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THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS
Is Published every Saturday.
Edward Mansfield,
PROPRIETOR.

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THE KENT NEWS.

Frustra laborat, quiomnibus, placere studet: --"He labors vainly, who endeavors to please every one."

VOL. 10. **CHESTER TOWN, MD., AUGUST 4, 1849.** **NO. 14.**

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA.

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.
The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!
This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles: it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warrented superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickning or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

Spring and Summer Medicines

Ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood:* a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 10,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Emergy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting towards that fatal disease. Consumption, can be entireiy restored by thi2 pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

Invigorating Cordial,

as it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., &c', have been and can be cured.

Spitting Blood.
New York April, 23, 1847.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life.—I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quanties of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time. I am now able to walk all over the city.—I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant.
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine st

Female Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation. Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with fine healthy offspring.

To Mothers and Married Ladies.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has [reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "*The turn of life,*" should neglect to use it, as it is a certain preventative to many of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this period of life. This period *may be delayed several years by using this medicine.*—Nor is it less valuable for those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the system and invigorating the system. In fact this medicine is invaluable for all delicate diseases to which woman are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and child, prevents pain and disease, increase and enriches the food, those who have used it think it is dispensible.—It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the feet, Desponden cy, Hearthurn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and exqualizing the circulation it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe; and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia, is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this med'cine, will always ensure a safe and easy confinement.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females* &c., &c., and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of woman, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaint incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease and undermine the caution. Dr. Townsend's is the only and best remedy for the numerous female complaints—it rarely if ever fails of effecting a permanent cure.—It can be taken by the most delicate females, in any case, or by those expecting to become mothers, with the greatest advantages, as it prepares the system and prevents pain or danger, and strengthens both mother and child. Be careful to get the genuine.

Scrofula Cured.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect controle over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—*Dear Sir:* I have pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 186 Woster-st.

Opinions of Physicians.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable prepatations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847.

Caution.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements—they are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office, 126 Fulton Street, Sun Buildings N. Y., Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright &c., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and Canada.

☞For Sale by Simon Wickes Chester Town.

July 21, 1849. ly

☞ **1849.**

TAILORING!

Thomas J. Williams

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public generally, that he will be pleased to see his friends and all others in need of his service. He has received his ***Spring & Summer Fashions*** for 1849, is *now prepared to make up* work in the most fashionable manner.

He hopes by strict attention still to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

April 7th, 1849.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

☞JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach in both Male and Female:

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart Burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Chocking or Sufficating Sensations when in a lying Posture Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushiogs of Heat, Burning fn the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil and great Depression of Spirits can be effectually cured BY

Dr. Hoofland's
Celebrated German
BITTERS!!

☞Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States as the cures attest, in many cases after skillfull physicians have failed.

Derangement of the Stomach & Liver are sources of insanity; and will also produce disease of the Heart Skin, Lungs and Kidneys, and lays the body open to an attack of the Cholera Bilious, or Yellow Fever, and is generally the first cause of that most baneful disease, Consumption.

Opinions of the Philadelphia Press:

The 'DISPATCH', of December 31st says:—

An Invaluable Medicine.—We have frequently heerd the celebrated German Bitters manufactured by Dr. Hoofland spoken of in terms of commendation, and we know deservedly so. It is a too common practice in certain quarters, to puff all manner of worthless trash, but in the case of the above Bitters, hundreds are living wittness of their great moral and physical worth. Aa a medicine for the Liver Complaidt, Jaundice, Nervous Debility and Dyspepsia, it has been found invaluable, effecting cures and thoroughly eradicating diseases when all other medicines have failed. We feel convinced that in the use of the German Bitters, the patient does not become debiliated but constantly gains strength and vigor to the frame—a fact worthy of great consideration. The Bitters are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be administered under any circumstances, to the most delicate stomach.—Indeed, they can be used by all persons with the most pertect safety. It would be well for those who are much affected in the nevous system to commence with one tea spoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and of course, a proper judge. The press far and wide have united in recommending the Gerffian Bitters and to the affijcted we most cordially advise their use.

The 'SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,' of June 24th says:

Do our good citizens who are invalids, know the many astonishing cures that have been performed by Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters?—If they do not, we recommend them to the German Medicine Store, all who are afflicted with Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, or Nervous Debility; the doctor has cured many of our citizens after the best physicians had failed. We have used them and they have proved to be a medicine that every one should know of, and we cannot refrain giving our testimony in their favor and that which givrs them greater claim upon our humble effort they are entirely Vegetable.

'The DAILY NEWS,' of July 4th says:

We speak knowingly of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, when we say it is a blessing of this age; and in diseases of the billiary, digestive and nerveus systems, it has not we think an equal. It is a vegetab e preparation and made without Alcohol, and to all invalids we would recommend it as worthy their confidence.

☞READ THE FOLLOWING.

It is from one of our first druggists, a gentleman favorably known throughout the United Stairs—the proprietor of the 'Medicated Worm Syrup:'

Philadelphia, Nov. 22d, 1848.

Dear Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I testify to the extraordinary virtues of your German Bitters having sold largely of them these last few months to various persons, afflicted with Liver Complaints, Dyspepsin, and dobility of the Nervous System. I can conscientiously say that they are the best article of the kind I have ever sold, (and I deal in all the popular medicines) and I consider it the only medicine for the above disease before the public.

I have never sold one bottle that has not given satisfaction and brought fourth the commendation of those who used it.

I deem this my duty both to you as the proprietor of this highly valuable article, and to those afflicted with the above complaints that they may know of its curratives properties and to enable them to select the good from the various articles with which our market abounds.

With much respect, I remain yours,
J. N. HOBENSACK, Druggist,
Corner of Second and Coates streets.

JAUNDICE AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Cured after Physicians had failed.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1848.

Dear Sir:—It is with feelings of pleasure I communicate to you the sanative effects (and in a short time) of your invaluable Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, upon my system while laboring under the Jaundice.—About two years ago I had an attack of the Jaundice and was confined to the house six weeks under medical treatment of the Family Physician and for sometime after when I went out I had to be very careful of myself, since that time I have had several attacks of the same disease, and your bitters have entirly relieved and curred me in two or three days. My next door neighbor, Mr John Diehl, last sbring, hld a long and serious spell of Jaundice, he had it sometime before I knew it, he was confined to his bed. As soon as I heard of his condition I called to see him and told him of the effect your bitters had upon me in the same disease. He immediately sent for a bottle and in a few days he was oured. I have in several instances recommended the Bitters in other cases, always prodgeing the same happy effect. My wife has been considerably afflicted with Liver Complaint and Neuralgia, by the use of the Bitters she is well, now enjoying good health. We believe from the many cures we know of these Bitters effecting, that they possess in a remarkable and extraordinary degree great curative properties, and that which enhances their value with us is, they are entirely vegetable We always keep the Bitters on hand and would not be willing to be without them.

Very respectfully, yours,
C. PEIRCE, 370 South Front St.

Can stronger testimony be adduced by any Preparation before the public? A single bottle will convince any one of their power over disease. They are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, and will permanently destroy the most obstinate costiveness, and give strength and vigor to the frame, at no time debilitating the patient; being also grateful to the most delicate stomach under any circumstances, and can be administered with perfect safety to delicate infants—they are free from Alcohol, Syrup, Acids, Calomel, and all mineral and injurious ingredients.

They can be taken at all times and under all circumstances, no ordinary exposure will prevent them having a salutary effect, and no bad result can accrue from an over dose.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal Depot, German Medicine Store, No. 278 Race st. Philadelphia.

For sale by Peter Broes, Still Pond—and by respectable dealers generally throughout the State.

July 21, '49—1y

POETRY.

From the Harford Gazette.

THE GAL THAT I FIRST LOVED.

I knew a lovely maiden once,
And she was very fair;
She'd eyes just like the twinkling stars,
And bright vermillion hair.

Now I fell dead in love with her,
(If you'd seen her, so would you;)
And I felt so tarnal funny, that
I knew not what to do.

I wanted her to marry me,
And I asked her if she could;
She didn't say she wouldn't,
Nor she wouldn't say she would.

I thought that all was settled now,
For silence gives consent;
I threw my arms around her neck,
And straight to kissing went.

I spoke of days of happiness,
And nights of sweet repose;
She placed one hand upon her hip,
The other on her nose;—and says, "no you don't; you can't come it, mind that old hoss."

MISCELLANY.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

A Thrilling Incident.

In Chambers' Edingburg Journal we find the account of a surveyor being lost for five days, in the forrest of New Brunswick, *without food.* The story is a thrilling one, and vouched for as true. After narrating the wanderer for two days, the sufferer continues as follows:

"I had felt, without at that moment comprehending them, very evident symptoms of approaching weakness. I frequently heard the sound of voices quite distinctly, and stopped to listen. I whooped! but not a sound in reply. The stream murmured on to its bed, the wind rustled amongst the leaves, or whistled through the long grass; but that was all; everything else was silent as the grave. In a short time after, a most extraordinary illusion occurred. My attention was first attracted by distinctly hearing a tune whistled in the direction of the river; and, on looking round, I saw through the trees an Indian with two sqaws and a little boy.—My joy at the sight may be readily conceived; their canoe, I thought could not be far off, and I already fancied myself seated in it, and quietly gliding down the river. I hollooed! but to my utter amazement, not the slightest notice was taken or reply made. The Indian, with folded arms, leant against a tree, and still continued to whistle his tune with philosophic indifference. I approached, but they receded, and appeared to shun me; I became annoyed, and persisted, but in vain, in trying to attract their notice. The dreadful truth at length flashed upon my mind; it was really no more than an illusion, and one of the most perfect description. Melancholy forebodinge arose. I turned away, retraced my steps, and endeavored to think no more of it. I had turned my back upon the vision, but as I retreated, its accompaniment of ghostly for some time continued to fall upon my unwilling ear like a death knell. A sort of mirage next appeared to me to spread over the low grounds, so completely real in its effect, that frequently, when expecting to step over boots in water, I found that I was treading on long 'dry grass:" to be convinced of the truth of which I frequently felt with my hand. My first vision was undoubtedly the result of 'deleirium tremens,' brought on by exhausttion; but whether the latter arose from the same cause, or from raal external phenomena, I cannot well determine.

"I continued my toilsome journey along the alternately flat and tangled, or precipitous banks of the river, which from being now swollen, left me no beach to travel on. I crossed a large brook, which, mistaking it for the Odell, led me to suppose myself but a little way from the settlement, (in reality, upwards of twelve miles off.) I had not advanced a great way further until I suddenly dropped down. Supposing I had merely tripped and fallen I got up and endeavored to continue my march but again staggered and fell. I got up a second time, and leaning against a tree, in the hope of recovering from what I at first imagined to be a temporary indisposition, again made several fruitless attempts to walk, until at last the appalling fact forced itself upon me that I had really lost my strength; and any further exertions of my own being now impossible, my case was indeed hopeless, unless discovered by some of the party, who I had no doubt were by this time in search of me, or, what certainly did appear improbable, by some persons going up the stream to get lumber.—Under these circumstances, I thought it best to endeavor to regain the banks of the river; but owing to my weak and disabled condition, I could scarcely do more than drag myself along on my hands and knees, and was consequently overtaken by the night and a sharp frost. I took shelter behind the roots of a fallen tree, and pulling off my boots, for the purpose of pouring out the water and rendering my feet as dry as I could make them to prevent their being frozen, I found it quite impossible to get them on again. I lay down excessively fatigued and weak; yet other sensations of suffering, buth mental and phisical, kept me, through another dreary night of twelve or thirteen hours, in a state which some may possibly conceive, but which I must confess my ability to describe.

There was a sharp frost during the night against which my light jacket and trowsers were but a poor protection. On the morning of the 8th, when it was sufficiently clear, I discovered that I was not more than a hundred yards from the bank of the river. On endeavoring to get up, I was unable, and found both my feet and hands frozen; the former, as far as ankles, felt as perfectly hard and dead as if composed of stone. I succeeded, however, with a good deal of painful exertion, in gaining the bank of the river, where I sat as long as I was able, with my feet in the water, for the purpose, if possible, of extracting the frost. The oiled canvass haversack in which I carried my sketching-case I filled with water, of which I drank freely.—The dreadful gnawings of hunger had by this time rather subsided, and I felt inclined to rest. Before leaving the bank of the river, I laid hold of the tallest alder near me, and drawing it down towards me, fastened my handkerchief to the top, and let it go. I scrawled a few words on two slips of paper, describing my situation; and putting each into a piece of slit stick, threw them into the stream. I next moved back a little way amongst the long grass and alders; and striving to be as calm and collected as my sufferings and weakness would allow, I addressed myself to an all-seeing and merciful Providence, and endeavored to make my peace with Him, and place myself entirely at His disposal—feeling assured that whatever the issue might be, whether for time or eternity, it would undoubtedly be for the best. I trust I was not presumptuous, but I felt perfectly calm and resigned to my fate.

I lay down amongst the long wet grass, having placed my papers under my head, and my haversack, with some water, near my side. My weakness seemed to favor the most extraordinary creations of the brain. I became surrounded, especially towards evening, with a distinct assemblage of grotesque and busy figures, with which, could I have seen them under different circumstances, I should have been highly amused. Yet I do believe them to have been a great relief from the loneliness that must otherwise have surrounded me as it really required an effort to establish the truth of my being alone. I passed another long and dreary night; and from its being rather milder, had some little sleep, although of a distressing and disturbed nature, and not in the least refreshing. The morning of the 9th arrived, and I could then with difficulty support myself even on my knees. Still, after extraordinary exertions, I procured a fresh supply of water, and lay down—I thought most likely never to rise again. A violent burning sensation in the stomach had now come on. A few mouthfsull of water allayed it, brought on violent spasms for five or ten minutes, after which I had, for a little while, comparative relief. In this state gradually growing weaker, I continued until the morning of the 10th. During the night it rained in torrents, which although in some respects inconvenient and disagreeable, had in a great measure drawn the frost from my feet and hands, which, as well as my face, had become very much swollen.

In the course of the morning I thought I heard the sound of voices. I raised my head a little from the ground—all I could now accomplish—and looking through the alders, I saw a party of men and some horses on the opposite side of the river, and scarcely a hundred yards distant from where I lay. My surprise and joy were of course excessive, yet I had of late seen so many phantoms, that I was quite at a loss whether to consider it a reality or not. When at length convinced, I discovered, alas! that both my strength and voice were so completely gone, that I could neither make myself seen nor heard. All my exertions were unavailing; and my horror and disappointment may be readily conceived at seeing them depart again in the direction from which they had come. I had now given up all hope, and once more resigned myself to my apparently inevitable fate. Three hours had passed, when I again thought I heard the sound of horses' feet on the bed of the river. On looking up, I saw they had returned to the same spot. My efforts to make myself heard were once more renewed, and I at last succeeded in producing a howl, so inhuman as to be mistaken by them for that of a wolf; but on looking up the stream they saw my handkerchief, which I had fastened to the alder, and knowing me to have been missing before they left the settlement, surmised the truth, and came at once to my assistance. I was taken to a cabin built at the stern of the tow-boat, in which there was a small stove. They there made a bed for me, and covered me with blankets and rugs. They made a sort of pap with bread and sugar, which they offered me, and also some potatoes. I declined their kind offering, but begged to have a little tea, which they gave me, and I went to sleep.

The tow-boat had to continue her voyage some distance up the river with her freight, after which we returned; and got to Campbell's late in the afternoon, where I met with every kindness and attention. The house of Mr. Campbell, to which I was brought, was but a very ordinary log house, yet with all its simple homeliness I felt quite comfortable, seeing I was surrounded with the most perfect cleanliness, and the good dame was from long experience, well skilled as to the case she had to deal with, at the same time saying mine was the worst she had ever had under her care.

I have thus endeavored to give an imperfect sketch of my wanderings during the period of more than five days and nights, without food, fire, or shelter from the inclemency of the weather. My recovery has been rapid; although I at first suffered a good deal, both from the returning circulation in my hands and feet, and after partaking of food. I was in a few days sufficiently well to be removed down to the mouth of the river Tobique, where I found my poor wife anxiously waiting my arrival. I must in conclusion, say that my wonderful escape ought at least to convince me that God is ever merciful to those who sincerely put their trust in him."

SINGULAR CASE.

We find in the last number of the "Scalpel,"—a monthly medical work, published in New York, by Dr. Dixson, the following interesting article upon the influence of the mother's imagination on the unborn child. We copy it with the single remark, that the "Scalpel," as a medical work, is marked with unusual degree of ability and practical knowledge of medical science:

"Mr. A., of the northern part of this State, married, some forty years since, a lady of an adjoining State. Pecuniary circumstances, at the time of the marriage, rendered offspring undesirable. Within a year, however it became evident to the wife, that their wishes were no longer to be realized; on expressing this belief to her husband, she was, at the moment, quite shocked at the dissatisfaction with which he received it. Taking his hat shortly afterward, he left the house, and was absent for near an hour. He was distressed on his return, to find his wife in tears. He assured her immediately (for they were devotedly attached,) that he was rejoiced to learn the probable realization of her announcement, that he was now satisfied with the condition of his pecuniary affairs, and convinced of their ability. The wife dried her tears, but s on expressed her conviction, that in some way, her expected offspring would suffer from her agitation. The husband endeavored to remove her apprehensions by gentle and affectionate ridicule. But her fears continued at intervals during her early months, and gradually increased as gestation advanced.—The relief of the party was great, at the birth of a healthy and well formed boy.—No peculiarity of conduct in the child was observed, till several months had elapsed, and then their fears were renewed by its extreme unwillingness to approach the father. This gradually increased, until its dissatisfaction was manifested by loud and continued screaming when brought near him. As age advanced, the most persevering efforts were made to overcome this repugnance; the utmost degree of persuasiveness and ingenuity, diversity of childish gifts add sports, all were tried in vain, and the attempt was abandoned in despair. The feelings of the father may be judged by parents, for he was, and is, an exceedingly affectionate man. This continued, and at the time of our receiving the information from a near personal relative, his son, then an active and rising member of the bar, had never been able to speak a word to his father, though the most painful efforts were made.

We gave this case as we heard it from a lady and her husband, whom to know is to revere. It was told us by the lady, just arising from what we all suppose would be her death bed, and an offer was made at the time, to introduce us to the parties. We now regret that our years induced us to decline the proferred introduction. We did not feel willing at the time, to make any personal inquiries in a matter that had been productive of so much distress, that time had somewhat alleviated.

An Irish gentleman, seeing a heap of rubbish in his court-yard, called a servant and asked him why he did not cart it away.

"You have no cart, your honor," replied the servant.

"Then dig a hole in the corner of the court and put into that."

"And where shall I put the dirt that I am going to dig out of the hole?" said the servant.

"Why, blockhead! make a hole large enough to hold the dirt and rubbish too," replied the Irish gentleman.

WHOLESALE PURCHASER.—A fellow from Kentucky, went a few weeks since unto the store of a fashionable milliner in Canal street.

"Have you any skirts?" asked he.

"Plenty of all kinds."

"What do you ask a cord?" said the chap.

"A cord!" replied the woman.

"Yes, I want about a cord. Up in our diggins the petticoats has gin out. I see you advertise "*corded skirts,*" and I thought while my hand was in, I'd tak what you had corded up."

The Milliner fainted.