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The Kent News.

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

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The Kent News: PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND. 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.

ADVERTISEMENTS occupying the space of eight lines brevier type, 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 dispatch.

JUNE, 1869.

Latest News! Latest Arrival OF NEW GOODS FROM PHILADELPHIA!

NEW STYLES AND DESIGNS! A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT! Would do credit to a City Establishment. Great credit is due and has been given by the CONSTANT RUSH Of Old and New Customers, to the Proprietor of the "People's Store,"

WM. A. VICKERS, FOR HIS GOOD TASTE and GREAT DISPLAY.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS, Comprising a FULL LINE OF FINE DRESS GOODS STRIPED AND PLAID CAMBRICS, VICTORIA LAWNS, &c. CASSIMERES, JEANS, LINEN, PRINTS, LINEN DUCK, &c. GINGHAMS, BROWN and BLEACHED MUSLINS, &c

Full Assortment of NOTIONS. Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies and Gent's Linen Cuff, &c., &c. Ladies and Misses plain and fancy MOROCCO BOOTS, Ladies and Misses LASTING GAITERS, Men's and Boy's Calf and Kip BALMORALS, Also, a full line of Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c.

WM. A. VICKERS, "PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE." Chestertown, June 5, 1869.

NEW GOODS For Spring of 1869! SELECTED FROM PHILAD'A and NEW YORK MARKETS.

T. W. ELIASON & SON, ARE now prepared to offer to the buying public a large assortment of NEW GOODS, embracing a large line of the following goods: SPRING CASSIMERES, Tweeds, Jeans, &c SPRING DRESS GOODS, Alpacas, Armures, Delanes, &c. LAWNS, GINGHAMS, CALICOES, &c. Plaid and Striped Cambrics, Swiss, &c. Men's and Boy's Fur, Wool and Straw Hats. Ladies', Misses and Children's plain and fancy Morocco, Goat and Lasting Bal. BOOTS and GAITERS. HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c, DOMESTIC GOODS. SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, MOLASSES, COAL Oils, &c

We invite the attention of buyers to the above goods, and are confident that prices, quality and styles will give satisfaction. T. W. ELIASON & SON. Dealers also in LUMBER and FIRST CLASS PHOSPHATES. May 8, 1869

In the District Court OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

In the matter of S. J Tice, Bankrupt, IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that a petition has been presented to the Court, this twenty-fifth day of May, 1869, by S. J. Tice, of the County of Kent, State of Maryland, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said petition:

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, that a hearing be had upon the same, on the 8th day of July, 1869, before the Court, in the city of Baltimore, in said District, at ten o'clock, A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the "Kent News" and "Baltimore Gazette" newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three weeks before that day; and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

JAMES W. CHEW, Clerk of District Court for said District. June 12, 1869—4t.

$2,500 REWARD.

HAVING just returned from the city, I will open for inspection the finest and best selected stock of SPRING GOODS ever offered in this or any other market, consisting of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Valises, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

A Man Found Dead in one of the highways of this county, was taken to the nearest town, and upon closer examination he was found to have worn one of B. Strauss' fine suits. A coroner's inquest was immediately held and the verdict was:—That the unknown came to his death from natural causes.

The above reward will be given to any one who can produce cheaper goods than can be bought at B. STRAUSS', m20 Cor. High & Cross sts. Chestertown.

BURNS & SLOAN, 132 Light Street Wharf, BALTIMORE, MD., OFFER FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED Building Lumber LATHS AND SHINGLES, FENCING AND PALES, ASH, OAK & WALNUT, AT LOWEST PRICES. ALSO, DOORS, SASH & BLINDS. May 16, 1868—y.

WANTED 10,000 bushels Yellow CORN—Also, WOOL and CALVES. For which the highest market price will be paid. J. BELL & BRO., June 5. Buck Neck Wharf.

KENT COUNTY BONDS

FOR RAILROAD STOCK, are now in my possession, and ready for sale. They are redeemable from two to nine years—ten thousand dollars a year. The Bonds are for $100 and $500. They bear interest, payable semi-annually in the Kent National Bank, and have coupons attached for interest. They are exempt from taxation—State, county, school and municipal; and will be disposed of at something less than their par value, to obtain funds to complete the Kent County Railroad. The Bonds are receivable for taxes, and no better or safer investment can be made. Persons friendly to the Railroad and others who intend to make investments cannot do better than to purchase these Bonds.

R. HYNSON, Treas'r Kent Co. Railroad Co. Chestertown, June 19, 1869—4t.

May 25th, 1869.

WE have this day completed extensive repairs on the MILL, which enables us to grind more than ten bushels of good Meal in one hour, and more than eight bushels Wheat. If any one doubts it, I invite him to call, and I promise to convince him We can accommodate all that may find it convenient to send, in the best possible manner. We have also repaired the Mill for grinding Plaster, and Corn in the ear, etc.

N. B.—I have been compelled to expend quite a large amount of money in the repairs or incur great loss and the public much inconvenience; I would therefore take it as a great favor for any one owing me to call and pay their indebtedness, or any part of it. I have called where I thought it most likely to succeed and failed, and am discouraged from further attempts. This may find some prepared whom I least suspect. If so, I shall be spared the mortification of selling paper or borrowing money. Most respectfully, my29-tf. THOS. H. WHALAND.

To My Friends and the Public.

FEARING that I may not be able to undergo the arduous duties of my profession, I have this day associated with me Dr. J. A. PERKINS. From my knowledge of Dr. Perkins, I without hesitation recommend him to my patients. If any one should object to the services of either, they will so state when sending, that anything unpleasant may be avoided. The one preferred will give all or most attention. Consultations will be held without the consultation fee. Our charges will correspond with those who practise around us. We herewith offer our services and pledge our best efforts to discharge our duty. T. H. WHALAND.

N. B.—I shall proceed to settle my old books, by legal process, upon all accounts remaining unsettled for more than two years. Jan. 23, 1869—tf. T. H. W.

LATEST ARRIVAL!

L. S. FOWLER, WOULD respectfully announce that he has just received and opened his First Spring Purchase, comprising Heavy and fine Brown Muslins, Brown Drills, Osnaburgs and Stripes for heavy shirtings, Cotton Ducks, "Wamsutta," "Fruit of the Lawn," "James' Steam Mills," and a variety of the lower grades of Bleached Muslins. Bleached and col'd Corset Jeans, col'd Cambrics, Wiggans, Denims, Blue Drills and Jeans. SPRING PRINTS, Shirting Prints, Purple do., Late Style Delaines, col'd and black and white Ginghams, Irish Linens, Linen Cambrics, Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdk'fs, Suspenders, Knitting Cotton, and an assortment of Notions generally. Among his stock of SHOES are a nice line of Ladies' City Made and Eastern glove Kid, Calf, Morocco and Goat high cut Balmorals; Women's Medium and Coarse Boots for service; Misses, Children's and Infants' Morocco, Goat and Fancy Boots and Balmorals, with and without heels. Men's, Boys' and Youth's Coarse, Medium and fine Brogans and Balmorals, and a fine article of Men's Plough Shoes.

Groceries.—Rio and Laguayra Coffee, Black, Japanese and Imperial Teas, common and good brown and white Sugars, Crackers, Spices, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, Soaps, Putty, Glass, Tumblers, Goblets, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys and Wicks, Butter Dishes, &c.

A small stock of Tinware on hand will be closed out very cheap.

ROPES, Twines, Traces, lines, brooms, tubs, buckets, Plow Castings of Galena and Balt. manuf., Nails by keg or lb., Builders' Hardware, Chain Traces at less than ruling prices; Shovels, Forks, Spades, Hoes, Bridles, Collars, Whips, &c. Garden Seeds and Beans. Wall, horse, shoe and scrub Brushes, Carriage Canvass. Green Oil Cloth for Window Blinds, Table Oil Cloths, and a general assortment of all kinds of Goods most generally in demand.

Purchasers may rely upon getting goods from us at the lowest possible cash figures, as our terms are Cash, or its equivalent in merchantable Produce. Cash paid for Lard, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Feathers, &c., by L. S. FOWLER. Chestertown, March 27, 1869.

To the Farmers OF KENT COUNTY.

J. BELL & BRO., HAVE FOR SALE Agricultural Implements AND MACHINERY, Always on hand, or orders filled at the shortest notice.

WOODS' REAPER AND MOWER, ETNA REAPER, WESTINGHOUSE THRESHER and PELTON POWER. GEISER THRESHER. Maryland Farmer INDEPENDENT STEEL TOOTH HORSE RAKE. Improved Double Screen Drill GRAIN FAN. ALSO, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, DIRT SCOOPS AND PLOUGH CASTINGS, Shovels, Spades, Patent Keyed Hay and Straw Forks, Garden Rakes and Hoes.

FERTILIZERS. BONE DUST, LAND PLASTER, and Whitewash LIME, by the barrel or bushel, all of which we offer to the public at BALTIMORE PRICES, freight added. JOHN BELL & BRO., my29-7m. Buck Neck Wharf.

HARVEST GOODS! HARVST GOODS! Tin Plates, Tin Cups, Spoons & Cheap Knives and Forks, for sale by June 12. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

FRUIT CANS and SUPERIOR SEALING WAX, for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store. June 12. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

GRAIN and GRASS SCYTHES & Snathes, for sale low at June 12. J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

LADIES in want of FINE DRESS GOODS, are invited to call at the "People's Popular Store." W. A. VICKERS.

HOUSE and 5 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

AS AGENT for Wilson Woodland, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale on *SATURDAY, the 17th of July*, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Store House of Mr. George W. Covington, in Still Pond X Roads, Kent county, Maryland, the

HOUSE AND LOT

of the said Wilson Woodland. This property is most eligibly located, being convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, &c.; it adjoins the lands of George T. Spry, Esq., and is within one and a half miles of the growing village of Still Pond X Roads.

TERMS OF SALE:

Fifty dollars cash on the day of sale, or within thirty days thereafter; the balance in three equal instalments—one-third on the first day of January, 1870, when possession will be given; one-third on the first of January, 1871, and the balance on the first day of January, 1872; the whole to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with approved security, bearing interest from the first day of January next. These terms may be modified to suit purchasers on the day of sale. JACOB SUTTON, Agent for Wilson Woodland. je26-ts.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale their House and Lot in Quaker Neck, containing AN ACRE OF LAND, more or less.—It lies directly on the public road leading into Quaker Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edw. Wilkins, Mr. James Baker and others; is about three miles from Chestertown, convenient to places of public worship, &c., and eligibly located for a store.

The improvements are a frame dwelling with two rooms above and two below; a small Apple and Peach Orchard.

These terms are desired, but may be modified: One-half of the purchase money to be paid cash or within sixty days, and the balance twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the first day of January next, when possession will be given. For further information consult our Attorney, RICHARD HYNSON, Esq. DAVID SHEPPERD, june 19-tf. JACOB SHEPPERD.

New Goods! COMPRISING A FULL LINE OF FINE DRESS GOODS, *French Lawns, White Marseilles, Striped and Plaid Cambrics, White Spreads, Brown Linen, Linen Duck,* Beautiful Prints, Gingham, Brown and Bleached Muslin, Ladies' Linen Cuffs and Collars, Sunshades, Hosiery, another lot of CHEAP MATTING, *At the UP-TOWN CHEAP STORE.* MRS. S. E. BARRETT. June 12, 1869—6t.

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE! *NEW SPRING GOODS Just Received*

MISSES A. E. MIDDLETON AND M. J. WYATT, Respectfully inform their friends and the Ladies generally, that they have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general MILLINERY BUSINESS, and have taken the Store Room on High Street, in Chestertown, recently occupied by Miss Anna Earle, where they will keep on hand a general assortment of Seasonable MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, OF THE NEWEST STYLES, which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES. They have just returned from the city with a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of Ladies is invited A. E. MIDDLETON. ap17-tf. M. J. WYATT.

URIEVILLE GRIST AND SAW MILLS.

THE undersigned having rented the above well known Mills, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to accommodate them in GRINDING and SAWING, having at both Mills competent and reliable men.

The Mills are in excellent condition for work, and all who favor him with their patronage may rely upon full justice in every respect being done them, and as good a turn-out for Grist as can be had at any Mill in the county. By giving his entire personal attention and a determination to leave nothing undone to give satisfaction to his customers he hopes to receive a liberal patronage. m29-6m. H. M. ROLLISON.

LIVERY STABLES.

THE undersigned having supplied himself with HORSES AND CARRIAGES, is prepared to convey persons to any part of the Peninsula, upon moderate terms HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR HIRE, by the day or otherwise. SABLES on Cannon Street, near the Iron Foundry. SAMUEL J. RAWLEIGH. Chestertown, je5-6m.

EDWIN CROUCH, JR., *MILLINGTON, MD.,* AGENT FOR THE SALE OF Schuylkill Lime, Delivered at any landing on Sassafras or Chester Rivers. mh6-tf.

LAND LIME. BUILDING LIME and HAIR, For sale by LEVI FIDDIS, JR., ap10-3m. Chestertown.

WOOL. SUMMER OF 1869! WOOL WANTED, Washed and in the Fleece, and for which the highest market rates will be paid in Cash during the entire season. THOMAS S. WICKES. Chestertown, May 8th, 1869.

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL. MALLALIEU & BROTHER'S price paid for washed and unwashed Wool. C. W. WARREN. May 19, 1869. Kennedyville, Md.

NOTICE.—We invite the attention of the public to the large stock of MATTINGS, we have just received. Persons desirous of purchasing Mattings this summer would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. WM. A. VICKERS, May 22, 1869. "People's Popular Store."

For the Kent News.

THE MYSTIC TIE.

INSCRIBED TO THE "GOOD TEMPLARS."

Faithful and true, as one, we stand,
Bound by the mystic tie
That fuses hearts and plights the hand—
Faith, Hope and Charity.

Faith keeps the vision clear and bright
To truth's undevious ray,
When error's mists would veil the right
To lead the steps astray.

Hope, the sure anchor of the soul,
Should stormy waves affright,
Will span the gloomiest clouds that roll
With rainbow hues of light.

While Love, to all in weal or woe,
Sunlit or darkened sky,
With Horeb's smitten rock shall flow
In streams of sympathy;—

'Tis Love, divinest of the three,
When Faith and Hope are done,
Coeval with Eternity,—
Lives on and will live on. ANCHORETTE.

They Won't Trouble You Long.

Children grow up—nothing on earth grows so fast as children. It was but yesterday, and that lad was playing with tops, a buoyant boy. He is a man, and gone now. There is no more childhood for him or for us. Life has claimed him. When a beginning is made it is like ravelling a stocking, stitch by stitch gives way till all is gone. The house has not a child in it—there is no more noise in the hall—boys rushing pell mell; it is very orderly now. There are no more skates, sleds, balls or strings left scattered about. Things are neat enough now. There is no delay for sleepy folks; there is no longer any task, before you lie down, of looking after anybody and tucking up the bed clothes. There are no disputes to settle, nobody to get off to school, no complaint, no importunities for impossible things, no rips to mend, no fingers to tie up, no faces to be washed, or collars to be arranged. There was never such peace in the house! It would sound like music to have some feet to clatter down the front stairs! Oh for some children's noise!—What used to ail us that we were hushing their loud laugh, checking their noisy frolic, and reproving their slamming and banging the doors?

We wish our neighbors would only lend us an urchin or two to make a little noise in these premises. A home without children! It is like a lantern and no candle; a garden and no flowers; a brook and no water gurgling and gushing through its channel.

We want to be tried, to be vexed, to be run over; to hear children at work with all its varieties. During the secular days this is enough marked. But it is the Sabbath that puts our homes to the proof. That is the Christian family day. The intervals of public worship are spaces of peace. The family seems made up that day. The children are at home, and you can lay your hands upon their heads.—They seem to recognize the greater and lesser love—to God and to friends. The house is peaceful, but not still. There is a low and melodious thrill of children in it. But the Sabbath comes too still now. There is a silence that aches in the ear.—There is too much room at the table, too much at the hearth. The bedrooms are a world too orderly. There is too much leisure and too little care. Alas! what mean these things? Is somebody growing old? Are these signs and tokens? Is life waning?—*H. W. Beecher.*

TOO MUCH MARRYING.—There is altogether too much marrying by form of law those who, at the most, are only a third or a half married in other ways. And there is altogether too much urging and coaxing and alluring young people into the most important and sacred of all human relations, before they are prepared for its responsibilities or moved to assume its burdens, and by those who ought to know better and act with more consideration. We make too much of marrying and being married, until it is thought by many people somewhat of a disgrace for a woman to pass through life alone; when, in fact, the life of many a single woman is poetry, romance, rapture even, in comparison with that of many a wife. So there is a vast deal of marrying with very little of real marrying; a vast deal of discontent, heart-ache, misery, infidelity and unmarrying at the last. What we want is not a more stringent divorce law, but a better understanding of the divine law which forbids the marrying of those not already one; not less unmarrying, but less marrying where there is no real marrying. And above all, let there be no inciting or bribing those to marry who are not drawn to each other and held inseparably together by qualities of mind and soul.

A REFLECTION.—"When I look upon the tombs of the great," said Addison, "every emotion of envy dies in me.—When I read the epetaphs of the beautiful every inordinate desire goes out.—When I meet with grief of the parents upon a tomb-stone, my heart melts with compassion. When I see the tombs of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must follow quickly. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I see rival wits placed side by side, or holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes; I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died as yesterday, and some of six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.

THEY have at Portland, Me., what is called a "widow's wood society." Who ever heard of a widow that wouldn't?

"TAKE SOMETHING."

An exchange has a clever hit at a practice which fleeces hundreds of hard-working men out of a large per centage of their earnings, and deprives their families of many little comforts and luxuries which they might enjoy. The habit is that of "asking up" a bar-room full of acquaintances, strangers and loafers, to "take something, if only a cigar." We give it for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

"The ridiculous, absurd American custom of 'asking' is responsible for seven-eighths—mind, we say seven-eighths, and mean it, too—of all the liquor consumed in this country. Abolish that custom to-day, and where there are eight barrels of liquor drank now, there would be but one. To this custom we owe our 'drinking between drinks,' which some wag, with more truth than poetry in his soul, said was the "only thing that hurt."

"What a ridiculous piece of folly it is to go into a place, if in a mood for liquor, and to ask five or six acquaintances up to drink with you; yet it is done all the time, and by parties who perhaps want the money for stockings. But not to do it when your acquaintances are about is to be looked upon as 'small potatoes' and a few in the hill. Take the following as an illustration of a delightful 'fix,' liable to arise from this absurd custom.

"You feel in a mood for a glass. You go for it. Meet a friend just as you are about to enter a gin mill, and you 'ask him.' Enter, and he comes upon a group of four or five of his friends who have just entered, and are conversing for a moment You are introduced all round by your friend. Where are you now, with a dollar in your pocket and five or six fellows on your hands, only one of whom you ever saw before, and morally bound by custom and implied by false pride to ask them to join you in a social glass.

"You can't get out of it; they know you come in for liquor, and as your friend introduces you and didn't invite, why you must do the honors, and you say you are glad to see them (an infernal lie, by the way) and ask them up. If you are known at the bar all right; if not, you have to borrow of your friend. How's that?—Perhaps some of the party might ask you some other time, but the chances are they wouldn't know you from a baked apple. A most absurd, dead fraud this "asking" in connection with liquor. Do we ask, coax, prevail on acquaintances to go in and have neckties, gloves or boots with us? "Come in and take a bottle of wine with me?" men will say, and take you by the arm, and in you go. Do they ever say, "Come in and have a hat with me?" Are you continually urged to eat things? Do they ask you to take pocket knives, lead pencils, hair dye, tooth powder, paper collars, or umbrellas with them? No, this "asking" business is confined to liquor. It is liquor liberality, or a custom, rather, that extends itself to no other article, if we except oysters and cigars, but in these it is limited.

"Take a party of six Germans, who go in for their lager. They sit down, and each one drinks what he wants, and pays for what he drinks. He isn't forced and bantered because he don't drink more.—The same with Englishmen, Frenchmen, and all other people on the face of the globe except Americans. You know how it would be with six of the latter, did they go in for lager. There would be thirty-six glasses drank, or paid for, if not all drank, because each must "ask" the others. Humbug! Folly!

"Imagine a case like this, did the "asking" business extend beyond the confines of liquor. Two gentlemen walking up Broadway. One is attracted by a fine display of bottles—no, boots, shoes, &c., in a window. "Ben, let's go in and have some boots." In they go. "Take hold, Bob. What's your fancy?" "Thank you, Tom, but I'm not taking boots just now." "Oh, get in. Take hold. One pair won't hurt you." "No, excuse me, Tom." "Take something, Bob. Take home a pair of boots for your wife.—Don't see me do this thing alone." Bob comes down and takes a pair of boots.—It's no use. Who could withstand Tom's appeal."

IT is stated that seventeen different foreign governments carry on diplomatic correspondence with the State Department, at Washington, in the Spanish language. Only England, Liberia and the Sandwich Islands, communicate with us in the English language. Several governments communicate with us in the French language, because it is supposed to be the most polite. For instance, Holland, instead of treating us to good Dutch, uses French, and Turkey also. All semi-barbarous people communicate in French.

THE following suggestion is from the Boston *Advertiser*, the leading Radical paper in New England: "The Republicans of Kentucky are berating the Democratic State administration for extravagance and profligacy. It will not do to make much stir about it, as the effect would be to increase the Republican party beyond the point where there would be an office for each of them."

"Do you think, Doctor," asked an anxious mother, "that it would improve little Johnny's health to take him to the springs and let him try the water?" "I haven't a doubt of it, madam." "What springs would you recommend, Doctor?" "Any springs, madam, where you find plenty of soap."

A CLERGYMAN, who was consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking he was one of the few—such a jewel of a Christian—you cannot find his equal, you well know. To which the sobbing one replied, with an almost broken heart, "I'll bet I will."

BOXING THE EARS.

Boxing the ears is an inexcusable brutality; many a child has been made deaf for life by it, because the drum of the ear is a membrane, as thin as paper, stretching like a curtain just inside the external entrance of the ear. There is nothing but air just behind it, and any violent concussion is liable to rend it in two and the hearing destroyed forever, because the sense of hearing is caused by the vibrations of this drum or Tympanum. 'Picking the ears' is a most mischievous practice. In attempting to do this with hard substances, an unlucky motion has many a time pierced the drum and made it as useless as a pierced India rubber life preserver; nothing harder nor sharper than the end of the little finger, with the nail pared, ought to be introduced into the ear, unless by a physician; persons are often seen endeavoring to remove the 'wax' of the ear with the head of a pin; this ought never to be done, first, because it not only endangers the rupture of the ear by being pushed too far in, but if not so far, it may grate against the drum, excite inflamation and an ulcer, which will finally eat all the parts away, especially, of a scrofulous constitution; second, hard substances have often slipped in, and caused the necessity of painful, dangerous and expensive operations to fish or cut out; third, the wax is manufactured by nature to guard the entrance of dust, insects, and unmodified cold air, and when it has subserved its purpose it becomes dry, scaly, light and in this condition it is easily pushed outside, by new formations of wax within. Occasionally wax may harden and interfere with the hearing; but when this is the case, it is the part of wisdom to consult a physician and let him decide what is the matter, and what the remedy; if one cannot be had, the only safe plan is to let fall into the ear three or four drops of tepid water, night and morning; the saliva is better still, for it is softer and more penetrating, but glycerine far preferable to either; it is one of the blandest fluids in nature and very rapidly penetrates the hardened wax, cools the parts and restores them to a healthy condition. If in a week there is not a decided improvement in the hearing, medical advice ought to be had at once, as next to the eye, it is the most delicate organ of the body.

LEMONS FOR FEVER.—When persons are feverish and thirsty beyond what is natural, indicated in some cases by a metallic taste in the mouth, especially after drinking water, or by a whitish appearance of the greater part of the surface of the tongue, one of the best 'coolers,' internal or external, is to take a lemon, cut off the top, sprinkle over it some loaf sugar, working it downward into the lemon with a spoon, and then suck it slowly, squeezing the lemon and adding more sugar as the acidity increases from being brought up from a lower point. Invalids with feverishness may take two or three lemons a day in this manner with marked benefit, manifested by a sense of coolness, comfort and invigoration. A lemon or two thus taken at "tea time," as entire substitute for the ordinary "supper" of summer, would give many a comfortable night's sleep, and on awakening after rest and invigoration, with an appetite for breakfast, to which they are strangers who will have their cup of tea or supper of "relish" and "cake," and berries, or peaches and cream.—*Hall's Jour. Health.*

THE WIDOW AND THE SHERIFF.—A very amiable and modest widow lady lived in a certain county. Soon after her husband had paid the debt of nature, leaving her his legatee, a claim was brought against the estate by his brother, and a process was served upon her by the sheriff of the county, who happened to be a widower of middle age. She was much alarmed and meeting with a female friend she exclaimed with agitation. "What do you think? the sheriff has been after me!" "Well" said the considerate lady, with perfect coolness "he is a very fine man." "But he has an attachment for me," replied the widow. "Well, I have long suspected that he was attached to you, my dear." "But you don't understand; he says I must go to court."—"Oh! that's quite another affair, my child; don't you go so far as that—it is his place to come and court you."

AN EQUIVOCAL ANSWER.—A certain literary gentleman, wishing to be undisturbed one day, instructed his Irish servant to admit no one, and if any one inquired for him to give him an "equivocal answer." Night came and the gentleman proceeded to interrogate Pat as to his callers:

"Did any one call?"

"Yis sur, one gentleman."

"What did he say?"

"He axed was yer honor in."

"Well, what did you tell him?"

"Sure, I gave him a quivvikle ansur jist." "How was that?"

"I axed him was his grandfather a monkey."

WHAT impresses a traveler in China is the number of the people. The land seems filled with men, women and children. An intelligent Cantonese once expressed his idea of the fact to an Englishman in the following forcible but not complimentary way: "You are few and we are many. If we chinamen were all to get together, and spit once, we could drown out every Englishman in Canton."

OUR homes are like instruments of music, the strings that give melody or discord are the members. If each is rightly attuned, they will vibrate in harmony; but a single discordant string jars through the instrument and destroys its sweetness.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR TOBACCO.—As a curing men of their addiction to tobacco, it seems to us very much like urging the resumption of specie payments—the difficulty is not want of power, but want of will. This is an obstacle very hard to overcome. The Rev. George Trask bucks against it as follows: "In our anti-tobacco labors, we see thousands whose wills are paralyzed by tobacco, who struggle to be free, but give up in despair. They need an antidote for an insatiable appetite. Resolution must be armed, and hope inspired. We have such, and gladly publish it to every sufferer, and to the world. To such as are utterly stupefied by the drug, and such as revel in saliva and smoke—glorying in their shame—we make no appeal; but to such as "groan, being in bondage," longing to be free, we say, "Here is our antidote, friend; try it. We ask nothing for it." 1. Make the most of your will. Drop tobacco, and resolve never to use it again in any form. 2. Go to an apothecary, and buy ten cents' worth of gentian root, coarsely ground.—3. Take as much after each meal, or oftener, as amounts to a common quid of "fine cut," or "cavendish." 4. Chew it well, and swallow all the saliva. 5. Continue this a few weeks and you will come off conqueror; then thank God and thank us. Reasons: 1. Gentian is a tonic, bitter in taste, and will do much to neutralize and allay your taste for tobacco.—2 Gentian is a nervine. It will brace up your relaxed and flabby nerves, and save you from the "awful goneness" under which victims agonize. 3. Gentian, for a short time, is an innocent substitute for the quid or pipe. It employs the mouth, beguiles attention, and gives a helping hand to a drowning man. Despise not your antidote.

THE ADVENT OF THE HEATED TERM—*How to Keep Comfortable.*—What comes right home to people in the form of discomforts of the "heated term" is not to be overlooked or set aside by saying that "it cannot be helped," and "we must make the most of it," and all that.

Though it is to be doubted whether an avoidance of heat or cold or other climatic changes conduces on the whole to increase strength of years or of body, still the discomforts which are brought upon one in this latitude in the hot season point to the necessity of adopting forms of amelioration.

Those who swathe themselves in flannels and wear thick woolens in summer cannot, of course, be reasoned with on the subject. But, if there is any sense in Dr. Franklin's prescription of frequent "air baths," then it would seem that the smallest portion of clothing possible, consistent with propriety, were the healthiest condition. People who are afraid of bodily exposure to air, can comfort themselves with the idea that exposure for the purpose of bathing out of doors, or in doors, or at rising up in the morning, or laying down at night, rarely, if ever, results in colds. Sitting in narrow currents of air, or taking off a part of one's clothing, are usually the cause of colds.

Those, therefore, who are not sick, and have no need of going to springs and ocean-side resorts, or, being well, are not able to have fine accommodations there, or cannot stay out the hot term should they go, should make the best of things at home. A person with a small room can wash himself cleaner with soap or other detergent than those who go swimming with "clothes on"—a condition that has been waggishly termed "getting wet as by a shower, or falling overboard."—Cleanliness is the first requirement to tolerable comfort in the heated terms.—Next, the enjoyment of as much air as possible, with quiet of body and mind.—Moderation in eating and drinking is, of course, a requisite. Above all things, keep calm and cool early in the day.

THE EXODUS FOR AMERICA.—Are we witnessing the beginning of an English exodus? Some prophets of evil have long foretold that some day our laborers would find the way the Irish peasantry found to prosperity and independence, and that when they did so an exodus would begin. Whatever be the explanation of the fact, the increase of emigration from Liverpool is becoming almost alarming. If in a single week nearly 7,800 persons can find means to set out on a journey to the Western world, it is at least clear that a movement is in progress which needs no special government aid to keep it going.—But it is very doubtful whether this emigration touches the classes who are supposed to need it most. It is not the agricultural laborer, nor the hereditary pauper of the towns who is hurrying to Liverpool with his face to the West. It is altogether another class. Probably most of the persons who crowded the ten steamers which left Liverpool last week were from the great cities and the manufacturing towns of England and Germany. Their emigration is the result of the late commercial panic. "There is little to earn and many to keep," and the more energetic earners are pushing to other markets with their labor. Probably so far as it has yet gone the movement is a beneficial one; but it will be beneficial just in proportion as it is spontaneous It is a natural movement of the population which may be anxiously watched by patriotic statesmen, but should neither be encouraged nor checked. Many merchants and manufacturers are already alarmed by it; and though we see little in it to cause alarm, nothing which threatens us with an exodus of labor, we can well see that it would be infinitely to the advantage of the country to find some means of giving these enterprising spirits a career at home. —*London News.*

FEMALE PREACHERS.—Rev. Horace Bushnell, in a recent work, asserts that the restrictions laid down by St. Paul against a woman's praying or prophesying with her head uncovered have been abolished, since the particular specified reasons against the practice have lost their force. Dr. Bushnell argues that, under the laws of womanly modesty, in force in ancient time, public scandal was created by a woman appearing unveiled; but, as disgrace is no longer incurred by the exposure of the face, a female may pray or preach without any loss of self-respect. St. Paul's objections consisted in the "shame," and Dr. Bushnell contends that, as such opinions are not now entertained, the law should have no effect—under the well-known principle, "Reason is the soul of the law; and when the reason of any particular law ceases, so does the law itself."