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The Kent News.

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

VOL. 21.—No. 35. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861. WHOLE No. 1127.

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:

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, *payable in advance.* If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing Two DOLLARS will be *invariably charged.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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

☞ Advertisements published quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly, at moderate rates.

CARDS not exceeding five lines will be published three months for $2 50; six months $4; one year $7. Six to ten lines—three months $3; six months $6; one year $10.

Job Printing.—Having added to our Office an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful Job TYPE, we are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice, and on very reasonable terms.

Home Again!

WITH another new stock of WATCHES, *CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,* which the undersigned thinks the LARGEST and BEST ever offered to the citizens of Kent and adjoining counties.

Of WATCHES, he has the famed American movements in both gold and silver cases, which for durability and accuracy of keeping time stands unequalled, also Gold and Silver Watches of various other makes, both Hunting cases and open face, among which is the Nickel movement, on which atmosphere has no effect.

Of JEWELRY, he has Ladies and Gent's Gold Chains and Lockets, Ladies' Breast Pins, and Ear-Rings of coral, garnet, Etruscan Lava Mosaic, plain gold, &c. Finger Rings, a large assortment; Gents' Breast Pins, Sleeve Buttons and Studs (of the latter he has a kind impossible to loose.) Gold Pens, Pencils, Silver Thimbles, Shields, &c.

SILVER PLATED WARE, silver and steel Spectacles. Of CLOCKS a large assortment. Call and examine for yourselves; no trouble to show goods.

J. FRANK MORGAN.

N.B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice. [oct 27.]

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

S. FRANKLIN SMITH,

HAS just received from the city a large and well selected stock of

Fresh Family Groceries

of every description.

Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Lard,

Bacon, Soap, Candles, &c.,

to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

Confectionary.

Candy; mint, lemon, cream, horehound sticks, all kinds of Drops, strawberry, Rose, Lemon, &c. Pickels, cocoa-nuts, Lemons, Almonds, English Walnuts, Filberts, Ground Nuts.

Tobacco, Segars, Snuff,

Blacking Brushes, Mouse-Traps, Mason's blacking, spool cotton; Thread; toy-buckets

Envelops, Writing Paper, Bill paper, Nails of all size, Rope, Hats, Fishing Rods, Lines; Hooks, Sinkers.

FLOUR, MEAL,

Feed, Chop, Brand Ink, Pens, holders, slates, Pencils, Pipes, Smoking Tobacco, Matches, Soda and Butter CRACKERS, Military Gloves, Ladies and gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Pins, Needles, Cakes, &c., &c. An examination is asked to his large stock of every description of goods in his line. Call at S. FRANKLIN SMITH'S

Chestertown, d8. VARIETY STORE.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE!

F. ALDRIDGE & SON,

HAVE opened in Chestertown, opposite the residence of Hon. J. B. Eccleston, and

Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

of all kinds, and will keep constantly on hand a general assortment. We would invite the Merchants and citizens of Kent, Queen Ann's and Cecil counties to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, for we are selling at a very small profit. ROOFING and SPOUTING done at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done carefully and promptly. We have engaged the services of experienced workmen, and all work undertaken by us will be done in the best manner, at short notice.

Repairing Stoves and Tin-Ware will receive special attention, and all orders left at the store will be promptly executed.

Chestertown, nv17.

Delinquent Tax-Payers,

PLEASE NOTICE, that I shall continue to advertise and *sell,* the property of all those who owe me taxes for the year 1859. Longer indulgence *cannot* be given. If it is a pleasure to you to have your names in the papers of the county you *shall* be gratified.

WM. RODGERS,
Collector 3rd District Kent county,
For year 1859.

GALENA, Nov. 29th, 1860. dcl-4t.

Frederick Female Seminary.

FREDERICK CITY, MD

The Scholastic exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 3rd of Sept next.

It is confidently believed that this School offers as many educational advantages and personal comforts as any Young Ladies Seminary either in the Northern or Southern States. Being located in a Southern State it is in all its proclivities a Southern Institution.

For Circulars, &c., address
H. WINCHESTER, *President.*
sept. 1st. '60—6m

Christmas Goods!

WE would call the attention of our readers to the very large and beautiful assortment of Christmas Goods now opening at

d8-3t. A. M. RUSSELL'S.

WICKES & BRO. have lately purchased a beautiful stock of Dress Goods, to which the early attention of Ladies is respectfully called. Nov. 3.

Select Poetry.

"ABIDE WITH US."

BY THE LATE REV. H. LYTE, OF ENGLAND.

"Abide with us; for it is toward evening, and the day is far spent."—LUKE XXIV. 29.

ABIDE with me—fast falls the eventide;
The darkness thickens—Lord, with me abide;
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, oh! abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away;
Change and decay on all around I see—
Oh, thou who changest not! abide with me.

Not a brief glance I crave, a passing word;
But as thou dwell'st with thy disciples, Lord—
Familiar, condescending, patient, free—
Come not to sojourn, but abide with me.

Come not in terror, as the King of Kings,
But kind and good, with healing in thy wings;
Tears for all woes, a heart for every plea—
Come, Friend of sinners! thus abide with me.

Thou on my head in early youth did'st smile,
And though rebellious and perverse meanwhile
Thou hast not left me oft, as I left thee—
On to the close, O Lord! abide with me.

I need thy presence every passing hour—
What but thy grace can foil the Tempter's power?
Who like thyself my guide and stay can be?
Through cloud and sunshine, abide with me.

I fear no foe with thee at hand to bless—
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness;
Where is Death's sting? where, Grave, thy victory?
I triumph still, if thou abide with me.

Lessons in Life.

A Lost Inheritance.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Express writes thus:

I have a story to relate to your readers this week, which, though occupying more space than I usually devote to incidents, conveys so excellent a moral, that I have yielded to the temptation to give it in full.

The train from Paris to Lyons stopped at the station of Joigny, a town upon the route and again went on, after leaving a few passengers. The depot, for a moment crowded with railroad agents and lookers on, was soon deserted by all but two individuals.

One of these was an old man, dressed in the garb of a well-to-do farmer; the other, a youth of five and twenty, who seemed to be waiting for some one to meet him. To this personage the old man finally addressed himself.

"May I presume sir," said he, "to inquire if you are Clement B."

"Yes, my good man," replied the youth with a haughtiness of manner; "and I have no doubt you are Mr. Martin."

"At your service, sir," returned the other.

"Well, Mr. Martin," continued Clement, in the same tone, "I began to imagine you intended to keep me waiting. That would have been the best manner in which to have insinuated yourself into my good graces."

The old man, instead of replying, let his head fall upon his breast as if in deep affliction, and conducted the new comer toward an old-fashioned carriage, to which a rough-looking horse was harnessed.

"Here is your carriage, sir," said Martin. "If you will be good enough to get in, I will have the honor of conducting you to the Hermitage."

"That my carriage," cried Clement.—"Why I shall be taken for a travelling peddler!"

Notwithstanding, as there seemed no means of avoiding it, he took his seat beside the old man, but not without expressions of disdain. In another moment the man had seized the reins, and the horse started on a clumsy trot.

But a few days before, Mr. Clement B. who now put on so many grand airs, was a simple clerk in a crockery store in Paris, and possessed the reputation of being a quiet unpretending little fellow. What, then, had brought about this sudden and radical transformation? He had become since the previous day, a rich man; and it may be well understood that the possession of an income of 20,000 francs a year finds it difficult to retain the modest demeanor of a poor clerk. On the previous day, while dusting the piles of crockery under his charge, a letter had arrived for him by the post, containing the startling intelligence that one of his uncles, of whom he had often heard as an eccentric and very wealthy old man, but whom he had never seen, had just died at his chateau in Burgundy, leaving his nephew, Clement, sole legatee of his estates, to the exclusion of many other heirs. The letter was from a notary of the province who desired him to leave Paris immediately for Joigny, the town near which his uncle has resided, where he would be met by Martin, an old confidential servant of the defunct, and conductee from the railroad to the "Hermitage," the name which the deceased had given to his chateau and his estate, which constituted the main. Almost driven out of his senses by such an unexpected stroke of fortune, he hastened to obey the notary's directions; and, upon his arrival at Joigny, joined old Martin, as we have seen.

On jolted the queer vehicle, in which our hero had so contemptuously taken a place, until after a ride of several miles the occupants arrived at their destination. Martin offered the honors of the Hermitage to the new proprietor, called all the servants, and introduced them to their future master, and then conducted the latter to his apartments.

"This was the sleeping apartment of your uncle," said Martin, as they entered a vast apartment furnished in old fashioned style,

"It was the room he died in ten days ago."

But the nephew, instead of evincing any emotion upon being shown the chamber of his benefactor, threw upon all around a look of scorn, and cried, "Upon my word, I can't say I think much of the old boy's taste! I never saw anything so frightfully ugly in all my life."

"Notwithstanding, sir," replied Martin, "it's the best there is here; and if you cannot content yourself, I do not really know where you will find lodgings."

"I live here! You don't imagine I'm such a donkey, I hope. For us young fellows, d'ye see, Paris is the old place; so I shall sell this old rookery at once and be off."

"Sell the Hermitage, your uncle's favorite place of residence! Impossible.—And we servants, who hoped to end our days under this roof—what will become of us?"

"Mr. Martin," retorted the young man, "let me have none of your complaints, I beg. Get me some dinner, and afterward you will drive me to my notary's."

After having eaten a hearty meal, notwithstanding he found the meats insipid and the wines sour, the legatee, still accompanied by Martin, re-entered the old carriage, and the two again started off.

"If I am not mistaken," observed Mr. Clement, after an hour's ride, "we passed this spot this morning, and that"—pointing to a building—"is the railroad depot; do we take the cars?"

"You, alone, will do so, responded his companion, speaking very gravely, and in a manner which caused the young man to tremble in spite of himself. "I, sir, am your uncle, and happily, I am not dead.—Having heard good accounts of your conduct, I had resolved to make you heir of all that I possess; but before doing so, I wished to know whether you were really deserving of my generosity, and I had recourse to stratagem, which has thoroughly exposed your true character to me. Good bye, Mr. Clement. Return to your shop and remember that your arrogance and ingratitude have lost you that which will never again be placed within your reach."

The old man then gave his foolish nephew a few hundred francs to indemnify him for the expenses of his trip, took leave of him at the door of the depot, and returned home. The feeling of the youth may readily be imagined, but, as the yellow colored novels, "they cannot be described." I think this true story is an apt illustration of the maxim: "Never halloo until you are out of the woods."

A CANCER THE RESULT OF USING PINS AS TOOTHPICKS.—The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph says: "A lady has been in the habit of picking her teeth with pins. A trifling humor was the consequence, which terminated in a cancer.—The brass and quicksilver used in making these pins will account for this circumstance. Pins are always pernicious to the teeth, and should never be used for toothpicks."

HOW TO GET RID OF BLACK ANTS.—We take sage and strew small quantities where they frequent, and have never yet failed in getting rid of them, not for a day or two only, but for the entire summer. Try it, you that are plagued with them, and we warrant you success. We hear much about camphor, but that with us never yet proved successful.—*Rural New Yorker.*

DEATH OF GEN. WASHINGTON'S COOK.—Hannah Carroll, a very aged colored woman, died of apoplexy in New York on Thursday. She was known as "Granny Carroll," and is said to have been in the service of George Washington, as cook during the second term of his Presidency. She claimed to have seen many of the most distinguished men of the Revolution.

☞ A soldier in a newly raised Irish corps, observed to his comrade that a corporal was to be dismissed the regiment.—"Faith and indeed!" replied the other; "I hope it is the corporal so troublesome in our company." "What is his name?" inquired the soldier. "Why, *Corporal* Punishment, honey, to be sure!"

A lad, who had lately gone to service, having had salad served up for a week, ran away because, said he, 'they made me eat grass in the summer and I was afraid they'd make me eat hay in the winter, so I was off.'

SOME sensible chap says, truly, that a person who undertakes to raise himself by scandalizing others, might just as well sit down on a wheelbarrow, and undertake to wheel himself.

☞ When you dispute with a fool, he is very certain to be similarly employed.

VERY FOOLISH.

For a young man to think he does himself credit by hanging round theatre doors, smoking bad cigars and paying for expensive oyster-suppers, in order to be called "liberal" by a clique of youths as soft in the brain as himself.

For a lady to be annoyed because gentlemen do not always give her the best half of the street and the nicest seat in an omnibus. She should not forget that these conventional courtesies are not her right any farther than they choose to concede them.

For an unfledged clerk to think he must buy extravagant gloves and cravats for every festive occasion, because Jones, whose father is worth thirty thousand dollars, does so. The best way of proving his manhood would be to leave such things entirely alone.

For a girl to stay away from a party because she has worn all her dresses and can't have a new one. Isn't it something akin to self-conceit for her to imagine that people have nothing to do but to think about her and her dresses?

For a man to be extra-fastidious about colonges, diamond finger-rings, and scented pocket-handkerchiefs, and then set society at defiance with his tobacco-box and cigar-case.

For a girl to think that she is establishing her character as a young lady of fashion, by allowing her mother to toil through all the drudgery of the house, and then investing her money in gaudy brooches and artificial flowers.

For a man to suppose himself a gentle man, because he touches his hat to a party of splendidly dressed ladies, while he scorns to extend a helping hand to the old apple-woman struggling across the street.

For a simple working girl to buy imitation jewelry, because the queen of Fifth Avenue spends a small fortune in the real.

For a married man to accept an invitation to shoot in the country, without asking his wife's permission first.

For an elderly young lady to think she renews her bloom by dressing in the style of sixteen, with pink roses in her bonnet and carmine roses on her cheeks.

For an old bachelor to attempt to darn his own stockings without a steel thimble and a good stock of patience, or to venture where there are a dozen pretty girls!

THE CAPTURE OF PEKIN.—*Peculiarities of the City.*—The news of the capture of Pekin by the allies, imparts additional interest to the peculiarities of that city. A letter from the seat of war, in the Moniteur de l'Armee, states that Pekin is built in the form of a polygon, its northern portion offering a parallelogram, and its southern portion a square. It is surrounded by a turreted wall, with towers at short intervals; outside of this will is a deep ditch, and beyond this enclosure is a circle of suburbs, as densely peopled, as busy and as compact as is Pekin itself. The capital of China consists in fact, of two cities, the North, or Imperial City, and the South City. The former is called the City of Tartars; the latter the City of the Chinese. They are separated by a turreted wall and communicate only by three gates, of which the middle one is reserved exclusively for the Emperor. The Tartar City contains the palace of the "Son of Heaven" (the Emperor,) a mass of buildings of every size and shade, pavilions, pagodas and gardens, equally extensive and indescribable, which, it is said, takes a month to go once over.

The population of Pekin and its suburbs exceeds two millions. Sixteen gates communicate between the suburbs and the two cities within the walls; on either side of each gate is a party of soldiers, who act as policemen. The principal streets, especially in the northern portion, are wide and handsome, but the greater part of both the towns consists of narrow, dirty, crowded lanes, rendered yet more disagreeable by the numerous hucksters, traders and cookshops established on the narrow pavements.

The Chinese are fond of raree-shows, and Pekin contains many exhibitions of puppets, learned animals, dancers and conjurers, giving the town the aspect of an immense fair. It also contains numerous pagodas built of porcelain, painted in the gaudiest colors, and surmounted by pointed roofs As for the carriages of the Pekin grandees, they are described as resembling 'boxes of soap set upon wheels," and drawn by oxen harnessed in the roughest possible fashion. Pekin contains nothing analagous to the handsome public buildings which adorn the capitals of Europe. Even the imperial palace shows no attempt at architectural design, and is, like all Chinese erections, a mere shapeless agglomeration of walls and roofs.

THE ART OF BEING WITTY.—Sydney Smith says: "It is supposed that wit is a sort of inexplicable visitation, that it comes and goes with the rapidity of lightning, and that it is quite as unattainable as beauty or just proportion. I am so much of a contrary way of thinking, that I am convinced a man might sit down as systematically, and as successfully, to the study of wit, as he might to the study of mathematics; and I would answer for it, that by giving up only six hours a day to being witty, he would come on prodigiously before midsummer, so that his friends should hardly know him again."

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by a meeting of the male members of Cambridge Station, M. E. Church, held on the 7th Dec. ult.

Whereas, The Book of Discipline of the M. E. Church, has been so altered, by authority of the General Conference, as to declare that, "We believe the buying, selling or holding of human beings, to be used as chattels, is contrary to the laws of God and nature, and inconsistent with the Golden Rule, and with that Rule in our Discipline, which requires all that desire to continue among us, to do no harm and to avoid evil of every kind," and whereas, this is a subject which more particularly concerns the Church in slave territory, it becomes us to express our sentiments in relation thereto; therefore,

1st. Resolved, That we regard this action of the General Conference as a violation of good faith, in that it is in conflict with the pledge given to the border Conferences in 1844, to introduce thereafter, no new legislation on this disastrous question.

2d. Resolved, That it is a reckless and unwarranted interference with the consciences of men, in reference to an institution which pervades one entire section of the country, and which has the moral sanction of both Church and State, wherever it exists.

3d. Resolved, That the new chapter, whether taken in its plain and common sense meaning, or as interpreted either by those who voted for, or those who voted against it, is a gross insult to the church in this latitude, and a slander on the character of some of our best men, both living and dead.

4th. Resolved, That we repudiate both its declarations and advice, the former as uncharitable, and the latter as incendiary and offensive to the last degree, besides being in itself inconsistent with the Golden Rule, and with that rule in our Discipline which requires us to do no harm.

5th. Resolved, That if the term "chattels" in this chapter on slavery be regarded in accordance with the common acceptation, as meaning personal property, the doctrine or belief it inculcates is nothing more nor less than an intensely fanatical, abolition sentiment, unworthy of a christian church.

6th. Resolved, That if the world "chattels" was intended to signify "cattle or things," as is argued by some, then the imputation implied, viz. that there is a necessity for guarding border Methodists against such brutal inhumanity, as using slaves as mere beasts, is scandalous and intolerable.

7th. Resolved, That as we have, in this new chapter, been admonished by the highest authority of the church, not only to free ourselves from all connection with slavery, but also to seek by all lawful means its extirpation; and whereas, we we are not willing to violate our sense of duty as good citizens and become the emissaries of abolitionism in the Commonwealth of Maryland; we therefore accept the only honorable alternative of repudiating said admonition, and hereby expressing our desire to be absolved from the jurisdiction of the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

8th. Resolved, That in our judgment the time has come, when self-respect, loyalty to our country and State, and a proper solicitude for the unity, peace and prosperity of the church in our own midst, require that we should consult with, and take counsel of, other portions of the border, for the purpose of instituting such measures as will release us from the embarrassments which have been entailed upon us by the abolition majority of the connection.

9th. Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon our brethren throughout the Peninsula, the necessity of prompt, united and harmonious co-operation, in freeing ourselves from Northern ecclesiastical usurpation and aggression, before our hands shall have been tied, and we shall have become powerless by means of the "masterly inactivity" to which we have been counseled.

10th. Resolved, That in all our counsels and consultations on this grave subject, we recommend as essential to ultimate harmony and concord among ourselves, that a spirit of Christian forbearance be at all times observed, and that an abounding charity be extended to all who may differ with us in sentiment.

11th. Resolved, That whatever may be the final adjustment of this matter, we sincerely pray and trust that it may be such as will command the approval and concurrence of the entire border, and that no discord or divisions may remain to disturb our Zion.

12th. Resolved, That in the event of the Philadelphia Conference continuing its allegiance to the General Conference, we earnestly and affectionately suggest to those of its members who intend to stand by us in our emergency, and who approve of the position we have taken, that they seek a union with portions of the Balt. and East Balt. Conferences, in the formation of a new Conference, to embrace the State of Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, and such portions of the territory of said Conferences as may be conceded, including a part of the city of Baltimore.

13th. Resolved, That in order to secure harmony of action in our immediate territory, we recommend to the churches throughout this section of the Philadelphia Conference, to call primary meetings of the male membership at as early a day as practicable, for the purpose of expressing their concurrence or not, in the resolutions and plan of action herein set forth; and of electing delegates, say one for every ten members over 21 years of age, to county conventions, preliminary to a Peninsula convention, and to a subsequent General Convention, if other portions of the border should concur.

KISSES.

Sitting to-night in my chamber,
A bachelor frigid and lonely,
I kiss the end of my pipe stem,
That and that only.

Reveries rise with the smoke wreaths;
Memories tender surround me;
Girls that are married or buried,
Gather round me.

School girls in pantalets romping;
Girls that have grown to be Misses;
Girls that like to be kissed, and
Like to give kisses.

Kisses—well I remember them;
Those in the corner were fleetest;
Sweet were those "on the sly," in the
Dark were the sweetest.

Fanny was tender and gentle:
To woo was almost to win her;
Her lips were as sweet as ripe peaches
And milk for dinner.

Emma was a flirt, and coquetish;
'Twas—catch me and kiss if you can, sir!
Could I catch both—ah! wasn't I
A happy man sir!

Martha, and Susan and Hattie,
Mary, Jane, Lucy and Maggie;
Some are married and plump—others
Maiden and lovely.

Carrie is dead! Bloom sweetly,
Ye migonettes, over her rest!
Her I loved dearly and truly,
Last and the best.

Then I sit, smoking and thinking,
A bachelor frigid and lonely;
I kiss the end of my pipe stem,
That and that only.

☞ A painter was employed in painting a West Indiaman, in the Thames, on a stage suspended under her stern. The captain, who had just got into the boat along side, to go ashore, ordered the cabin boy to let go the *painter,* (the rope that held the boat.) The boy instantly went aft, and let go the rope by which the painter's stage was held. The captain, surprised at the boy's delay, cried out: "Confound you for a lazy dog! why don't you let go the painter?" "He's gone, sir," replied the boy, "pots and all!"

☞ The Dutchess of Kingston was remarkable for having a high sense of her own dignity. Being one day detained in her carriage by the unloading of a cart of coals in a very narrow street, she leaned with both her arms upon the door, and said to the man, "How do you, sirrah, stop a woman of quality in the street?"—"Woman of quality!" replied the man. "Yes, fellow," rejoined her grace, "don't you see my *arms* upon the carriage?"—"Yes," replied he, "I do; and a pair of *coarse arms* they are!"

OILING LEATHER.—Oils should not be applied to dry leather, as they would invariably injure it. If you wish to oil a harness, wet it over night; cover it with a blanket, and in the morning it will be dry and supple; then apply neat-foot's oil in small quantities, and with so much elbow-grease as will insure its disseminating itself throughout the leather. A soft, pliant harness is easy to handle, and lasts longer than a neglected one. Never use vegetable oils on leather, and among animal oils neat's-foot is the best.

THE OUTSET IN THE WORLD.—Don't be discouraged if, in the outset of life, things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish for the future are realized. The path of life appears smooth and easy; but when we come to travel it, we find it up-hill, and generally smart enough. Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own consciences than the opinion of men, though the latter is not to be disregarded.

MARRIED LIFE.—A newly married pair are like two travellers in an unknown country, fresh views of each other's dispositions are opening out before them every day, some beautiful, some unsightly, and mostly unexpected. A breeze occasionally springs up, which may either enliven the journey by clearing the atmosphere, or damp the ardor of the excursionists by ending in a thunder-storm.

☞ "What do you ask for that 'ere horse?"

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"Give you twenty-five."

"Take him along—it shan't be said that I spoiled a good horse trade for a hundred dollars."

☞ Woman is a mysterious poem which must be read many times to be understood; he who has never loved but once knows the sex better than he who has made a new conquest every day for twenty years.

☞ Mr. Bannister, passing by a house, which had been almost consumed by fire, inquired whose it was. Being told it was a hatter's; "Ah," said he, "then the loss will be *felt.*"