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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.

PLUMMER & 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 may be charged.

☞ Local and other correspondence solicited from all parts of the county.

☞ Anonymous communications will not be noticed.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims in the counties of Kent, Cecil and Queen Anne's and Caroline. ag12y.

C. H. BAKER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
CHESTERTOWN.

☞ Particular attention given to collection of claims. jan30-tf.

A CARD.

GEORGE VICKERS & H. W. VICKERS
Have united under the title of GEORGE VICKERS & SON, for the practice of the Law in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties.
Chestertown, July 1, 1871. j15-3m

POST OFFICE HOURS,
—AND—
ARRIVAL and CLOSING OF MAILS.

THE CHESTERTOWN Post Office Hours are as follows:
Open from 7½, A. M., to 12½, P. M., and from 1, P. M. to 7½, P. M.
CLOSING MAILS.—All mails for the cities and intermediate points are closed at 10, P. M. The Centreville and Easton mails are closed at 5 o'clock, P. M.
The public are requested to procure stamps during office hours, and adopt the letter-box after 8, P. M. Letters found in the box without the stamps affixed are held for postage and sent to the Dead Letter office.
☞ THE OFFICE CLOSES AT 8, P. M.
j24tf. JOHN W. COLLINS, Post Master

TAX NOTICE.

THE TAXES for the year 1871, for the 2nd Election District, are now due, and I am prepared to receive them. Prompt attention to this matter upon the part of Tax-Payers will save them expense and myself much trouble. I can be found at any time at my place of business in Kennedyville.
aug26-tf. C. W. WARREN.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
OF THE
FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

MY BOOKS for 1871 are now ready, and prompt payment is earnestly requested. To deliquents for 1870 I must urge an immediate settlement. Those not settled by Oct. 1st, I shall collect according to law.
I shall be in Chestertown on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
aug12-2m. WM. A. THOMAS, Coll.

BURNS & SLOAN,

132 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

Building Lumber

LATHS AND SHINGLES,

FENCING AND PALES,

ASH, OAK & WALNUT,

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

WASHINGTON A. PAGE,
DEALER IN
LUMBER,
SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, DRESS FLOORING, JOIST, GIRDERS AND SILL STUFF
Of all sizes, constantly on hand, or cut to order, at the shortest notice.
LEE STREET, near Light st. Whf.,
o22y. *BALTIMORE.*

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.

St. John's College,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

JAMES M. GARNETT, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, founded 1784, begins on the
FIRST WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER.
A full Collegiate course is organized with a Faculty of seven Professors and three Tutors.
Charges for entire scholastic year $250.
Several State scholarships vacant.
For further particulars apply for Catalogue to PROF. W. H. HOPKINS,
Secretary of the Faculty,
aug5-2m. Annapolis, Md.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

THOMAS DEPUY,
37 SOUTH SECOND ST.,
Above *Chestnut, East Side,*
PHILADELPHIA,
Would call the attention of those wishing to purchase *Carpetings*, to his large and choice line of Foreign and Domestic, both in relation to qualities as well as styles. Also, *Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c., at the lowest cash prices.*
N. B.—Mr. J. Stewart Depuy is not at 253 S. 2d St., but is with *Thomas Depuy.*
Sept. 16, 1871—3m.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing on the grounds of the KENT CO. RAILROAD, for the purpose of moving dirt therefrom, as they subject themselves to a prosecution. Great damage has already accrued to the Road from such trespassing, and in the future it will not be allowed.
aug19-2m. JESSE K. HINES, Sup't.

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, Literature, Agricultural and Mechanical Interests, Politics and Advertising.

Vol. 32. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871. No. 21

PRIVATE SALE.
RARE CHANCE for a MERCHANT.

THE undersigned intending to discontinue the mercantile trade at Kennedyville, will sell their
Entire Stock of Goods,
Which consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and other goods usually kept in a Country Store.
☞ The purchaser can get immediate possession of the Store, and also possession of the DWELLING AND STORE for ensuing year.
HAYES & WILLIS.
Apply to OWEN HAYES, Kennedyville.
Sept. 23, 1871—4t.

To Our Friends
OF THE
FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT,
AND
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

WHEREAS, we have conducted a credit business with all reliable persons for about ten years, we hereby give notice that from the First of October next, our terms to ALL PERSONS and for all descriptions of goods, will be NET CASH on delivery, with prices suited to the terms.
We will keep a large and good assortment of goods constantly on hand.
C. A. LEARY & BRO.
Rock Hall, Sept. 16—4t.

SHAKE NO MORE

MATIN AGUE MIXTURE,
Contains no Quinine, is agreeable to the taste, is a fine tonic, and will cure any case of Chills and Fever, or money will be returned to purchaser.
IT NEVER FAILS.
☞ It has been tried in many cases in Kent County this season, and always with success, and I am directed by the manufacturer to return the money in every case where it fails to effect a cure
☞ PRICE $1.50 per bottle.
For sale by R. B. RUSSELL,
Sole Agent, Chestertown.

CARMINATIVE MEXICAN
DIARRHOEA MIXTURE,
A CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHOEA, and other Bowel Diseases, for sale by
sep16-3m. R. B. RUSSELL.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE
FALL OF 1871!

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,
Invites the attention of his customers and the public generally to a large assortment of NEW GOODS to be opened during the coming week, and to be sold at a very moderate advance upon net cash cost.
Sept. 9, 1871.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,
WILL OPEN during the coming week a large assortment of
Ladies', Misses', Children and Infants'
BALMORAL BOOTS and SHOES.
Special attention paid to this line of Goods, and he has Bargains in first class work.
A large stock of heavy Eastern work made to order will be received in 10 or 15 days.
Sept. 9, 1871.

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,
INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS LINE OF THE ABOVE GOODS.
☞ CARPETS from 30 cts to $1.00.
☞ FLOOR OIL CLOTHS from 45 cents to first class goods.
Plain Twilled and Duck Carriage Canvass.
Sept. 9, 1871.

DRILLS and CORN HOES!

REPAIRS FOR THE BICKFORD & HUFFMAN DRILL.

Chapman & Lambert
Are prepared to supply Farmers with
ALL THE EXTRAS and REPAIRS
for the Bickford & Huffman Grain Drill, and repair other Drills.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our
STEEL HOES
FOR CUTTING OFF CORN.
They are Light, Durable and Cheap, and cannot fail to give satisfaction.
We shall expect CASH for all Drill work.

BLACKSMITHING, &c.
We do Blacksmithing in all its branches—Carriage and Machine Smithing—Repairing Reapers and Machines of all kinds.
☞ WHEELWRIGHTING done at reduced prices, with seasoned lumber. Farm, Peach and Express Wagons and Dearborns made to order. Everything needful for the farm.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Chestertown, Sept. 2, 1871—tf.

Hines & Burchinal
ARE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN PHOSPHATES:
WATSON & CLARK'S
SUPER PHOSPHATE.
TURNER'S EXCELSIOR,
WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR,
J. S. REESE & CO.'S PACIFIC GUANO,
EUREKA, (Original,)
MORO PHILLIPS'
B. M. RHODES & CO.,
And several kinds of PURE GROUND BONE, either for Drilling or sowing broad cast.
☞ Phosphates having declined
HINES & BURCHINAL
Are offering Special Inducements, either for Cash or on Time.
Sept. 2—2m.

TWIN BRO.'S YEAST CAKES—the best Rising for Bread now in use—never sours.
je17. C. F. STAM & BRO.

GRAND TOURNAMENT!
—AT—
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,
On WEDNESDAY, October 11, 1871.

A GRAND TOURNAMENT for the benefit of
DAMON LODGE, No. 12, K. of P.,
will be held at the above named place, on the day designated. It is proposed to make this affair superior to anything of the kind ever held on the Peninsula, to accomplish which great preparations are being made.
☞ If the weather should prove unfavorable the Tournament will be postponed until further notice.

In addition to the honors of Crowning a Queen and Four Maids of Honor,
THREE VALUABLE PRIZES
Will be awarded to the successful Knights.
THE PRIZES ARE:
A splendid No-top Buggy, manufactured by J. M. Cox & Bro., valued at $225
An elegant set of single Harness, manufactured by C. E. Anderson, valued at $100
A superb Afghan, valued at $35

The distance to be run will be 125 yards—time 11 seconds.
There will be two rings, 2½ inches in diameter, the first 100 yards and the second 125 yds. from the starting point. Each Knight shall be allowed three tilts. The taking of the first ring to count two, and the taking of the second ring to count four—the taking of both rings to count six. If the ring should be taken and time not made, it will count as nothing, and Knights who fail to make time in the two first tilts, shall be ruled out entirely. The length of the Lance shall be 8½ feet, and the height of the ring 8½ feet.

ORATOR OF THE DAY:
Rev. Dr. McCabe, of Middletown.
CROWNING ORATOR:
James B. Groome, of Elkton, Md.
CHIEF MARSHAL:
JAMES H. HOFFECKER.
(Orange Sash and Rosette.)

There will be thirty marshals, who may be known by white sash and blue rosette; three Heralds, white sash and red rosette; and five Judges, white rosette.

Richie's Full Brass Band
Will furnish Music for the occasion.

The Knights and Marshals, headed by the band, will parade through the town about 10 o'clock, before going to the tilting grounds.
Lunch and Refreshments will be abundantly supplied on the ground for all who may attend. There will also be provision made to have horses watered and fed.

In the evening a BALL will be given in the
PUBLIC HALL.
Tickets to Tournament Grounds - - 50 cts.
Seats - - - - - - 50 cts. extra.
Sept. 23, 1871—3t.

☞ *READ THIS.* ☜

New Goods! New Prices!

JAMES B. SAPPINGTON,
HAS just returned from the city, and has opened a full assortment of Fall Goods, which were selected with care from the best houses in the city. My stock of
Muslins, Calicoes, Canton Flannels,
Red & white Flannels, Bed Tickings, Shirtings, Domestic, Ginghams, Linsies, Kerseys and Sattinets, are unsurpassed in quality and economy of prices.
A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES,
Sugars, of all grades, sold as low as can be bought in the Baltimore market.
Prime Rio Coffee, green and roasted;
Fine Teas, green and black;
Molasses and Syrups, cheapest in town.
Notions of all kinds.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose, Men's half Hose, Suspenders, &c., Men's Undershirts and Drawers, all qualities and prices. Violin Strings, screws, cruppers and bridges.
BOOTS & SHOES.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Men's, Boys' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes.
CROCKERY.
Plates, Cups and Saucers, Cream Pitchers, Sugar Dishes, Bowls, Vegetable Dishes, &c., will be sold very low.
Tobacco and Cigars
of all qualities and prices. Garrett's Scotch Snuff and Rappee Snuff.
Pure Cider VINEGAR.
Salt Fish, Mackerel and Labrador Herring. Powder and Shot, E B Gun Caps, Philadelphia Concentrated Lye, "Fisher's" Washing Chrystal, Soaps of all kinds, Rumford's Yeast Powders, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Cheese, Spelling Books, Copy Books, Letter writers, Slates, Ink, Ready reckoners, paper, etc.
Castor Oil, Bateman's Drops, Pain Killer, Vermifuge and Wright's Pills. Essences of all kinds, Spices, Laudanum, and, in fact, if you want *any thing* come direct to
SAPPINGTON'S,
and you will save time, trouble and money.
I respectfully solicit an examination of my goods and prices. I will pay the cash or goods for all kinds of Country Produce.
☞ Store on Cross St., opposite G. E. Lambert's Coach Factory.
sep30-tf. JAS. B. SAPPINGTON.

Cucumber Wood Pumps!

EDWARD CARTY, Agent,
WOULD announce that, in addition to his usual line of business, he has on hand and is prepared to put in, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, the celebrated Cucumber Wood Pumps, manufactured by Wilson & Walton, Wilmington, Del.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
s30-6t. EDW. CARTY, Chestertown.

PAINTING!

C. H. DAVIS & BRO., are prepared to do all kinds of PAINTING in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited.
Chestertown, July 29—3m.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
There is no class or remedial agents so extensively or so justly used as MEDICATED PLASTERS; the timely use of one of Alcock's or Wells' STRENGTHENING PLASTERS, will prevent much suffering and sickness, especially if predisposed to weak lungs, or any affection of the Chest or Back. They afford great relief in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, &c. For sale at
jan9-tf. WICKES' DRUG STORE.

GENUINE EXTRACTS for FLAVORING,
—such as—
VANILLA. LEMON. ALMOND,
AND OTHER EXTRACTS,
For sale at WICKES' DRUG STORE.

THE AUTUMN FOLIAGE.

Though October's sun shine brightly,
And October's skies are blue,
Though the Autumn breeze's lightly
Stir the leaves of varied hue,
Still a not unpleasant sadness
Stealeth softly o'er our hearts,
While we mourn the vanished gladness
Of the summer which departs

Though the Autumn foliage glory
In its green and gold array,
Yet its splendors tell a story
Of incipient decay.
Let us listen to its teaching,
For analogies profound,
And throughout all nature reaching,
Are within us, and around.

Yes, the autumn foliage gaining
Tints of beauty as it dies,
Like the setting sun, which waning,
Spreads new glory o'er the skies,
Tells the Christian that as nearer
To the grave his footsteps tend,
All his graces should shine clearer,
And beam brightest at the end.

COMFORTING WOMEN.

Comfort is a man's besetting weakness. A partiality for ease, quiet and repose, is inherent in all of us, and we are not slow to see, however loth to acknowledge, any means of approximation to so celestial an end.

Some women seem to have an afflatus of comfort, which, like the fragrance of the musk, instills itself into every particle of the domestic atmosphere. Happy women! Happier home! The blissful gift they have received they are ever ready to lavish; and as the senseless clay assumes form, color, beauty, almost life itself, from the artist's hands, so, under their management, the household is moulded into shape, order springs from chaos, and the wheels of home run smoothly, noiselessly, and without a flaw.

A comforting woman is discernible at a glance. She is not

"A daughter of the gods, divinely tall;"

for she is neither tall nor short; stout nor thin; but her form partakes of the golden mean, both vertically and horizontally.—Nor must she necessarily be in graceful portion or hideous outline. She is neither a Venus nor a Harper. Must she be young or old? She may be either. We have no Procrustean rule by which to measure the comforting woman. But there is a certain something which stamps her at once as peculiar. Just as fair Cytherea in Virgil is disclosed by her gait,

"And showed the goddess as she stepped;"

so, too, your comforting woman is recognized by the air of comfort she dispenses, whether her form be fair or foul, or her features graceful or ugly. In her case, all the ordinary criteria by which we judge women are thrown to the winds. In fact, were she surpassingly pretty, possessing all the qualifications which generally make women objects of love and admiration, she would not come under our definition of a comforting woman. Her other more dazzling qualities would eclipse her humble virtue—comfortableness; and men would be entranced with her beauty, wit and grace, rarely constant qualities, when it is comfort alone which is undying, like the sun, warming and regulating life.

Who has met a comforting woman and was insensible to her presence? If you are sick, she does not alarm with gloomy prognostications; her movements, seemingly unconcerned, are cautious. Her gentle touch soothes the aching brow, and medicine from such a hand is doubly efficacious. She calculates, to a wonderful nicety, the sufferer's wants, and supplies his food and drink with a grace that is perfectly irresistable. Her sweet breath drives off the hot fever, and a kiss from her lips thrills the whole frame with dreamy happiness. Her look of sympathy is a world of comfort; while her hand, like a fairy wand, will calm the wildest paroxysms, and dismiss one to balmy sleep and pleasing dreams, whence he will awake refreshed, glorified and restored, all through the wondrous power of the comforting woman!

Nor is it in sickness only that the comforting woman displays herself. In the trouble and turmoil of home-life, in the skillful discipline of the thousand and one discordant elements at her right hand and her left, she is in her proper sphere; and, like old father Neptune, who could calm the raging sea by a look, she, by her very presence, allays the fierce storm about her. A spoilt dinner, however vexatious, she excuses on the ground that it might be something worse. If her dress is badly ironed, she does not loudly condemn the awkward servant, but quietly admonishes her of her fault, and instructs her as to its remedy. If her husband is out of temper with a burnt chop, she will herself broil another; and, in a few minutes, the crisp, juicy meat, anointed with a sprig of parsley and radiant with gravy, will amply satisfy her irate half, and comfort will be his portion the rest of the day.

Of course the comforting woman has lesser virtues; she has tact, if not talent. Idleness is her abomination, for she is ever active, though never meddlesome.—She is fond of talk, not of gossip. She detests scandal, for she likes to think well of everybody, and always looks on the bright side of things. She is sympathizing, but never inquisitive. Unselfish, she never prates of her self-sacrifices. Her capping virtue is her good nature. In this she is as impregnable as a Gibralter. Her common sense, too, is well developed. These qualities, sprinkled with a good fund of humor, will fairly illustrate the character of your comforting woman.

The comforting woman is not all sunshine. She, too, has her little gusts of passion—her little tempests of petulance. But the sun is always shining in her storms, which, in truth, are necessary to a proper appreciation of her character; for, were the aspect of nature perpetually fair, the grass forever green, and the sky forever blue, we would become not only insensible to the beauty of creation, but also weary of its dull monotony. So, too, the clouds which now and then darken the comforting woman bring out, in clearer relief, her true character, warning the unwary that there is a limit even to her good nature, and establishing, as it were, a firmer alliance between us, since we are both sensible of each other's short-comings.

The genus woman has already been differentiated into numerous species. Among these, the comforting woman has certainly a strong presumptive claim to pre-eminence. Your pretty woman may be as sleek as the dove and as soft as the dew; but the serpent is equally sleek and soft, and the faces of both are similarly fascinating and alluring. Your charming woman, in the spring-time of life, when beauty and wit contrive to bathe her in prismatic colors, is certainly not to be slighted. But as age draws on, her stock in trade withers; the toothless crone is hardly charming. But the comforting woman holds a life-long sway, spanned by birth and death alone. Age heightens, not dims, her power, for that increases with years. No quality so illumes the aged woman as the feeling of comfort her face reflects, when we see prattling grand children on her knees, pulling her now white locks out of all propriety, while the whole household throngs to her side to pour into sympathizing ears its pains and pleasures.

The true woman must possess the magic of comfortableness, otherwise her sway dies with her beauty. To realize the aspirations of her own nature as well as to perform aright the sacred duties of mother, wife, sister, daughter, she must dispense comfort, and thus prove, in the poet's words:

"A perfect woman, nobly plann'd
To warn, to comfort and command."

A Wonderful Story.

It is said that in the tombs of the Necropolis of ancient Egypt, two kinds of mummies have been found. One is incomplete—that is to say, all organs necessary for life have been separated from them; the other, on the contrary, is quite complete. Having observed this, a Swedish chemist, Dr. Grusselbach, who has the reputation of being both great and learned, Professor at the University at Upsal, has come to the conclusion that the Egyptian mummies are not all, as has been said and believed for some thousand of years, bodies embalmed by any process of preservation whatever, but that they are really the bodies of individuals whose life has been momentarily suspended, with the intention of restoring them at some future time, only the secret of preservation has now been lost. Meanwhile, Prof. Grusselbach adduces many proofs in support of his idea; among others, his experiments during the last ten years, which he says have always proved successful. He took a snake and treated it in such a manner as to benumb it as though it had been carved in marble, and it was so brittle that had he allowed it to fall, it would have broken into fragments. In this state he kept it for several years, and then restored it to life by sprinkling it with stimulating fluid, the composition of which was his secret.

For fifteen years the snake has been undergoing an existence composed of successive deaths and resurrections, apparently without sustaining any harm. The professor is reported to have sent a petition to his government, requesting that a criminal who has been condemned to death may be given to him, to be treated in the same manner as the snake, promising to restore him to life in two years. It is understood that the man who undergoes the experiment is to be pardoned. Whether the Swedish government has accepted or rejected the learned chemist's proposals is not known.

A Lawyer Astounded.

A few days ago a prominent lawyer of St. Louis missed his free pass on the city railroad of that city, and suspecting that it had been stolen, he went to the office of the railroad company, informed the officials of his suspicions and requested them to have any one who should present the pass on the street cars arrested. Orders were accordingly issued to all the conductors on the line to keep a sharp lookout for the missing ticket. A day or two afterwards, while searching through some papers in his office, the legal gentleman found the missing ticket, and while riding home on a car presented it to the conductor, who examined it closely. He immediately collared the astonished member of the bar, and in reply to a question as to what he meant by seizing him, remarked that he had been looking for the man that had stolen that ticket for some days past. In vain the legal gentleman endeavored to explain that he was the rightful owner of the pass; the conductor would not believe him. He said he had seen a great deal of human nature and knew an honest man when he met him. On the return trip he brought his prisoner back with him and took him to the police station, where he was recognized and released.

SEEING IS DECEIVING.—Here is a row of ordinary capital letters and figures:

SSSXXXXZZZZ33338888

They are such as are made up of two parts of equal shapes. Look carefully at these, and you will perceive that the upper halves of the characters are very little smaller than the lower halves—so little that an ordinary eye will declare them to be of equal size. Now turn the page upside down, and without any careful looking you will see that this difference in size is very much exagerated—that the real top half of the letter is very much smaller than the bottom half. It will be seen from this that there is a tendency in the eye to enlarge the upper part of any object upon which it looks. We might draw two circles of unequal size, and so place them that they should appear equal.

A MAN in Wisconsin has applied for a divorce, upon the ground that his wife married him under false pretences. He says she told him while he was addressing her, that she could hoe an acre of potatoes and split two cords of wood between breakfast and dinner; and she had proved herself a fearful fraud, because she could only split half a cord, and hoe only three times across the field. It seems hard that men are continually to be made the victims of these designing women. Why will wives trifle in this manner with the tenderest affections of their husbands?—Why will they thus shatter their heart-strings?

AN invalid once complained to his neighbor of a Shanghai which the latter kept. The bird was a terrible nuisance, and gave him no peace day or night.—"But," said the skeptical owner, "my cock only crows four or five times a day. I don't see how that can annoy you so much." "Because," replied the sufferer, "you don't take into account all the times when I am expecting him to crow."

THE La Crosse *Democrat* reports "the water so low in the Mississippi river that steamboats have to keep whistling to keep cows out of the channel. Many captains are having cow-catchers put on the boats. This is about the thinnest river yet discovered."

HARD WORK.

All classes of men complain of "hard work." The carpenter thinks it "too bad" that he is obliged to work so hard for a living, while his neighbor, the physician, can ride in his carriage to attend patients, or leisurely deal out medicine in his office.

The physician thinks it hard work to be in readiness to obey calls at all hours of the day and night; to travel in cold and heat, through mud and storms, and not even be allowed one hour in the twenty-four which he can positively call his own time. He envies his friend the carpenter, who, when the day's work is done, can turn to his family and rest in peace.

The blacksmith feels that a hard lot in life has fallen to him, as he strikes at the anvil through the long day, while on the opposite side of the street his neighbor, the lawyer, seems to be called to the performance of no harder work than writing at his table, or reading his law books.

But the lawyer, as his glance falls upon the blacksmith, thinks of the years spent in study to fit him for the profession, of other years of strenuous mental exertion, and constant application to gain a reputation, of the still incessant toil necessary to attain it, of his frequent unavoidable contacts with most hardened villians, of the revolting relations of crime he is compelled to hear, of the hundreds of suffering, innocent victims who plead with him to succor them from powerful oppressors, but whom he cannot aid. With a sigh he turns away from the whistling, singing, jolly-faced and brawny-armed blacksmith, and feels it a harder work to hammer and weld the iron, and blow the bellows of the law in such a manner as shall always keep the fires of his reputation burning before the world.

So it is in the various branches of trade, and in all professions. Each is apt to think his neighbor's business light work compared to the duties incumbent upon him to perform. But it is not so. The merchant and the mechanic, the clergyman and the farmer, have all work to do, either mental or physical, of equal importance to the general body politic, and requiring equal exertions. The grumbling about hard work is of no benefit to us, but decidedly foolish and wicked.

We are made to work. God constituted us with bones, sinews, strength, and in every way, by mental and physical endowment, adapted for the performance of labor. Labor is called worship; and whether in the mental or physical sphere of action, he who labors the most perseveringly, the most efficiently for the good of himself and welfare of his fellow-men, must be accounted the most faithful and acceptable worshipper.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

Ludicrous blunders sometimes occur with happy terminations. A St. Louis lady and her little girl went out one afternoon for an airing in the park. Seated at the foot of a monument was a young man whom the little girl took for her father, and ran into his arms before she discovered her mistake. Her mother apologized and the man excused her, and commenced playing with the child. The mother sat down, and finding her new-made acquaintance to be quite a gentleman, entered into conversation with him. Just then a busy body who knew her passed through, ran directly to her husband and told him he had better look after his wife, stating where he had seen her.—Stung by such insinuation, the husband hurried off to the park and found her as represented. He seized the man by the collar and was about to shoot him without hearing a word of explanation, when suddenly he relinquished his hold and asked him his name, and greatly to his astonishment learned that he was addressing his brother, whom he had been separated from since childhood, and save for a sober second thought he would have murdered. The story of the separation was one not at all new. In boyhood they had lived in an Eastern home, and one, seized with the spirit of adventure, went to the Pacific coast, failed to write home, and became, as it were, dead to the family.—The other brother came West several years after and settled in St. Louis, where the first brother wandered after a somewhat eventful experience, and the recognition took place.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The Dover *Delawarean* of Thursday last records the following striking coincidence:

John Viney, an aged colored man, formerly in the service of the late Hon. Martin W. Bates, was struck with apoplexy on Wednesday, and died the same evening. He had attained his seventy-fifth year. We are informed that some of old Jacob's friends telegraphed to Wilmington for his daughter to come down and attend to her father's burial, when a return despatch informed them that she was also dead and that her remains were about to be sent to Dover. The daughter owned some property in Wilmington, which she devised to her father, and he owned some property here, which he left to his daughter.

A WONDERFUL MAN.—The Havre de Grace *Republican* says: "A colored man—said to be of Moorish blood, a native of the city of Rome, Italy—has been for the last few days exciting the wonder of our physicians and anatomists by the singular construction of his whole internal arrangements. He appears to have two complete sets of ribs, and his heart, stomach and intestines periodically revolve outwardly twenty-one times, and then back again the same number of times, and his heart is almost instantly thrown from its proper place in the chest to the lower part of the abdomen. He is small of stature, but powerful in muscular development.

A NORTH CAROLINA colored juror was recently seen making tracks for the Virginia line, and upon being accosted by a gentleman as to whither he was going, confessed with dismay that he was fleeing the State, as he had just heard that the "jury was to be hung." This is related as a fact in the Weldon *News*.

A COUNTRY fellow came to the city to see his intended wife, and for a long time could think of nothing to say. At last, a great snow falling, he took occasion to tell her that all his father's sheep would be undone. "Well," said she kindly, taking him by the hand, "I'll keep one of them."

Waste Paper for Household Use.

Few housekeepers have time to black their stoves every day, or even every week. Many wash them in either clear water or dishwater. This keeps them clean but they look very brown. After a stove has been thoroughly blackened, it can be kept looking perfectly well for a long time by rubbing it with old paper every morning.

If I occasionally find a spot of gravy or fruit juice that the paper will not take off, I rub it with a wet cloth, but do not put on water enough to take of the blacking. I find that rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping my teakettle, coffee-pot and tea-pot bright and clean, than the old way of washing them in suds. The inside of coffee and tea-pots should be rinsed in clear water, and never in dish water.

Rubbing with dry paper is also the best way of polishing knives, spoons and tinware after scouring. This saves wetting the knife handles. If a little flour be held on the paper in rubbing tinware and spoons, they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, lamp chimneys, etc., I always use paper in preference to a dry cloth.

Preserves and pickels keep much better if a brown paper instead of a cloth is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not so apt to mould if a piece of writing paper cut to fit the can is laid directly on top of the fruit.

Paper is much better to put under carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner, and makes less noise when one walks over it. A fair carpet can be made for a room that is not in constant use, by basting several thicknesses of newspaper on the floor, over them a layer of wall paper, and give it a coat of varnish. In cold weather I have often placed newspapers between my quilts, knowing two thickness of paper are as warm as a quilt. If it is necessary to step upon a chair, always lay a paper on it; this saves rubbing the varnish off; children easily learn the habit of doing so.—*Hearth and Home.*

"KISS ME!"

Composers should be more careful in selecting their musical gems; for frequently the oddest mistakes arise from the idiosyncrasy. The following amusing instance of occasional mishap is told by a correspondent:

A very pretty and exceedingly modest young lady the other morning stepped into a well known music store to make some purchases, and was waited upon by an equally modest clerk.

Throwing back her veil, the lady said: "I want 'Rock Me to Sleep.'"

Procuring the music, the young gentleman laid it before her.

"Now," said the young lady, "I want the 'Wandering Refugee.'"

The clerk bowed, and this was also produced.

"And now," said the purchaser, with a bewitching smile, "'Kiss Me'!"

The unfortunate youth gazed in mute astonishment.

"Wh—what did you say, Miss," he at length found words to ask.

"Kiss me."

"I ca—can't do it," he gasped in agony; "I never kissed a young lady in my life."

The veil instantly dropped, and the would be purchaser, hurriedly laying the music on the counter, took a hasty departure. The clerk only recovered after a somewhat spirited explanation with the proprietor, but hereafter the new composition, "Kiss Me," will be conspicuously posted at the entrance of the establishment.

AN Ohio paper tells the following ridiculous story of a "party of Baptist ministers who were attending a convention in that neighborhood, and went to a secluded spot on the river bank, in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking a swim. This score of brethren removed their clothing and placed it on the railroad track close at hand, because the grass was wet. Then they entered the water and were enjoying themselves. Presently an express train came thundering around the curve at the rate of forty miles an hour, and before any of the swimmers could reach dry land, all of their coats pants, socks and things were fluttering from the cowcatcher, and speeding on toward Kansas. It was painful for the brethren—exceedingly painful—because all the clothing that could be found, after a careful search was a sun umbrella and a pair of eye-glasses. And they do say that when those twenty marched home by the refulgent light of the moon that evening in single file, the most familiar acquaintance with the Zouave drill, on the part of the man at the head with the umbrella, still hardly sufficed to cover them completely. Most of them are now down on immersion, and altogether in favor of the use of water by sprinkling.

IN LOVE.—A woman was walking and a man looked at her and followed her.—The woman said, "why do you follow me?" He answered, "Because I have fallen in love with you." The woman said, "Why are you in love with me? My sister is much handsomer. She is coming after me; go and make love to her." The man turned back and saw a woman with an ugly face. Being greatly displeased he went again to the other woman and said, "Why did you tell a story?" The woman answered, "Neither did you speak the truth; for if you are in love with me, why did you go after another woman?"

THE following correspondence is said to have taken place between a merchant and one of his clients: "Sir, your account has been standing for two years; I must have it settled immediately." Answer: "Sir, things usually settle by standing; I regret that my account is an exception. If it has been standing too long, suppose you let it run a little."

AN Irishman having jumped into the water to save a man from drowning, upon receiving a quarter from the person as a reward for the service, looked first at the money and then at the giver, and at last exclaimed: "I'm overpaid for the job."

"WHAT brought you to prison, my colored friend?" "Two constables, sah." "Yes, but I mean had intemperance anything to do with it?" "Yes, sah, dey was bofe of 'em drunk."

A PHYSICIAN has discovered that the night mare, in nine cases out of ten, is produced from owing a bill to the printer.

Rates of Advertising:

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. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year, half-year or quarter.

Obituaries will be inserted at one-half of advertising rates.

JOB-PRINTING,
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BLANKS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

French and English Immigration.

It was stated last July that a Prof. Macheret, of Wilmington, Delaware, had sailed for France, duly accredited by certain responsible citizens of North Carolina and Delaware, and endorsed by the State department, with the object of inducing the immigration of French families of the better class to this country, especially to North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas.—The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial of 21st says:

"In the discharge of this duty Prof. Macheret, although meeting with some difficulty on account of the well-known hesitancy of the French people to leave their native country, has met with a fair degree of success, and anticipates that the number of families immigrating will rapidly increase, after the first comers shall have been settled in their new homes. Some of these arrived out with Prof. M. in the St. Laurent, and others will leave France as soon as they can dispose of their property and make the necessary arrangements. The families who thus propose to immigrate are stated to be people of means and intelligence, including professional men, and artisans of the higher classes."

The Norfolk (Va.) papers note the arrival there on the 21st, per Allan steamer Caspian, of twenty-four English families, numbering fifty-six individuals:

"Of these some are destined for North Carolina and Tennessee, but the greater portion are going to the colonies in Wythe county, Virginia. They are an excellent class of emigrants, calculated to develop the resources of the sections in which they intend to settle. They are in charge of Col. J. T. Shanks, the immigration agent."

AN OYSTER PACKING VILLAGE.—A letter from Crisfield, Somerset county, Md. the terminus of the Peninsular railway, says:

"The chief article of trade and topic of conversation here is "oysters." After the middle of this month thousands of bushels are brought here daily, and shipped to all parts of the country. Philadelphia is the principal market for oysters in the shell, but opened oysters are sent to points from Maine to California. Ten new houses have been erected the past summer to be used in packing oysters; the most of them are about forty by one hundred feet, two stories high. The first floor is used for oysters, and the upper rooms rented for dwellings, which are readily taken at high rents. Men, women and children are employed in opening oysters, and get twenty cents per gallon. They make from sixty cents to two dollars and a half a day; children ten years old make from four to six dollars per week. You can see healthy, robust young ladies, on Saturdays, getting their checks cashed for ten and twelve dollars for the past week's work, and to see them the next day you would hardly think they ever saw inside an oyster house.

The season for our great bivalve will be in full operation about the first of October, and we will have about twenty houses opening this season, giving employment to six or seven hundred openers, besides the number engaged in catching, who amount to thousands.

THE FUTURE VALUE OF TIMBER.—It is impossible to predict the extreme prices to which timber may advance before the present generation passes away. We have before us a statement from an English paper of the prices realized for thirty oak trees sold at auction in Burghley Park, as follows: One tree brought $360, another $310, a third $324; the whole thirty brought $4,500, averaging $150 each. These must have been large trees, but smaller trees are proportionately valuable. There is but little doubt that within a century or less timber will be as scarce in America as it is now in Europe, and it is not probable that a sufficient substitute will ever be found to occupy its place in the industries of mankind. Therefore plant trees, and plant the right sort, especially those most required in