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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.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his Farm, situated in Kent county, Maryland,

CONTAINING 162¾ ACRES.

It lies on the public road between Chesterville and Galena, about two miles from the former place and 2½ miles from the latter; about half a mile from a Catholic Church, and only one-fourth of a mile from Lambson's Station on the Kent County Railroad.

The Farm is divided into five fields, with ordinary fencing. The land has been improved and is in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is well adapted to all kinds of grain and fruit. There is a

PEACH ORCHARD

containing 400 Trees in bearing, and 2100 Trees one year old. Also, 500 Concord Grape four years old, in bearing, and a lot of Blackberry and Raspberry.

The Buildings
consist of a
FRAME DWELLING
with four rooms below and three above, and the necessary OUT-BUILDINGS.

The Farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or address him at Chesterville, Md.

jan21-3t* THOS. G. JARMAN

[Del. Gazette copy 3t. and send bill to adv.]

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous to remove to the North West, from whence he came, offers his FARM at private sale, situated in Quaker Neck, Kent county, Md., containing

110 ACRES.

About six acres in WOOD, the balance arable. The soil is naturally good, and especially adapted to corn and fruit. The Improvements are a FRAME DWELLING, with Kitchen attached, and the ordinary Out-Buildings in good repair; a splendid Dairy and well of water near the dwelling; also a living spring of pure soft water one hundred yards from the dwelling. A young Peach Orchard of 300 trees in full bearing, a number of the peaches will weigh six ounces when ripe. Also, a number of other Fruit Trees, some in full bearing.

This farm is bounded on the North by Langford's Bay, on the East by King's creek, on the South by a public road leading to Chestertown. It requires but little fencing. It also has a bayou, containing hundreds of loads of loam that would make a good and durable fertilizer. This farm is reputed healthy, with a beautiful and lovely prospect.

TERMS:—$500 cash in hand; $500 in six months, the balance nine years from next July, to be paid in yearly instalments, with six per cent. interest from next July. We will sell forty acres on the same terms. Price $40 per acre. JOSHUA SIMMONDS.

Jan. 14, 1871—3t.

FOR SALE:

600 Acres of Rappahannock Lands

THESE LANDS all lie immediately on the RIVER, are fertile, easily tilled, and well adapted to TRUCKING and FRUIT.

MARL in abundance—farm under fence and well improved with Buildings.

A YOUNG ORCHARD of 1,000 Fruit Trees coming into bearing.

For particulars, price, &c., address
J. L. SMITH,
n19 3m* Harmony P. O., Middlesex Co., Va.

A Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his FARM situated in Caroline county, Md.,

Containing 140 ACRES

More or less. It lies on the public road between Denton and Greensboro', within two miles of the latter place, and within 1½ miles of Greensboro Station on the Md. & Del. Railroad.

The Improvements are a comfortable FRAME DWELLING in good order, with Barn and Out-Buildings.

With small outlay and moderate enterprise it can be made a valuable Trucking farm. This property will be sold very low, as the owner desires to remove from the county.

For further particulars, terms, &c., consult M. DeK. SMITH, Chestertown, Md.

d3-2m. ROBERT C. MORRIS.

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.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Persons wishing to improve their Lots in Public Cemeteries and Private Burial Grounds, will do well before purchasing elsewhere, to call and examine our large and new stock of

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE
MONUMENTS,
MONUMENTAL TABLET HEAD
AND
FOOT STONES
VASES AND STATUARY,

All of new and beautifully proportioned designs, at the STEAM MARBLE WORKS of
GADDESS BROS.,
ap3-y. Sharp and German sts., Baltimore.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

For the purpose of supplying persons in town and country with Oysters, by the bushel, the undersigned will make two trips each week to Chestertown, and may be found at the Wharf Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. By this means the public may rely upon obtaining them FRESH, and at reasonable prices.

oc15-3m. CHARLES D BROWN.

SOMETHING WONDERFUL!

READ'S SORE THROAT & CATARRH POWDER is the most wonderful article I ever heard of for SORE THROAT. It almost vanishes at the touch. For sale at

jan7tf. WICKE'S DRUG STORE.

The Kent News.

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

VOL. 31. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871. No. 38.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
WHEELWRIGHTING.

WE take this method of informing our friends and the public that we have connected Wheelwrighting with our former business, believing it will be better for ourselves and our customers too, as we will be able to work much lower where there is but one profit.

We have Good Seasoned Stock

And Good Workmen in our employ.

We intend to have the Wood work done as we have had our Blacksmithing—that is to say, IN THE VERY BEST MANNER; and we are willing for the public to be the judges. Our experience is that "the best is the cheapest."

We will have

Plows, Cultivators,

AND HARROWS, FOR SALE.

We shall also put up New CARTS,

Wagons, Dearborns, Express Wagons,

&c., in good style.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING
DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

Our work will be done as low as at any other establishment here or elsewhere in the State, or outside of it. We are determined to leave no excuse in the way of those who have heretofore been sending their money out of our own community—where it is so sadly needed—to build up manufacturers at a distance.—We challenge a comparison of our work with that done anywhere else, as to price, material, workmanship, style, finish, or any other essential.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Chestertown, Jan. 7, 1871—tf.

NEW STORE.
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS!

MISS MARTHA EARNEST has rented the store room lately occupied by the Misses Middleton & Wyatt, and has just opened a well selected stock of

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

which she is prepared to sell at prices to suit the times. Her stock consists in part of the following articles: Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests, Corsets at $1.25, French Corsets $2.00, Ladies' & Children's Hose, Kid Gloves, white and colored, Sash Ribbons, Handsome Ribbon, Bows; all qualities of Ladies' Handkerchiefs; Laces, both imitation and real; Cambric Edge and Inserting, white and colored Tarleton, Velvet Ribbon, Dress Buttons, Black Net and Green Berage for veils, Clouds, infants' and children's Hoods, Collars and Cuffs, and in short every article usually kept in a FANCY AND NOTION STORE.

☞She respectfully invites an examination of her stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. MARTHA EARNEST.

Jan. 7, 1871—tf.

EXPOSITION at T. W. WICKES' DRUG STORE!

BAZIN & BARNES' MAGNOLIO and FLORIDA WATERS—the most lasting, agreeable and Refreshing of all PERFUMES for the Handkerchief, at the Toilet and in the Bath. jan7tf.

Cheap Goods for Cash.

S. FRANKLIN SMITH,

HAVING taken the Store Room recently occupied by his father, adjoining J. K. Aldridge, has laid in an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF GOODS, which he offers at very small profits for cash. His stock consists of

GROCERIES: Sugar, Coffee, Lard,

BACON, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

FLOUR by the barrel, at City prices.

CONFECTIONERY—Candies, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Rasins, Apples, Currants, &c.

LAMPS and LAMP CHIMNEYS,

a fine assortment, for sale cheap.

d17-3m. S. FRANKLIN SMITH.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

We will sell our Beautiful all wool Reps of all Colors, worth $1, for

65 cents per yard, Cash!

Our whole Dress Goods department we have marked down to near Cost!

A Lady can buy a Handsome Dress for less money, at

VICKERS' "PEOPLE'S STORE,"

than at any other establishment in Kent Co. If you want anything cheap, just call and examine. No trouble to show goods.

W. A. VICKERS,
Jan. 7, 1871. People's Popular Store.

Eastern Shore Boarding House,

N. W. Cor. Lombard and Sharp Streets,

MRS. JOHN H. THOMPSON,

LATE of Centreville, Queen Anne's county, has taken the above desirable premises, and is prepared to offer inducements to the traveling public. Permanent, Transient and Table Boarders accommodated.

She respectfully solicits the patronage of her Eastern Shore friends, believing that all who may patronize her will be pleased with her accommodations. jan14-3m.

FOR RENT,
for the ensuing year,
The Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops,
known as the "Hanesville Manufacturing and Repair Shops." Also a commodious and comfortable DWELLING. A full sett of Blacksmith Tools for sale. Apply to
E. A. VANNORT.
oc22-tf. Hanesville, Kent county, Md

FOR RENT, for the year 1871, the the DWELLING HOUSE on Cross street, in Chestertown, now occupied by Mr. William Cannon. For terms, apply to
n19-tf WM. VANNORT.

A CARD.

The report is being industriously circulated that I have disposed of my entire stock of Peach Trees, which report is incorrect. I have some TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND (25,000) GOOD TREES yet to dispose of. N. BARNARD,
Nov. 26—tf. Still Pond, Md.

HALL'S Veg. HAIR RENEWER,
Chevelier's LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER,
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and
BURNETT'S ROLLISTON,
For sale at WICKES' DRUG STORE.

POMADE and HAIR OILS, for sale at
WICKES' DRUG STORE.

Cling to Those Who Cling to You.

There are many friends of summer,
Who are kind while flowers bloom;
But when winter chills the blossoms,
They depart with the perfume.
On the broad highway of action
Friends of worth are far and few;
So when one has proved his friendship
Cling to him who clings to you.

Do not harshly judge your neighbor,
Do not deem his life untrue,
If he make no great pretensions—
Deeds are great but words are few.
Those who stand amid the tempest,
Firm as when the skies are blue,
Will be friends while life endureth—
Cling to those who cling to you.

When you see a worthy brother
Buffeting the stormy main,
Lend a helping hand fraternal,
Till he reach the shore again.
Don't desert the old and true friend
When misfortunes come in view;
For he needs friendship's comforts—
Cling to those who cling to you.

ROUND DANCING.

MR. EDITOR:—I must ask the favor of you to publish the following article:

A MOTHER.

"Please tell me, father, is it a sin to dance the round dances?"

"What am I to understand by round dancing?"

"Waltzes, polkas, galops, etc."

"Describe a gallop."

"Why, its something like a waltz, only swifter, and the steps are different, and there are several changes as you make the circuit of the room."

"Alone?"

"By no means; a partner of course."

"Gentlemen, I presume?"

"Well, yes, gentlemen preferred."

"Takes the lady by the hand?"

"Not exactly; at least by one hand."

"And how does he dispose of the other?"

Well, why, blushing deeply; you know the lady has to be supported, and so her partner just touches her waist lightly.

"But that would afford no support."

"Well, she rests on his ar—hand, just a little, father."

"But then she must have a superfluous hand if he takes but one."

"Oh, she rests her other hand upon his shoulder—enough to steady herself."

"But"—very matter of fact—"is that comfortable?"

"Oh, yes, father, very comfortable."

"If many couples dance at once, I should think there would be danger of their coming in contact."

"Sometimes, but they recover themselves immediately."

"And the lady is not thrown away from her partner?"

"Oh, no, he holds her too closely."

"I think"—taking a pinch of snuff—"I understand now what you mean by a round dance, which I presume you enjoy very much?"

"It is perfectly enchanting! Particularly if the music is fine and one has a good partner."

"Do you dance with any gentleman who may be introduced? In society there must be some bad men."

"Well, I'd rather dance with a bad man who is a good dancer, than a good man who is a bad dancer. It don't make much odds about the character of the gentleman, so he is a good dancer. But then, to be sure, I enjoy it a great deal more when I know the gentleman and like him."

"And you think this is proper and modest and maidenly, to go careering over a ball room floor in the arms of a man whom you might not have known ten minutes previously?"

"Well, no; but it is the custom."

"Would you permit a stranger entering your father's house to assume the position of a gentleman in the round dance, and conduct you through your parlors?"

"Of course not; that would be shocking?"

"My child, in the eyes of God it is the same."

HOW TO SPELL.—Often, in writing, a simple word is required, of the orthography of which the writer is not sure. The dictionary may be referred to—but is not always convenient. An easy mode is to write the word on a bit of waste paper, in the two or three ways of which you are in doubt. Nine times in ten the mode which looks right *is* right. Spelling—particularly English spelling is so completely a work of the eye, that the eye alone should be trusted. There is no reason why "receive" and "believe" should be spelt differently, yet sounded alike, in their second syllables. Yet write them "recieve" and "beleive," and the eye shows you the mistake at once. The best way for young people, and indeed people of any age, to learn to spell, is to practice writing. Cobbett, the famous English radical, taught his children grammar by requiring that they should copy their lessons two or three times.—These lessons he himself gave them in the form of letters; and his French and English grammars are two of the most amusing books in the English language. Of course "learning to spell" comes in incidentally.

SCARLET FEVER.—That dreadful epidemic, the scarlet fever, is prevailing in Baltimore to a considerable extent. Its attacks are confined principally to children, but in some instances adult persons have died within a few days after contracting the disease. There are different opinions as to the contagious nature of this terrible malady, but whether it exists in the atmosphere, and is inhaled with the air we breathe, or whether it is propagated by actual contact, it becomes every one having children to use the utmost precaution, and to lose no time in calling in medical aid when the first symptoms appear.—*Balt. American.*

TO YOUNG LADIES.

Hints and Suggestions About Dress.

My angelic young friends, for you are all angels, of course, and friends of those who give you good advice. Let us speak of certain things that you are remiss in. I mean dress.

GLOVES.—In the first place you are entirely too economical in your glove purchases. Instead of purchasing two or three pairs of three dollars gloves per week, you should never appear twice in the same pair. To wear one pair more than twice is vulgar, so don't do it.

BONNETS.—Excause me; I can hardly employ any general name that will so well cover the infinite variety of head gear in vogue. You don't as a rule, pay enough for them. It is true that two dollars buy all the material, but then Madama Bigette, the famous milliner, pays half a dollar for making the bonnet, and you know she must have a profit on her work—say ten dollars—which is very reasonable; and then she must add ten dollars more for her reputation. Else what is the advantage of being *the* milliner?—Don't be so economical! If the milliner charges twenty dollars for the hat, and if, for ten dollars more, she will add a chicken's tail feather, with glass beads dangling therefrom, which costs twenty-five cents, don't hesitate! Have it done.

HAIR.—And here you are all too mindful of your stingy father's money. Buy hair! Buy more hair!! Buy all the hair you can!!! There are thirty thousand hair gatherers in Europe to-day, visiting the hospitals and slums of the great cities, and the peasant girls of the rural districts and slums of the great cities, buying hair sheared from the filthy, the sick, the dying and the dead, and shipping it to this country, purposely for your use. It is washed, and soaped, and scraped, and combed, till all the population and all the *little beads* thereon are removed. Then it is dried and sorted and made into switches to adorn your pretty heads. Of course it's false. Every one knows that God never made a young lady with a face the size of a tea saucer, and the back of her head as big as a water pail. Pay any price then to get switches! Pay twenty, fifty, one hundred dollars each if need be, but have switches! And get two—get several. Get enough to make a pancake that will reach from two inches above the top of your head to the shoulder blades, and project laterally three inches beyond each ear. Fill this pancake with old hemp, spun yarn, stockings, anything, so you get it big enough. Then rejoice.

DRESSES.—In your mother's maiden years, a calico was a good dress, a merino, an excellent one, and that one silk dress was her glory and her pride. She says she used to make her own dresses! Don't mind her—she's slow. She's a poke. The idea! You wouldn't wear a dress if Miss Murfie the dressmaker didn't make it, and charge six prices. And your mother hints that one new dress per month is enough! Give the demented woman a piece of your mind. And tell father, if he can't dress you as well as your chums dress, he had better sell out to some one who can. That'll stop him. No young lady can dress on less than one thousand a year. "And its mean for pa to expect we can look dowdy as his wife did when he married her!" Quite right, my dears. Go for the ancient. Make him come down.

SHOES.—Get them with sewing machine white stitching, made to order; "ready made shoes are vulgar, and don't fit!" Of course they don't. And even if ready made shoes could be got for three or four dollars, don't have 'em! Get measured and pay fifteen. Get as high priced ones as possible.

The other articles of dress, such as furs, cloaks, etc., are to be purchased in the same manner. If you can buy the velvet for forty dollars, and make your own cloak, don't you do it, even if mother proffers her assistance. She is slow and poky. What does she know of the styles? No, indeed! Buy it, and pay one two or three hundred dollars.

Having now given you general directions for dressing, my dear young friends, in my next I shall instruct you regarding your education, conversation and style generally. Till then, possess your soul in patience.

IT is harder to bring up one child well than six. In a large family the children help to bring one another up. It is not merely that the elder ones assist in taking care of the younger, but they all influence one another profitably in other ways; vanity is sometimes laughed into modesty, and arrogance snubbed into humility. Each child is kept constantly in mind that others have rights, and feelings, and preferences, as well as himself; he forms the habit of considering those rights, feelings, and preferences; and he is thus prepared to "get along," as we say, with those among whom his lot may be cast. Parents with one child have a difficult task, and their best way is to get for their solitary chick as many playfellows of its own age as they conveniently can. It is bad for a child to associate too much with persons of mature age.

FILIAL AFFECTION.—Ancient history records that a certain city was besieged, and at length obliged to surrender. In the city there were two brothers who had in some way obliged the conquering general, and in consequence of this, received permission to leave the city before it was set on fire, taking with them as much of their property as each could carry about his person. Accordingly the two generous youths appeared at the gates of the city, one of them carrying their father, and the other their mother.

COMMUNICATED.

TEACHING.

Man, alone, is born helpless and ignorant. Animals, down to the smallest insect, know how to take care of themselves; yet they do not increase in knowledge as time advances. The kildee of 1870 built no better nest than the same kind of bird did thousands of years ago. All the knowledge that animals have they seem to have had from the beginning, by instinct, without being taught; while man requires a teacher, and from early childhood even to the end of life is always learning something.

A child is taught by his parents till he is seven years old, or old enough to go to school; by that time he has a pretty good knowledge of his native language, and some children speak two languages pretty well at that age. He has learned, besides, to judge pretty correctly as to size, weight, color, sound, &c.; indeed, many children at six years of age have a better knowledge of sounds than some men at sixty. Now, all this information is gained, apparently, without an effort on the part of the child. At the age of six or seven he is sent to school, that he may continue to gain information, and here the trouble begins. A boy who was smart to learn anything his parents wished him, out of school, often seems so dull in school as to be called a dunce.

Those children who have not the advantage of educated parents seem to have acquired as much information, and sometimes more, about what surrounds them, than those whose parents are better informed. Why is this? First, because the teachers in both cases are competent as far as they undertake to instruct; and also, because the child has a desire for the information before an attempt to give the information is made. Here let me call the attention of teachers to the fact, that, to teach anything successfully, a *thorough* knowledge of the subject must first be had by the teacher; and also, that a *desire* must first be created in the mind to obtain the information *before* an attempt to give the information is made.

One of the greatest difficulties in teaching is caused by what may be termed arbitrary teaching—that is, teaching a child this week that a letter is called by a certain name, and next week teaching him to give it a sound entirely different from that name; also in using the books of so many different authors, as, in geography one will have two continents, another five, and still another six; in grammar, where one will have six tenses in a certain mode, another three, and some two, and this seeming inconsistency might be carried out through all our schools books, would time and space permit. The remedy for the evils here mentioned will be more fully treated of in a future article.

From present indications, the subject of changing school books will be pretty well ventilated; therefore I shall forbear from making any remarks, except to state that *changing books* is a disadvantage to the pupil and a plague to the teacher. It is considered a misfortune by the teachers that this power to change books is not more limited; particularly so, when the fact is taken into consideration that the power to change and select may fall into the hands of *prejudiced and incompetent persons.* TEACHER.

RATS HELPING A BLIND COMPANION.—The following is related as a fact in the *Caithness Courier:*

"While Alexander Gunn, cattle-dealer, Brachour, was lately passing Mill and Dale, his attention was attracted to a large rat coming out of its hole, which, after surveying the place, retreated with the greatest caution and silence. It returned soon afterward, leading by the ear another, which it left close by the hole. A third rat joined this kind conductor, and the two then searched about and picked up small scraps of grain; these they carried to the second rat, which appeared to be blind, and which remained on the spot where they had left it, nibbling such fare as was brought to it. After this, one of the rats seized a small stick, about five inches in length, which he inserted in the blind one's mouth, and conducted it to the water, and afterward led it back to its hole."

A HUGE CALIFORNIA TREE.—There is now on exhibition in Cincinnati a section of one of the huge trees of California, of which so much has been said and written. It belongs to the Sequoia family, and is seventy-six feet in circumference; fourteen feet of the tree was cut off, and as it now stands on the floor of a hall, it gives one a clear idea of the enormous size of the tree from which it was taken. The section was cut last year in the Mariposa grove, about 250 miles southeast of San Francisco, and far up the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It was divided and hauled one hundred and forty miles to Stockton on three wagons by 17 yoke of cattle.

The Unfinished Prayer.

"Now I lay—say it darling;"
"Lay me," lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter, kneeling, bending
O'er her folded finger-tips.

"Down to sleep"—"To sleep" she murmured
And the curly head dropped low;
"I pray the Lord"—I gently added,
"You can say it all I know."

"Pray the Lord"—the words came faintly,
Fainter still—"My soul to keep;"
Then the tired head fairly nodded,
And the child was fast asleep.

But the dewy eyes half opened,
When I clasped her to my breast,
And the dear voice softly whispered,
"Mamma, God knows all the rest."

O, the trusting, sweet-confiding
Of the child-heart! Would that I
Thus might trust my Heavenly Father,
Him who hears my feeblest cry.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

Everywhere we hear of hard times and general stagnation of business, and with the complaints there is also coupled the inquiry, why is it so and what is to be the remedy? The New York *Express*, whose principal editor is an influential member of Congress, furnished in a late issue of his paper the following views on the subject:

"From one end of this vast and productive country to the other the complaint is general that business is stagnant beyond all precedent. There are but few branches of trade at the present that are conducted with satisfaction or profit.—The productions of the country have been good the past year; the markets have been active, though low, and every one would naturally suppose that money would be abundant, and all branches of manufacture and mercantile business lively and prosperous. Such, however, is not the case, and but few can solve the enigma of the depression. The real trouble originates with the Government. The immense amount drawn from the people in the way of internal and dutiable revenue are destroying business more effectually than it could be done in any other way. No country can stand the drain from its active capital that we are now subject to. Mr. Boutwell may flaunt his ruinous policy in the face of the people in regard to the reduction of the debt; it may be, as Æsop says, "sport to him," but it is death to thrift and prosperity.—Look at the figures. Since the 4th of March, 1869, the Government has purchased $165,590,750 of 3 and 6 per cent. bonds, and has paid therefor $187,298,221 in currency. Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870, $106,260,683.—Suppose this amount of money had been left in the hands of the people, where it would have been worth from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum interest, instead of paying it when it was earning but 3 and 6 per cent. A difference of three per cent. between its worth in the hands of business and labor and in the hands of the Government would amount to $5,618,946 per annum. The writer of this, when just entering upon the stage of active life, in a conversation with a very shrewd and considerate politician occupying a prominent political position in the State, asked why it was General Jackson was so popular with all classes, and his administration so well supported. His answer was prompt and decisive—"that his administration promoted the business and aided the labor, wealth, and prosperity of the country, and the people will stand by him." The difference between then and now, as regards government and business, is too marked not to be noticed and contrasted. Our prosperity and increase now are wonderful, but if the public finances were managed for the many instead of the few—if business was encouraged and aided as it should be, indirectly, by the Government, our prosperity every year would be vastly enhanced.—$20,000,000 is enough to apply to the principal of the debt annually. Leave to posterity and an increased valuation and wealth as it accumulates a part of the great burden which we have so resolutely and so willingly borne. While the general Government is paying its $100,000,000 per annum of our debt, every State, and county, and town, and city in the Union is also paying large percentages every year on its war debt, an amount even larger than that paid by the general Government. The strain is too great—its pressure too heavy and unnecessary, and unless stopped, business embarrassments must inevitably increase."

FOOD MEDICINES.—Dr. Hall relates the case of a man who was cured of billiousness by going without his supper and drinking freely of lemonade. Every morning, says the doctor, this patient rose with a wonderful sense of rest, refreshment, and a feeling as though the blood had been literally washed, cleansed and cooled by the lemonade and the fast.—His theory is that food will be used as a remedy for many diseases successfully. For example, he instantly cures spitting of blood by the use of salt; epilepsy and yellow fever, watermelons; kidney affections, celery; poison, olive or sweet oil; erycipelas, pounded cranberries applied to the parts affected; hydrophobia, onions, &c. So the thing to do, in order to keep in good health, is really to know what to eat; and not what medicine to take.

WHISKEY AND NEWSPAPERS.—A glass of whiskey is manufactured from a dozen grains of corn, the value of which is too small for estimation. A glass of this mixture sells for a dime, and if a good brand is considered well worth the money. It is drank in a minute or two. It fires the brain, sharpens the appetite, deranges and weakens the physical system.

On the same sideboard on which the deleterious beverage is served lies a newspaper. It is covered with half a million types—it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. The newspaper costs less than a glass of grog, the juice of a few grains of corn—but it is no less true that there is a large number of people who think corn juice cheap and newspapers dear.

A BROOKLYN (New York) lady lost her pocket-book, containing five dollars, in a Broadway omnibus. Beside her at the time sat a gentleman elegantly dressed, and who wore a handsome solitaire diamond ring. On reaching home, the lady thrust her hand into her pocket and drew out the ring, which a jeweler valued at $1,500. The exquisite, in abstracting the purse, had left the solitaire behind him.

WHAT THE KNIGHTS OF PHYTHIAS ARE.—The order of "The Knights of Pythias" is becoming so widely spread and prosperous that the public have a reasonable curiosity to know something of its character and purpose. The ritual was first written and the Order worked during the war as a bond of union between army officers. After the war's close it was rewritten, modified and thrown open to the people, and has spread rapidly, particularly within the past two years, and in the Eastern States. Its work and intent are very similar to those of the Masonic Order. Founded on friendship, with the famous tale of Damon and Pythias as their example, the members aim to relieve the suffering, succor the unfortunate, care for the sick, bury the dead, and give their sympathy and material aid to the widows and orphans of each other. The complete regalia consists of a military hat, with plumes; a scarlet velveteen sash, with silver fringe; an apron of black velvet, handsomely trimmed in silver with the emblem of the order, a knight's helmet with the visor down, the letters K. P. and the initials of the officer, if the wearer be an officer; and a sword made to their order by the Ames Company of Chicopee, with elegantly wrought hilt and scarlet scabbard, the hilt and trimmings being gold for the officers and silver for the knights, and each blade bearing the name of the wearer. They have also some complete suits of light armor, very curious to look upon in these days.—*Boston paper.*

THERE are now living in Europe sixteen ex-rulers, who have retired from the arduous duty of governing their people. Many of these are of the type of the sovereignty of Geroistein, illustrated by Offenback's opera bouffe, while others were well developed sovereigns. Among the latter class are the Emperor Napoleon, Isabella of Spain, and King George of Hanover, the last of whom, in company with the Elector of Hesse and Duke Adolphus of Nassau, was thrown out of employment by the result of the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. Then there are the Bourbon Count de Chambord, whom the French Revolution of 1830 deprived of his royal inheritance, and the Orleanist Count de Paris, whom another French revolution, in 1848, deprived of *his* royal inheritance. The gradual development of the "unification of Italy" has absorbed the territories of Duke Robert of Parma (1859), the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany (1860), Duke Francis of Modena (1860), Francis II. of Naples (1861), and latterly of his Holiness the Pope.—To this list of exiled potentates must also be added Prince Gustavus Vasa of Sweden, Duke Charles of Brunswick, the diamond virtuoso, the widow of King Otho of Greece, and last, the unhappy Carlotta, "ex-Empress" of Mexico. It is curious in examining this record to observe that the ex-Emperor Napoleon was involved in the events that deprived at least seven of these rulers of their authority, and that his antagonist in the present war, King William of Prussia, was responsible for the retirement of three more.

A NATURAL TUNNEL.—Africa is a land of wonders, many of which have been discovered only by recent travellers. Dr. Livingstone has added a new one to the catalogue, an under ground tunnel thirty miles long. He says: "There is a large tribe living in under-ground houses in Rua, with excavations thirty miles in length, and a running rill passing along the entire street. They ascribe these rock dwellings to the hand of the Deity. A whole district can stand a siege in them."

Sir James Grant says that his guide, a very intelligent and trusty man, told him of a natural tunnel a little way south of Lake Tanganyika, which runs directly under the river Kaorna, and is the only way of getting across the river, as the sides are too steep and rocky to permit of landing by boats. The tunnel was so long that it took them from morning to noon to pass through it, and so high, that, mounted upon camels, they could not touch the top It was four hundred yards wide, and the bottom strewed with white pebbles. If his account is reliable, this tunnel is one of the great wonders of the world.

A MATHEMATICAL friend is bothering his head over the following problem: If 4 dogs with 10 legs can catch catch 89 rabbits with 27, in 14 minutes, how many legs must the same rabbits have to get away from 8 dogs, with 32 legs, in 18 minutes and a half—allowing 365 days in the year."

A WESTERN school-teacher received the following note from one of her scholars as an excuse for tardiness: "Baby cross Biscuit to Bake Had no Baken powders the dog up set the coffee pot the cat licked in the Milk and got up late Excuse."

XENIA (Ohio) girls have a pleasing habit of kissing strangers in the street, and then wildly screaming: "Oh my! I thought it was my cousin Charlie!"

A MAN who was told by a clergyman to "remember Lot's wife," replied that he had trouble enough with his own without remembering other men's wives.

AN old lady in New Jersey, having read an account of the bursting of a grindstone in a manufacturing establishment, became terribly alarmed less the grindstone standing in her cellar should burst and blow the house up.

MR. "CHAWLS THAWMPTON" recently ran his head against a young lady during a cotillion. "Ah! excuse me, deah," he cried; "did it hurt, ah?" "No, sir," she replied, "it's too soft to hurt anything."

A CHINAMAN who had his nose cut off during a little altercation in San Francisco, had it carefully packed and sent back home to show his friends one of the American customs.

A SHARP young woman says there is nothing more touching in this life than to see a poor but virtuous young man struggling with a weak moustache.

A LITTLE girl, sent out to hunt eggs, came back unsuccessfully, complaining that "lots of hens were standing round doing nothing."

A LADY advertising for a husband is very particular to have it understood that 'none need apply who are under six feet.' That female is strongly in favor of hymen.