afford it.

The sixteenth time, he examines the address carefully and makes a memorandum of it.

The seventeenth time, he feels tantalized to think he is hardly able to afford it.

The eighteenth time, he is painfully aware how much he needs that particularly excellent article.

The nineteenth time, he counts his money to see how much he would have left if he bought it, and

The twentieth time, he frantically rushes out in a fit of desperation, and buys.

☞ A Yankee one day asked his lawyer how an heiress might be carried off. "You cannot do it with safety," said the counsellor, "but I'll tell you what you may do. Let her mount a horse and hold a bridlewhip; do you then mount behind her, and you are safe, for she runs away with you." The next day the lawyer found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

☞ Courage can only be measured by intellect. That man who, estimating danger, shuns it, is more brave than he who rushes into perils from which he expects to escape harmless.

☞ If there is an unwarranted waste of raw material which has become "constitutional," it is the silly practice of women kissing each other. Kisses actual are the effervescence of love, not the slobberly froth of conventional friendship.

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