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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.

W. F. MASSEY. COLIN F. STAM. LOUIS K. STAM.

W. F. Massey & Co.,
GROWERS, IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Garden, Nursery and Flower Seed,
Corner of Court and High Streets,
CHESTERTOWN.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.
In pound packages, 75 cts.
Warranted fresh.
W. F. MASSEY & CO.

THE ATTENTION of MERCHANTS is called to our
Superior Stock of Vegetable Seed
which are neatly put up for retailing, and are of a very superior quality.
W. F. MASSEY & CO.

FLOWER SEED! FLOWER SEED!
Sweet Alyssum, Globe Amaranths, Asters of various styles, Balsams, Canary Bird Flower, Candytuft, Canna, Cockscomb, Geraniums, Four O'clocks, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Nasturtiums, Heartsease, China Pinks, Petunias, Portulaca, Salvia, Snapdragon, Stocks, Wallflower, Zinnia, and many other varieties of Flower Seeds of rare excellence, at cheaper rates than can be had in the city.
W. F. MASSEY & CO.

GREEN PEAS! GREEN PEAS!
Our stock of Peas for Seed is large and superior. We offer
Carter's First Crop,
McLean's Little Gem,
Early Kent,
Daniel O'Rourke,
Champion of England,
Dwarf Blue Imperial,
Hair's Dwf Mammoth.
An inspection of our samples will convince any one of their superior quality.

FOR ROASTING EARS we offer
Early Tuscarora and
Mammoth Sugar Corn.

FOR PICKLES—
Bull Nose Pepper,
Squash Pepper,
Long Cayenne Pepper,
Extra Long Green Cucumber,
White Spine Cucumber.

TOMATOES—
Massey's Early Red. Early Smooth Red, Cook's Favorite, Tilden, Crimson Cluster, Dwarf Orangefield, Lester's Perfected, and the unapproachable TROPHY TOMATO.

TRY OUR SEEDS and you will never buy elsewhere.
W. F. MASSEY & CO.,
March 4—tf. Chestertown.

Read! Reflect and Remember!

NEW STORE! NEW STOCK! FAIR PRICES!

MISS S. S. CALDER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the room adjoining W. A. Vickers' store, and has just received and will constantly keep on hand an assortment of the following:
VELVETEENS, COLORED SILKS, SATIN, SILK VELVET, RIBBONS, NOTIONS, &c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS of all kinds.
DRESS MAKING and Machine Stitching at moderate prices. Give me a call.
feb11-tf. S. S. CALDER.

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.

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.

Proposals for a Bridge.

THE County Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until Tuesday, the 18th of April, 1871, for building a BRIDGE over "High Branch" near St. James' M. P. Church similar to the one over Lyzar's Branch, built by Mr. Wm. W. Stephens.
By order of the Commissioners.
mh25-4t. STEVENSON CONSTABLE.

TO RENT, for the year 1871, my DWELLING HOUSE and LIVERY STABLES, with lot attached, on Cross street, in Chestertown, recently occupied by John W. Rasin. Also, a Three Acre LOT, near the upper part of the town. For terms apply to R. HYNSON, Esq.
jan7-tf. D. A. BENJAMIN.

FOR RENT, for the year 1871, the DWELLING HOUSE on Cross street, in Chestertown, now occupied by Mr. William Cannon. For terms, apply to
mh18-tf WM. VANNORT.

Trees and Plants

10,000 First-Class PEACH TREES, 10,000 Second Class do.,
30,000 DOOLITTLE RASPBERRY PLANTS,
10,000 PHILAD'A " "
10,000 CLARK " "
15,000 BRANDYWINE " "
30,000 Wilson's Early BLACKBERRY "
20,000 KITTATINNY " "
15,000 GRAPE VINES,
3,000 STANDARD PEAR TREES,
3,000 DWARF " "
2,000 EARLY RICHMOND, AND OTHER CHERRY TREES.
ASPARAGUS, OSAGE ORANGE and other NURSERY STOCK.

1,000 APPLE TREES from Augusta, Ga.
I was induced to procure Apple from the South in order to insure Winter fruit, as the Northern winter varieties prove Fall apples here.
The above will be sold at reasonable prices, as the season is advanced and I wish to close out my present stock.
Address N. BARNARD,
m11-4t. Still Pond, Kent county, Md.

SPRING OF 1871.
PLOW CASTINGS
FOR
CONCAVE, MINOR & HORTON, WILEY, HECKENDORN,
and for other Plows used in this section, now on hand, and additions to our present stock constantly being received.
BRIDLES, COLLARS,
AND OTHER PLOW GEARING,
to meet the requirements of the early Spring work, and a well assorted stock of Goods generally all the time on hand.
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, February 25, 1871.

Plows! Plows!
THE undersigned is now manufacturing and prepared to sell PLOWS cheaper than they can be purchased on the Eastern Shore.
Look at the Prices:
Nos. 10 & 11 Concave $9, No. 2 Pratt & Davis $9
" " " 8, " 1 " " 8
No. 4 Wiley - - 6, " 0 " " 7
" 3 " - - 5, and all other Plows in general use in the same proportion.
CASTINGS at $5 per hundred.
CHAS. ESTES,
mh4-2m. Chestertown Iron Foundry.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
J. K. ALDRIDGE,
WILL OPEN on Monday, March 6th, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of GOODS.
Call and examine and be convinced that he sells the cheapest in town.
Don't forget the place, opposite Court House.
A good assortment of
Shoe Pegs, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Wax, Shoe & Stitching Thread, Rubbers, Webbing, Knives and Lasting Tacks, Garter Buttoners, Shoe Tacks, Brissels, Eyelets, &c.—at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store, opposite the Court House. J. K. ALDRIDGE.
March 4, 1871.

Up Town Cash Store!
HAVING bought out the Dry Goods Store of Mrs. Susan E. Barrett, I intend to keep a general stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.
I solicit the patronage of my friends and the public in general.
DRESS GOODS.
Black and Colored Alpaca, Spring Prints,
Bleached and unbleached Muslin,
Unbleached and colored Drilling,
White and colored Cambric,
Irish Linen, Plaid Muslin,
White, Red and Blue Opera Cloth,
Brown Linen, Ginghams,
Red and White Flannels,
Ladies' and Gents' Hose,
Ladies Vests and Corsets,
Men's Shirt Fronts,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs,
Men's Undershirts and Drawers,
Cassimere, Canton Flannels,
Tickings and Domestic,
White and Brown Table Linen,
Crockery-ware very cheap.
CASH or PRODUCE.
Give me a call.
WM. H. ANTHONY.
Chestertown, Feb. 25—3m.

OYEZ! OYEZ! OYEZ!
All manner of persons having
CLOCKS, WATCHES or JEWELRY TO REPAIR,
Can have the same repaired with dispatch at
WM. G. RUSSELL'S,
Adjoining the store of T. W. Eliason & Son. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction or no charge made. Charges moderate.
Be particular and ask for W. G. RUSSELL'S.
Feb. 4, 1871—tf.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
HAVING recently refitted Store No. 10, Light Street, Baltimore, and having supplied it with an
ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
It will afford us pleasure to have the public call and examine them.
Our Staple CLOTHS, DOESKINS and SUITINGS are superior, and our FANCY CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., are of the latest novelties in design and style.
OUR SYSTEM OF CUTTING is by actual measurement, and the fit of all Garments is guaranteed. Prices moderate. Terms cash.
P. WEIKEL & CO.,
feb4y. No. 10 Light Street, Baltimore.

C. H. BAKER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
CHESTERTOWN.
OFFICE on High St., opposite Masonic Hall.
Jan. 38, 1871—3m.

SEED POTATOES—Early Roses, Goodrich, Harrison's Peach Blow, White and Carter. Will have by the 1st of April, 50 bushels of Seed Sweet Potatoes. WM. F BAKER.
March 18. Court Street.

PURE OLD RYE and Bourbon Whiskeys, bought expressly for medicinal purposes, for sale at J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

TO FARMERS.
BOWEN & MERCER'S
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
PRICE $52 PER TON.
A reduction for quantities over a Ton. Containing over four per cent. of Ammonia, and over eighteen per cent. of Soluble Phosphate.
A liberal credit given for approved paper.
GROUND BONE
Warranted pure, $40, $42.50 and $45 per Ton.
SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE,
Ground as fine as flour, containing sixty-two per cent. of Phosphate, $25 per Ton, in Bags.
South Carolina Phosphate, same as above, treated with Sulphuric Acid, $30 per Ton.
Shell Lime, Plaster & Peruvian Guano.
BOWEN & MERCER,
No. 65 South Gay Street, Baltimore.
March 25, 1871—6t.

TO FARMERS.
"EXCELSIOR."
Containing Ammonia - - 6 per cent.
Super-Phosphate equivalent to Bone Phosphate of Lime 57 "
Poatsh and Soda - - - 5 "
We again call the attention of the Farmers of Maryland and Virginia to our EXCELSIOR, composed of 700 pounds No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and 1300 pounds of Soluble Phosphate of lime (bones dissolved in sulphuric acid,) potash and soda, forming the most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Ground Bones.
Excelsior is in fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and can be applied in any quantity per acre, however small; and it is the opinion of many close calculating Farmers, after Twelve years experience in testing it side by side with other popular fertilizers that an application of 100 pounds of Excelsior is equal to 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano offered for sale, therefore is fully 100 to 200 per cent. cheaper.
The very best evidence we can offer of the value of our Excelsior as a crop grower and fertilizer, is the fact of its being imitated and counterfeited in this and other cities.
Farmers should see that the 'Analysis' and name of J. J. TURNER & CO., are branded on every bag in *RED LETTERS.* All others are counterfeits.
PRICE $60 PER TON.
J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
For sale by ANDREW WOODALL, Galena.
March 18, 1871—3m.

To Corn Growers.
J. J. TURNER & CO.'S
Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate.
ANALYSIS:
Ammonia - - - - - - - 2.83
Soluble Phosphate of Lime - - 29.51
Bone Phosphate of Lime - - - 10.67
For Corn, Oats and Spring Crops generally it has no superior. Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other fertilizer sold, except our "Excelsior," and made with the same care and supervision—uniform quality guaranteed. Fine and dry, in excellent order for drilling. Packed in bags and barrels. PRICE $50 PER TON.
J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
For sale by ANDREW WOODALL, Galena.
March 18, 1871—3m.

PRICES REDUCED!
IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!
SUPER PHOSPHATES.
Maryland Fertilizing & Manuf. Co.
Fine Ground Bone Phosphates
Price $25 per Ton, in Bags.
Containing by the average of the Analyses of Professors Piggot, Leibig and Popplein, 60.20 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime.
The unusual per centage of *Soluble* Phosphate will make this form very desirable to Farmers who prefer to use it in its natural state, or manipulate for themselves.
Pure Super Phosphate.
Price $45 per Ton in Bags.
This preparation has special reference to the growth and development of the Seed or Grain, and is intended for soils that produce large crops of Straw and small crops of Grain.
Ammoniated Super Phosphate,
Price $50 per Ton in Bags.
Adapted to lands that require a full development of the crop, both straw and Grain.
The superiority of the South Carolina Phosphate is fully demonstrated by the fact that most of the leading Manufacturers of Commercial Fertilizers are now using it, as the Phosphatic base of their Preparations, and large quantities are being shipped to Europe.
The various preparations of the Maryland Fertilizing and Manufacturing Company are made under the personal supervision of a Manufacturing Chemist of thirty years' experience, and are confidently recommended to the Agricultural community.
They also offer for sale to Manufacturers or Farmers who desire to prepare their own Fertilizers all the materials used for Fertilizers, either in the crude state or prepared for manipulation and will furnish to such the necessary formulas and instructions for manufacturing free of charge.
Farmers visiting the city are invited to visit their works, and examine for themselves.
Descriptive pamphlets and circulars with certificates of results on all crops, can be had at the office of the Company.
LAWRENCE SANGSTON, President,
Office 58 Exchange Place, Baltimore.
March 25, 1871—4t.

Middletown Nursery and Fruit Farm,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.
PEACH TREES & SMALL FRUITS a Specialty. Peach trees in present nursery *all sold.* A Fine Stock of Small Fruit Plants, and Osage Orange Quicks for the Spring of '71 at reduced prices. For Catalogue and Price List, Address E. R. COCHRAN,
dec3-6m. Middletown, Del.

MONEY NOTICE.
We would be pleased if parties who have received their bills and statements due us, Feb. 1st, 1871, would give them their immediate attention. We need money to meet our obligations. Our true friends will call and oblige
WM. A. VICKERS.
March 11, 1871—3t.

TO FARMERS.

LEAD ME ON.

Traveling to the better land,
O'er the desert's scorching sand,
Father! let me grasp thy hand;
Lead me on! lead me on!

When at Marah, parched with heat,
I the sparkling fountain greet,
Make the bitter waters sweet;
Lead me on!

When the wilderness is drear,
Show me Elim's palm-grove near,
And her wells as crystal clear;
Lead me on!

When with Amalek I fight,
Brave to battle for the right,
Give me courage, give me might;
Lead me on!

In temptation, when the foe
Sorely thrusts to lay me low,
Father! conquering grace bestow;
Lead me on!

Through the water, through the fire,
Never let me fall or tire,
Every step brings Canaan nigher;
Lead me on!

Bid me stand on Nebo's height,
Gaze upon the land of light,
Then, transported with the sight,
Lead me on!

When I stand on Jordan's brink,
Never let me fear or shrink;
Hold me, Father, lest I sink;
Lead me on!

When the victory is won,
And eternal life began,
Up to glory lead me on!
Lead me on! lead me on!

NO HOME.—No home. What a misfortune! How sad the thought! There are thousands who know nothing of the blessed influences of a comfortable home, merely because of a want of thrift, or from dissipated habits. Youth spent in frivolous amusements and demoralizing associations, leaving them at middle age, when the physical and intellectual man should be in its greatest vigor, enervated and without one laudable ambition.—Friends long since lost, confidence gone, and nothing to look to in old age but a mere toleration in the community where they should be ornaments. No home to fly to when wearied with the struggles incident to life; no wife to cheer them in their despondency; no children to amuse them, and no virtuous household to give rest to the joys of life. All is black; and there is no hope or succor except that which is given out by the hands of private or public charities. When the family of the industrious and sober citizen gather around the cheerful fire of a wintry day, the homeless man is seeking a shelter in the cells of a station-house, or begging for a night's rest in the outbuilding of one who started in life at the same time, with no greater advantages; but honesty and industry built up that home, while dissipation destroyed the other.

A MAXIM OF WASHINGTON.—"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, conscience," was one of the series of maxims which Washington framed or copied for his own use when a boy. His rigid adherence to the principle, his steadfast discharge of duty, his utter abandonment of self, his unreserved devotion to whatever interests were committed to his care, attest the vigilance with which he obeyed that maxim. He kept alive that spark. He made it shine before men. He kindled it into a flame which illumined his whole life.—No occasion was so momentous, no circumstance so minute as to absolve him from following its guiding ray. The marginal explanations in his account-book, in regard to the expenses of his wife's annual visit to the camp during the revolutionary war, with his passing allusion to the "self-denial" which the exigencies of his country had cost him, furnishes a charming illustration of his habitual exactness. The fact that every barrel of flour which bore the brand of "George Washington, Mount Vernon," was exempted from the other wise uniform inspection in the West Indiports—that name being regarded as an ample guaranty of the quality and quantity of any article to which it was affixed—supplies a not less striking proof that his exactness was everywhere understood.

GOOD COUNSEL.—When you rise in the morning form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done; a left off garment to the man that needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful, and encouraging expressions to the striving—trifles in themselves light as air—will do it, at least for twenty-four hours. But if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time into eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person, only one, happily through the day, there is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of a year. And suppose you live forty years after you commence that course of medicine, you have made fourteen thousand six hundred beings happy, at all events, for a time.

FALSEHOOD.—The first sin committed in this world was a lie, and the liar was the devil. The Greeks, who allowed their deities almost every weakness and every vice, held that they forfeited heaven by falsehood, and that an oath was as sacred to Jupiter, the cloud-compeller, as to the meanest denizen of earth. A regard to truths is the last of all the virtues and supposed high cultivation. The savage is full of falsehood, both in word and deed; the ignorant man will deceive when he can, but learns, to keep his word when he has given it; an important part of truth but not the whole.

HE who marries a pretty face only, is like a buyer of cheap furniture, the varnish that caught the eye will not endure the fire-side blaze.

Written for the "Kent News."

A "Confederate Cavalryman's" Diary.

[CONTINUED.]

The retreat from Gettysburg, where we have been defeated, is ordered, though this order failed to reach our command, which was on duty with General Edward Johnson's division of infantry, on the extreme left of the Confederate army. We had been guarding this point during the last day's fight. That night wagons were passing, troops were moving—whither were were they going, we knew not; to Baltimore, we imagined, for we little then dreamed that Lee's army was defeated—we did not think it could be. No orders came to us. It seemed the army had gone, but where? A change of base, thought we. 'Twas intensely dark; day was breaking; our leader mounted his horse and sought the General's headquarters. It could not be found, and at once was seen the fix we were in. The army had moved, and we were left alone to be "gobbled up" by Mead's army. Which route our army had taken we knew not. We knew little of that section. We concluded to go somewhere. In one direction we soon found the enemy—retreated o'er the hard fought battle field, which the day previous had been all war: now this early summer's morn it was calm, not the sound of a gun to be heard. The dead and dying were scattered o'er that battle plain, in places so numerous that we could scarce continue our sad march. It *was* indeed sad. Again we were leaving our brave men, wounded, dying. Soon they would fall into the hands of our enemy. We dare not linger there, as our fate would be—to some of us who had tasted of prison life—even worse than theirs; for I had far rather fall into the hands of the enemy wounded, than be captured without being disabled. We pass many of our Maryland soldiers on that ever to be remembered morning, among others Col. Herbert, the gallant commander of our Maryland infantry, who had been fearfully wounded, leading his gallant band in charging the enemy's breastworks. And a gallant charge it was. No troops at Gettysburg fought more desperately than our Maryland Infantry. Time and again their broken lines were formed and reformed, and up that hill into the very jaws of death they would go, and farther than others would dare follow, till they drove the enemy from their breastworks and planted their battle-flag thereon.

After some hours of search, and being joined by other commands, cut off as we were, we find the rear of Johnson's corps, to whom our commander reports, in no good humor either at being thus left behind. Gen. Johnson very calmly says: "Captain, I entirely forgot your command," and orders him to protect the rear of his corps, and to do it well. To the rear we go, and soon meet the foe, who we fight the day long, contesting every inch of ground, charging and recharging during the day. Our band made a very pretty charge under the eye of General Laws, of Georgia, who complimented us highly. The writer remembers one gallant Irishman of our command who would not leave the field when the command was withdrawn, but coolly dismounted and continued firing across his saddle at the advancing foe until our Captain made him mount and join his command. A braver man never drew a sabre. Edw. Keating was his name. Poor fellow, he passed through the entire war unhurt. Since its close he fell from the window of his house in Baltimore and was killed.

We continue our retreat to the Potomac. The "Federals," as you all know, did not disturb us. We were whipped—that is, we lost the field. Were they not whipped too? At any rate they kept the battle field for a long time. Reader, you cannot imagine our feelings when we realized our misfortunes—our loss. We were all sad, and though the infantry bands made the welkin ring with 'Dixie,' you could scarce hear a laugh or see a smile among this defeated army of Northern Virginia. Soon we recross the Potomac at "Falling Waters," and again on the soil of Virginia, we feel as though we are home again. But we know the enemy's cavalry will follow us, and they do, we being daily scouting with them—for there was little rest for our cavalry on a retreat or advance.

To be continued.

TO ASCERTAIN THE AGE OF HORSES.—After the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eye-lid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well-defined wrinkle for every year over nine. If for instance a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always judge correctly of the horse's age.

TO START A BALKY HORSE.—The Ohio *Farmer* says: Fill his mouth with dirt or gravel from the road, and he'll go.—Now, the philosophy of the thing is, it gives him something to think about. We have seen dirt tried a hundred times and it has never failed.

VALUE no man for his opinion, but esteem him according as his life corresponds with the rules of piety and justice. A man's actions, not his conceptions, render him valuable.

A CONTEMPORARY proposes a "national convention of men whose arms or legs have been shot off in firing salutes."

ASK a woman what is meant by happiness, and she will reply, "a velvet dress with fourteen breadths to the skirt."

WITH the rib of man was woman made. In her daughter you easily trace the love of ribbons.

Better is love and gingham, than coldness and cashmeres.

To Parents and Guardians.

COMMUNICATED.

As there is no article prepared for the "column" by the gentleman who was appointed by the Teacher's Association to write this week, I will, by permission, add a few words to what I said in the issue of March 18th, being prompted thereto by the interest I feel in the matter.—What I have to say issues from a heart in sympathy with whatever tends to elevate the race to the standard designed by the Creator. Would that every one were awake to a true appreciation of the responsibility involved in the training of youthful minds—the moulding of youthful character. Of those to whom God has committed this work, will He require a strict account.

One reason that teachers are so often under the painful necessity of inflicting punishment in school, and have difficulty in maintaining proper discipline, is that parents, and those who sustain the relation of guardians, fail to give due instruction, and exercise proper discipline at home, and, as I said before, fail to co-operate with the teacher.

Did I deem it expedient, I could mention persons who apparently have but little control over those to whom they sustain the relation of parent, and whose children are known as among the worst in the community, who are clamorous in their demand for *flogging* in school; when the very evidence that is given, through their children, of home administration, declares their incompetency to give counsel in such matters; and that they have failed to do what they now require at the hands of the teacher. In some instances—and it is a sad truth—the influence of parental example is the very instrumentality through which the young mind and heart are vitiated.

With regard to the use of the rod, I will simply say that many persons have perverted ideas of it, and also the *kind* that should be used, thinking, one would suppose, that a switch, whip or cowhide, constitute the sum total of instruments to be used in the administration of punishment—a panacea for every youthful error.

Another point of interest on which I wish to say a few words, is the failure, on the part of parents, to give their children the equipment necessary for efficient school work. I will specify writing material—copy books, pens and ink. There are quite a number of pupils who attend school thus unfurnished, yet they are expected to advance in penmanship, and, as a matter of course, the teacher is blamed, and complaint made of his inefficiency. There are other necessaries such as pencils, crayons, etc., which are likewise unfurnished. I saw in the "News" of March 28th, an appeal to the teachers, by Mr. Meeks, on behalf of parents, with regard to a failure to give proper attention to writing and arithmetic, stating that there was general complaint on this ground.—I devote the greater part of each afternoon to these branches, and a portion of each forenoon to arithmetic. It remains for us, as teachers, to appeal to parents, and ask that they not only give us their children regularly, but also furnish them with the requisite material for the successful prosecution of their work. The teachers salary is certainly not sufficient to justify him in supplying his pupils free of charge. Poor fellow! after his board is paid and he has clothed himself decently, he has but little left. The true teacher, however, does not look for his reward in pecuniary compensation.

Again, there are children who have but little foundation to build on; that is, they are deficient in that essential element of advancement, *brains*; or, it may be, they have brains enough, but, from some cause, they are so developed as to render it impossible to make very intelligent men of them; and yet the fond parent, from a misunderstanding on this point, anxiously looks for satisfactory results—they come to thorns in seach of grapes. It is true, however, that the condition of any one may, by correct application of the right means, be improved to a greater or less extent. M.

VERY much indebted customer enters provision store, remarking, "I'll take a leg of mutton, and I want to pay for it." "All right," replies the dealer, handing forth the meat, which the customer takes and starts to go. "Look'er here," cries the dealer, "I thought you said you wanted to pay for it?" "So I do," was the reply, "but I can't." The dealer looked a little sheepish at being sold himself, and not selling the hindquarter for cash in hand.

AT Lawrence, Kansas, a few days ago, while a minister was holding forth in a church, a crowd got up a cock-fight in the yard. The people who had congregated in the church went out to put a stop to the fight, but waited till the fight was over before objecting. The minister looked out of the window at the crowd, and said, "We are all miserable sinners—which licked?"

A COUNTRY parish in connecticut offered to raise their minister's salary from $300 to $400. The good man refused. "First," said he, "because you can't afford to give me more than $300. Second, because I have to collect my salary, which, heretofore has been the hardest part of my labors among you. If I have to collect an additional hundred it will kill me."

THE Old and New Magazine says: "A politician is a man who thinks of the next election; while a statesman thinks of the next generation."

THEY tell of a farmer in Kentucky who was so lazy, that when he went to hoe corn he worked so slowly that the shade of his broad-brimmed hat killed the plants.

A PICTURE OF GRANT AND COMPANY.

There is no apparent desire for a new political party save from those who want the President to run the administration on the principle recently laid down by one of the breed, that the administration "shall take care of its friends," and that it shall regard them as its only friends. They are of the same breed of parasites that surrounded Johnson, as soon as they saw symptoms of his unfriendliness toward the Republican party, and urged him to throw himself into the arms of his friends. They did all they could to make the breach. They made in every place where there were offices a little ring of scalawags who claimed to be the peculiar friends of the administration. They cheated Johnson, and then deserted him.—They were a party whose name is malodorous in the public nostrils; but what did they ever do for Johnson? After all their trenching, and after Johnson had put in their hands the dispensation of the offices, the Johnson party was not an appreciable quantity in the next nomination.

While his experience is yet fresh the same breed of parasites and beggarly adventurers are spreading the same net in sight of so seasoned a bird as Grant, and are anxious that he should break with the Republican party and take them to his bosom. They are desirous to have it appear that every honest criticism of public measures is a symptom of Republican unfriendliness to him. They keep up a hue and cry that a new party is being formed out of the Republican party, against Grant, in order to persuade him that his only chance for a renomination is to form a party for himself by giving them the control of the offices. And while they are be-slabbering him with servile adulation, and are pretending a consuming zeal in his defence, they make it a means of stabbing him by reiterating that the Republican party is falling away from him, and that only a new party can re-elect him, and by a pretending defense of him for things which would degrade him, if their assumptions were true.

It is not likely that any regard this undertaking as hopeful, since the Johnson attempt has demonstrated that the Republican party will either control the administration or will go along the even tenor of its way without it. But there is a perpetual succession of persons of desperate fortunes, who, having nothing to lose, are ready to fasten themselves to anything that can feed them for the time. These are exhibiting their desire to break up the Republican party, and are making themselves the advocates of every fraud and corruption, and governmental degradation under pretense of zeal for Grant. But they are only making themselves offensive to no purpose. The Republican party is master of its own destiny and there are no signs that the proffered services of these parasites are wanted to take charge of the President.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A CURIOUS BIT OF AMERICAN HISTORY.—The most memorable thing in connection with the history of Mechlenburg county, North Carolina, is the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," which was adopted May 20, 1775, in an old, round log and clapboard-covered school house, used as a court-room, amid most enthusiastic shouts. Attached to this document, writes a recent correspondent, are the names of seven Alexanders, many of whose grandchildren and great grandchildren still reside there. This was the first action taken which looked to a complete separation of the colonies from Great Britain, and the establishment of American Independence. The paper was taken to Philadelphia by Captain Jack and placed in the hands of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, to be presented to the Colonial Congress; but those gentlemen replied that it was too soon for such a movement. This was more than one year before Mr. Jefferson wrote the "Declaration" adopted on the 4th of July, 1776. The agreement in sentiment, and the similarity of a number of passages prove that Mr. Jefferson had not read and studied the "Mechlenburg Declaration" in vain.

REPUBLICAN ADVICE TO REPUBLICANS.—In order to heal the breach and reunite the wings of the republican party, the New York Times thinks that the true compromise between them would be the formation of a committee of moderate views, who shall frame for the next session a medium revenue tariff, with sole and exclusive reference to lightening the burdens of taxation, and at the same time raising revenue enough to meet all the demands of the treasury. Under such a tariff the Times thinks they could go before the country in the next presidential election, and carry everything before them. Unless they stop tinkering with the South, and meddling with the affairs of the States not even the wholesome advice of the Times, if adopted, will deserve to save them as a party.

"SAWDUST" SWINDLERS.—Judge Dowling, of New York, has commenced to send to prison the bogus greenback, otherwise called the "sawdust" swindlers.—This nefarious trade has flourished so long in New York that citizens began to doubt whether they ever would be suppressed, and it is, therefore, a source of pleasure to know that the good work has commenced. If it were only possible to imprison those who encourage these swindlers, the jails would be almost filled with a precious lot of scoundrels.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—It is stated that the navy has 1 admiral, 1 vice admiral, 10 rear admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, 180 lieutenant commanders, 64 lieutenants, 99 masters, 169 ensigns, 74 midshipmen, with 29 vessels of all kinds at sea. The total lists of active officers of the line and staff is 1,367 officers, not including the 340 midshipmen at the Naval Academy. The enlisted force is about six men for each commissioned officer on the active list.

AT the beginning of the Franco-German war two barbers in Temesvar, Hungary, agreed to commit suicide if the French should be conquered by the Prussians. They were as good as their word. At the news of the surrender of Paris both blew their brains out, leaving a letter which ended with "*Viva la France.*"

WHATEVER Midas touched turned into gold. In these days, touch a man with gold and he'll turn into anything.