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The Kent News.

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

VOL. 24.—NO. 19. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863. WHOLE NO. 1215.

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.* No subscriptions received for less than six months.

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 inserted for three months, six months, or one year, at moderate rates.

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.

J. J. PEARCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
SHOP IN THE REAR OF THE TOWN HALL.

PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS received every season. CUTTING done at short notice. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.
Chestertown, jan17y.

BENJ. H. GARDNER,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

He has now in store a large and excellent assortment of TOBACCO and SEGARS of every description; SNUFF, PIPES, SMOKING TOBACCO, and everything in this line of business, which he will sell at Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest rates.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Store on Main Street, nearly opposite McDaniel's Hotel. [my17.

R. S. USILTON,
Family Grocer and Liquor Dealer,
CHESTERTOWN,

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that he has taken the stand (up town,) formerly occupied by SAMUEL S. USILTON, and offers for sale a choice selection of LIQUORS,

BRANDY, GIN, RUM,
PORT, MADEIRA, AND
MALAGA WINES,
CORDIALS, &c.

which will be sold at low rates. He asks especial attention to the quality of his Liquors, satisfied that they cannot be excelled in this market. Pure Old Brandy and Whiskey, especially for family and Medicinal uses, always on hand. Also, on hand a supply of

FOREIGN LIQUORS

of the best quality, for sale at the lowest rates.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

A good assortment of the various articles in the Grocery trade, for sale at the lowest figures. Also, Confectionery, Simple Medicines, &c.

COARSE DRY GOODS—principally for servants' use, will be kept on hand, and exchanged for Produce of all kinds.

Woodenware, Earthenware, Tinware, Glassware, Lamps, &c., &c.

☞ By giving strict personal attention to the business he hopes to receive a liberal patronage. An early call is respectfully invited.

RICHARD S. USILTON,
Chestertown, je6. Up Town.

THE OLD STAND!
THE PLACE TO BUY
BOOTS, SHOES,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
LEVI FIDDIS,

HAS now in store, and keeps constantly on hand a stock of LEATHER, of the best quality, and is prepared to manufacture

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

in the most substantial and durable manner. He has now on hand a large stock of heavy

Boots and Shoes, for Winter wear,

to which he invites the early attention of purchasers. Fine Boots and Shoes of every description for sale low. A large stock of

City Made Boots & Shoes

of the best quality, for sale cheap.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

A fresh assortment of Groceries of every variety, on hand and for sale as low as they can be purchased elsewhere. Call and examine.

Choice Wines, Brandies, &c.

Good and Common WHISKY, BRANDY, and all kind of LIQUORS, for sale low.

All goods in my line will be sold at the very LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Chestertown, fe28. LEVI FIDDIS.

MARYLAND:
KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
August 11, 1863.

On the application of Daniel Crew, Administrator of John Crew, late of Kent county, deceased:

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, in Kent county, Md., and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 11th day of August, 1863. (SEAL) Test, B. F. HOUSTON,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Crew late of Kent county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of February, 1864; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1863. DANIEL CREW,
aug15-4t. Adm'r of John Crew, dec'd.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Assessment of 1863.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
DENTON, Maryland, May 21, 1863.

ALL tax payers within the first District of Maryland, are hereby notified to make returns of the annual assessment of 1863, to the assistant Assessors of the Divisions in which they respectively reside:

Of the amount of Silver and Gold plate kept for use;

Of Carriages kept for use or for hire and their value;

Of Billiard Tables kept for use or for hire;

Of Yachts or pleasure vessels and their value.

The last Assessment on the above classes of property, was made for the year 1862. The assessment now to be made is for 1863.

II.—LICENSES.—All persons engaged in any kind of business for which they are liable to pay license are required to apply for license from May 1, 1863.

Holders of Licenses will be allowed for any time which they may have yet to run before expiration.

III.—INCOME.—*Total Income to be Returned.* Each person will be required to return his total income from January 1, to December 31, 1862, inclusive, so far specifying the sources from which it is derived as to enable the assistant assessor to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.

All income from whatever source received, prior to September 1, 1862, is taxable, as dividends were not subject to deduction before that date. Interest received from or due by trust companies, saving institutions, insurance and Railroad companies, corporations or associations, prior to the same date is also taxable.

Profits of business, including the profits of manufacturers, are to be taxed. The exemption of profits on manufactures, contained in the original statute, was removed by the amendatory act of March 3, 1863.

The income tax is to be levied upon all persons in the district in which they reside; consequently persons in this district deriving profits or income from investments or business outside of the district must make return of the same here.

Business firms must make such an estimate of their gains for the year 1862, as will enable each member to return his share to the assistant assessor.

Guardians and Trustees, whether such trustees are so by their office as executors, administrators or other fiduciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors, or other persons, which may be held in trust as aforesaid; and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax as aforesaid; Provided that the exemption of six hundred dollars, under section 90 of the excise law, shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor has no other income from which the said amount of six hundred dollars may be exempted and deducted.

FARMERS will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his Farm or plantation, without deduction for the labor or services of himself and family or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and family.

Persons receiving salaries must return the full amount of the same.

The following deductions will be allowed:

Taxes for 1862, and the amount actually paid for rent of any dwelling house or estate which is the residence of the person assessed.—Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance and interest on incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures or improvements to buildings, shall not be deducted from income.

Interest paid by any person on incumbrances upon the dwelling house or estate on which he resides, also his payments for necessary repairs.

The amount paid by any farmer for hired labor and necessary repairs upon his farm, including the subsistence of laborers.

Also the sum of six hundred dollars.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make returns of any property or business which may be subject to tax or license, for ten days after notified to do so by an assistant assessor, are liable to be assessed by him according to the best information he can obtain, and he is required by law to add fifty per centum to the amount of such assessment. Such persons also become liable to the fines and penalties prescribed by law.

Returns may be made to either of the following assistant assessors, for their respective counties, from whom any further information (and the requisite blanks) may be obtained.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Joseph J. Ennis	Snow Hill.
Robert H. Ellegood	Salisbury.
Levin E. Straughn	Cambridge.
Reuben Tharp	Easton.
John H. Emmerson	Denton.
Robert K. Wilson	Church Hill.
William H. Lambert	Chestertown.
E. E. Ewing	Elkton.

GEO. M. RUSSUM,
je6tf. Assessor First District, Maryland.

BREAD,
CAKES, PIES, &c.
JAMES E. JURNEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by S. F. Smith, and has employed a FIRST-CLASS BAKER from the city of Baltimore, who cannot be excelled in the manufacture of Bread, Cakes and Pies.

Families in Chestertown will be supplied with FRESH BREAD every afternoon.

CAKES, of every variety, baked in the very best manner, and supplied to the trade, in town and country, at the lowest rates.

WEDDING CAKE baked to order, in a style that cannot be surpassed, and warranted to please.

Groceries, Confectionery, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY, NOTIONS, &c., kept on hand as formerly, and sold at the lowest retail prices.

FLOUR and MEAL, fresh from the Mill, always on hand. [my16y.]

SLATE.
TO BUILDERS and the PUBLIC.

WE are agents for the sale of the Peach Bottom, York county, SLATE, of all kinds: Best Blue Guaged, 2nd Quality and small, and can furnish Slate at short notice, either put them on or sell them by the square. They cost less than Shingles.

J. A DAVIS & CO.,
my16-6m. Port Deposit, Cecil county, Md.

LADIES' black Heeled Gaiters and Morocco Boots, a fine assortment, and for sale cheap
May 16. By WICKES & BRO.

FOR SALE,

A FARM lying on Langford's Bay, in Kent county, Maryland, formerly the property of Jacob Maslin, deceased, being the

HOME or MANSION FARM,
Containing 180 Acres.

About 20 Acres are in Wood. It is divided into four fields and a Ten Acre Lot, under fair fencing. The Land has been Limed and produces clover. The soil is a little stiff, but may be made quite productive.

THE BUILDINGS are sufficient for the Farm. It is about nine miles from Chestertown, and is convenient to Churches, Schools, &c.

The Water is navigable for vessels of considerable size, and Oysters and Fish in abundance may be had. It is considered one of the best points for Duckers on the Bay. It adjoins the lands of Oliver P. Jones and A. T. Thomas.

TERMS:—One-third cash, and the balance in one, two and three years, (interest payable half yearly,) and secured on the land.

Mr. LAND, the Tenant, will shew the premises to any one who may call; or apply to the undersigned, or to GEORGE VICKERS, Esq., Chestertown, Md.

SUSAN L. VICKERS,
MARTHA R. CRADDOCK,
SARAH ANN MASLIN.
Broad Neck, Kent Co., Md., August 22, 1863. 3t.

LOOK OUT FOR THE DRAFT.

NOW IS THE TIME TO APPLY FOR EXEMPTIONS.

APPLICATIONS for Exemptions in Kent County, will be heard on and after *the 1st day of September.* In the meantime persons desiring to apply will be furnished with blanks.

Exemptions for *physical disability* will only be made after the draft. Persons claiming on that plea need not apply at the time above specified.

WM. H. GOODING has been appointed to furnish and fill up blanks for persons claiming exemption. He can be found at Galena on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of Sept., and at Kennedyville on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th, between the hours of 9, A. M. and 4, P. M.

By order of the Marshal,
E. W. FRAZIER,
Deputy Provost Marshal for Kent Co.
Aug. 29, 1863—2t.

REWARD FOR DESERTERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR, No. 49.

I. Hereafter a reward of ten ($10) dollars will be paid to any person for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter, and paragraph 29, page 6, Regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States as well as paragraph II of Circular No. 23, from Provost Marshal General's office, are amended accordingly.

II. Paragraph 33, page same, Regulations, is amended so as to read as follows:

* * * * "The members of the guard may be allowed, for the time actually and necessarily employed on the trip, a per diem of not more than $1 50 besides their actual expenses, provided they accomplish the duty assigned them."

JAMES B FRY,
aug29-tf, Provost Marshal General.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Chas. T Lusby, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, at the suit of E. F. Nowland, against the goods and chattels of William Kline, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William Kline, of, in and to

One Mare and Colt.

And I hereby give notice that on *THURSDAY, the 10th of Sept.,* 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Hotel of Mr. J. O. Rasin in Chestertown, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, the said property, so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debts, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

PERE L. LYNCH, Constable.
Aug. 29 1863-ts. (2.25)

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Chas. T. Lusby, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, at the suit of William R. Wilmer, against the goods and chattles of Noah Chambers, fn., to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Noah Chambers, fn., of, in and to

Three Head of Horses,
FIVE HEAD OF HOGS,
TWO PLOWS, ONE HARROW, TWO CULTIVATORS,
1 Dearbon and Harness,
TWO SETS PLOW GEARS, and his INTEREST IN CORN CROP.

And I hereby give notice, that on *Monday, the 14th day of September,* 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises on which the said Chambers at present resides, near Worton Heights, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

PERE L. LYNCH, Constable.
Aug. 29, 1863—ts. (3.50)

WOOL WANTED.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
One Yard of good Fulled Ke sey for 1½ pounds of Tub Washed Wool, or for 2¼ pounds of Wool in the dirt.

I AM buying WOOL and giving the highest market prices in this place, one-half in merchandise and the balance in CASH.

This Kersey is manufactured at Mr. Thomas Murphy's Bohemia Mills, in Cecil county, and will compare favorably with anything of the kind made on this shore. Call and examine it for yourselves at my store.

aug1. A. W. SPARKS.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th of August inst., an indentured apprentice, about 14 years old, named WILLIAM E. VINCENT. All persons are warned against harboring or employing him, under the penalties of the law. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and return to the undersigned. JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, Aug. 22, 1863—3t.

For the Kent News.

FRIENDSHIP.

There is a feeling kin to love,
That dwells within the breast,
Spring of a lineage from above
'Tis friendship ever blest.

Friendship! 'tis a holy charm
That binds the broken heart,
That points us from the path of harm
And soothes affliction's smart.

The sweetest boon of peace and love
That e'er to man was given,
An emblem of the God above
Of joy, of bliss, of Heaven.

There's naught can cheer the weary heart
When filled with deep emotion,
Unless we've chosen the better part
Of friendship and devotion.

No need has it of palace fair,
Formed by Mechanic's art,
Its sweet abiding places are
The precincts of the heart.

Locust Grove. M. E. V.

SPEECH OF GENERAL LOGAN.

Gen. John A. Logan, on arriving home at Duquoin, Ill., from Gen. Grant's army, delivered a long and interesting speech to his constituents, from which we make the following extracts. Gen. Logan is a democrat of the Douglas school, and his remarks on the term "Abolitionist," applied so often, to all our soldiers, will be read with interest:

ABOUT ABOLITIONISM.

There is one other thing I want to say to you. It is this: I want to give the folks of this country an idea about it.—They say John Logan, Billy, Jack, Bob, Tom and all us chaps down in the army, are Abolitionists—regular straightouts.—Why are we abolitionists? I have never made a speech since I have been in the army, of any kind, that could be called a political speech. How do they know we are abolitionists? Did we tell them so? Did we say so? Why is it that they consider us all abolitionists? Why, I will tell you the reason. It is because we are in the army, and Abraham Lincoln is President. That is the reason. Those men don't know enough, or don't want to know, that Abraham Lincoln, because he is President don't own the Government. This is our Government. This war ain't fighting for Lincoln. It is fighting for the Union, for the Government. I suppose that when a man went to Mexico as a United States soldier it didn't make him an Abolitionist.

If fighting under Abe Lincoln makes every one an Abolitionist, I suppose that fighting under Polk made everybody a Democrat. That may be true, but they came home, if you recollect, and elected Gen. Taylor, who was a Whig. I don't care a cent what they call me. If fighting for the union of these States, with the old flag over my head, fighting for our Government, against rebels and traitors—if that makes me an abolitionist, all right. I only wish there was a million more of them than there are. [Applause.] If that makes a man an Abolitionist, let me warn these gentlemen that there will be a great many of them. If loving the government of our fathers, revering the Constitution, fighting for the same government and the same cause, is sufficient for those men to call such names, let them do it. We have no objection. It is only fun for us to be called such names. We care nothing about it. We know that the country knows what we are doing, and God in Heaven, who views the hearts of all men, knows we are in earnest and true to our country. Would to God these gentlemen could say the same. [Applause.] No, my friends, it makes a man a patriot, nothing less, to fight for his country. It does not make him a Democrat or a Republican or an Abolitionist. When the war is over, if we want politics then we will have them, that's all. If we don't nobody need get mad about it.

They had better let us alone, and not call us nicknames before we get home.—Let us alone until we get back, gentlemen, if you please.

If they don't want to be for the Government, let the people alone who are for it. If they do that there will be peace at home. We don't think it makes us Abolitionists to fight for our country. We don't think it makes us Abolitionists because niggers run away. Nobody is responsible but themselves for the loss of their slaves.

Let me say to these men now, who have such great sympathy for the people of the South, and are crying out against soldiers—I tell them that these men in the South lost more niggers in thirty days after the rebellion commenced than they would have lost in many years by all Abolitionists in the United States. The Rebels steal every nigger they see and take them to some State where they think we are not likely to go. They are afraid we Yankees will steal them. These are positive facts. The Rebel soldiers—men who never owned a nigger in their lives, steal them and run them off, and sell them for two or three hundred dollars apiece. They say that the institution is gone, and they don't think it will ever amount to anything again. They just want to be independent of us; that's all they are fighting for.

EVEN Brigham Young's wives, it is stated, are affected with the military spirit. They call their Mormon husband "Briggy, dear!"

A FALSE FRIEND is like the shadow on the sun-dial, appearing in sunshine but vanishing in shade.

LETTER FROM ROBERT TOOMBS ON THE REBEL CURRENCY.

The Georgia *Constitutionalist* of the 24th of August, contains a letter from Robert Toombs, late Senator of the United States and late Rebel Secretary of State, on the Confederate currency. It is undoubted and startling evidence of the utter bankruptcy and failure of the Confederacy.—He boldly exposes the wickedness and corruption of the managers of the bogus Government, and says that the whole rebellion is rotten, useless and *wicked.* The laws are weak and the rulers oppressive, and a starving community are impoverished and plundered. We quote the following remarkable paragraph:

"Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of our present financial system? The history of the currency of our enemies, since the beginning of this war, is humiliating to us. Either had foreign credits. Both had powerful and established State Governments to back them. We were united in favor of the war, they were divided. They have kept twice the number of men in the field that we have, upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their Treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent.; *ours at more than one thousand.* The reason is solely that their Government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. In all else we had the advantage."

Toombs proceeds, and says that taxation, rigid comprehension, and loans, are the only way by which sound currency can be obtained. He thus concludes:

"We must act, and that quickly. *The public interest and safety will no longer allow delay. Our present system is utterly insupportable.* It is upsetting the very foundation of private rights; daily weakening public confidence in our cause at home and abroad; sowing among the people dangerous discontents, which are daily deepening and widening. Patriotism demands that all good men should unite to correct this evil."

HEART POWER.—A man's force in the world, other things being equal, is just in the ratio of the force and strength of his heart. A full-hearted man is always a powerful man; if he be erroneous, then he is powerful for error; if the thing is in his heart, he is sure to make it notorious, even though it may be a downright falsehood. Let a man be ever so ignorant, still, if his heart be full of love to a cause, he becomes a powerful man for that object, because he has power, heart force. A man may be deficient in many of the advantages of education, in many of those niceties which are so much looked upon in society; but once give a man a good strong heart, that beats hard, and there is no mistake about his power. Let him have a heart that is full up to the brim with an object, and that man will do the object, or else he will die gloriously defeated, and will glory in his defeat. Heart is power.—*Spurgeon.*

THE STORY OF TWO BULLETS.—The Vicksburg correspondent of the Missouri Republican narrates the following singular incident:

I lately saw at the headquarters of Col. Slack's brigade, two minie bullets, which had once told a story. One was a rebel bullet of English manufacture, smuggled over by our dear brethren in Britain to shoot their dear brethren in America.—The other was a national ball, of the Springfield rifle type. The former was fired from a rifle-pit at Jackson, at our skirmishes. The latter was fired from our line of skirmishers at the rifle pit. They met midway in the air, were wedded by the compact, and fell harmlessly to the ground. They are now firm friends, sticking each to the other closer than a brother, or a lover.

AN UNPROFITABLE MEAL.—A man in Ottawa county, Michigan, while plowing with his oxen, received from a neighbor two hundred dollars in greenbacks, which for safekeeping he placed in the bottom of his dinner-pail in the wagon. While away a short distance, the oxen ate his dinner and money, and left the alternative of killing one or both to secure the greenbacks. He concluded to despatch the master ox, and, to his great delight, found the securities uninjured in its stomach.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A SUBSTITUTE.—Among those who were drafted in New York was John Morrisey of pugilistic fame. Upon learning of it he, being at Saratoga, wrote to his banker to furnish a substitute for him, who must be 5 feet 11 inches high, weigh 183 pounds, and be a courageous man in every sense of the word. To such an one he would pay $5,000.

ICE is selling in Richmond at $15 per bushel. In consequence of this advance the price of common whiskey juleps have advanced to $1.50a$2, and French brandy juleps to $2a$2.50. A fine chance for the formation of a temperance society!

EXECUTION AT SNOW HILL.—On the 21st August, George Coard, a negro, was hung at Snow Hill, Md., for outraging the person of a white woman. The execution was witnessed by about 1,200 persons. The culprit was 25 years of age, and met his doom with much firmness.

HOW TO INSURE SUCCESS.

A kind word goes a great way sometimes, and so does an opposite one. It would be a nice problem to solve, which goes the farther, an amiable thing said, or an ill-natured one, of a friend or a stranger? "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shall return to thee after many days," is no doubt true in both instances; for however trifling may be the petulant word you have spoken, never dream that it will not return to you in a more or less mischievous shape before long. The person injured by it will surely retaliate when the opportunity occurs, if only to teach you that "they who live in glass houses should never throw stones." In a similar manner, the pleasant observation you may have carelessly bestowed upon even a stranger also brings forth its fruit. When he hears of it, he reciprocates by some grateful acknowledgment. If he hears it not, some friend of his reciprocates your kindness, and you know not in how many pleasant forms you realize—unconsciously but none the less certainly—a profitable return for your investment.

Kind words are cheap. They cost nothing but an effort at self-control. And yet, viewing the matter in this selfish light alone, they "pay" better, a thousand times over, than the use of indifferent ones. We are all fallible. We are well aware of it. When others speak handsomely of us, therefore, it is impossible to avoid feeling grateful, and that gratitude inevitably works out, at some moment, its benefiting effect. To school your temper and speech, therefore, into the habit of always speaking well of others and never speaking evil, even of enemies, is one of the most important of all rules in life, tending to both moral and material prosperity. When you have once taught yourself to do that, take our word for it, your fortune is secured beyond a peradventure.

PRESERVING FRUIT.—Prof. Mapes says: "If tomatoes are slightly scalded and skinned, and put into bottles, and these set into boiling water for a few minutes, and corked and sealed, the fruit will keep as long as desired, and if eaten when first opened, will have the same taste as when first picked from the vines."

Our experience is this: We pick our tomatoes, wash and peel; then boil slightly and stir for five or ten minutes, so as to be sure to expel all the air; then heat the bottles, and fill, corking up instantly. If not corked up at once, and when full, the contents will settle, and leave a vacant space. The cork should be a short one, and pushed down below the level of the top of the bottle neck—this filled up with melted sealing wax. This is our mode. We have never lost a bottle, nor had the least change taken place in the fruit. We have kept it—and generally do—a year, or a year and a half, always with perfect success. We have now a quart bottle filled, which we shall not break till next summer, when it will be two years old. We have no thought at all of its spoiling. Oyster cans are equally good, only there will be a tin taste—not agreeable.—*Ex.*

THE QUEEN OF PUDDINGS.—A correspondent of the American Agriculturist gives the above title to a pudding, for making which he furnishes the following recipe:

"One pint of nice bread crumbs to one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs beaten, the grated rind of a lemon, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Bake until done, but not watery. Whip the whites of the eggs stiff, and beat in a teacupful of sugar in which has been stirred the juice of the lemon. Spread over the pudding a layer of jelly or any sweetmeats you prefer. Pour the whites of the eggs over this and replace in the oven and bake lightly. To be eaten with cold cream. It is second to ice cream, and for some seasons better."

"THAT'S MY DAD."—On a recent publication day of a newspaper printed within a thousand miles of this city, a boy some ten or twelve years of age came into the office, and, with a peculiar grin upon his face, inquired "If that paper," pointing to the copy, "has an account of the man that had been murdered in Delevin?"—He was answered in the affirmative, when, depositing five cents upon the table, he remarked with an air of self importance, "Well—that's my dad, and I want to read about him."—*Peoria Mail.*

THE Bell-Everett ticket was thus defined by Parson Brownlow, a few days ago, while making a speech in Franklin, Tennessee: "My ticket in 1860 was the Bell-Everett ticket, a sort of Kangaroo affair, with all its virtue in its hind legs."

A HERO.—An Irishman who was reprieved, as he stated, the night before his execution, and who wished to get rid of his wife, wrote to her as follows: "I was yesterday hanged, and died like a hero: do as I did, and bear it like a man."

WOMAN was taken from man's side, but the wound was not entirely sewed up. He has had to have an occasional stitch in his side ever since.

A DANCER once said to a Spartan, "You cannot stand on your legs as I can."—"Perhaps not," said the Spartan, "but any goose can."