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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

Fenestra laborat, qui omnibus placere studet:—"He labours vainly, who endeavours to please every one."

VOL. 6. CHESTER TOWN, MD. MARCH 7, 1846. NO. 45.

Cushing & Brother, vs. Howard Meeks. } Judg.'t before John N. Usilton, Esq. a Justice of the Peace. for Plaintiffs, for $36 23 debt, on the 28th May, 1845, with interest from the 4th October, 1844, and 58 cts. costs

Jessee Wilson, vs. Howard Meeks. } Judg.'t before John N. Usilton, Esq a Justice of the Peace, for Plaintiff, for $9 62½ debt, on the 28th May, 1845, with interest from the 15th October, 1842, and 65 cts. costs.

John L Bowers, vs. Howard Meeks. } Judg.'t before John N Usilton, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, for Plaintiff, for $4 27 debt, on the 28th May, 1845, with interest from the 31st December, 1838, and 58 cts. costs.

The subscriber having purchased all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Howard Meeks, in and to the one half part of a tract of land, called "Good Hope" and "Poor Discovery," containing 135 acres, more or less, lying in Kent county, and devised by Rasin Jones to Rebecca Meeks, wife of the said Howard Meeks, at a sale thereof, in virtue of executions issued upon the aforesaid judgments, made on the 20th December, 1845, by Absalom W. Sparks, Esq Constable, hereby gives notice that he intends to apply to the Judges of Kent county Court, at its next session, to be held in Chester Town on the third Monday of March, 1846, for a confirmation of said sale, when and where the said defendant, (Howard Meeks) or his creditors, or any other persons claiming any interest in the matter, will have an opportunity of stating their objections, if any they have, why the sale should not be confirmed, and for that purpose are hereby warned to appear. The property purchased by the subscriber consists of all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Howard Meeks, of, in and to, the undivided half part, in right of his wife Rebecca Meeks, formerly Rebecca Jones, devisee of Rasin Jones, of tracts of land called "Good Hope," or "Part of Good Hope" and "Poor Discovery," containing 135 acres, more or less, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Isaac Parsons and others, and as by reference to the last will and testament of the said Rasin Jones will appear; and was struck off for the sum of sixty six dollars and eighty nine cents.

DANIEL JONES.

February 14th, 1846 4w

Dissolution.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of McNamee & Edwards, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT McNAMEE,
JAMES A. EDWARDS.

January 7th, 1846.

TO THE PUBLIC.

COACH AND HARNESS *MAKING.*

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the above business in the town of Millington, opposite the old stand of McNamee & Edwards, and is therefore prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and durability, and the prices to suit the times. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, he has no hesitancy in believing that he will be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES A. EDWARDS.

February 7th, 1846. 3w

State of Maryland,

Kent county, to wit:

HEREBY CERTIFY, that Danial Jewell this day gave information to me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, aforesaid, that he had taken up, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, one spotted HOG, marked with a cut in each ear. Given under my hand and seal, this 13th day of February, 1846

WM. S. LASSELL. {SEAL.}

Notice.

The owner of the above described Hog is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

DANIEL JEWELL.

February 14th, 1846. 3w

In Chancery,

31st January, 1846.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of Nathan Hatcheson, deceased, made and reported by the Trustee Joseph Wickes, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 4th day of April next, provided a copy of this Order be published in some newspaper in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 10th day of March next.

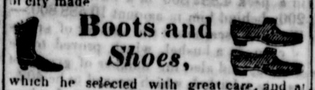
The Report states the amount of sales to be $2,260 25.

True copy, Test,

LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Come and See!!

The undersigned has just returned from the city of Baltimore with a large assortment of city made



Boots and *Shoes,*

which he selected with great care, and at very reduced prices, and is therefore prepared to sell as low as they can be bought in Baltimore or anywhere else.

He also laid in a good assortment of LEATHER which he is prepared to make into BOOTS and SHOES for adults or children, in the latest style or according to order. The known promptness and practical experience of the undersigned, he believes to be a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of all work entrusted to him. He also has on hand a large assortment of the latest style GUM ELASTIC SHOES, for gentlemen, ladies and misses. He will continue to make the best pegged boots for $3 50 cash and other work in proportion. Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully invite his friends and the public to call and examine for themselves.

WM. CONYER

Dec. 27, 1845.

TO THE PUBLIC.

New and Cheap Wholesale and Retail Dry Good Store.

J. OSBORN DUGAN, respectfully informs the public that he has opened a dry good store, at *No.* 115, North Gay street, (old town) Baltimore, where he has for sale a very superior stock of dry goods, &c. such as laces, ribbons, embroidery, swiss and book muslins, jaconetts, cambric and other muslins, dress caps, capes, collars, flowers, feathers, blond mitts and netts, polka laces, illusions, mode de Paris, calicoes, domestics tickings, checks, plades, flannels, silk and cotton hosiery, handk'fs, scarfs, shawls, &c.—and in fact every kind of dry goods, for prices and quality are not to be equalled in the city.

The subscriber can only say that he will be happy to see his friends and customers when they may rely upon getting cheap and handsome goods; in fact lower than they can be purchased at any wholesale store in New York.

All orders thankfully *received* and promptly attend to.

October 4. 1845. 1y

In Chancery,

4th February, 1846.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of Slasses against Massey and others, made and reported by the Trustee George Vickers, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 13th day of April next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 13th day of March next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $2527 00.

True copy; Test;

LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Can.

February 14th, 1846. 4w

FOR CORSICA, CHESTER TOWN AND BALTIMORE.

THE STEAM BOAT *OSIRIS,*

CAPTAIN JOHN D TURNER,

Leaves Commerce street wharf every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, and returns same day; touching at CORSICA at 10 1-2 o'clock, and CHESTER at 12 o'clock, for Baltimore. Passage, $1.00

February 14th, 1846. tf

Lime! Lime!!

The subscriber is prepared to contract for the delivery upon the Chester and adjacent rivers, any quantity of STONE LIME, upon favorable terms. Letters addressed to him at Baltimore will receive prompt attention Capt. Graves and Capt. Brevoster, are authorized to make contracts for the delivery of lime, and purchasers may rely upon the fulfilment of any arrangements they may make.

E. J. COOPER,
City Block, Baltimore

$20 Reward.

ESCAPED from the jail of Kent county, Md. on the morning of the 9th instant, a negro boy who calls himself JOHN LAMB; the said negro is about 19 years of age; about 5 feet, 9 inches high; stout and fleshy; of a copper colour. Had on when he left a drab kersey box coat, bound with black, lining drab; kersey pantaloons, with buttons on the legs, long boots, and an old fur hat. The above reward will be given if apprehended so that I get him again. It is likely he may make his way into Delaware. G. W SPENCER, Sheriff.

February 14th, 1846 3w

B. CHAMBERS WICKES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHESTER TOWN,
KENT COUNTY,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He will attend the Courts of Kent, Cecil and Queen Ann's counties.

He can be found for the present at the office of J. Wickes, Esq.

December 20th, 1845. 3m

THE KENT NEWS.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS.

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first six months.

☞ For PROSPECTUS, see fourth page.

POETRY.

From the (Philadelphia) Saturday Courier.

MIDNIGHT REFLECTIONS.

DECEMBER THIRTY-FIRST, 1845.

Hark! there sounds another chime
Upon the deep-toned "bell of Time!"
'Tis the knell of forty-five
Bidding each to up and strive;
Ringing each to up and strive;
Ringing in each mortal's year
A warning of the coming year.
The coming year! Oh! could we gaze
Into its dark and hidden maze,
Full many a soul would shrinking turn
To mourn above the old year's urn,
And dream of joys forever past:
That were to rapturous to last.
The years must fly—we cannot stay
Time's rapid coursers in their way;
And Death must still dominion keep,
And sorrowing mortals still must weep,
The aged to his scythe must bend.
The youthful tow'rd the grave doth tend!
Each one, before his potent nod,
Is hastening to the bar of God!

Old Year! we bid thee now farewell!—
Oh! might some prophet's voice tortell
That peace and gladness o'er our way,
The coming year, would shed their ray,
That no distress or death would come,
To fill with gloom our happy home:
That the mild radience of Love
Would guide where'er our feet may rove;
That eighteen forty-six would end
Calmly as evening's shadows blend.
This may not be: to One alone,
The future perfectly is known.
One constant eye beholds our way:
One arm supports us day by day:
One voice directs our wandering feet,
And guides them to a safe retreat.
But should our Heavenly Father's will
Oppose our own—let us "be still!"
Bow child-like at our Father's rod;
That voice—that arm—that eye—is God!

T. P. COLLINS.

Philadelphia.

From the New York Gazette.

BABY TALK.

(ORIGINAL.)

It did our heart good, yesterday, to hear a young and happy mother sing to her darling pet after the following manner:

Where's the baby? Bess its heart—
Where is muzzer's darling boy?
Does it hold its ittle hands apart,
The dearest, bessen toy?
And so it does: and will its little chin
Grow just as fat as butter?
And will it poke its ittle fingers in
Its tunnin little mouth, and mutter
Nicey wicey words,
Just like little yallar birds?
And so it will, and so it may,
No matter what its pappy, mammy say;
And does it wink its little eyesses,
When it's mad and ups and criesses!
And does it squall like chick-a-dees
At every thing it sees!
Well it does? Why not, I pray?
Ain't it muzzer's darlin *every* day?
Oh! what's the matter! oh my! oh my!
What makes my sweetest chicken ky!
Oh nasty, ugly pin, to prick it;
Its darlin muzzer's darlin cricket!
There! there! she's thrown it in
The fire; the kuel, wickid pin!
There! hush my honey; go to sleep,
Rocked in e kadle of a deep!

A LAWYER AT FAULT.

Every body in Philadelphia, and out of Philadelphia, we believe, (says the Germantown Telegraph,) knows or has heard of Gotlieb Scheerer, a tall, robust well-formed German, with a small twinkling eye, and a *look* that tells you, quite as distinctly as language, that he "knows a thing or two." Being called upon the stand as a witness on one occasion, he was catechised rather severely, (as the story goes,) by Mr. Dallas, who expected to make out a strong point by eliciting something from the following question;

"Were you at Harrisburg, Mr. Scheerer, in December?"

"At Harrisburg in December, did you say, Mr. Dallas?"

"Yes, sir, I said at Harrisburg in December."

Putting his head down thoughtfully for a moment, he replied:

"No, sir, I was not."

"Were you at Harrisburg in *January*, Mr. Scheerer?"

"At Harrisburg in *January*, did you say, Mr. Dallas?"

"Yes, sir, I said at Harrisburg in January."

Relapsing into a thoughtful mood for a moment:

"No, sir, I was not at Harrisburg in January."

"Well, Mr. Scheerer, were you at Harrisburg in *February*?"

"Did you say at Harrisburg in February, Mr. Dallas?"

"Yes, sir—answer me if you please—I said at Harrisburg in February."

Studying for a moment or two, as before:

"No, sir, I was not at Harrisburg in February."

Getting somewhat out of patience with him, Mr. D., elevating his tone, demanded:

"At *what time*, then, sir, *were* you at Harrisburg?"

"At Harrisburg? At Harrisburg, Mr. Dallas? *I was never at Harrisburg in my life, sir.*"

Of course the Court adjourned instanter.

Why is a Geologist a dangerous character? Because he is fond of *strata-gems.*

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS IN FARMING

The following, from the report of the Committee on Farms of the New Castle (Del.) Society, will be read with much interest, showing, as it does, the effects of well applied skill and industry, even whilst destitute of that which is ever deemed the "sinew" of war. Well may the committee say to their brethern of the County and State, "*go and do likewise.*"

To the Committee on Farms of the New Castle County Agricultural Society,

GENTLEMEN:—In competing for the valuable premium, offered by the Society for the best Farm, taking into consideration the former and present condition of said Farm, I proceed to give as correct a statement as my memory and a few notes taken from time to time will permit.

On the 4th March, 1834. I removed to Wheatland, which I had purchased of J. A Bayard, on a credit of ten years, in 1832. This part of the Farm, which contained about 360 acres, is situated on Bohemia Manor, partly in St. Georges' Hundred, New Castle County, and partly (about 30 acres) in Cecil County, Maryland. It was very poor at that time, having always been rented, from the first settlement of the country, (which, by the grave-stone on the original proprietor, Augustine Herman, was in 1660,) till the time of my purchase

Wheatland, previous to my purchase, contained 524 acres, nearly all of which was tillable, there being no wood or other waste land upon the farm. It had always been worked upon the three field system, one of which was planted with corn, wheat was then sown in the standing corn after the fodder had been gathered, then after the wheat came off the stubble was pastured one year, without having any clover or other grass seed sown; the next year it was again planted with corn, and so on, with that impoverish course; for which a fixed rent was demanded of 700 bushels of corn and 125 bushels of wheat—no oats were allowed to be sown. The 700 bushels of corn, at the present price of 40 cents per bushel, would amount to $280; the 125 bushels of wheat, at the present price, 90 cents, would be $112 50, together, $392 50 and this for the farm before any was sold off; but reduce it to the ratio of the present size of the farm, say about one third off, and you have a rent of $260, out of which the repairs were to be paid. Such was the exhausted state of the land, that it scarcely paid six per cent, (after deducting for repairs,) on $4,100, the amount of purchase money that I was charged with.

For several years I got but poor returns for my labor, not having the means or energy to improve, till 1837. In that year I concluded to run my face, and make an effort towards improvement with lime, and up to 1839, I had put on about 12,000 bushels, at a cost at the kilns of from 20 to 22 cents per bushel By 1840 I had seen and felt the good effects of the lime, and determined to complete the first dressing of all my arable lands, as well as my Cote Brilliant Farm, (better known as Gum Bush) of 380 acres, which I had also purchased at a credit for less than $8 per acre, and was situated near by, as Wheatland, my homestead. In that year (1840) I purchased 10 000 bushels of lime at a cost of 17 cents per bushel, delivered at the landing of the Cana, distant about four miles from the farms. Here I again had to run my face, but this time I went to the lime burners on Schuylkill, where I would advise all honest Delawarians that have not limed, to go at once, for to this day honest Delaware faces are in good repute there. They are no repudiators. And while on the subject of lime, I will state that one lime burner (William Mogee) has sold in New Castle County within the last six months 145,000 bushels of lime, of which 90,000 bushels have been delivered.

Previous to 1840 I had sown clover and other grass seeds pretty freely, one year as much as 45 bushels, and the same year I purchared 20 tons of plaster. At first I got but poor return even for my lime I suppose for want of vegetable matter, but when my clover had grown so as to make a swarth or lay for turning under, my crops began to increase even beyond my expectation. The crops for the year 1844, which closed with my last wheat crop, were all got out and sold by the 25th July, 1845, producing the following results:

Oat crop light—not many sown—crop sold for $209—rental share,	$104 50
Corn tillage large—97 acres, including an orchard of 4 acres not well tilled, produced 3000 bushels—rental share 1500 bushels, at 40 cents,	600 00
The wheat crop amounted to 2820 bushels, exclusive of brock or rakings—the rental share one half, or say 1410 bushels, at 90 cents,	1269 00
Was grown on two fields one of which of 97 acres, was a clover lay well turned under, producing 1872 bushels, exclusive of brock which would have made this field amount to over 20 bushels to the acre,	1973 60
Add 64 bushels of brock, at 90 cents per bushel,	57 60
	$2031 10

The other field of wheat contained about 60 acres. The product of this field was 945 bushels, exclusive of rakings, or had they been included, the yield would have exceeded sixteen bushels to the acre. This field had been hard cropped, for the wheat followed corn, which corn had followed wheat stubble of the year previous, without manure or clover. Indeed this field had produced nine crops in twelve years, with but little manure at any time, it being farthest from the farm yard, and my plan is never to haul manure to the far side of the farm, whilst I have poor land near by. The principal help this field has had was 40 bushels of lime to the acre, put on in 1838, and two crops of clover turned under, and on a part of the field a crop of oats was turned under, that had been injured by the hail storm of 1840.

The rental value of these three crops of oats, corn and wheat may then be set down at $2031 10, the usage of this part of the country being one half of the grain for rent. In the upper hundreds, near the manufactories, an additional amount in money would be obtained for the privileges of dairy, poultry, eggs, &c.

The rental value, as above set forth, you will perceive at a glance, now pays an interest of six per cent. on a capital of $33, 860. The original cost of the farm, or investment was, as you will also perceive, $4100; (and that a credit) I will leave you, gentlemen, to calculate the yearly dividends on the investment.

The cost of the 40 bushels of lime, having long since been reimbursed by the increased crops previous to this year, the amount of which has just been set forth, I have some profits or proceeds from this farm in the way of raising stock, dairy, &c. some of which is exhibited this day, and has been every year, but one or two, since the existance of this Society, the value of some which I find by turning to some memorandums. I will give you one entire leaf.

A LADY IN TROUBLE.

May 11, 1844—Mrs. Jones has this week made and printed 48 lbs. of butter—The trouble is the want of a near cash market. Our part of the country being strictly agricultural, there are but few others than producers to consume our butter, even in our little villages, consequently it would not command ten cents per pound cash, we being too remote from market—more than twenty-five miles from the manufacturing and consuming district of our county, where on the first of the month Butter brought twenty five cents cash in the market.

The stock from which this butter was made, consists of eight cows, all *natives of Delaware*, calved and raised by myself, on Wheatland. I give their ages and names, according to seniority:

No. 1. Black Maria, calved May 8, '33—last call January 2, '44.
No 2, Yellow Flower, calved June 10, '36—last calf, June 8, '43.
No. 3, Sun Flower, calved April 22, '39—last calf, March 16, '43.
No. 4, Cora, calved June 28, '39—last calf, April 19, 42.
No. 5, Cauliflower, calved May 26, '40—last calf, March 29, '43.
No. 6, May Flower, calved May 8, '41—last calf, May 9, '43.
No. 7, Blossom, calved June 19, '41—last calf, February 4, '44.
No. 8, Cherry, calved June 22, '42—last calf, April 17, '44.

Making 6 lbs. each per week, at an average of 44 weeks, 4 days each from calving. These cows had been well wintered and just turned out on a splendid field of clover.

I find one other memorandum that should have preceded the above; but here it is:

June 4. 1840—Commenced milking Yellow Flower three times a day, with a view of ascertaining the amount of milk and butter she would give per day, for one week, from the 4th to the 10th of June inclusive:

Days.	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	Quar's.
1	9	8½	9	26½
2	8½	8½	9	26
3	8	7½	8	23
4	8	8	7	23
5	8	8	9	25
6	10	8	7	25
7	10	9	7½	26½

On Monday the 7th, we churned the two first days milkings, and the yield in butter was 4½ lbs. equal to 2¼ per day, or 15¾ per week. The weather being so warm, (the thermometer standing at 93,) we declined further trial at this time, believing, as we did, that it would not be doing justice to the cow to press the trial while it was so warm as to prevent the cow from feeding as she ought.

YET ANOTHER

May 3, 1844—This day on my return home from the Baltimore Convention, accompanied by two neighbors, Joshua Clayton, Esq and Dr. J. S. Naudain, we found Mrs. Jones preparing to weigh the butter of one day's milking of Yellow Flower—The result was 1 lb. 2 oz and the weight of two cents. Upon our all taking a drink of butter milk, Dr. Naudain declared there was butter enough in the milk to have made up the full quarter.

The milk of this cow was measured for several days together, with about the same results, yielding about 14 quarts per day, (she was milked only twice each day in this trial—morning and evening;) and as 14 quarts per day was the amount of milk from which this trial of butter was made we did not think it worth while to incur the trouble of continuing the churning. I was led to this experiment, by seeing a statement in the April No. of the Farmers' Cabinet, of the extraordinary cow of Mr. Frost, of England. She having made 1½ lbs. of butter each day for four years.—The Yellow Flower had then been giving milk about four years, or since the birth of her second calf Cauliflower, and at the time of this trial was about 11 months from calving, having had her last calf 8th June, 1843; consequently she may be supposed to be in her lowest stage of milking. She has always been an annual calver, and always milked well up to calving, on two other occasions I have seen Mrs. Jones milk and measure, and each time she gave 16 quarts per day. Thus you see

Her lowest milking may be put down at	14 quarts.
Her greatest milking when fresh,	26 "
Her greatest yield of butter,	2½ lbs.
Her lowest yield of butter,	2¼ lbs.

Averaging 1 lb. 10 oz per day. Comparing with the best of any other county or nation.

She is still at the pail, but was much injured by driving up over twenty miles each way with a full udder of milk, in less than half a day, to the last Exhibition, and will, I fear, never give as much again. The drive caused *prolapsis uteri*, with other injury.

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I have brought in this memorandum about the stock as a part and parcel of this farm; or, as the butcher would say, a kind of fifth quarter, and if we were near the manufacturing districts of the Brandywine or the city of Wilmington, this branch of our mixed husbandry, would be fully up to a fifth of the whole product, particularly when we take into calculation the calves, milk, butter, &c. Enough has been written to show that the rental proceeds of the farm, by good management, will now, at the present depressed prices of the products of the farmer (owing to the abundant crops,) yield a rent equal to the interest of one hundred dollars per acre, and yet we are but (in our infancy, I had like to have said,) just waking up from a Rip Van Winkle nap, in regard to Agricultural improvements. Our crops of corn are less than 40 bushels per acre, our wheat less than 20 and other crops in proportion, whilst from some improved spots of land, of the same natural good quality, 100 bushels of corn have been produced, 50 bushels of wheat—hay and everything of the ground suited to the climate in the same proportion. These results have been attained at the cost of only ordinary good tillage, with a rotation of crops and a dressing of not exceeding 50 bushels of lime which can be had now at this point at 13½ cents per bushel, and I presume on any landing on the tide water, on either side of the Peninsula formed by the Chesapeak and Delaware Bays, for an average of three cents per bushel additional and most, if not all the land of equal good quality with our own, in addition to which the average distance of all farms scarcely exceeds four miles from tide water. With all these advantages for the improvement of our land, and the market for our produce, from our proximity to the Eastern manufacturing districts and our own home market, shall we stop our improvements, or shall we (not only we of Delaware, but our friends of Maryland, too,) go on shoulder to shoulder, as we did on a former and more perilous occasion,) improving our soil until we make our lands produce more than the virgin soil of the far west? and shall we not also lend our best efforts to create and continue a good and constant home market?

JOHN JONES.

A GOOD JUDGE.

A Liverpool paper says that Mr. Justice Coleridge, lately, during a recent trial at the Central Criminal Court, made the following remark:

"It seems to me to become the practice, that the moment a person is presented in a witness-box, he is to be treated as though he were tied to a stake, to be baited by every one. Such shall not be the case where I preside."

This is a hint, which might be taken to advantage everywhere; for we never could exactly understand why the individual who is summoned to the disagreeable duty of giving evidence before a Court and Jury, should be considered as placed upon the stand to be bullied, browbeat and annoyed by the impudence of ill-bred counsel.—A lawyer, of course, who deserves the name, never does these things—but there are men who do; and it is the business of the Judge, as in the instance above quoted—to protect the witness against all outrage of this description. The tendencies likewise, which are often exhibited by counsel to blackball each other, should also be regarded as a contempt of court, so that a rigid discipline of good manners may be introduced in each of the halls of justice—but most particularly in reference to the defenceless witness, who has a right to protection from the bench, standing, as he generally does, in a novel and in an exceedingly disagreeable position.

It is a good custom "honored in the observance," of the Pennsylvania Legislature to have read to them, on the anniversary of Washington's birth day, his "farewell address."

It was a saying of a great Divine, that he had found more good in "bad" people, and more bad in "good" people, than ever he expected.