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The Kent News.

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

VOL. 30. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869. No. 17.

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 and Important NEWS!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, customers, and the public in general, that they have just returned from the city, where they have purchased a large and full assortment of Goods suitable for the season, and which they are prepared to dispose of on the most liberal terms, at a very slight advance on cost. We have a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of the Very Best Workmanship;

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

consisting of Bleached and unbleached MUSLINS of all grades, SHIRTING CALICOES, DRESS PRINTS, CHINTZES, &c.

Queensware, Boots, Shoes and Hats.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

SUGARS, RIO & JAVA COFFEE, TEA, &c.

GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

They have also a full assortment of

Liquors of all kinds and grades

suitable for private or domestic use, consisting of American and Foreign Wines, Brandies and Gins. A good assortment of Whiskies, and a very good article suitable for the approaching Harvest, all of which we will sell CHEAP for Cash, or Sixty days.

Country Produce Wanted,

for which the HIGHEST PRICE will be paid.

SPARKS & WALLS,

je26-3m. LOCUST GROVE.

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, bro. 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, comm. 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.

ECCE SIGNUM!

AT

THE NEW STORE HOUSE!

Two Doors Above the Old Stand.

MY STOCK OF GOODS IS LARGE AND COMPLETE AND EMBRACES EVERY ARTICLE KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS STORE.

I respectfully invite the Ladies to call and examine the Goods I have for their wear. My Dress Goods are new and numerous and are of the Latest Styles.

MY ORDER MADE SHOES FOR LADIES, have spoken for themselves; and my Stock embraces the most Fashionable make.

If you will call you will find that I have as large and as good an assortment of

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Groceries,

&c., &c., as any story you have visited on this Shore, and all at the VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH!

Don't forget to stop at the place (GALENA) and visit the Store of

E. W. PURNELL.

N. B.—I have just received, and have for sale, Harrison's celebrated Flavoring and Coloring Extracts. E. W. P.

Galena, July 17, 1869.

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.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

I AM prepared to furnish any variety of PEACH, APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY TREES, and Small Fruits of all kinds, on very reasonable terms. Trees guaranteed as represented, and all orders promptly filled. P. McN. THOMAS.

Chestertown, Aug. 21—3m.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY respectfully announces, that he may be found at his Office, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw, where he will be pleased to see all those requiring any thing in the line of his profession.

Chestertown, Aug. 12.—y.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JOHN McLEAR & SON,

607 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

(ESTABLISHED 1848.)

We respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers to the advantages offered as an investment by the

Wilmington and Reading Rail Road

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Bonds.

The price at which they are offered is only 85 and accrued interest, at which they net the purchaser

8 1-5 Per Cent. Per Annum,

CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, either State or National. We unhesitatingly recommend the Bonds as being, in all respects,

A First Class Investment.

Holders of Government Securities may realize an especial advantage by exchanging them for these Bonds. For example, take a 5-20 Bond of 1867 for $1000. At the present rate of premium on gold it yields the holder in currency a fraction over eight per cent. on its *par* value. It may be sold, however, at a premium of Twenty-one per cent. and the proceeds invested in Wilmington & Reading R. R. Bonds with the following result:

1000 5-20's at 121 yields - - - - 1210.00
1400 Wilmington & Reading R R. Bonds at 85 cost - - - - - - - 1190.00

The yield of interest from the former investment (gold at 37 premium) amounts to - - - - - - 82.80 per yr.
But from the latter it amounts to 93.00 " "

Or in other words, while the money invested in 5-20's yields over eight per cent. on the par value of the Bond, the same money invested in Wilmington and Reading R. R. Bonds will yield nearly TEN PER CENT. per annum with an additional profit of over $200 at the maturity of the bonds, and the further advantage that income from the bonds is clear of all taxes, while interest from U. S. Bonds is subject to tax as a part of the owner's income.

We are prepared at all times to furnish the bonds without any charge to customers for commission.

We continue to transact all business relating to the investment or loaning of money.

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on Commission, at the Stock Boards in all parts of the country.

Deposits received at any time, and paid on demand with interest.

Correspondence promptly attended to.

JOHN McLEAR & SON.

Aug. 7, 1869—1m.

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 SHEPHERD,
june 19-tf. JACOB SHEPPERD.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

BOOKSELLERS

AND

STATIONERS,

262 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE LARGEST and best assorted stock in the city of

SCHOOL, LAW,

DENTAL, MEDICAL,

CLASSICAL, AND

Miscellaneous Books.

GENERAL BANK and COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

BLANK BOOKS made to order in any style of binding and ruling. ag21-6m

NEW JEWLERY,

Silverware, Watches,

CLOCKS, NOTIONS, &c., NOW OPEN AT

E. T. WILLIS'

THESE goods have been purchased of honorable wholesale dealers and manufacturers, at the lowest cash prices, and *will* be sold at reasonable figures. The styles will be the latest and most fashionable designs. It is useless to enumerate articles; all that is asked is to call and examine for yourselves. Any article not found in the stock on hand, can be procured in a few days, from a find Gold Watch down to any article, however small, usually kept in a similar establishment. The determination is to do strictly a legitimate business, *always* representing in their true character goods offered for sale.

Attention may be called, however, to a fine assortment of FINGER RINGS, 18k., suitable for engagement, wedding or other purposes; BREAST PINS, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, &c. TABLE CUTLERY.—Joseph Rodgers & Sons' celebrated manufacture.

REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done in workmanlike manner.

E. T. WILLIS.

COAL FOR SALE.

I WILL FURNISH COAL AS CHEAP as can be sold in this place the coming season. If I do not those who subscribe will not be required to buy. Having been in the Coal trade for several years, and intending to have a large supply on hand for the coming season, we think we can supply, and will supply all subscribers as cheap as they can buy.

Having been well patronized, and thankful for the past, we solicit a renewal of your patronage, and will guarantee to give entire satisfaction to all who may buy from us.

I am the only one that keeps a YARD. I know that there are those who have a load or two to make all they can out of it, without regard to the accommodation of the public generally. I want, and if liberally patronized will keep a supply on hand for all who may wish to purchase.

WM. H. HAMILTON,
jy17-tf. Chestertown.

POLISH YOUR KNIVES AND FORKS, Plated and Silver Ware, with the Celebrated Bath Polish Powder, for sale by

ap3. L. S. FOWLER.

Building Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber as Agent for the heirs of the late Mrs. Harriett Tilghman, will sell a number of BUILDING LOTS in the upper part of Chestertown, on

WEDNESDAY, September 15th, 1869,

at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Several of the Lots front on High Street, and others on the contemplated Rail Road.

A plot of the Lots can be seen at the office of the Register of Wills.

aug28-3t B. F. HOUSTON.

LOOK AT YOUR DRILLS

AND SEE WHAT THEY NEED.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT

ARE NOW READY to repair Grain Drills of all kinds. They have on hand all extras for the Bickford & Hoffman, from a Driving Wheel down to the smallest piece. Steel Points and Brushes inserted at short notice. We also give especial attention to re-leathering Funnels with oil-tanned leather.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention and carefully sent as directed.

As we furnish the repairs for Drills at a small per cent. the cash will be required in all cases

BLACKSMITHING, of all kinds, done at short notice, and in the best manner.

ag28&3m. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

FOR SALE.

Two Farms in Middlesex Co., Va.,

Lying on the Rappahannock River,

CONTAINING 500 ACRES EACH.

The arable land of each farm is about 250 acres, all under good fence, and first quality River lands. Soil loamy and particularly adapted to Fruit Trees and Truck.

The Improvements

on one Farm are of the amplest kind—on the other there is a House of three rooms, and a large new Barn. All the arable land has been marled from beds on the property. These farms will be sold separately or jointly on reasonable terms, and at low figures. For particulars apply to

J. L. SMITH,

Locust Hill P. O., Middlesex county, Va.

Aug. 21, 1869—6t*

Bulbs for Fall Planting.

THE following, imported direct from Van Waveren & Co., Haarlem, Holland, will be ready Sept. 15th, 1869:

HYACINTHS—double and single, named and unnamed of all colors and prices.
TULIPS—Double, Single, Parrott & Bizard.
CROCUS—of all colors.
IRIS—Hispanica and Anglica.
ANEMONES—double and single.
RANUNCULUS.
POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—named varieties.
IXIAS and CROWN IMPERIALS.

As the stock of some varieties is quite limited orders, accompanied with cash, will be received and filed, to be filled in rotation as received.

All roots of the best variety. Prices on application. Also, a fine stock of Plants for window culture in winter. Boquets and baskets of cut flowers prepared at short notice.

W. F. MASSEY,
aug21-tf. Queen St. Garden.

MISS REDUE'S SCHOOL.

MISS REDUE will resume the duties of her School on the first Monday in September. Parents intending to patronize the school are earnestly desired to send their children on that day, as all the bills will bear the same date, and no deduction will be made for loss of time, except in cases of long spells of illness.

Terms per quarter: Seven dollars for advanced pupils—the members of the first class.

Four dollars for small children, learning to read, and Six dollars for all the intermediate classes. For the Fall quarter, and also for the Winter quarter, there is an extra charge of one dollar.

Extras:—French, Three dollars. Music on the piano, Ten dollars aug21-3t.

Newark Academy,

NEWARK, DELAWARE.

PROF. EDW. D. PORTER, A. M., PRINCIPAL

A first-class Mathematical, Classical & Scientific

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, will commence its one hundred and first Academic year September 1st, 1869.

For full information send for Circular.

July 31, 1869—3m.

West Nottingham Academy.

ONE mile from Colora Station, on Phila. and Balt. Central Rail Road. Location healthy. The course of study extensive, embracing Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages and Commercial course.

Surveying taught practically.

Expenses for board, tuition and washing for school year of ten months in English, $200.

Send for a Catalogue to

REV. S. A. GAYLEY, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

jy31-2m Colora, Cecil county, Md.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

I HERBY GIVE NOTICE to all persons indebted to me, that if their accounts are not settled on or before the 15th of September, I shall be obliged to place the same in the hands of an officer for immediate collection. My own interests, as well my obligations, compel me to this course. IRA F. YOUNGER.

Chestertown, Aug. 21, 1869—3t.

To Our Customers.

OUR friends, the farmers, on receiving their Wheat and Peach Money, will PLEASE REMEMBER THE BLACKSMITH. We are greatly in want of funds, and as we have indulged our customers for some time, a settlement is now much needed.

In consequence of the present system of doing business in the cities, we shall be compelled hereafter to require a settlement of bills every six months.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

Chestertown, July 24—6t.

To Land Buyers.

BEING well acquainted with the soil and location of Tide Water, Virginia, I offer my services, for the next three months, to accompany parties visiting the State with a view to purchase or lease.

ALEX. HOGG, Chestertown, Md.

Washington College, July 3, 1869.

REFERENCES:—Geo. B. Westcott, W. N. E. Wickes, Judge Wickes, J. A. Pearce, R. Hynson, T. W. Eliason, J. K. Hines, Hon. George Vickers. 3m.

EDWIN CROUCH, JR.,

MILLINGTON, MD.,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Schuylkill Lime,

Delivered at any landing on Sassafras or Chester Rivers. mh6-tf.

E-S-Q.

I wonder what the letters mean!
I wonder if they show
That some are stationed high in life,
And some are stationed low!
If yes, I wonder *which* they mark!
I cannot tell—can you?—
Whether 'tis honor or disgrace
To be an E-s-q.

'Tis true that in another land
They do a meaning own,
And note the faintest ray that's shot
From the scintallant throne;
But, sending for a bootblack here,
I cannot tell—can you?—
Why I should, would, could, ought to write—
"Sam Johnson, E-s-q."

And writing to a man of parts,
Whose claims to honor flow
From mighty deeds or stirring words,
What do the letters show?
That they will lustre cast on him
I cannot think—can you?—
We nothing add, sir, though we write
Addendum: "E-s-q."

"But we must some distinction make!"
Indeed! 'Tis very right;
But quite as easy for the blind
To tell the dark from light.
What court shall sit upon the claims?
I would not dare—would you?—
Say who shall be a simple MAN,
And who an E-s-q.

If thou would'st challenge men's respect,
So labor that thy name
May glisten with an inborn light
Upon the scroll of fame;
Our very schoolboys, sir, would laugh—
And so, I think, would you—
O'er "Commentaries, written by
J. Cæsar, E-s-q."

I really wonder men of rank
And men of genius, too,
Don't drop forever, and at once,
The senseless E-s-q.
See gentlemen, we nameless folk
Are aping after you;
I marvel that you still will use
Plebeian E-s-q.

I'm no reformer; would not choose
To make myself a mark
For Custom's arrows, while her curs
In stupid chorus bark;
Follow the fashion, if you please—
It may be meant for you—
But let me shoot for rarer game
Than common E-s-q.

GOOD HUMOR.—There is nothing so captivating to others, pleasing and salutary to ourselves, as invariable good humor and harmless pleasantry. It makes the very atmosphcae redolent with pleasure, and promotes our bodily comfort and health in a manner totally unknown to trenchant "maids" of fifty; and morose bachelors on the wrong side of forty.—The good natured individual with jocoseness always passes through this mundane planet agreeable to himself and his friends, strewing his path with a fund of wit and humor, and exercising a beneficial effect on his acquaintances by setting the good example of taking the world easy, and exciting their risibles at times very unceremoniously. The natural consequence is, that such a malady as the blues is to him unheard of.

Lean, screwd up visages, with money written on every wrinkle, give way to the jovial countenance of mirth—the roguish twinkling eye and substantial form of being pleasant is contagious, and not only makes us "healthy, wealthy and wise," and lengthens our lives by promoting digestion and preventing the discomposment of our mental equilibrium, but produces the same result in others, which should be a sufficient incentive for us to keep continually in a spirit of joviality, and in that manner denote truth of the popular adage that "Good humor is the wine of life."

TIME FOR MATRIMONY.—Among the ancient Germans, than whom a finer race never existed, it was death for any woman to marry before she was twenty years old. By the laws of Lycurgus, the most special attention was paid to the physical education, and no delicate or sickly women were, on any account, allowed to marry. Dr. Johnson in his work of "Economy of Health," says that matrimony should not be contracted until the first year of the fourth septennial on the part of the lady, nor before the last year of the same in the case of the gentleman. In other words, the female should be at least twenty-one years of age and the male twenty-eight years. The Doctor says there should be a difference of seven years between the sexes, at whatever period of life the connection is contracted. There is a difference of seven years, not in the actual duration of life in the two sexes, but in the stamina of the constitution, the symetry of the form and lineaments of the face. In respect to early marriage, so far as it concerns the softer sex, for every year at which marriage is entered upon before the age of twenty-one, there will be, on an average, three years of premature decay, more or less apparent of the corporal fabric.

BUILDING CHARACTER.—There is a structure which everybody is building, young and old, each one for himself.—It is called character, and in it every act of life is a stone. If day by day we be careful to build our lives with pure, noble, upright deeds, at the end will stand a fair temple, honored by God and man. But, as one leak will sink a ship, and one flaw break a chain, so one mean, untruthful act or word will forever leave its impress and work its influence on our characters. Then let the several deeds unite to form a day, and one by one the days grow into noble years, which, as they slowly pass, will raise at last a beautiful edifice, enduring forever to our praise.—*Agriculturist.*

ALL great questions have been settled by men in earnest—by men who have bound a principle about their hearts which they come to regard as part and parcel of their being. Temporizing policy never yet conferred a lasting benefit upon the whole world.

HORRORS OF A CONVENT.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A NUN.

A Vienna paper gives a detailed account of the discovery and rescue of a Nun from a Carmelite convent in Cracow. On Tuesday, the 20th ultimo, an anonymous notice reached the Criminal Court at Cracow, to the effect that in the convent of the Carmelite Barfooted Nuns, one of the order, named Barbara Ubryk, had been forcibly kept in close confinement in a dark cell for twenty one years. The Vice President of the Criminal Court, Ritter von Antoniewicz, immediately laid this information before a Judge of Inquiry, who, in company with the Public Prosecutor, repaired to the Bishop von Galecki, with the request to permit them to enter the convent. Having overcome the obstacles that were offered against their search, the representatives of the law discovered the particular part of the building where the unhappy woman was confined. The place was a cell. This cell, which was situated at the extreme end of the corridor, between the pantry, close to the dunghole, had a walled up window and a double wooden door, in which there was a moveable grating, through which very probably food was handed in. Through a very small open window niche some rays of light could now and then penetrate into this dismal dungeon. The cell, seven paces long by six paces wide, was opened, but it is almost impossible to describe the view this place of inquisition of the nineteenth century presented. In a dark, infected hole adjoining the sewer sat, or rather cowered, on a heap of straw, an entirely naked, totally neglected, half insane woman, who, at the unaccustomed view of light, the outer world and human beings, folded her hands and pitifully implored: "I am hungry, have pity on me; give me meat, and I shall be obedient." * * * *

This hole, for it could hardly be called a chamber, besides containing all kinds of dirt and filth, and a dish with rotten potatoes, was deficient of the slightest accommodation. There was nothing—no stove, no bed, no table, no chair—it was neither warmed by a fire nor by the rays of the sun. This den the inhuman sisters who call themselves women, spiritual wives, the brides of Heaven, had selected as a habitation for one of their own sex and kept her therein in close confinement for twenty-one years—since 1848. For twenty one years the gray sisters daily passed this cell, and not one of them ever thought of taking compassion on this poor outcast prisoner. Half human being, half animal, with a filthy body, with thin knock-kneed legs, hollow cheeks, closely shorn dirty head, unwashed for years, came a horrible looking being forward, such as Dante in his wildest imagination was unable to picture. With her deeply sunk eyes staring on one spot knelt this wretched victim in her cell in the convent of the Carmelites. The Judge instantly ordered the Nun to be clothed, and went himself for Bishop Golecki. The Bishop was deeply moved, and, turning to the assembled Nuns, he vehemently reproached them for their inhumanity. "Is this," he said, "what you call love of your neighbor? Furies, not women, that you are, is it thus that you propose to enter the kingdom of heaven?" The Nuns ventured to excuse their conduct, but the Bishop would not hear them. "Silence, you wretches!" he exclaimed; "away out of my sight, you who disgrace religion." The father confessor, Piantkiewicz, an old priest, who was present dared to observe that the ecclesiastical authorities were aware of this scandal, whereupon the Bishop and prelate (Spital) denied his assertion, and at once suspended the father confessor, and also the Superioress, who is decended from an honorable Polish noble family. The Bishop ordered Nun Barbara Ubryk to be brought into a cell, and then to be dressed and nursed, which the Lady Superior obeyed very reluctantly. When the unhappy Nun was led away she asked anxiously whether she would be brought back to her grave, and when asked why she had been imprisoned she answered: "I have broken the vow of chastity, but," pointing with a fearfully wild gesture, and in great excitement, to the sisters, "they are not angels." The investigation has commenced, but its progress is much impeded by difficulties on account of the strict rules of the Order of Carmelites.

SINGULAR RESULT OF HEAT.—From Arcachon, France, on the Bay of Biscay, a very singular result of the heat is reported, which at one moment threatened to produce a regular pestilence. The muddy shore near the place is, at low water, the resort of innumerable eels, which bury themselves in the slime till the return of the tide. The excessive heat by drying up the mud, had killed them by thousands, and the smell of their dead bodies, washed up and down by the tide, was beginning to spread fever in the neighborhood. A large number of fishermen were therefore engaged to collect them in heaps on the beach, whence they were carted inland and buried. The total amount thus disposed of was over four hundred cartloads.

A SIMPLE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CHOLERA.—The St. Louis Republican publishes the following recipe as a certain preventive of cholera, morbus, or dysentery, and a sure regulator of the bowels:—With good wood ashes make a weak lye, about as strong as common tea; put it into bottles and drink after every meal half a wine glass of it. This has been tried by steamboat captains on the Mississippi for twenty years with complete success.

GOOD company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

No More Mothers.

The New York *Star* makes the melancholy announcement that the race of "mothers" in that city, as well as in New England, is rapidly dying out. The editor says:

It is not "the fashion" here now for ladies to rear families; in fact, to become a mother is for a woman to disgrace herself. It is annoying; keeps her at home; prevents her participating in the whirling of fashionable life; and necessitates her comparative retirement from society. Hence we find women that are willing to ruin their constitutions, and even to court death, rather than fulfil the maternal duties. It's "the fashion!" To aid in keeping up this fashion, we have four hundred and seventeen professional abortionists in this city; men who drive fast horses, and live, "fast" generally. Isn't this a nice army of murderers—for they are nothing better. They advertise their willingness to commit murder, and they do it; for many a mother, as well as her child, has been sent to an early grave by these so-called "doctors."

That great many children are born here whose parents are but temporary sojourners in New York is a fact that cannot be refuted. Hundreds of women from the country come here to hide their shame, put on their offspring and return home. Of course these births are recorded here, although they should have been credited to some other community. Take these away and the table would be still more unpleasant to contemplate. Either we have decayed in vigor, and our women cease to be "fruitful vines," or murder is indeed prevalent among us."

PROSECUTING CARELESS FARMERS.—The West Chester Republican states that during the session of the Legislature of 1867, through the influence of a Farmers Club in that county, a bill was passed applicable alone to Chester county, making it a penal offence for any person or persons, owning, possessing, or occupying and holding land or lands, in the county of Chester, to allow either or any of the following weeds to mature seed on land owned or occupied by him or them, viz: The common mullen, the moth mullen, wild carrot, Canada thistle, horse nettle, and ox-eyed daisy, any person owning owing, occupying or holding land upon which said weeds or either of them, shall be found with matured seed, shall be deemed and taken as maintaining a nuisance, and shall be subject to such penalties as are now imposed. Railroad companies are also made liable to the same provisions.

The two first cases that have occurred under the law, took place before Justice Whitehead, of this borough last week.—Mr. Ferdinand Wood made complaint against John Ortlep for allowing ox-eyed daisies, and other noxious weeds to mature upon his property. He was held to bail in sum of $100, to answer the charge. Subsequently Ortlep made complaint against Wood, for the same offense, and he was likewise held to answer.—Both parties reside in the township of Londonderry.

A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING.—One of the most difficult undertakings connected with the widening of Tremont street, Boston, is the moving back of Hotel Pelham, a large freestone building. The entire basement has been laid bare, the foundations slightly raised, and large numbers of small iron rollers inserted under them. These rollers will move upon a stout foundation wall, with straps of iron bound to its top. The moving force is some sixty or seventy jackscrews, turned by human power, and capable of moving ten hundred thousand tons, which is the weight of the building. At noon on Saturday the building had been moved nineteen inches, the length of the screws. The rollers have to be arranged every two inches that the building is moved.—The occupants of the building are engaged in their usual avocations during the moving process. All seems working well, and no doubt, it is said, of the success of the undertaking exists in the minds of those connected with it.

A MEETING OF FAT MEN.—One hundred and forty men met at Gregory's Point Hotel, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, to enjoy a clam-bake. A clam-bake is not a rare event at this season, but the fact that each of the assembled weighed two hundred pounds or over, made this a rare gathering. Six of the men weighed over three hundred pounds each.—The assembled Falstaff's disposed of thirty bushels of oysters, forty-seven bushels of clams, eight barrels of sweet potatoes, seven barrels of white potatoes, and three hundred and fifty pounds of blue fish and other fish. It is gratifying to know that this was sufficient to gratify their appetites.

FRUIT.—Do not be afraid to eat perfectly ripe fruit, at proper times—the morning is the best—and in reasonable quantities. Nature supplies fruit in summer to be eaten in summer. Dr. Snow of Providence, R. I., a noted collector of vital statistics, declares that fruit and vegetables have almost no influence whatever in the mortality reported from summer complaint; that all the deaths occur among very young children, who do not eat fruits and vegetables, and that in all probability total abstinence from fruits and vegetables by the whole community would induce more fatal sickness than the most unlimited indulgence in them.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

AFTER the clergyman had united a happy pair, not long ago, an awful silence ensued, which was broken by an impatient youth, who exclaimed: "Don't be so unspeakably happy."

The Doom of the Radical Party.

The more sagacious and honest newspapers of the Republican party openly admit that the power of the organization is broken and its ruin almost at an end.—The New York *Sun* says:

The Republican party seems to be passing through a most dangerous crisis.—The Southern elections are all against it, and if the current is not changed, its doom is certain. Three causes are working for the destruction of this great party; the conspicuous failure of Grant's Administration; the universal amnesty notions of the Hon. Horace Greely; and the instability of the negro vote.

After exposing the utter imbecility of Grant's Administration, showing how impossible it is for the Republican party to hold control of a single Southern State except by keeping the whites disfranchised, and alluding in mournful terms to the unreliable character of the negro vote, the *Sun* makes this emphatic assertion:

The recent elections in the South, therefore, do not more clearly indicate to the Democracy the road by which they are to achieve a national victory in 1872, than they point out to the Republicans the men and measures whereby their doom is already sealed.

That the predictions of the *Sun* will be fulfilled to the letter, no sagacious man can doubt. The days of Radical rule of this country are almost at an end. The election of Asa Packer in Pennsylvania will be the finishing stroke, the *coup de grace.*

"Why the Republican party increases" is attempted to be shown by a radical paper in Alabama. The writer, however, fails to recite the result of the Virginia election, and the hubbub and disaffection created in the radical ranks by the distribution of the spoils of office, the enforcement of the Prohibitory Liquor law among the German republicans, and other significant incidents that presented themselves recently upon the political horizon as evidences going to show "why the republican party increases." The fact is, the republican party is split essentially upon the question of the spoils—and it is not necessary to go out of the limits of the city of New York to prove the fact.—*Herald.*

A NEW REVENUE SCHEME.—The United States internal revenue laws, according to a plan now under serious consideration, it is asserted, can be so modified as to defray all the expenses of the government except the interest on the public debt, and at the same time to remove the objections in regard to the inquisitorial character of the present law. According to this plan, the sources from which the revenue paid in legal-tenders should be derived are whisky, tobacco stamps, licenses, and a modified income tax. It is asserted that a tax of one dollar per gallon placed upon whisky can be collected, if the means within the reach of the revenue department for the prevention of fraud be adopted, and will yield an annual return of $80,000,000. The tax on tobacco, it is contended, will yield $30,000,000. The revenue from stamps, under a modified law, it is believed will amount to $10,000,000, from fermented liquors $10,000,000, and from licenses $10,000,000. A modified income tax, yielding $15,000,000, would then only be required to make the total of $155,000,000, which is the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870. To raise this sum of $15,000,000 it is proposed to impose an income tax of five per cent. on the interest paid on the national debt, to be deducted when the interest is paid.—This plan, it is asserted, will bring in $6,255,000, without a dollar of expense incurred in the collection. The balance it is proposed to raise by taking incomes derived from surplus property embraced in stocks of banks, railways and other corporations, and from interest paid on bonds of such corportions. This plan, it is claimed, will, while completely removing the unpopular and inquisitorial individual income tax law from the statutes, result in the saving of at least two millions of dollars per annum in the cost of collection of the revenue, by reducing the number of objects of taxation, and consequently the number of officers.

DID ANY OF THEM GET AWAY.—A good story is told of a late well-known New York politician and railroad manager. During his absence from home his good wife gave birth to twins. He was telegraphed of her confinement, no particulars being given, and immediately hastened home. Knowing when he might be expected, the nurse borrowed a third baby of about the same age, and placed it in the crib with the twins. Immediately on reaching home, our friend hastened to his wife's chamber, and after offering his congratulations to her, asked to be shown the baby. The nurse, who had frequently served at similar occasions in his family, raised the curtain and exhibited to him the three babies. Opening his eyes with surprise, and thoroughly taken aback by the view, he turned to his wife and exclaimed, "Good Lord, mother! did any of them get away?"

TIN CANS.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger gives a method of closing tin cans, which he states completely obviates the usual difficulties of unsealing. Take one pound of Rosin and a tablespoonful of lard and melt them together, the lard rendering the rosin less brittle when cold. After filling the can with fruit place the tin cap in position, then take a piece of strong muslin larger than the opening in the can, smear one surface with the melted rosin, and fit smoothly and accurately over the cap; when cool smear the upper surface of the muslin with the rosin. The can is readily opened with the application of hot water. Glass jars, it is stated, may be sealed in the same way. The above method has been tried for several years, and, it is asserted, has effectually preserved the canned fruit from the air, while allowing ready access to the contents of the vessels.

A WHITE garment appears worse with slight soiling than do colored garments much soiled; so a little fault in a good man attracts more attention than grave offences in bad men.

PICNICS in a town in Pennsylvania are wound up by the girls standing in a long row, while the young men go along the line and kiss them all good night.