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The Kent News.

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

VOL. 25.—No. 15. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864. WHOLE No. 1253.

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:

Two DOLLARS per annum, *payable in advance.* If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be *invariably charged.* No subscriptions received for less than six months.

Rates of Advertising:

Advertisements not exceeding eight 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 eight 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.

TO PEACH GROWERS.

AT the solicitation of a number of Peach Growers, the subscriber will be in Baltimore during the approaching peach season, and devote his entire attention to the sale of Peaches and other fruit. Eight years' experience in peach dealing has enabled him to acquire a knowledge of the business possessed by few, and he promises to make as satisfactory returns both as to account of sales and boxes, as any other agent. Reports of sales and Returns will be made daily, or as often as may be desired.

A. M. RUSSELL,
je11-tf. No. 170 Light st. wharf, Baltimore.

WANTED,

EVERY FARMER, PEACH GROWER and Trader to know that they can have their Peaches and Produce of all kinds sold at the highest market prices, and receive full and prompt returns for the same. Our whole attention will be directed to the sale alone of all consignments, small or large. We have made arrangements for the coming Peach season to return the boxes or their value in money.

WILLIAM T. PEARSON,
No. 96 Light Street Wharf, Baltimore.
May 28, 1864—tf.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
FOUNDED IN 1782.

BY its elevated, healthful and beautiful situation; its remoteness from the track of the War; its ample buildings, apparatus and library; its daily communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia, and its *very low* charges for board and Tuition; this Institution, now in its 83rd year, offers advantages not surpassed by any similar College.

RATES:—Board for Academic year, $145.00
Tuition, according to grade, 30 to 40.00
For Catalogues, address,
REV. ANDREW SUTTON, M.A., Principal,
EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, L L. D., Pres't of Board of Visitors and Governors.
PEREGRINE WROTH, M. D., Secretary.
June 18, 1864—y.

WILLIAM H. NEWTON,

Attorney at Law, 23 Lexington Street,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

PROMPT attention given to Professional business throughout the State. Makes collections in Delaware, Washington city, and Alexandria. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, Pension, Pay, &c., and all claims against the U. S. Government promptly attended to. ☞ Purchases, sells and rents Real Estate. [je18-2m.]

Bordentown Female College,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Rev. John H. Brakeley, A. M., President.

This Institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware river, about sixty miles by Railroad from New York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting in all its branches, Vocal and Instrumental Music.—For Catalogues address the President. [j18-4m.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY'S Office and residence having been destroyed by fire, he may be found at his residence, up town, in the house recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Maxwell, where he will be pleased to see all those requiring any thing in the line of his profession. m21-tf.

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.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Creditors of John T. Hurtt, an Insolvent Debtor, that the said Insolvent having filed his petition to the Circuit Court of Kent county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Law of Maryland, that the THIRD MONDAY OF OCTOBER next is fixed for his first appearance, to answer interrogatories, if any be filed, and that the first Wednesday after the third Monday of October next, hath also been fixed for the final hearing in his case, before the aforesaid Circuit Court of Kent county. JESSE K. HINES,
Clerk Circuit Court Kent county.
Dated May 18, 1864. m21tf.

DR. SCHENCK'S *Highly Celebrated Medicines, a certain cure for the Consumption, and all Pulmonary Diseases* of the Lungs or Liver. Also, the *Syrup Sea Weed Tonic* and *Mandrake Pills.* Another fresh supply just received, and for sale by
June 4. JOHN H. BURCHINAL.

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. A. E. MORRIS,
FASHIONABLE AND PLAIN DRESS MAKER.
Dresses made in the best and neatest manner, and a fit guaranteed. Residence corner Queen and Cannon Sts., near the Foundry. ap2tf.

PACKERS' Patent Ice Cream Freezers, for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, &c.

BENJ. H. GARDNER calls the attention of his old customers and the public generally, to his large assortment of

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO,

now in store, together with a variety of Common Chewing Tobacco.

CIGARS of every description, from the very best to the most common brands. Judges of good Cigars are invited to give them a trial.

SMOKING TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, &c.—Anything in this line that can't be found at my store, you will not be apt to find elsewhere. Also, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

All of the above goods will be sold as low as the market will afford.
June 18, 1864. B. H. GARDNER.

GARDNER'S NEW RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs his old customers and the public of Kent county, that he has opened a new Restaurant in the rear of his Tobacco and Segar Store, in Chestertown, on Main Street, opposite the new Hotel, where will be found

THE BEST LIQUORS,

such as the best French Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Holland Gin, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Maderia Wine, Raspberry Brandy, Blackberry Brandy; Heidsick Champaigne, in pints and quarts. Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s LONDON BROWN STOUT; Draught Ale and Porter.

PORTER and ALE in bottles.

Sarsaparilla & Lemon Mineral Water, in bottles. Seeger's Celebrated LAGER BEER.

OYSTERS, in every style.

SARDINES and Holland Herrings furnished at the Bar.

☞ Persons will always find this place kept in good order. Suckers, Loafers and Loungers are positively not wanted, and will not be allowed to hang around this establishment.
je18y. B. H. GARDNER.

CONFECTIONERY,
Tobacco and Cigars.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of this town and county, that that they can be supplied at his Store
☞ADJOINING THE BANK,☜
with every description of

CONFECTIONERY,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PERFUMERY, &c.,

which he will be constantly receiving fresh from the city, and will sell at the lowest rates.

Considerable experience in this line of business, will enable him to select and offer such goods as will give general satisfaction.
CHAS. N. COOK.
Chestertown, Feb 13, 1864.

BOOTS and 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.

STOVES, TIN-WARE, &c.

COOK, PARLOR, HALL, OFFICE, AND CHAMBER STOVES.

JOHN K. ALDRIGE,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that that he has now in store a large assortment of STOVES, of every description, among which we mention the following:

COOKING STOVES,

the Continental Extended, for wood or coal; Daylight, Lehigh, Congress Complete, Planter, Victor, &c., all of which are *guarantied to give satisfaction.*

Parlor, Hall, Office and Chamber Stoves.

Vesper Parlor, Parlor Cook, Tuscan, Union Airtight, Seven Plate, Radiator, Brilliant Gass Burner Base, Egg Cylendar, Tropic, Ida Gass Burner, &c., all of which will be sold lew.

I have also on hand a large assortment of

TIN WARE.

which I will sell ten per cent cheaper than heretofore. We have everything in the Stove and Tin line that is required in the county.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING,

done at short notice, and in the best workman like manner. All orders left at the store will be promptly attended to. TERMS CASH.
JOHN K. ALDRIDGE
Chestertown, Oct.19.

LUMBER.

T. W. ELIASON has an assortment of Seasoned PINE BOARDS AND PLANK,
HEMLOCK BOARDS,
HEMLOCK JOISTS,
SCANTLING, RAILING,
AND BILL STUFF.
White Pine and Hemlock Fencing,
Dressed Flooring, Shingles,
Laths, and Pales
for sale Cheap. [May 17,'62.]

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. Also on hand a general assortment of LUMBER.
J. A. DAVIS & CO.,
d19-6m. Port Deposit, Cecil county, Md.

FOR HOT WEATHER.—Gentlemen's Linen, Lisle, thread and cotton bleached and brown Half-hose, in all qualities and all sizes, by the pair or dozen, at low rates, by
July 2. LEVI MASTBAUM.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Captain Stone, of a Massachusetts company, being wounded in an engagement, lay for three days upon the battle field, and was saved from starvation by a wounded rebel, who shared his rations with him.

Fiercely raged the tide of battle,
Fiercely rang the wild hurrah,
Strains of martial music blending
With the clarion sound of war.
On the blood-red field of conquest
Lay the hero spirit brave,
While a comrade's ebbing life blood
O'er him poured its crimson wave.

Day had passed, and night had faded,
Morning's sunlight dawned again,
Still amid the dead and dying
Lay the hero in his pain.
Oh that long, long night of anguish,
Ah, what careless lips shall tell?
Many a bleeding form around him
Gave to earth a last farewell!

Say, what dreams of absent loved ones,
On New England's rock bound shore,
Mingled with the wilder fancies
Of the cannon's fearful roar?
Who shall say that mother's kisses
On his brow in fancy fell?
Who shall speak the tender yearnings
Lingering round some old farewell?

Morning broke in glowing splendor
O'er that field of carnage red,
Fiercely poured the sunlight glory
O'er the piles of mangled dead.
Fiercer grew the fevered burning,
Breathing low he lieth still,
Battling with the fiend Starvation—
Father shall it be Thy will?

Pale and wan with fearful anguish,
Breathing forth one earnest prayer,
Drinking in the golden glory,
Hovering over earth and air.
Drinking in the low-toned whispers
Of his dear one's last farewell;
Wildering fancies thronging o'er him—
Thoughts no human tongue may tell!

Hark! a sweet-toned voice of succor,
See! a hand extends him food,
Comrade! Brother! blissful music—
Brother! though of Southern blood!
Hand clasps hand with gentle pressure—
Saved, oh Father! by Thy will;
Yet a nation vainly yearneth
For Thy blessed "Peace be still."

Dying heroes, weeping mothers,
Breaking hearts, Oh God! how long
Ere Thy voice shall calm the tempest,
And the right replace the wrong?
God of Mercy—light Eternal—
From the gracious Throne above,
Smile upon our severed nation—
Fold thy North and South in love.

THIRST QUENCHED WITHOUT DRINKING.—Water, even salt water, imbibed thro' the skin, appeases thirst almost as well as fresh water taken inwardly. In a narrative of Captain Kennedy's losing his vessel, and his distress afterwards, the Captain says:

I cannot conclude without making mention of the great advantage I received from soaking my clothes twice a day in salt water, and putting them on without wringing. To this discovery I may, with justice, attribute the preservation of my life, and the lives of six other persons, who must have perished had it not been put in use. The water absorbed through the pores of the skin produced in every respect the same effect as would have resulted from the moderate drinking of any liquid.

The saline particles, however, which remained in our clothes, becoming encrusted with the heat of the sun and that of our bodies, lacerated our skins and were otherwise inconvenient, but we found by washing out these particles, and frequently wetting our clothes, without wringing, twice in the course of a day, the skin became well in a short time. After these operations we uniformly found that the drought went off, and the parched tongue was cured in a few minutes, after bathing and washing our clothes, and, at the same time, we found ourselves as much refreshed as if we had received some actual nourishment. Four persons in a boat, who drank salt water, were delirious and died.

A WOMAN IN A HORRIBLE SITUATION.—Mrs. William Evans, of Mercer, C. W., a woman of 35, has had a difficulty in her stomach for several years. Lately physicians have decided that the trouble is occasioned by a live and growing snake in the stomach. It has now grown so large that it distends the stomach so as to produce a bunch on the outside as large as a quart bowl. Upon pressing this bunch with the hand the reptile recoils and produces great distress in the stomach. When fish or meat is being cooked in the room, if the snake is not satisfied with food, it rises up in the throat, producing strangulation. When desiring food, it manifests it by rising up in the throat. Physicians see no way in which this snake can be removed without certain death to the woman.

WHY THE REBELS ARE CALLED "JOHNNIES."—In 1861 the Federal soldiers called the rebels "Seceesh;" in 1862, "Confeds;" in 1863, "Graybacks," and in 1864 they call them "Johnnies." A correspondent gives us the following information about the last-named *soubriquet:*—The name of "Johnny" originated in a quarrel between a couple of pickets, which began by the Federal telling the rebel that they (the rebels) depended on England to get out of this scrape, which the rebel denied emphatically, saying that they were able to scrape themselves out. One word brought on another until the Federal said his opponent was no better than a Johnny Bull any how. The reb swore he would shoot Yank if he called him Johnny Bull again. The quarrel was stopped by another picket, and they soon cooled down, but the reb kept muttering, "I'd as soon be called a nigger as Johnny Bull."

For the Kent News.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS:
An Appeal to Parents and Teachers.

Parents, trustees, you who are or should be interested, look around you. Are your schools what they should be, and what they might be? Are those whom you have employed to have complete control over your children, from six to eight hours daily, fully qualified for such a charge? Do you think or care anything about it? Trustees, do *you* do your duty? Are you not too ready to employ any person as a teacher, who may have address enough to apply? Do you ever require a recommendation? Do you inquire into his or her previous life; know their disposition, morals and attainments? To find out these things, do you personally examine them? Have you not employed teachers to mould the minds and characters of your children without knowing them to be worthy of imitation?—in a word, MODEL men and women?

Do you offer sufficient salary to induce good teachers to enter your schools?—When there, do you encourage them by visiting their schools, examining the scholars, noting their progress, and enjoining punctual attendance?

Again, are you not injuring your children physically as well as mentally, by disregarding both comfort and convenience in the building and furnishing of school-houses? (Remember, most of the waking hours of childhood are spent there.) Many of them are badly situated in regard to elevation, shade and water; and they face neither north, south, east nor west, which they should do. Many are too small for the number of pupils, are badly ventilated, imperfectly heated, and are furnished with long rows of miserably high desks and backless benches. And some if not the most, in the country, are destitute of blackboards, maps and globes—all essentials to good teachers.

Finally: do parents do their duty either to teachers or scholars by allowing frequent and continued absences of their children from school? Ought anything but sickness or death prevent their punctual attendance? Are they always ready and willing to procure suitable school-books? And do they properly regard teachers, and always "make it a point" of speaking respectly and kindly of them in the presence of their children?

Consider the matter, and act accordingly. G. E. C.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A ROBIN.—The Wilmington (Del.) Republican relates the following incident: "A few days ago Mr. Stephen S. Pierce, of the fifth ward, determined to give the robin, which he had kept in a cage about four years, its liberty. With this view, he took the bird to the highland, near the residence of Dr. Norris, and let it go. It first flew to a tree, then took a sweep some distance, returning near the place he was sitting, and hovered around him, as if unwilling to quit his presence. After remaining some time, Mr. P. returned home, leaving the bird behind. Anxious to know whether it had departed, he went out about two hours afterwards, and was astonished to see his former pet remaining near. Mr. P. had taken some food in a small cup, and placing it upon the ground, saw it come and partake freely. Lingering an hour or more, Mr. P. retraced his stpes homewards, when the bird at once followed him, flying against his person repeatedly, particularly about his feet, seemingly in great distress.—Surprised at this, Mr. Pierce picked up the bird and returned it to its cage, when it at once exhibited great joy."

THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA.—The city of Atlanta is situated about seven miles southeast of the Chattahoochee river, on the line of the railroad leading from Savannah to Chattanooga and Nashville.—It is the terminus of four principal State railroads. By three of them it is connected with Charleston on the east, Montgomery and Pensacola on the southwest, and Savannah on the southeast. The population is about twenty thousand. It contains the largest rolling mill in the South, besides pistol and tent factories, and government works for the manufacture of everything needed in the way of army supplies. In anticipation of General Sherman's movement, nearly all the stores in the city were, a short time ago, removed to a position of greater security in the interior.

PAPER AND GOLD.—The following table, showing the precise value of paper in gold, with the latter at various points of premium, may be of interest to many:

Gold at	Treasury Notes worth
110	90 10-11c.
120	83 1-3 c.
130	76 12-13c.
140	71 3-7 c.
150	66 2-3 c.
160	61 1-2 c.
170	58 14-17c.
180	55 5-9 c.
190	52 12-19c.
200	50 c.

A TUBFUL of soapsuds, farmers should remember, is worth as much as a wheelbarrow of good manure. Every bucket of soapsuds should be thrown where it will not be lost. The garden is a good and convenient place in which to dispose of it; but the roots of grape vines, young trees, or anything of that sort, will do as well.

PEACE OVERTURES

The late "peace conference" at Niagara continues to excite comment. The Washington Chronicle, generally considered an organ of the government, has the following editorial remarks:

Throughout the entire North there is an undoubted sentiment in favor of peace, unopposed, save by some mercenary contractor or sordid army follower. But it must be a peace which embraces an unbroken Union, and which involves no national dishonor. The New York Times, in an able editorial, puts the case fairly before the country. It shows that the President has always been prepared to welcome peace overtures on a basis consistent with his sworn duty. That duty requires him to insist on the integrity of the Union as an indispensable condition precedent. All other questions may be subject to discussion. Upon that neither his obligations nor the temper of the American people will tolerate any division of opinion. But, as the Times justly observes, there is not the slightest evidence to show that there is on the part of the rebel leaders any disposition to withdraw whatever other points are at issue between us and the South from the battle field to the forum, and until the authoritative evidence of such disposition is before the country, nothing remains for us but to press unrelentingly the advantages gained by our gallant soldiers at the point of bayonet. Our troops are the armed police of the country, enforcing its laws. When resistance ceases their duty ends. When proof is furnished of the abandonment of that resistance "the sword will be converted into the pruning hook" amid the rejoicings of the people. Until then the soldier is the minister of the law.

The New York Tribune says: It has seemed to us not ouly desirable but feasible to ascertain substantially the terms whereon each belligerent is now willing to make peace, or in default of which he insists on a continuance of the war; and we have taken some trouble to elicit the required information, with but partial success. President Lincoln has frankly indicated the vital conditions whereon he insists; but the other party have only objected to *his* terms of "reconstruction" without indicating their own. We believe they might have been brought to set forth *their* terms of peace, and that whether these were reasonable or otherwise, the national cause would thereby have been sensibly promoted. But we bow to superior wisdom—at least to the wisdom of superiors.

Reported Discovery of a Great Conspiracy in the West.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Much surprise was excited here a short time since by the arrest of several very prominent Secessionists of this city, whose offences were unknown. It has come to light, however, that they were connected with a conspiracy extending throughout the entire Mississippi Valley, having for its object the erection of a Northwestern Confederacy.

Col. Sanderson, Provost Marshal General of this Department, has been gathering evidence in the matter for several months, which is now in possession of the Washington authorities. It implicates many public men, and shows an organization has been formed which is very dangerous.

One of the arrested parties is said to have been so badly frightened that he offered a bond of $500,000 for his release. It is believed the recent guerilla movements in the State have some connection with this scheme, particularly as Thornton, in a speech at Platte city, said:

"Knights of the Golden Circle are organized and armed to rise throughout the free States. Vallandigham is with them. I am Vallandigham's man, and I have troops in every county in this State, and men are coming to me from the South.—I have raised 1,500 men in Illinois, and they will join me, and will destroy the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad on their march."

During Colonel Sanderson's investigations into this conspiracy he discovered the intended renewal of the boat-burning on the Western rivers, and was able, in several instances, to avert serious consequences.

A WHITE HOUSE ANECDOTE.—Setchell, the comedian, says he was present at the White House the other day when the following was perpetrated: An old farmer from the West, who knew President Lincoln in days by-gone, called to pay his respects at the Presidential mansion.—Slapping the Chief Magistrate upon the back, he exclaimed, "Well, old hoss, how are you?" Old Abe, being thoroughly democratic in his ideas, and withal relishing a joke, responded: "So I'm an old hoss, am I? What kind of a hoss, pray?" "Why, an old draft hoss, to be sure," was the rejoinder.—*Boston Transcript.*

BAD TIMES FOR EDITORS.—Newspaper business, by means of enhanced wages, high prices, taxation, &c., is so unprofitable that one of the most talented assistants of a morning daily in New York city has just thrown down the pen and opened a broker's office in Wall street; another has turned auctioneer, and the third has gone into the country to work on a farm. From the weekly journals there are similar subtractions. Mechanical labor is getting better and better pay every day, but brain work is growing cheaper and cheaper.

How to Get Rid of Caterpillars.

The following, from the Toronto Leader, will be of interest to many of our agricultural readers:

"Those of our readers who either have fruit trees in their gardens, or who cultivate large orchards, will learn with much gratification that a certain instrumentality of destruction to caterpillars has been discovered. That coal oil will cause instant death to these pests has been proved beyond all doubt. A letter from one of our subscribers, an extensive farmer, states that as a last resort to endeavor to destroy the caterpillars, (which had almost taken entire possession of the trees in the orchard,) he experimented with coal oil.—Complete success attended the experiment. A brush of stiff feathers was made, and portions of the trees smeared with the oil, in addition to placing a small quantity on the nests. Instant death ensued. The proprietor of the Leader at once tested the oil on the trees of his farm, where the caterpillars had collected in thousands, doing fearful damage. In a couple of hours one quart of it had cleared the orchard completely of caterpillars. The dead lay around in all directions. The effect of the oil on the pests seemed miraculous; there was no longer delay to undergo, for one touch of the deadly substance to the nests spread desolation in all directions. This is certainly a cheap remedy, as well as a sure one, and all our subscribers troubled with caterpillars should adopt it."

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF SUBSTITUTES.—The uncertainty which the Provost Marshal General's office has thrown over the subject of the eligibility of substitutes for service in the army is being gradually removed. A few days since we noticed an order declaring that for persons not liable to draft, who desire to present representative substitutes, any one, whether liable to the draft or not, would be accepted.—A recent order defines the qualifications for substitutes for drafted men or those who are furnished in advance of the draft. The latter must not be liable to military duty, and must make oath that they are exempt from the draft by reason of alienage, or having served two years in the United States army or navy since April 15, 1861. In such case certificates of exemption will be granted to the principal for three years by the provost marshal of the district in which he resides, on receipt of the oath and enlistment paper of his substitute.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

REMARKABLE CASE OF OSSIFICATION.—William Dronesfield, of Johnstown, Pa., who died a short time since of disease of the heart, was examined after death, when it was found that the entire *arterial system was in a state of ossification.* All of the valves in the main arteries were entirely obliterated, and the ascending and descending aorta were greatly enlarged, and the whole inner portion covered with bone.—The same tendency existed in other parts, and the trachea and larynx were partially ossified in their entire length. But few cases of this kind are on record; and the result of the examination showed the importance of this mode of removing mystery from the cause of death.

A HOOSIER'S LAWYER'S LACONIC SPEECH TO A JURY.—The following peroration to an eloquent harangue, addressed to a jury by a lawyer in Ohio, is a rare specimen of climateric sublimity:

"And now the shades of night had shrouded the earth in darkness. All nature lay wrapped in solemn thought, when these defendant ruffians came rushing like a mighty torrent from the hills, down upon the abodes of peace, broke open the plaintiff's door, separated the weeping mother from her crying infant, and took away—my client's rifle, gentlemen of the jury, for which we claim fifteen dollars."

A YOUNG MAN lately volunteered his services to a lady from a party. On the way he becudgled his brains for some interesting topic of conversation to amuse her with. He could hit upon nothing until they met several cows. Here was a topic which the swain immediately laid hold of, and with much simplicity remarked: "Now ain't it strange what a motherly appearance a cow has?" To which the lady replied: "I do not think it strange at all, sir, that a cow should have a motherly appearance to a calf."

DOCTOR BOLUS, who was very angry when any joke was passed on his profession, once said, "I defy any person whom I ever attended to accuse me of ignorance or neglect." "That you may do safely, doctor," replied a wag; "Dead men tell no tales."

A COUNTRY girl coming from the field, was told by her poetic cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew.—"Well it wasn't any fellow by that name, but it was Steve Jones that kissed me. I told him that every one in town would find it out!"

How does a pitcher of water differ from a man throwing his wife off a bridge?—One is water in the pitcher; the other is pitch her in the water.

"I CAN marry any girl I please," said a young fellow, boastingly. "Very true," replied his waggish companion, "for you can't please any."

A ROPE walker announces that he will walk on a rope over Niagara Falls on steel stilts.