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The Kent News.

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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
Office, Masonic Hall, Court House Green.

Jas. H. Plummer & Wm. B. Usilton,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, *payable in advance.* if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be *invariably charged.* No subscriptions received for less than six months.

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Advertisements inserted for three months, six months, or one year, at moderate rates.

OBITUARY NOTICES will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents for eight lines.

Job-Printing.—HAND-BILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, &c.—We have an extensive assortment of new and beautiful JOB TYPE, and are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice on very reasonable terms.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

L. J. COX, JR. J. A. MERRITT.
COX & BROWN,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain and Country Produce Generally,
NO. 10 BOWLY'S WHARF,
jy9-y. Corner of Wood St., BALTIMORE.

GEO. Z. GREENWOOD,
Commission Merchant,
No. 2 BOWLY'S WHARF,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Particular attention given to the sale of Grain and Produce. Consignments are respectfully solicited. jan19y.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. P. FRANCIS.
WM. T. TOMLINSON.
TOMLINSON & FRANCIS,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Grain, Live Stock, and Country Produce generally,
No. 96 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore.
Orders for Groceries, Seeds, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other merchandise, will be promptly filled. nov4-y.

W. E. WOODDY. J. F. M. WOODALL.
WOODDY & WOODALL,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 14 BOWLY'S WHARF, (up Stairs,)
BALTIMORE.
Special attention given to the sale of GRAIN. oc21y.

T. N. GOULD. I. REYNER DUKES. W. G. NICHOLSON.
GOULD, DUKES & CO.,
PRODUCE
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 102 Light Street,
(Opposite E. S. S. Wharves,)
BALTIMORE.
Consignments of Grain and all kinds of Produce solicited. Orders for Groceries, Liquors, &c., promptly attended to.
REFERENCES:—W. H. Beck, Rolph's Wharf; S. S. F. Rochester, Church Hill; J. V. Crosby, Rock Hall; J. K. Hines, Chestertown. m7y.

TO FARMERS, DAIRYMEN,
And Country Merchants.
ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE
Flour, Grain, Clover and Flax Seed, Tobacco, Hay, Lumber, Staves, Bark Sheep, Calves, Poultry, Eggs, Bacon, Lard. Butter, Cheese, Game, Vegetables. Wool, Rags, Furs, Skins, Fruit, green and dry, &c.,
Can have them well sold at the Highest Price in Baltimore, with full returns always within ten days of their reaching the city, by fowarding to the Commision House for Country Produce of
F. E. MARINE,
N. E. Corner of Frederick and Pratt Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.
The highest charge made is five per cent. Goods of every description, (except Liquors,) purchased and forwarded with despatch, when either cash or trade accompanies the order.
By consent I refer to the following certificates:
BALTIMORE, Feb. 25th, 1864.
Having known Mr. FLETCHER E. MARINE for many years past, we take pleasure in stating that we know him to be a gentleman in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, in the transaction of business. He is prompt, attentive, obliging and reliable. John W. Randolph, Cashier Fell's Point Bank; Isaac P. Cook, Register of Wills; Armstrong & Berry, Booksellers; Robert Turner, dealer in Fertilizers; John W. Bruff & Co., Dry Goods; E. & S Frey, Druggists; Rev. C. B. Tippett, East Baltimore Conf.; Rev. Andrew Manship, Phila. Conf.

ROCK HALL, Kent Co., Md., Dec. 21, 1863.
This is to certify, that during the last six years, I have been both directly and indirectly connected with Mr. F. E. Marine, in business; and take pleasure in stating that during that time I have always found him a practical, industrious, business man, of most unquestionable integrity, possessing the confidence of all the business men who know him.
Yours, most respectfully, C. A. LEARY.
apr15—y.

Peninsular Machine Works.
J. T. BUDD. T. R. SHARP.
BUDD & SHARP,
PROPRIETORS,
Successors to A. Peters, MIDDLETOWN, Del.
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
And IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.
Threshing and Reaping Machines, Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Mill Work, Clark Co's Sorgo Mills and Pans, Iron and Brass Castings, and Forgings of every description. Repairing done promptly and in the best manner. Iron Railing of a variety of patterns. Dwelling and Cemetery Lots enclosed. d16y.

TINWARE in great variety, Horse and Water Buckets, painted and unpainted Tubs, for sale cheap by VANNORT.

NEW STORE.

IT gives us pleasure to inform the public that we have just opened at the old stand of the late John Lawrence, at the pump just above the Meat establishment of Mr. S. S. Usilton, and are prepared to sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES
Sugars, Coffee, Tea,
FLOUR, CRACKERS, RICE,
COAL OIL, and every thing commonly kept in a GROCERY STORE, besides a large assortment of QUEENSWARE, TOBACCO and SEGARS, &c., &c.
We will also buy at the highest market price in trade or cash, all kinds of *Country Produce,* such as Butter, Eggs, Lard, Meat, Poultry, and Dried Fruit. Also, Rags and all kinds of Fur. Please give us a call.
GEO W. SIMPSON.
Chestertown, Jan. 13, 1866.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.
JOHN H. MORGAN,
RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to a varied assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., now in store at his stand up town, one door below the residence of H W. Earnest, Esq., consisting in part of
WHISKEY, BRANDY, RUM, GIN WINE, CORDIAL, &c.
GROCERIES, of all kinds,
BROOMS, Buckets, Soap, Candles,
Crockery-Ware, Meal and Flour,
SEGARS, Tobacco and Snuff,
Candies and Nuts, Coal Oil
SUGAR, COFFEE, Molasses, Lard and Bacon,
Mackeral, Herring, &c.
Those in want of anything in the above line are invited to GIVE ME A CALL, as I am determined to sell goods at the VERY LOWEST PRICES for cash.
jan17y. JOHN H. MORGAN.

Removal & Enlargement of Business.
JOHN MERRICK,
EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGES,
CORNER of NINTH and KING STREETS, WILMINGTON, DEL.
Having erected one of the largest CARRIAGE FACTORIES in this country, with the advantages of Steam Power, the most improved Machinery, with a capacity to manufacture fifty to sixty CARRIAGES weekly; and an experience of over twenty years in the business, I am now prepared to furnish all who are in want with the best class work. Work all Warranted. [s30y.

Crumpton Nursery.
THE subscribers offer for sale at the Old Established Nursery, at Crumpton, Md., the following
Choice Fruit Trees.
Upwards of 100 Varieties of Apple Trees,
About 50 Varieties of Standard Pear Trees, and a few Dwarf;
About 30 Varieties of Cherry Trees;
A few varieties of Apricots and Plums.
Nurserymen who may be short of Trees will be supplied at the usual deduction on retail prices. Orders by mail promptly filled, and trees carefully packed and shipped to any destination.
Persons indebted to SLAUGHTER & BROTHER, are requested to make immediate payment. The recent decease of one of the firm (H B. Slaughter) renders it necessary that all accounts should be settled without delay.
SLAUGHTER & BRO.,
dec2-4m Crumpton, Md.

NOTICE.
A New and Useful Enterprise.
THE undersigned has started an EXPRESS LINE in connection with ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, for transportation of Goods from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to all parts of the United States.
Goods left at POST OFFICE, Chestertown, BAYNARD'S BAKERY, Crumpton; MORRIS' HOTEL, Chesterville; TICK'S STORE, Millington, will be forwarded, if light articles, by stage, or if heavy will be received by Wagon on Friday of each week. From Northern or Southern routes will be forwarded to the above named places on their arrival per Adams' Express Co. to Smyrna.
E. SPRUANCE, Propietor,
oc28-3m. Clayton, Del.

LIME! LIME! LIME!
THE undersigned as agent for the sale of RAMBO'S SCHUYLKILL LIME, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is now prepared to furnish them with a SUPERIOR QUALITY of
Quick and Slacked Lime,
delivered at any of the accessible landings on Chester, Sassafras, Bohemia and Elk Rivers, and respectfully solicits their patronage.
All orders promptly attended to.
WM. N. BRICE,
ag5-tf. Kennedyville P. O., Kent Co., Md.

LIME! LIME! LIME!
THE subscribers, successors to COOK & HILLIS, take this method of informing the public that they are prepared to furnish them with a SUPERIOR QUALITY of
UNSLACKED LIME,
delivered at any of the accessible landings on the tributaries of the Chesapeak Bay, during the navigable season, and respectfully solicit their patronage. Orders should invariably be given *thirty days in advance,* and addressed to the firm at HAVRE DE GRACE, or to Mr. H. M. ROLLISON, Agent for Kent county, at Melbourne, P. O. JAMES COOK & CO.
Havre De Grace, Md., d3-y.

Notice to Sportsman.
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, Gun Tubes, Tube Wrenches, Wads, Rammer Heads and Screws for Washers, and an assortment of SPORTSMAN'S GOODS generally, by
aug26. JOHN H. REDUE.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!—Particular attention is called to our large Stock of fine all-wool Heavy Blanket, black and colored Shawls, which we will sell at reduced prices. A. W. SPARKS & SON.

MEN'S, Boys' and Ladies' Calf and Kip Balmorals, also, Misses and Children's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes, for sale cheap by
Dec. 30. VANNORT.

ATTENTION IS CALLED to another arrival of Seasonable GOODS, much cheaper than former purchases. Nubras Hoods, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, Comforts, Clouds and Scarfs, with a full stock of Goods of every description. Call and see.
Dec. 23. A. W. SPARKS & SON.

[*Published by request.*]

HYMN—LET ME GO.

Let me go where saints are going,
To the mansions of the blest;
Let me go where my Redeemer
Has prepared his people's rest.
I would gain the realms of brightness
Where they dwell for evermore;
I would join the friends that wait me
Over on the other shore.

CHORUS:—Let me go 'tis Jesus calls me,
Let me gain realms of day;
Bear me over angel pinions,
Longs my soul to be away.

Let me go where none are weary,
Where is raised no wail of woe;
Let me go and bathe my spirit
In the raptures angels know.
Let me go, for bliss eternal
Lures my soul away, away,
And the victor's song triumphant
Thrills my heart—I cannot stay.
CHORUS—Let me go, &c.

Let me go, why should I tarry,
What has earth to bind me here;
What but cares and toils and sorrows,
What but death and pain and fear.
Let me go, for hopes most cherished
Blasted round me often lie,
O, I've gathered brightest flowers
But to see them fade and die.
CHORUS—Let me go, &c.

Let me go where tears and sighing
Are for evermore unknown,
Where the joyous songs of glory
Call me to a happier home.
Let me go, I'd cease this dying,
I would gain life's fairer plains;
Let me join the myriad harpers,
Let me chant their rapturous strains.
CHORUS—Let me go, &c.

Let me go, there is a glory
That my soul hath longed to know,
I am thirsting for the waters
That from crystal fountains flow.
There is where the angels tarry,
There the saved forever throng,
There the brightness wearies never,
There I'll sing Redemption's song.
CHORUS—Let me go, &c.

Let me go, O speed my journey,
Saints and seraps lure away,
O, I almost feel the raptures
That belong to endless day.
Oft methinks I hear the singing
That is only heard above;
Let me go, O speed my going,
Let me go where all is love.
CHORUS—Let me go, &c. T. H.

St. Georges, Delaware.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

There goes a virtuous and honest man. Who cares? Nobody looks at him or cares a fig how he looks or dresses.

Here passes a man of wealth 'Who?' 'Where?' 'How does he dress?' He is a great object of attraction. 'How in the world did he make so much?' 'He dosen't look as if he was worth a penny.'

This is the way of the world. Everybody gazes with admiration upon the rich, while they turn away from virtuous poverty. Let a man make ten thousand dollars, and he is a gentleman, every inch of him. Everybody has a kind word and smile for him.

Be poor and honest, and no one knows you. Men and women have heard of such a name as yours, and you may live at their elbow, but they are not certain about it.

Possess a fortune and live at the mile post. And your neighbors and friends will line the heart of the city. All would know where you live and point a stranger to the very door.

We repeat—such is the world. Golden vice is caressed, while humble virtue is unobserved.

Will the time never *never* come when men shall be honored for their virtues and despised for their vices, rather than be caressed for their riches and condemned for poverty? Everybody in words, censures the idea of honoring the rich because they are rich, and yet such are the regulations of society that everybody does humble in his manners and feelings in the presence of the 'upper ten thousand.' As long as the ladies will associate with the voluptuous rich and shun the virtuous poor, so long will vice be considered no disgrace, and wealth will pay for the sacrifice of virtue.

WASHINGTON'S "COMPANION."—Washington Irving says of Washington that "before he was thirteen years of age he had copied into a volume forms of all kinds of mercantile and legal papers, bills of exchange, notes of hand, deeds, bonds and the like; that he had a lawyer's skill in drafting documents; and a merchant's exactness in keeping accounts." The basis of this appears to have been an old printed book, entitled "Young Men's Companion," &c., which belonged to Washington, and which still exists, and is at present in New York city, and is perhaps one of the most interesting books in the world. It is a small octavo volume of 472 pages.—The name of George Washington is written upon it in boyish chirography, but large, bold, with every letter distinct as in his maturer days, to which the year 1742 is added in the same handwriting. Washington was then ten years of age.—This book was found in Virginia during its occupancy by the federal troops. It is in a remarkable state of preservation. In a recent visit to New York city, Lieutenant General Grant examined it, and expressed his belief that its silent, eloquent and instructive pages were the architect of the practical, symmetrical and finished character of the great Washington. The book was presented to Gen. Grant. But he refused to receive it as a gift, though he was willing to take it in trust to hold it till the owner should appear. Should none apply for it, it will be placed among the archives of the nation—a precious legacy.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Presentation of the Address and Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention to the Legislature.

The committee appointed by the late State Convention with regard to the restoration of rights to the disfranchised voters of Maryland, appeared before the General Assembly at Annapolis on Friday of last week, and presented the address and resolutions of the Convention on the subject. The two Houses in joint session received the committee most courteously, Hon. M. Blair, its chairman, delivering an address pertinent to the objects of their mission and expressive of a full appreciation of the consideration and respect extended by the legislative bodies in their official capacity.

Mr. Blair said the object of the deputation was to present the address and resolutions of a convention held in Baltimore, and whatever the result of the legislative action, the committee would ever appreciate the attention and respect with which they had been received. He said the time had come when we ought to have peace and amity in our State. Was there any reason why we should remain any longer embittered? Mr. Blair made a strong appeal to the members in behalf of the objects sought to be attained by the convention. He said he was not a disqualified voter, and had been foremost in urging the putting down of an unjustifiable rebellion. But now that the government had succeeded in its efforts, all reason or pretext for the continuance of repressive enactments had passed away. He deprecated a perseverance in such a system of legislation, as calculated to sow the seeds of perpetual discord, to alienate from one another those who, with united hearts and hands, should now labor together to build up the interests, and renew the ancient glories of our State and country. The State needs the services, the skill, the talent and competency of all her sons. It is to the mutual advantage of all that she should have them. Why deny them to her in the interest only of bitter partizanship? Mr. B. alluded to the teachings of history on the subject of perpetuating punishments and disabilities for political differences of opinion; and said how invariably true it was that those who were so ready and eager to inflict, always sooner or later, suffered from them themselves; that those who sharpened the knives of conscription, were often afterwards made their victims.

He further spoke of the States lately in rebellion as now entirely pacified, and willing and anxious to be restored to their proper and constitutional relations to the federal government; that this disposition on their part was honest and sincere, and cited as a proof of this the fact that everywhere, in their recent elections, they had taken away their confidence from those who had been instrumental in initiating the rebellion, and given it to those who would have dissuaded the people from the criminal enterprize and who were reluctantly afterwards dragged into it.

He spoke of the registry law as a part of the general scheme, whose effects and purpose it was to keep open the wounds of the country, and stir up the waters of bitterness and strife; that while it assumed to regulate the qualifications of the voter, it was intended to punish him by exclusion and disability, and every one knew it; it was vindictive in its character, and it so appeared on the face of it.

He referred to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State, sustaining the constitutionality of the law, and said that while he acknowledged the wisdom and patriotism of the gentlemen who occupied that bench, and should, as in duty bound, defer to its decision, yet this very decision disclosed additional reason for the repeal of the law; for it stigmatized as unconstitutional and illegal, what was the known, manifest and declared purpose of the law—the *ex post facto* punishment of those who had sympathized with treason.—Enough of that, he thought, appeared on the record to justify the court in reaching an opposite conclusion from the one attained by it. But the court declared its inability to inquire further than that it was a law professedly for the regulation of the voter's qualifications, and could not look into the fact that it was intended for his punishment by an ex post facto execution.

It was now for the law-making power to rectify their wrong, and rescind the law that imposed hardships so severe on whole classes of people. He concluded by expressing his acknowledments to the honorable body for their courtesy in extending to him and to the committee the privlege of being heard on the floor of the House, and then delivered to the presiding officer copies of the address and resolutions of the convention.

Mr. Blair spoke about half an hour.—The committee then retired.

An effort to pass a resolution subsequently—when the committee had discharged its duties and retired—in some sort of rebuke of its appearance there, signally failed. The General Assembly consistently sustained the propriety of its action by a vote of 51 to 18.

Bills have been introduced into both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature to revive capital punishment, and a strong effort will be made to secure their passage.

A RECRUIT FROM THE GRAVE.

The following strange circumstance, among the most remarkable that occurred during the war, is vouched for by Colonel Ellis, late of the 1st Missouri cavalry, and can be attested by other parties:

A few days after a fiercely contested battle in the South, a party of soldiers belonging to the 1st Missouri, took a jaunt over the battle field and came up to a spot where the rebel dead were buried. In one place the hair of a man's head was seen sticking out of the ground like a tuft of grass, and near by a hand was seen protruding upwards, which evidently belonged to the man that owned the head of hair.

One of the cavalrymen remarked to his companions, in a spirit of thoughtless levity, "See, there's a dead reb reaching out for something; let's see what he wants!" In the same spirit of wanton mischief, almost recklessness, the cavalrymen took hold of the man's hand and hauled the body out of the grave, the loose dirt falling back into the shallow hole. Soon after the man began to stir and manifest signs of life, to the utter astonishment and horror of the resurrectionists.

The man was taken by his rescuers to their tent and was rubbed down, washed off, and in a few days become as "good as new." He said that in the battle he was stunned by the passage of a shell which knocked him senseless. He was picked up among the dead and buried like the rest. Not a scratch was found on his body. He said that he had joined the rebel army, and fought the Federals long and well, but as this was his second appearance on earth, he would join the federals and fight for them He accordingly enlisted in the 1st Missouri, did a good deal of tough marching and hard fighting and last September was mustered out of the service and paid off at Benton barracks.—*St. Louis News.*

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

Europe signifies a country of white complexion; so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa.

Asia signifies between, or in the middle, from the fact that geographers then placed it between Europe and Africa.

Africa signifies the land of corn or ears. It was celebrated for its its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain.

Spain a country of rabbits or conies. This country was once so infested with these animals, that the inhabitants petitioned Augustus for an army to destroy them.

Italy a country of pitch; from its yielding great quantities of black pitch.

Gaul, modern France signifies yellow-haired, as yellow hair characterized its first inhabitants.

Hibernia, is utmost, or last habitation; for beyond this, westward, the Phœnicians, we are told, never extended their voyages.

Britain, the country of tin; as there were great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent island. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies in the Phœnician tongue, either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast.

CHANGES IN SHOEMAKING.—A Haverhill (Mass.) correspondent of the Salem Gazette says:

"The shoe business here has quite recently undergone a complete change.—Once, five years ago say, the shoemakers took out their sets of shoes, made them and carried them in, this latter operation usually costing a day or half a day, but now everything is done by steam, and every part of the business is carried on independent of the rest. One shop turns out heels and stiffenings, another uppers, in another sole leather is cut, and finally the goods are made up by steam power exclusively. A number of new establishments have been lately started, worked by steam power entirely."

BIRDS and animals wild by nature, as well as those that may be domesticated, are affected by the changes and progress which men may make in the cultivation of the land. As agriculture is extended, such of them as chiefly feed upon its products will of necessity increase; while others, whose food was the wild berry or the mountain heather, will decrease. Thus it is that within the last sixty years (during which agricultural improvements in Great Britain have been carried on with greater enterprise and success than they have been in other parts of the world or at any other time) such species of game as hares, pheasants, and partridges have become much more numerous, whilst the blackcock, the common grouse, the woodcock, the snipe, and the various kinds of wildfowl may be concluded to diminish in numbers.

HALF PRICE.—An old fellow out in Wayne county, who has "advertised" his wife six or seven times, had the assurance recently, to ask the genial editor of the Lyons Republican to print the customary advertisement for half price, in consideration of his being a "regular customer."

FIFTY miles from Galveston, Texas, cattle are selling for $1.50 a head. In this town it costs about twice that amount for a good sized turkey.

A REMEDY FOR THE DIPTHERIA.

[From the Galignani.]

This affection, which comprises those that are known under the various names of bad sore throat, *angina* croup, and the French "*angina coueneuse*," has hitherto been considered one of the most difficult to cure. We some time back gave an account of Dr. Trideau's method, which consists in administering borax, under the form of a syrup, but we now find in the *Revenue Therapeutique*, a paper conducted by Dr. A. De Grand Boulogne, Vice Consul at Havana, in which he mentions ice as an infallible specific. As this, from its extreme simplicity, would, if effective, be far superior to any yet tried, we cannot refrain from quoting the cases mentioned by the author, who had published this remedy, as far back as Febuary, 1860, and consequently complains (not without reason if its efficacy is such as he describes it) of the inexcusable negligence of practitioners in not taking notice of it, thereby allowing many valuable lives to be lost.

The following cases came under his observation after that date: In the month of March and April, 1861, the disease in question broke out under an epidemic form, and chiefly attacked adults with such virulence that in one week three young women died in one house. One of Dr. De Grand's patients afflicted with blephacite, was seized with it, and as he could not immediately attend, owing to the severity of the case, another physician was called in, who ordered emetics and aluminous gargle, which produced no effect. At length Dr. De Grand came and found the tonsils greatly swollen and a false membrane covering them. He immediately administered small pieces of ice, and the following morning the tumefaction of the tonsils had diminished by half, and the false membrane had nearly disappeared. That very evening she was enabled to take food.

Profiting by this example, a few days after her brother was seized with sore throat, presenting the same preliminary symtoms as those of his sister; but he, without waiting for the doctor, took some ice, and was rid of his sore throat in a few hours. Some days later, Dr. De Grand was summoned to a young lady who was laboring under the disease for some forty-eight hours; all remedies had failed, and the parents, relations and friends of the family, were plunged to the deepest sorrow. When Dr. De Grand ordered ice, a general cry of astonishment was uttered by all present. Ice for a sore throat! Impossible! It was sheer murder! Dr. De Grand maintained his ground, and after much expostulation, during which time was lost, he obtained his end.

Before twenty-four hours were over the patient was in full convalescence. Being at Vera Cruz on a mission, he was asked to see a young man who was attacked with malignant sore throat, and had been treated, without effect, by cauterization with hydrochloric acid and astringent gargles. Here, again, he had to battle with the prejudices of the family, but was at length allowed to administer ice. The young man recovered in the course of the following day. Dr. De Grand has now been using this remedy for the last twelve years, without having met with a single failure.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW AT THE PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.—At the time of the annual meeting last week of the American Colonization Society, in Washington, a delegation of the Society, embracing some twenty members, waited upon the President to tender him the assurance of their confidence and support in the momentous and embarrassing duties that rest upon him. J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., the president of the Society, introduced the delegation, and in his remarks connected with the Society expressed the belief that it was in a separation of the negro from the white race that the best mode of bettering the condition of the colored people was to be found. President Johnson replied with emphasis, that they should have a fair trial where they are. He affirmed the views on the subject as they are embraced in the message, and declared that whatever might be his convictions in regard to negro suffrage in the District of Columbia and Tennessee, he was firmly opposed to forcing suffrage upon the States by national legislation. The distinct impression was left that he was not friendly to indiscriminate negro suffrage in this District. The meeting was very agreeable and satisfactory to the delegation, who came away with the conviction that they had been in interview with a calm, fearless, honest and able statesman and ruler.—*National Intelligencer.*

A RICH BALL OF COTTON.—Many cotton bales arriving in New York have to be overhauled, dirt and stained cotton thrown out, and then rebaled. The other day two laborers in discharge of this duty found in one of the bales $27,000 in gold. One of them proposed to the other to divide and keep mum, but the other said he would report to the boss. The purchaser of the cotton claimed the gold, and the seller claimed it because the cotton was not delivered, and for other reasons, probably the court will decide to whom this rich mine belongs. The purchaser gave the two laborers $400 each in greenbacks.