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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

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 charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Advertisements not exceeding *eight lines* will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. OBITUARIES half price.

Job Printing, of every description, executed with neatness and despatch.

The Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News, and Advertising.

VOL. 28. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867. No. 14.

TO CHARTER.

A STEAMER suitable for carrying Peaches to Philadelphia or Baltimore markets.
Apply to MANUEL McSHAIN,
jy13-4t. 112 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

Coal.

THE subscriber is now receiving orders for Coal, and wishes to ascertain at once the quantities that may be wanted by the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity. Orders may be left at the Kent News office, at the office of J. N. Usilton, or with the subscriber.
jy20-3t. WM. H. HAMILTON.

LIME! LIME!

THE undersigned General Agent for the sale of SHELL LIME, is prepared to fill all orders upon satisfactory terms.
LEVI FIDDIS, JR.
Chestertown, jy20-3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to A. DOBBS & CO., for Bricks, are requested to make immediate payment. All accounts not paid by the 20th July will be put in a train for collection.
je22-5t. WM. VANNORT.

TAX NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the Tax-Payers of the Third District that Taxes for the present year are now due, and that he is prepared to receive them.
He may be found at Mr. Lucas' store, Worton Heights, every Saturday afternoon.
S. L. USILTON,
jy13-tf. Collector Third District.

NOTICE!

THE FEES that were in the hands of the late James L. Davis, former Sheriff, for collection, and which are now due to David A. Benjamin, he having settled the same with the parties to whom said fees were due, have been placed in my hands for collection; and I hereby give notice that unless the same shall be paid on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, I shall collect the same by warrant and execution. R. W. CALDER,
July 20, 1867—tf. Constable.

J. H. WALKER,
Produce Commission Dealer,

206 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA,
☞ Respectfully solicits the consignment of Peaches and other fruits. Will attend promptly the arrival of Boats from Kent and Queen Anne's counties. Particular attention given to the return of empty packages. jy27-1m*

WM. H. WEST,
Commission Merchant

FOR THE SALE OF
PEACHES, PEARS AND APPLES,
No. 300 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
Foot of Spruce Street Wharf,
PHILADELPHIA.

My having been solicited, I will be in Philadelphia during the fruit season at No. 300 South Delaware Avenue. Having several years' experience in the sale of Peaches and all other fruit, am confident I can give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their consignments. Particular attention will be paid to the return of Baskets, Boxes, &c.

Persons wishing their fruit forwarded to New York, can have it forwarded at a light expense as I have formed a connection with a reliable house there for that purpose. W. H. WEST.

REFERENCES—Dr. C. H. B. Massey, Col. Ed Wilkins and R. L. Nichols, Kent county, Md.
July 27, 1867—2m.

JAMES W. WROTH & CO.,

Nos. 3 and 4 Delaware Avenue Market.

Having several years experience in selling
PEACHES
AND OTHER DOMESTIC FRUITS,
they respectfully ask a share of public patronage.
Philadelphia, July 20, 1867—3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by note or otherwise. All accounts will be considered closed by the first of July, and interest charged on all from that date.

All accounts standing up to Jan. 1, 1867, will be placed in hands for collection, if not settled before the 15th day of August, 1867.

I have just returned from the city with a varied assortment of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Shoes, Hats, Queensware, and a little of most everything usually kept in a country store, all of which I will sell cheap for cash or to punctual customers, or exchanged for Country Produce. I am paying the highest cash price for WOOL delivered at my store, for T. Murphy & Co., or exchange in goods at the seller's option.
ENOCH N. ROLAND,
je15-tf. Fairlee P. O., Kent county, Md.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

NEW U. S. BOUNTIES,
INCREASED PENSIONS,
BACK PAY, &c., &c
State and Local Bounty.

White and Colored Soldiers, or their Widows or heirs, can have their claims promptly and faithfully attended to, (without charge until collected,) by

WM. B. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Corner of Fayette and St. Paul St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
☞ Information given *Gratis.—Enclose a postage Stamp for reply.* jun12.

TAX NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to the Tax Payers of the Fifth District, that the Taxes for this year are due on the first day of July, 1867. I am now ready to receive taxes and hope and expect all to pay up promptly.

Persons indebted for taxes for 1866 will not be indulged much longer; they need not ask or expect it, for I intend, when I make the taxes for 1867, to make them for 1866 on all not paid up. I need the money and must have it without further delay.
SAMUEL G. COPPER,
July 6, 1867—tf. Collector.

TAX NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to the Tax Payers of the First District, that the Taxes for this year will be due on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1867. I will be ready to receive taxes by that date, and hope and expect all to pay up promptly.

Persons indebted for taxes for 1866 will not be indulged much longer; they need not ask or expect it, for I intend, when I make the taxes for 1867, to make them for 1866 on all not paid up. I need the money and must have it without further delay.
EDWIN CROUCH,
je29-tf. Collector.

SPECTACLES—Gold, Silver & Steel frames—for sale very low, at WILLIS', adjoining the store of T. W. Eliason & Son.

SODA, WATER, CREAM and BUTTER CRACKERS, for sale by
oc13. LEVI FIDDIS, Jr.

ATTENTION IS CALLED
TO THE
AMERICAN
Fruit Drying House!

IN presenting this new and most useful invention to the public, we feel satisfied that we are supplying a want which all Fruit Growers have long experienced. It is a means of preserving in the most perfect manner all Fruits or Vegetables, such as PEACHES, APPLES, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Berries of all kinds, Green Corn, String Beans, Green Peas, &c.

It is a house, with furnace attached in such manner as to cause a constant and rapid circulation of heated air within, or passing regularly through and out at the top of the house by two valves to turn off or on the heat as the drying process may require, carrying off immediately all the watery elements of the Fruits, and preserving all the aromatic properties without the least fermentation or decomposition.

The Fruits are not discolored but remain perfectly fair and pure, free from all manner of dirt, flies or wet weather. It only requires about six to eight hours (just as you give attention) to dry them perfectly. Fruits thus dried are of double the value of those dried in the ordinary way.

See handbills for testimonials. The following from a well known citizen of Kent county is all that is deemed necessary to give here:

MR. P. MCN. THOMAS,—*Dear Sir:* The fruit drying House, that I bought of J. W. Patterson, agent for Jasper Billings, patentee, I am very much pleased with, and recommend it to all Fruit Growers as a means of saving much of their fruit. Fruit dried in it is much superior to that dried in the ordinary way. It gave entire satisfaction last season.
JOHN GALE.
WORTON MANOR, July 1st, 1867.

Price of House, drying from 10 to 15 bushels per day - - - - - $40.00
Do. Do. Drying more, 50 00

You are aware that enough fruit is lost from falling off trees in all orchards, if saved, to pay for several of these houses. Houses manufactured by Stewart & Bro., Chestertown, and by Harbourd & Clinton, Still Pond.
P. McN. THOMAS & CO.,
Proprietors of Patent Right for Kent Co.
Chestertown, July 6, 1867—3m.

TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned having invented a Machine
For Drillling Phosphate,
GUANO,
AND ALL OTHER FERTILIZERS,
(and filed caveat for the same,)
Takes this method of calling the attention of Farmers to it generally.

The machine has been fully tested, and pronounced by competent judges to be the *VERY ARTICLE SO LONG NEEDED.*

It is simple in its construction, substantially made, and can be attached to any ordinary drill. It will distribute equally from 150 to 300 lbs. per acre, as may be desired.

Dampness and Lump make no difference.

They can be sent to any part of the United States. For further information apply to
C. C. FOSTER, ODESSA, DEL.,
Or to GEO. DAVIS, Kennedyville, Md.

REFERENCES by special permission:—John Appleton, Odessa; Dan'l Stevens, Odessa; Dan'l Corbit, Odessa; John C. Corbit, Odessa; Geo. Bolton, New Castle; Jesse Higgins, McDonough, New Castle Co. je29-1m.

NEW ARRIVAL
AT
COLLINS' BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JOHN W. COLLINS has just returned from the city with a new and fine assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., which cannot fail to please purchasers. He calls especial attention to his goods for

Ladies and Children's Wear,
AND GENTS' FINE WORK.

Side-lace, Front-lace, Button and Congress GAITERS for Ladies, Misses and Children. Gents' fine Calf-skin Sewed Boots and Gaiters, English Walking Shoes, Slippers, &c.

Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds.
Also, a large assortment of
Children's Shoes,
of every description, to which the attention of parents is invited. Call and see.
☞ Store opposite the Bank. my18.

LOOK HERE!

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE
WOOL TRADE
LOOK THIS WAY!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WOOL or EXCHANGED FOR GOODS.

We the undersigned beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that having thoroughly repaired our Mill and a Steam Engine, we are prepared to execute work in a neat and satisfactory manner. Our Wagon will be around and exchange KERSEY, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, &c., for WOOL at usual rates.
☞ Please remember the Old Stand and give us a call. T. MURPHEY & CO.,
BOHEMIA MILL, Cecil county, Md.
T. MURPHEY. T. H. P. MURPHEY.
my18—6m.

JUST WHAT IS WANTED.

THE subscribers have commenced a CIGAR FACTORY on High St, Chestertown, opposite the Post Office, and are manufacturing
CIGARS of every Kind and Quality.
We also keep on hand a good assortment of
Chewing Tobaccos and Pipes,
which we will sell at Wholesale and Retail cheap for cash. We solicit the patronage of the public. G. W. & R. B. RUSSELL.
June 29, 1867—6m.

GREAT
Flour, Grocery and Provision
STORE!

THE subscriber respectfully inform the citizens of Kent county, that he keeps on hand of his own manufacture, FLOUR by the barrel, MEAL by the bushel, and

Feed of all kinds

for Horses, Cattle and Hogs, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest market rates.

Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

☞ The highest market price paid, IN CASH, for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, and Produce of all kinds.

POULTRY WANTED at all times, in large or small quantities, for which the highest cash price will be paid. Especial attention will be given to this branch of trade.
jy27. WM. F. BAKER.

SHOES, SHOES.

WILLIAM SIMPSON has now on hand a good assortment of Men's, Ladies and Children's Shoes, at very low prices. Also, a lot of very fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

UNDER a Deed of Trust from the heirs at law of David Martin, deceased, the undersigned, on

WEDNESDAY,

THE TWENTY-FIRST OF AUGUST, 1867,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, will offer at public sale the Lands of said deceased, situate and lying in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, consisting of

A FARM
Containing 321 ACRES,

and some Perches; and an UNDIVIDED MOIETY or half part of a Farm generally known as

"Rough and Ready,"
Containing about 190 ACRES,

And a DETACHED WOOD LOT of 8 Acres and some Perches,

having on it some very VALUABLE TIMBER.

This Lot will be offered with the Farm of 321 Acres, which lies on the public road leading from the Chester River Bridge to Millington. Nearly the whole of the 321 Acres is arable; the soil is of the finest quality and now in good heart, and is well adapted to grain and fruit. It is the next farm but one to C. P. Morton's celebrated Peach Farm on Chester River.

The situation is desirable, being convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, &c., is within three miles of Chestertown, and has a fine LANDING on Chester River.

The Improvements

are a FRAME DWELLING and the necessary Out-Buildings, in good repair; and a young and thrifty PEACH ORCHARD. The Farm is under substantial fences, and the water is good.

"ROUGH AND READY" lies on the same public road, and within a very short distance of the 321 acre farm. The soil is naturally good, and with a small outlay could be made a valuable Fruit and Vegetable Farm.

The Improvements

on this Farm are a FRAME DWELLING in good order, and OUT-BUILDINGS.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash on the day of sale, or within sixty days; the balance in one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest from the first day of January, 1868. The deferred payments to be secured by bond or note with security approved by my Attorney, RICHARD HYNSON, Esq., Chestertown, Md., with whom persons desiring further information will please advise.

JOSEPH J. MARTIN, Trustee.

N. B.—The other half of Rough and Ready can be purchased for the same price and on the same terms that may be obtained for David Martin's moiety.
JOSEPH J. MARTIN,
jy20-ts. Agent for D. B. Martin.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, kept by Mr. Samuel V. Parson,

ON TUESDAY,
THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that FARM AND PLANTATION in Kent county, late the property of Nicholas Vandyke, deceased, in the first election district of said county, adjoining the lands of Messrs. B. R. Meginniss, T. C. Meginniss, the heirs of Mrs. Hannah Greenwood, Mrs. J. Naudain's heirs, and of Mr. Joseph Morris, containing in the whole

182 ACRES,
3 Roods and 23 Perches,

More or Less. The portion called "Calder's Manor" and "Hays' Meadows" contains 136 Acres, and the part called "Seman's Folly" contains 46 Acres, 3 Roods and 23 Perches.

About Fifty Acres in WOOD, the balance arable.

There are several small DWELLINGS and Tenements on the premises occupied by Thomas Mander, James Daniels, John Hall and E. Harris. The land is susceptible of division into two small Farms. Persons desirous of purchasing will examine the property.

D. C. Blackiston and Jos. Morris, Esqs., or Mr. Joseph Peacock, will shew the premises to any acquaintance who may call on them.

THE TERMS OF SALE are Cash, but the Trustee may modify them to some extent if circumstances will justify it.
GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.
Chestertown, July 13, 1867—ts.

NOTICE.
NEW STONE BRIDGE.

THE County Commissioners for Kent county will, on
Tuesday, the 6th day of August next,
receive Proposals for furnishing materials and building a stone Bridge over Lizer's Run, in Worton, the bridge to be arched and built out of good Port Deposit Gray Stone, with strong cement. The dimensions of the Bridge and other requirements will be made known on that day to those making application.
By order, JOHN RUSSELL,
Clerk to County Commissioners.
July 6, 1867—5t.

NEW MILLINERY

Mrs. M. E. Stuart,

RESPECTFULLY invites the Ladies of Chestertown and vicinity to call and examine her FINE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
which she has just returned from the city with. Her stock comprises all the styles of the season. Do not fail to call and examine my stock before you purchase elsewhere. Call at second door below Dr. J. T. Twilley's, Main St. a20-3m.

AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF BOUNTY
FOR DRAFTED MEN.

THE subscriber will attend to the Collection of Claims for BOUNTY. All Claims entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.
JESSE K. HINES.
Chestertown, ap13-3m.

LUMBER,
LIME, FERTILIRERS,
COAL,
and PEACH TREES from Pullen's Nursery, New Jersey, for sale by
JAMES SHUSTER,
je29-6m. Buck Neck.

JUST PURCHASED
Another New Assortment of
FINE JEWELRY,
Beautiful Cross Setts, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, fine Rosewood Sets, &c. Also, another supply of heavy 18k. Rings. Call and see I at E. T. WILLIS',
adjoining Eliason & Son's.

Washington College.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES for 1867 will be held in the College Chapel as follows:

Anniversary of Mount Vernon Literary Society,
MONDAY, August 5th, 8½ P. M.
Address by FREDERICK STUMP, Esq., of Elkton, Md.

Junior Exhibition:
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6th.

Performance of the Comic Drama "TEMPTATION OR THE IRISH EMIGRANT," and of the farce "GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW & BRADSHAW," AND "THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM," under the management of Mr. J. W. CARROLL, late of the New York Theatre.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

☞ Tickets of admission 25 cents, to be had at College building on evening of exhibition.

Commencement:
WEDNESDAY, August 7, at 9½ A. M.

Orations, Conferring of Degrees, and Baccalaureate Address by the Principal, Rev. A. J. SUTTON, A. M.
C. B. WOLFF, A. M., V. Princ'l.
jy27—2t.

PEACH TREES.

FOR SALE—
30,000 Trees,
Choice Varieties, most of them budded from H. H. Rasin, Esq, Old Field Point Orchard, Kent county, Md., to whom parties in want can apply, or to R. W. L. RASIN,
jy27-4m* 32 South St., Baltimore.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

HAVING contracted for a large quantity of PURE CIDER VINEGAR, the subscriber will be enabled at all times to supply those in want of a good article.
C. W. WARREN,
July 27, 1867—3t Kennedyville.

Vendue Notes.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late JOHN L. WETHERED, dec'd, for property purchased at Vendue, are requested to make payment by the first day of October next. Circumstances will require me to place all claims unsettled at that period in a train for collection. I greatly prefer that they should be paid before that day. GEO. W. SPENCER,
jy27-3t. Adm'r of John L. Wethered.

Camp-Meeting.

Camp-Meeting in Kent county is the topic of conversation at this time. Great preparations are being made—ladies and gentlemen are overlooking their wardrobes. Parties that have visited the Popular Store in Chestertown, find that W. A. VICKERS is closing out his large stock at prices that seem to give perfect satisfaction. We would advise those in want of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, &c., to call before it is too late. July 27, 1867.

RARE CHANCE
At the "Big Store."

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS IN A GOOD BUSINESS PLACE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishing to discontinue the mercantile trade, offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale. The goods will be disposed of on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to or address
HAZEL & HARDCASTLE,
jy27-tf. Crumpton, Md.

Wesleyan Female College,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

THE next annual session will begin on Monday, September 9th, 1867.

The course of study embraces all the branches of a complete English education, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting and Drawing. For Catalogues, or information address JOHN WILSON, Pres't.
July 27, 1867—2m.

Rail Road Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Kent County Rail Road Company are hereby notified that an instalment of Six Dollars and Twenty-five cents per share for each share of stock, has been called for by resolution of the Board of Directors of the said Company. You are therefore requested to make payment to the undersigned by the

Fifteenth day of August next,

of Six Dollars and Twenty-five cents on every share of stock subscribed by you in said Company. The Directors design placing the Road under contract on an early day, and hence the necessity of the present call.

By order of the Board.
RICHARD HYNSON,
Treasurer and Sec'y.
Chestertown, June 29, 1867—7t.

LUMBER, LUMBER.

T. W. ELIASON & SON have just received and offer for sale a large assortment of LUMBER, embracing—

White Pine Culling Boards. Hemlock Fencing,
" " Shipper do. " Boards.
" " Pick do. " Joist,
" " Select do. " Railing.
" " Siding. " Scantling.
Yellow Pine Dressed Flooring,
June 1, 1867. Laths, Shingles, &c.

DR. W. T. URIE,
HOMŒPATHICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity.

He may at all times be found at his Office under the Voshell House, when not professionally engaged. jy6-tf.

DR. J. A. PERKINS,

HAVING returned to Chestertown for the purpose of practicing Medicine, proffers his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. May be found at his residence in Princess St., opposite Miss Caroline Thompson's, when not professionally engaged.
Chestertown, je1-6m.

LOOK AT THIS!
A NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP IN CHESTERTOWN.

THE undersigned having taken the NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP just built, up town, respectfully informs the Farmers and public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Blacksmithing line, at the lowest prices and at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing at the low price of $1.50, and all other work in proportion. He hopes by strict and punctual attention to his business to merit a share of the public patronage.
jy6-3t. ALFRED L. BENJAMIN.

SODA!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are invited to call at the store of LEVI FIDDIS, Jr., and try his SODA WATER. It is superior to anything ever offered in this Town, and you will find it delightfully refreshing this warm weather. He has a very superior Fountain, and every facility for furnishing the best article. Give him a call. June 8.

ADDRESS of JOHN O. SLAY, Esq.,
AT THE LATE
Tournament near Chestertown.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS OF KENT: In order that the occasion may not be wanting in variety, and that your feelings, stirred to excitement by the exploits of the day, may have time to relax somewhat and get down to a level where you will be prepared to yield yourselves to the more gentle and tender emotions which the coronation of love and beauty ought to awaken, I invite your attention for a brief period to some thoughts on the subject of chivalry. The performances of the day carry us back in thought to the habits of an age when this great continent was unknown to the old world, when these now cultivated fields were wild wastes untrodden by the foot of white man; when yonder noble river, the pride of two counties, now bearing on its bosom the rich fruits of industry and enterprise, floated only the canoe of the idle savage. But not to dwell on this change in the external features of our own country, I would say that more different still were the political and social features of the age of chivalry from those of the present. On looking at the condition of a great part of Europe for many centuries succeeding the destruction of the Roman Empire, we are struck with the entire absence of almost everything like a national government. We find that the lands were parceled out into the hands of large baronial proprietors, who having about them many vassals bound to their service, could generally combine in sufficient numbers to resist even the authority of the King. These barons, at least in France, were almost entirely exempt from taxation and possessed many of the attributes of sovereignty; they coined money and exercised the right of private war. "Every man," says Mr. Hallam in a chapter on the Feudal system, "who owned a castle sufficient to shelter him in case of defeat and a sufficient number of dependents to permit him to take the field, was at liberty to retaliate upon his neighbors whenever he thought himself injured." Again, the judicial system of the times provided no better means for settling doubtful questions of property between litigants, or even determining the guilt or innocence of persons accused of crime, when the evidence was not clear and decisive, than by authorizing an appeal to arms, in which it was supposed that God would permit him only to be victor who had justice on his side or was innocent of the crime charged against him. And even when the judges proceeded to a regular decision in the cause, the dissatisfied party often filed his motion for a new trial in the form of a challenge to their honors to meet him on the field with club or battle-axe. If such was the idea of legal evidence, if such were the privileges and powers of the barons, if such was the weakness of law, we cannot be surprised at the violence, the oppression of the weak by the strong, the barbarity, the recital of which marks almost every page of the historian of those times.

Now, in the midst of this darkness we behold a light, which not only relieved the gloom of the time, but sent its rays through many succeeding centuries. In the midst of such chaos and violence, and perhaps born of them, there sprang up an institution, beginning in some of its features in the time of Charlemagne, but attaining perfection in the tenth century, whose devotees, distinguished by courtesy and gallantry, did much to soften the rough manners of the age, and who, in theory constituting themselves the champions of the weak, formed, in fact, no inconsiderable barrier against the tide of oppression; I mean the institution of Chivalry. Of course this institution was of a military character. In fact the mind of the age had little conception of anything that was not military. We have seen how the sword was an element of the law, and, if time served, it would be easy to show how religion itself was debased by its use. Chivalry adopted the prominent idea of the age but gave it a higher aim, turning it into the channel of protection instead of oppression; and by uniting many noble and generous qualities with the highest valor which almost alone was honorable, thus secured for those qualities a respect and imitation which could have been reached perhaps in no other way.

Knighthood became in time a regular profession, and the candidate for its honors was required to undergo a long and laborious training. The castles of the powerful Feudal lords were the schools in which this training was imparted. There, not only the children and young relations of the barons themselves, but also the neighboring youth of noble blood whose parents were too poor to elevate them to the honors which they coveted, were trained in feats of horsemanship, in almost every kind of gymnastics which could give strength or activity to the body and in the management of the arms which they were afterwards to use. Meanwhile, they were taught by the ladies of the castle—as only ladies can teach—the manners of civility and courtesy. From seven to fourteen years of age these boys were called pages; at fourteen they assumed the more dignified title of esquire.* At the age of twenty-one the education of the squires being complete, they were admitted to the honors of Knighthood. But these honors were only bestowed after an impressive ceremony to which religion added her solemnities to impress the mind of the candidate with a sense of the duties and obligations of his new station. The night previous to the day when he was invested with armor was passed in solemn prayer. During the ceremony of investiture he was required to swear, "To speak the truth, to succor the helpless and oppressed, and never to turn back from an enemy." At the close of the ceremony the presiding Knight gave the candidate three strokes on the shoulder or neck with the flat of the sword accompanied with the words: "In the name of God, of St. Michael and St. George I make thee a Knight; be valiant, courteous and loyal." †

First among those customs which fostered the spirit of chivalry, and in which the prowess of the Knight was exhibited at the best advantage, was the tournament which, my authority informs me, originated in France about the middle of the eleventh century. We can have little conception, perhaps, of the interest manifested by all classes in these imposing exhibitions of valor or of the crowds which flocked together even from distant lands to witness them. Sometimes the tournament was held by direction of the King himself and sometimes by arrangement of the Knights, and in either case heralds were sent through the land and even into foreign countries to make the announcement. A suitable spot having been selected, the lists were surrounded by palisades around which were erected galleries for the nobility and beauty of the land. Care was taken that no Knight who had tarnished the fair fame of his order should be admitted into the lists. The Knights superbly mounted and encased in glittering steel, entered the lists and rushed forth with lance or sword or battle-axe to a combat which differed little from actual battle. The exclamations with which the heralds strove to animate the combatants, such as, "The love of ladies," "Honor to the brave," "Praise to the sons of the brave," furnish the key to the motives which stimulated the Knights in these contests so full of hazard. Perhaps, the most interested spectators were the ladies. Each Knight was the champion of some fair lady and bore on his crest some token of her affection. At the close of the struggle the Knight whose deeds were counted best, was entitled to receive the prize from the hands of the queen of the field. According to the authorities which I have been able to consult, the Queen of Love and Beauty seems to have been selected sometimes at the beginning of the Tournament by some one high in authority, and sometimes by the victorious Knight when the contest was ended, "but in all cases the award implied the right to one kiss from the lips of the lady appointed to bestow the prize." And if the gallant Knight of Tilden Manor should claim a similar privilege to-day, however much he might be opposed by the sense of propriety in this nineteenth century, he could certainly plead precedent and the legal maxim *stare decisis* in support of his claim.

But if chivalry was rich in the "pomp and circumstance" of its habits and ceremonies, it was richer still in moral qualities. Many of those virtues which to-day fit men for high and honorable exertion, and which throw a charm over social life, are the legacy bequeathed by chivalry to succeeding ages. Valor, justice, liberality, loyalty, gallantry, courtesy, were the characteristic qualities of chivalry. Valor was the natural growth of the military spirit of the age, and was the only road to honor. Justice was, as we have seen, the chief object of chivalry in its origin. Liberality is a virtue more nearly akin to justice than is generally supposed; the two were certainly closely allied in the chivalrous character. The same strong hand which wielded the sword to defend the weak in their rights of person and property, was open to relieve the wants of poverty.—"Loyalty," says Mr. Hallam, "in its original sense may be defined fidelity to engagements, whether actual promises or such tacit obligations as bound a vassal to his lord, and a subject to his prince. It was applied also and in the utmost strictness to the fidelity of a lover towards the lady he served. Breach of faith, and especially of an express promise, was held a disgrace that no valor could redeem." Gallantry and courtesy rounded and completed the chivalrous character. Gallantry, taught to the young squire in the castle of his lord, fostered by the tournament and stimulating the knight to some of his noblest deeds, elevated woman to that position of dignity and importance which she has so much graced, and from which she has reflected back on man so much elevation and refinement of character. Courtesy, diffusing a genial warmth over social life, more grateful to the feelings than charity because it is an homage to the person and not meant to relieve wants, and because, also, it is not attended with that sense of obligation which follows in the train of charity, grew up in the age of chivalry to the height of that humane and indulgent treatment of prisoners which has ever since distinguished civilized from barbarous war.

If such was chivalry—and I am aware how inadequately I have presented the subject—may I not congratulate you, Knights of Kent, that you emulate to-day the deeds of chivalry, and by association, remind us of the beautiful qualities which adorned the knightly character?—These qualities are as necessary as they were in the middle ages, and have as wide a field for their display. Is not woman as fair to-day as she was then, and is she not as worthy of the refined homage of man? Is courtesy, in the sense of polite manners, "the sweet intercourse of looks and smiles," the delicate expression of regard and kind wishes, less grateful to the feelings, less an ornament of true womanhood, a less powerful social force? And in the sense of the magnanimous treatment of a fallen foe, does not our own country present to-day a grand field in which that virtue may exercise itself? A large part of this nation, lately in arms against us, is now submissive at our feet; a people bound to us by sacred revolutionary associations, and who helped largely to develop the infant Republic into her present giant proportions. On the fearful issue of how that people shall be governed is staked the character of the American nation for a civilized humanity, and happy will it be if our rulers shall imitate the magnanimity of chivalry. And are there no demands on our liberality, our charity? To say nothing of the poor at home, do we not even now hear the wail of an impoverished people wafted to us from the South?—And is not justice requisite in our national laws and in the administration of our government? We have a country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, varied in climate and productions, giving rise to rival sectional interests, and so sure as the veins of our people are warmed with Saxon blood, jealous of rights and quick to resent wrong, so sure is there no power which can harmonize these diverse interests and hold this wide scattered people in the bonds of a common government, but the cohesive power of even-handed justice.

And now, Sir Knight of Tilden Manor, having been declared victor in the day's tourney, you have the happy privilege of illustrating that devotion to the fair which adorned the knightly character. The privilege of selecting from the ladies who graced ths tournament with their presence, one who should preside as Queen of Love and Beauty, and of receiving from her hand the prize assigned to the victor, stimulated the knight of the middle ages to high exertion, banished the sense of danger and gave sweeter charm to victory. In memory then, if not in exact imitation, of an ancient and honored custom of knighthood, you will deck the brow of beauty with the crown which I am about to present to you. Nor shall we regard you as engaged in an unmeaning ceremonial. We would give to this occasion a real significance; we would have this ceremony represent that close union which exists in fact between the love of honor and the love of the ladies, and teach the lesson that the approbation of the fair is at once the strongest incentive to and the sweet reward of, the practice of knightly virtues. We would also see in this coronation a beautiful symbol of that sovereignty which woman in truth exercises in the empire of man's admiration and affections; a sovereignty which she enjoys not so much by the appointment of man as by divine right.

Adorned
With what all earth or Heaven could bestow
To make her amiable,

woman rises to that throne by force of her own worth and the law of her own being. Believing that this ceremony can be made symbolical of these sentiments, and that it is your desire to make it such, as well as to express your appreciation of the beauty and loveliness of the lady whom you shall crown, I present to you this wreath of chivalry, the reward of superior skill in the day's tourney.

* Hallam's Middle Ages.
† Bulfinch's Legends of King Arthur.

MOB LAW IN CAROLINE COUNTY, MARYLAND.—A letter from Bridgetown, Caroline county, Md., to the Denton Union says:

Asa Pippin, the father of James Pippin, who was hanged near Church Hill a week or two since, removed to Bridgetown last week, and a number of the citizens of that place and vicinity notified him immediately to leave within nine days, or *he, too, would swing.* A call for a public meeting was posted up, which was responded to all the following evening by a large number of citizens from the town and vicinity. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved, "that we warn Asa by written notice, to leave the town before 12 o'clock, the 6th instant, (nine days,) or submit to disagreeable consequences." The notice was duly served on Asa, but having become accustomed to such papers of late, he was not at all surprised. However, he became alarmed at so much smoke, looked about immediately for a place, and a few hours before the expiration of his grace, left the town, bag and baggage.

AT a recent railroad celebration, the following sentiment was given:—"Our mothers—the only faithful tenders who never misplaced a switch."

HONOR THY PARENTS.

As a stranger went into the Churchyard of a pretty village, he beheld children at a newly made grave. A boy about ten years of age, was busily engaged in placing plants of turf about it while a girl, who appeared a year or two younger, held in her apron a few roots of wild flowers.—The third child, still younger, was sitting on the grass, watching, with thoughtful look the movements of the other two.—The girl soon began planting some of her wild flowers around the head of the grave, when the stranger addressed them.

'Whose grave is this, children, about which you are so busily engaged?'

'Mother's grave, sir,' said the boy.

'And did your father tell you to place these flowers around your mother's grave?'

'No sir, father lies here too, and little Willie and sister Jane.'

'When did they die?'

'Mother was buried a fortnight yesterday sir, but father died last winter, they all lie here.'

'Then who told you to do this?'

'Nobody, sir, replied the girl.'

'Then why do you do it?'

They appeared at a loss for an answer, but the stranger looked so kindly at length the eldest replied, as the tears started in his eyes.

'Oh, we love them, sir!'

'Then you put these grass turfs and wild flowers where your parents lie because you love them?'

'Yes sir, they all eagerly replied.

What can be more beautiful than such an exhibition as children honoring deceased parents! Never forget the dear parents who loved and cherished you in your infant days. Ever remember their parental kindness. Honor their memory, by doing those things which would please them were they now alive, by a particular regard to their dying commands, and carrying on plans of usefulness.

HAD DONE ENOUGH.—A Revolutionary soldier was running for Congress, and his opponent was a young man who had "never been to the wars," and it was the custom of the old Revolutionary hero to tell the hardships he had endured: Said he:

"Fellow-citizens, I have fought and bled for my country. I helped to whip the British and the Indians. I have slept on the field of battle with no other covering than the canopy of heaven. I have walked over the frozen ground until every footstep, was marked with my blood—"

Just about this time one of the sovereigns, who had become greatly interested in his tale of sufferings, walked up in front of the speaker, wiped the tears from his eyes with the extremity of his coat tail, and interrupted him with—

"Did you say you had fout the British and Indians?"

"Yes sir."

"Did you say you slept on the ground when serving your country, without any kiver?"

"I did."

"Did you say that your feet covered the ground you walked over with your blood?"

"Yes."

"Well, then," said the tearful sovereign as he gave a sigh of tearful emotion, "I guess I'll vote for t'other fellow for I'll be blamed if you ain't done enough for your country."

SOUND MADE VISIBLE.—At the Royal Institution in London recently, according to the London *Lancet*, Professor Tyndall repeated some of the interesting experiments by which he has on previous occasions given occular proof of the effects of sonorous virations. When a jet of gas is burning under an amount of pressure which is but just short of the "flaring" point, it becomes excessively sensitive to a momentary increase of pressure, and will respond in the readiest manner to the slightest acute sound, vibrating actively to the merest "chirrup" of the lips. A still more remarkable demonstration was made with a thin column of smoke, of which the shadow was cast on a screen by means of an electric light; here the smoke became so sensitive that the slightest vibration of the air affected it, and two tuning forks making a discord produced the well known beat, which was attended by a marked pulsation of the edges of the shadow.—Perhaps the most beautiful ocular demonstration of the effect of sound was produced by throwing the electric light through a minute stream of falling water, the effect being to produce a string of glittering drops of the most brilliant appearance.—When musical notes were sounded in the vicinity, these drops altered their arrangement in obedience to the waves of sound, and clearly indicated by their modified appearance the effect produced upon them.

Most young men consider it a misfortune to be born poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at the outset of life in a good and comfortable business. This is a mistaken notion. So far from poverty being a misfortune to them, if we may judge from what we daily behold, it is a blessing; the chances are more than ten to one against him who starts with fortune. Most rich men's sons die in poverty, while many poor men's sons come to great wealth and honor.—It is a blessing, instead of a curse, to have to work out their own fortune.

HOW MUCH SPACE a fashionable lady requires to pack away her garments for a summer tour to the watering places has never been satisfactorily determined.—The Boston Traveller tells of a young lady who arrived in that city from New York, a few mornings since, on her way, probably, to the White Mountains, who had seven large trunks and two good sized boxes, in add