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The Kent News.

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

VOL. 24.—No. 45. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864. WHOLE No. 1231.

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.

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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.

OBITUARY NOTICES will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents for ten lines.

Job-Printing.—HAND-BILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, &c.—We have an extensive assortment of new and beautiful JOB TYPE, and are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice on very reasonable terms.

J. J. PEARCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

SHOP AT MY RESIDENCE BELOW MR. J. T. DODD'S.

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

Chestertown, jan17y.

Dr. J. T. TWILLEY,

DENTIST,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent Co., that having located in Chestertown, he can always be found (except on Thursdays,) at his office on the corner of Main and Water Streets, in the dwelling recently occupied by Capt. J. F. Taylor.

☞His charges are moderate and all work done by him guarantied to be as he represents.

jan4-y.

BLACK-SMITHING,

CARRIAGE SMITHING,

AND COUNTRY SMITHING.

THE undersigned, under the firm of *CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,* having taken the Shop and premises recently occupied by David A. Benjamin, are prepared to carry on the above business in all its branches. One of the firm has long experience in

CARRIAGE WORK,

and is well known in this community. The other member of the firm is a practical SMITH, and HORSE SHOER, to which particular attention will be given.

Special attention given to repairing AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, and all country work. Blacksmithing in all its branches.

JAMES W. CHAPMAN,
JAMES W. LAMBERT.

Chestertown, jan16 6m.

Plain Statement.

MY Father's age and health have made it necessary for him to retire from business, and I have rented and refitted the old stand formerly occupied by J. Frank Morgan, and more recently by R. Smith, opposite the M. E. Church.

I have just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and well selected stock of

Clocks, Watches,

AND JEWELRY,

(my Father having removed his entire stock with him.) I have Jewelry of all grades, and WARRANT all that I sell to be as represented when sold. Ask and you shall know exactly what you are buying. I have all kinds of materials, of the very best, for REPAIRING.

I am thankful for the encouragement I have received since I settled in your midst, having repaired a large number of the best watches in the county, and, I believe, with general satisfaction.

☞CALL AND EXAMINE for yourselves. I believe my stock the largest ever offered in Chestertown.

Feb. 6, 1864. J. V. SMITH.

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court,

FEBRUARY 16, 1864.

On the application of Robert M. Smyth and John T. Smyth, Executors of William F. Smyth, late of Kent county, deceased;

ORDERED, That they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, 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 (SEAL) I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 16th day of February, 1864. Test: JOS. P. IRELAND, Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William F. Smyth, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 30th day of August, 1864; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of February, 1864.

ROBERT M. SMYTH,
JOHN T. SMYTH,
fe20-4t. Ex'rs of Wm. F. Smyth, dec'd.

Woodleave for Sale.

A WOODLEAVE of at least 350 Acres, a part of the Tract of Land called "Colchester," situate in the lower part of Kent county, Maryland, about a mile and a half from a good landing, may be purchased at private sale, at a fair price, and on advantageous terms. This land is generally well wooded, and has a good deal of valuable TIMBER on it.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to R. HYNSON, Esq., Chestertown.

jan9-tf. A. J. REES.

MANURE FORKS, long and short handled Shovels, and superior English SPADES, on hand and for sale by

Jan. 40, 1864. WICKES & BRO.

SEQUEL TO THE "TWO SUITS."

BY THE BARD OF MARBLE HALL.

'Twas Eve—a'down the Western slope,
Old Sol's last ling'ring beams were fading,
And with them many a blasted hope
His dew lipped morning rays were aiding;
Tho' kissing into new-born life,
Hopes he saw withered at his rising,
In hearts that in the earnest strife
Know nought but WILL-stern Fate despising.

When issuing from his lowly door,
A youth, whose every step and action
Was grace itself; his form clad o'er,
With garments fitting to a fraction,
Was seen his willing way to wend,
Towards steps of lordly mansion, seeming,
Where Ida dwelt—for to his friend
His promise he was fast redeeming.

With trembling hand he pulls the bell,
And soon to Ida's presence rushes,
Who wondering that *he* looks so well
Doubles her beauty by her blushes—
* * * Ida is Mrs. Cowan now,
And reads two pretty CALF-*bound volumes*
Who every morn, and evening too,
Say prayers for MARBLE HALL in columns.

And now kind friends my task is o'er,
My story can have but one ending—
That is, at SMITH & BROTHER's store,
Go buy your clothes—your friends be sending.

MARBLE HALL CLOTHING HOUSE is at No. 40 W. BALTIMORE ST, where you can always find a large and well selected stock of Fashionable, Well Made CLOTHING.

Baltimore, Feb. 27, 1864.

CLAIMS for COMPENSATION

FOR

ENLISTED SLAVES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THESE CLAIMS. Having access to all the records and having every facility for procuring their adjustment, being familiar with the rules of the Board, and APPEARING PERSONALLY BEFORE THEM, claimants will save time and trouble, by forwarding their claims to the subscriber.

Residents of the counties entrusting their claims to the undersigned *need not come to the City,* as he can procure certificates payable to the Claimant's order, and forward per mail.

Should you desire to have your claim attended to, you can rely upon every exertion being used to procure its speedy adjustment.

Very respectfully,

F. P. STEVENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
fb6-1m. *No. 48 Lexington Street, Baltimore*

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, DENTON, MD., February 25, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the apportionment list for the year 1863, as made by William H. Lambert, Assistant Assessor for the 7th Division (Kent County,) will be open for inspection at the office of said Lambert, in the Court House, in Chestertown, for FIFTEEN DAYS, commencing on

TUESDAY, the 1st of March, and ending on Tuesday the 15th March.

And notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hear and determine the appeals from the decision of said Assistant Assessor on

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

the 16th, 17th and 18th of March, at the Court House, in Chestertown.

No appeal will be heard unless the same be in writing, according to the terms of the 15th section of the act of July 1st, 1862, entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue, &c." and be filed with said Assistant Assessor on or before the 15th day of March next.

GEORGE M. RUSSUM,
feb27—3t. Assessor.

1864. NEW GOODS! 1864

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

WM. VANNORT,

HAS just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with a complete Stock of GOODS, which he invites the public to call and examine. His stock consists in part as follows:

DRY GOODS.

Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS, CALICOES, PLAID DOMESTICS, GINGHAMS, PLAID LINSEY, STRIPE SHIRTING, CHECKS, DENIMS, CASSINETS, CASSIMERES, Sheeps Grey Sattinets, cheap. Mallalieu's fine and common Kersey, white Flannels, Red Flannels, Domestic Flannels. A beautiful assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

NOTIONS.—Ladies, Gents, Misses and children's woolen and cotton Hose and Gloves, Gents' Buck Gloves and Mitts, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Gents' Collars, Neck Ties, &c.

Boots and Shoes.

Special attention is called to his stock of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boy's coarse Boots, and fine Shoes; Women's Shoes in great variety. A complete assortment of children's Shoes.

Men and Boy's HATS and CAPS.

Always on hand a complete stock of HARDWARE suitable for Building purposes.

GROCERIES in great variety.

The highest market price paid for country Produce.

No trouble to show Goods. Give us a call.

WILLIAM VANNORT.

MANURES! MANURES!

FARMERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

TASKER & CLARK are still manufacturing PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER, from unburnt Bones, Peruvian Guano, and other Fertilizing materials; thus furnishing for GRAIN and GRASS one of the most reliable manures in the market. All we ask is a fair trial! Price $47 50 per ton, of 2000 lbs.

Our MEAT AND BONE COMPOST, made from refuse Meat and Bone, from the Slaughter House, is well adapted to promote the growth of Corn, Potatoes, Turnips, &c., &c. Price $30 00 per ton. HAIR MANURE!—a cheap and strong Fertilizer for the Root Crops. Price $20 00 per ton. Call or or address

TASKER & CLARK,
S. W. Cor. 8th and Washington Sts.,
feb6-4m. PHILADELPHIA.

Plows! Plows! Plows!

MADE in the best manner, and for sale at the lowest prices, by

feb13. ROBERT C. MORRIS.

NOTICE.—Large stock of Ladies and Gents' GLOVES and GAUNTLETS from 12½cts. up; also, Boys and Misses sizes, at

Nov. 28, 1863. J. R. CHANCE & SONS.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING at

dec26. MASTBAUM'S.

Select Poetry.

THE FUTURE.

Men in learning may excel,
Boast of wisdom, common sense:
But the wisest cannot tell
What will happen six months hence.
With all our knowledge here below,
What do we of the future know?

Life's an ever changing scene,
And as frail as flowers that bloom;
Joys and sorrows intervene,
From the cradle to the tomb.
When fifty years have passed away,
They seem but as a summer's day.

Though we wealth and power attain,
And have servants at our call,
Every pleasure hath its pain.
Men, like nations, rise and fall,
Leaving but an empty name
Of all their grandeur, wealth or fame.

What is all our earthly pride,
Youth and manhood, joy and sorrow,
Days and moments swiftly glide,
Here, to-day, there to-morrow.
Peer and peasant, king and slave,
All are equal in the grave.

Too Many Lovers will Puzzle a Maid.

Young Sarah had lovers so many that she
Hardly knew on which to decide;
They all spoke sincerely, and promised to be
All worthy of such a sweet bride.
In the morning she'd gossip with William, and then
The noon would be spent with young Harry,
The evening with Tom; so among all the men
She never could tell which to marry!
Heigh-ho! I'm afraid
Too many lovers will puzzle a maid.

Now, William grew jealous and so went away;
And Harry got tired of woeing;
And Tom having teased her to fix on the day,
Received but a frown for so doing;
So among all her lovers, quite left in the lurch,
She pined every night on her pillow,
And meeting one day a pair going to church,
Turned away and died under a willow!
Heigh-ho! I'm afraid
Too many lovers will puzzle a maid.

[illegible] pear that a majority of the legal votes [illegible] said election are in favor of the adoption [illegible] said Constitution, he shall issue his proc[illegible] tion to the people of the State, declarin[illegible] fact, and he shall take such steps as sh[illegible] required by the said Constitution to carr[illegible] same into full operation, and to supersed[illegible] old Constitution of this State.

SECTION 9. And be it enacted, That all lots cast at any of the elections to be held u[illegible] the provisions of this law, shall be writt[illegible] printed on white paper, and any ballot or lots written or printed on colored paper, [illegible] not be received by said judges of election; this act shall be published under the ord[illegible] the Governor, in three of the newspape[illegible] the city of Baltimore, one of them to be [illegible] per printed in German, and one in [illegible] County where a newspaper is printed, [illegible]

I BLESS GOD FOR ALL.—There is a kind of dialogue betwixt one Doctor Thaulerus and a poor man that lay begging by the highwayside. "Good morrow, poor man," said the doctor. "I never had any bad morrow," said the beggar. "No!" said the doctor; "thou art a miserable, poor man; thou art as good as naked, without any clothes on thy back; no friends, nor any one to relieve thee. How can it then be true that thou sayest, 'Thou never hadst any bad morrow?'" "I'll tell you," says the beggar, "whether I am sick or in health, whether it be warm or cold weather, whether I be clothed or naked, rich or poor, I bless God for all." "Oh, but friend," said the doctor, "what if Christ should cast thee into hell?" "If he should," says he, "I would be contented; but I have two arms—the one of faith the other of love—wherewith I would lay such fast hold on him, that I would have him along with me, and then I am sure that hell would be heaven if he were there." And thus it is that we should bless God at all times, in all places, upon all occasions, and in all conditions, as well for years of dearth as years of plenty; times of war, as well as times of peace; for adversity as well as prosperity; in sickness and in health, in weal and in woe, in liberty and restraint, whether it be that the Lord giveth, or whether he taketh away, still to bless the name of the Lord.

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES.—We have no faith in quack medicines, but think it is always best when sick to apply to a regular physician. There, are, however, some simple remedies for certain disorders which we can recommend as infallible:

For sea sickness—stay at home.
For drunkenness—drink cold water.
For accidents—keep out of danger.
For fear of Sheriffs—pay your debts.
To be happy—be honest.
To please all—mind your own business.
To make money—advertise.
To make a clear conscience—keep the commandments.
To keep posted up—take the Kent News.
To prevent stammering—speak nothing but the truth.
To sleep well be industrious.
To have your memory blessed—pay the printer.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.—Among the reported occupations of the people of Massachusetts, as given in the late census are the following: Anything that pays, two; excavating Lungeon rock, two; female physicians, thirty-six; jack of all trades, 5; loafers, eight; misers, two; philanthropists, two; poet, one; practical Christian, one; retired mechanic, one; restorationer, one; scholar, one; nothing, a very large number; wild men of Borneo, two.

HARD TO QUALIFY.—A man once went to an eccentric lawyer, to be qualified for some petty office. Said the lawyer, 'Hold up your hand, I'll swear you, but all creation couldn't qualify you.'

COMPENSATION.

In the House of Delegates on Saturday Speaker Kemp submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The institution of negro slavery was established in Maryland by those who settled her as one of the North American colonies of Great Britain; and whereas, the institution still existed, by the fostering care of her people, up to the "Declaration of Independence" by the Thirteen United Colonies of North America; and whereas, when her people had, by that most noble deed, absolved all governmental ties that bound them to the mother country, and became part of a free and independent nation, they still, by their organic law and legislation, protected said institution; and whereas, when the Constitution of the National Government in 1787 was formed, it recognized rights of property in Slavery as authorized by the States' Governments, and was ratified and adopted by the people of the country with that understanding; and whereas, up to a very late period the National Government and its authorities have faithfully executed their constitutional duties to the people of Maryland in protecting their rights of property in the institution of Slavery; and whereas, the people of Maryland in all periods of her history have been, by such social and Governmental compacts and guarantees, induced to believe themselves rightfully entitled to buy and hold property in slaves with the same certainty of legal protection as she would have in any kind of personal property; and whereas, at the commencement of the present Rebellion the people of this State had millions of dollars invested in negro property; and whereas, those of her people who were thus innocently connected with the institution of Slavery, have suffered heavy loss in the increased insecurity of said property and its great depreciation in value; and whereas government is entered into by man for the security of life, liberty and property; therefore, it would be in violation of the end and purpose of government to deprive the people of their property without a fair compensation; therefore.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Representatives of Maryland in the present Congress of the United States are hereby requested to use their influence to obtain from the General Government during the sesion of the present Congress, the appropriation of ten millions of dollars to compensate the people of the State for their slaves when they are emancipated, according to the recommendation of his Excellency the President of the United States.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution and preamble be sent to each of our Representatives in the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. Jones, of Cecil, moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. This motion was opposed by Mr. Kemp, and was rejected. The resolutions were then laid over under the rules, and the House will no doubt take action on them at an early day.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—For the "benefit of posterity," as well as for the information of the people of the present day, we put upon record the following schedule of prices for making and and repairing boots and shoes, charged at an establishment in this city which is generally overrun with orders: For making boots, $225; for ordinary cavalry boots, $250; for footing boots, $140; for gaiters, $110; for high lace shoes, $100; for Oxford ties, $90; for fixing, half-soling and heeling boots, $20, ditto shoes, $18; for new gores to gaiters $10; for half-soling boots or shoes, $12; for healing do. $8. If calf-skins are furnished the charge will be for making boots $120; shoes, $60. Where it will not be possible to fill an order in the course of four weeks from the time it is taken, no price will be set, but the prices fixed at the time of delivery.—*Richmond Enq., Jan.* 28.

THE GERMANS AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The German radicals of Detroit Michigan have passed the following resolutions:

Whereas the administration of Abraham Lincoln has neither shown sufficient capacity nor honest desire to guide the destinies of this republic in accordance with a dignified and proper foreign or home policy, on such principles as are laid down in the Cleveland platform, therefore be it.

Resolved, While we will support the present administration in its efforts to overthrow the rebellion with all the means at our command, we at the same time protest against the renomination of Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency. Though our first choice is Fremont or Butler, we are nevertheless, inclined to unite upon another candidate, Chase, Morton, if it should appear necessary at the next convention.

If, nevertheless, A. Lincoln should receive again the nomination of the republican party, we are resolved not to vote for him.

The Executive State Committee of the New Jersey German organization has also passed a series of resolutions, protesting against the nomination of Mr. Lincoln in bitter terms.

Over twelve thousand negroes have already enlisted in Tennessee, and the enlistments in the middle district are at the rate of five hundred per week.

THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

Full accounts of the work of General Gillmore's Florida expedition have been received, which show it to be one of considerable importance. The rebel war department appears to have supplied the loss of East Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas by largely developing the resources of Florida. It is surprising to read of the large cattle trade done in that State and of the enormous amount of provisions drawn therefrom regularly by the rebel army.—They seem also to have carried on a heavy contraband trade in the importation of foreign goods, apparently as the result of the closing of the trade in Texas, Charleston and Wilmington.

General Gilmore's expedition has broken up all this, and commenced the occupation and reorganization of Florida, so that the rebel supplies will no longer come from that quarter. If we may believe the accounts published respecting the extent of the Union feeling there, the appeal of General Gillmore will be followed by the extinguishment of the rebellion in Florida and the return of the people to their national allegiance.

This expedition cuts off Charleston from its supplies, as the long official rebel circular conclusively shows that the garrison of that city has been dependent on Florida almost exclusively, and the garrison of Savannah was in very much the same case. We mention this to show the enterprise has a practical bearing on Gillmore's operations against Charleston and Savanah; but, at the same time, it would be folly to deny that the rebels have large districts in the interior of the Carolinas and Georgia, where they can raise cattle and grain and to these they will now no doubt devote their attention. The particular importance of this movement is in stopping the contraband foreign trade, and reducing the area of the rebellion within a steadily diminishing region.

ANOTHER REBEL FAILURE.

The right to impose, coupled with the ability to collect taxes, has always been deemed an essential prerogative of national power. Without the former the latter has no long continuance in nations which are in any degree governed by the popular voice. Without the latter the former has no vitality in any nation whatsoever. Both seem to be presently wanting in the regions of rebellion, and the former has, indeed, always been.

A wail of lamentation comes to us from Richmond on this very topic—a most suggestive and potential lamentation. The pseudo House of Representatives--for even rebellion copies every essential feature of the government from which it has rebelled—this House inquired of its Secretary of the Treasury "what progress has been made in collecting the taxes."

Mr. Memminger replies, that "so far as informed, the work of assessing and collecting the taxes is now being prosecuted vigorously in all the States of the confederacy, except Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee." Of course he would have included among the exceptions, but for their previous knowledge, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Florida. This is tantamount to admitting the exclusion of nine States from the rebellion, in a most essential feature; since, if the rebellion cannot collect the taxes which it lays, its power over those States is virtually ended; and, in consequence, its own life is so much weakened.—*North American.*

Wreck of the Steamer Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Feb. 23.—The steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool on the 4th instant for this port, struck on Alden's Rock, four miles outside of Cape Elizabeth, last evening. The boat overturned with her bow toward the shore and sunk about two miles from the beach, having stove a hole in her enigne compartment. Her bridge is covered at high water. The night was clear and the Cape light, in full view.—The Bohemian had nineteen cabin passengers. There were 199 steerage passengers, but it has not been ascertained how many of these were lost. Boat No. 2 was swamped alongside, owing to the people crowding into it, and came ashore with a man and child both of whom were dead. The number of saved is 298, leaving only 19 to be accounted for.

A LETTER from London thus shows one of the many forms of court etiquette which restrict the will and affections of English princes:—"I learn that there was quite a rebellion at Windsor Castle. The princess vehemently opposed having a wet-nurse, and the prince took her part, and could not see why she could not be allowed to nurse the babe, as she strongly desired to do. But she was told that the court traditions could not be set aside; never was English prince or princess yet nursed by its own mother. So the healthy and virtuous Mrs. O'Somebody was sent for, and the princess had a long cry. This is a true story."

RESULT OF THE LATE DRAFT.—The results of the last draft were stated in Congress the other day to have been: Exempted for disability, 75,000; for other causes, 74,000; paid commutation, 41,000; procured substitutes, 34,000; served, 11,000.

THE Boston Post says the next in meanness to cheating a printer is to order garments of a tailor and after they are made never call for them.

Experiment in Feeding Swine.

Different experiments have been made in fattening hogs, but the one most deserving notice, was in the State of Maryland. The Agricultural Society of this State, instituted an inquiry into the respective merits of two modes of feeding, and the following is one of the results:

On the first of December, four shoats of the same breed, nearly of a size, and as much alike in every respect as could be selected from a herd, were made choice of, each being carefully weighed, and placed in a single stye, where their food could be exactly regulated. Two of them weighed together 185 pounds. These were fed on one gallon each of shelled Indian corn, the gallon weighing seven lbs. This was the allowance for twenty-four hours, and as much water as they needed. The other two were fed on half as much by weight of Indian meal made into hasty pudding, with a little salt. The seven pounds of meal when cooked, weighed thirty pounds, and measured three gallons. Before the experiment had progressed a fortnight, it was perceived that the two fed on hasty pudding were outstripping the two fed on whole corn; and on the thirty-fourth day they were again weighed; the corn-fed ones together weighing twenty-five pounds more than they did on the first of December, while the two fed on mush—half the quantity—had gained forty-four pounds.

TOO SMART.—We know of a man in a certain Western city who was very fond of ducks, but, on account of the number he bought at market, was not unfrequently troubled with tough ones. One day, wishing for a goodly number, he went to the poultry dealer, and said that he was an afflicted boarding housekeeper—that his boarders were ravenous, especially when things were young and tender.—"Now," said our character, with a wink, "I want you to pick out all the tough ones—all the tough ones—you've got." The delighted dealer finds no difficulty in picking out a number of tough ones. "Are these all the really tough ones you've got?" "All," was the reply. "Then," said the epicure, "I'll take all of the other lot, if you please."

LOVE is the universal passion, courtship is the most interesting avocation of human life, and marriage one of the great ends of existence. As our wives are not purchased as in China, nor stolen as in some parts of Africa, nor in general negotiated for by parents, as in some countries in Europe, but wooed and won by polite attentions, the manner in which a gentleman should behave towards ladies is a matter of the greatest importance. Charms, filters, and talismans are used no longer—the only proper talismans are worth and accomplishments.

WITTY RETORT.—"Mr. Timoths," said a learned lady, who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangler, "you remind me of a barometer, that is filled with *nothing* in the upper story.' 'Divine Almira," meekly replied her adorer, "in thanking you for this flattering compliment, let me remind you that you occupy my upper story entirely."

HAD HIM THERE.—In one of the Courts of Harrisburg, recently, a woman was testifying on behalf of her son, and swore that he had worked on a farm ever since he was born. The lawyer who cross examined her said: "You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born?" "I do" "What did he do the first year?" "He *milked.*"

WHEN I am assailed with heavy tribulation, I rush out among my pigs, rather than remain alone by myself. The human heart is like a millstone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat to flour. If you put no wheat, it still grinds on, but then it grinds itself and wears away.—*Luther.*

CONFISCATION DECREES.—At the recent sessions of of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia Judge Underwood presiding, at Norfolk, twenty-eight decrees of condemnation under the confiscation law were made. These decrees cover a large amount of very valuable property.

ON Monday, a detachment of the Second Massachusetts cavalry was attacked near Drainsville, Va., by guerillas, and, eight killed and seven wounded. It is reported that from 50 to 75 of them were also taken prisoners. Capt. Reed, the commander of the detachment, was killed.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR GAMBLE.—Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, of Missouri, whose death is announced, was appointed Provisional Executive of that State at an early period of the war. He was a brother-in-law of Attorney General Bates, and before the war, as after it, was conservative in politics.

THE Magistrate's Court of St. John's, N. B., has decided the captors of the steamer Chesapeake to have been guilty of piracy, murder and robbery, and ordered the delivery of the accused parties to the United States authorities.

RETURN TO THE UNION.—Mr. D. C. Humphreys, of Alabama, a democratic Presidential elector in 1860, and since an active secessionist, has issued an address in which he defines his position and advises the return of the South to the Union. He says the Confederate States have waited in vain for a foreign recognition, which has not been offered and will not be.