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The Kent News.

A Family Newspaper: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News, and Advertising.

VOL. 27.—No. 15. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866. WHOLE No. 1357.

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.

Rates of Advertising:

Advertisements not exceeding eight lines will be published three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in the same proportion.

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.

SLAUGHTER'S
LINE OF STEAMERS.

ON and after Monday, July 23, 1866, the STEAMER CHESTER will leave Balto., at 7 o'clock, A. M., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, for Crumpton, touching at all the landings on the river, except Corsica. Returning the alternate days.

The Steamer GEO. LAW will leave Baltimore for Crumpton, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, touching at all the landings on the river, including Corsica.

Both boats leave Baltimore at 7 o'cl'k, A.M, and Crumpton at 6½, A. M.

☞ Fare $1.25. Meals extra. All freight must be prepaid. Not responsible for freight after being landed from the boats. Baggage at the owner's risk.

jy21-tf. B. C. CATLIN, Agent.

BALTIMORE
And Sassafras River Line.

STEAMER TRUMPETER,
CAPT. M. DEMING,
will leave Baltimore Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10½ o'clock, A.M., for Sassafras River. Returning, leave Georgetown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, A. M., leaving Buck Neck Wharf at 11½ A. M., arriving in Baltimore at 2 o'clock.

FARE $1.25. Meals extra.

☞ Fare to and from Buck Neck $1.00.

apr7-6m. M. DEMING, Prop'r.

The STEAMER
COMMERCE,

Will commence running between SASSAFRAS RIVER and PHILADELPHIA on Monday, the 2nd of April, leaving WILSON'S POINT on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; leave Geo. & Fredericktowns at 12, M., touching at all the Landings on Sassafras and Elk River. Leave Betterton about 3, P. M.

Will leave Philadelphia, third wharf, above Arch St., at 2 o'clock, P. M., every Wednesday and Saturday.

Freight carried at reasonable rates, but must be prepaid. J. F. WILSON, Captain.

March 31, 1866—tf.

NEW
ICE-CREAM SALOON!

Washington Hudgins,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he is prepared to supply
ICE-CREAM,
LEMON POP,
SARSAPARILLA,
Raspberry Lemonade,
Mineral Water,
to all who will give him a call. Thankful for past patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same. Parties, Pic Nics and Excursions supplied with Cream and Cake on the most reasonable terms. W. HUDGINS,
Adjoining Post Office, Chestertown.

June 16, 1866—3m.

1866. SPRING 1866.
AND
Summer Clothing!

GOLD DOWN TO 1.25!
PRICES ACCORDINGLY!

THE undersigned will offer this Spring and Summer his CHOICE STOCK of GOODS at decidedly lower figures to keep pace with the marked decline in Gold, and the general downward tendency in every branch of business. All in want of CLOTHING are cordially invited and most sincerely advised to make their purchases early, as, according to the opinion of all,

Prices have Reached the Bottom,

and there is more likelyhood of their going up again somewhat than coming farther down.

An early call is solicited.

April 14, 1866. I. FRANK.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain!

NITROUS OXIDE.

I DESIRE to call the attention of those suffering from bad teeth, (as there is nothing more calculated to undermine the constitution than decayed teeth,) that the time has come, and now is, when they can have their teeth taken out without pain, and that in Chestertown. When I first introduced this powerful esthetic, I was called upon to vouch for its innocency, and the happy effect it was said to produce.—That I could not then do except upon the authority of other responsible parties. But, as I now have practical knowledge in its operation, it gives me great pleasure to say, I feel no hesitancy in vouching for it, surpassing as it does my expectation in its happy effect.

J. T. TWILLEY,
Dental Surgeon, Chestertown.

June 30, 1866—tf.

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for *six entirely new articles,* just out. Address O. T. CAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Me. my19y.

SWEET TOBACCO, only 70 Cents per lb., at REDUE'S, adj'g the Bank.

NEW GOODS,
AT KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS, just received.

GOOD CALICOES AT 12½ CENTS!

AND ALL OTHER GOODS at THE REDUCED PRICES!

Persons wanting Goods will do well to call and examine my stock before going elsewhere.

TERMS—*Cash, or Country Produce.*

C. W. WARREN,
Kennedyville, Kent county, Md.

April 21, 1866.

NEW STORE!

THE subscriber has opened a NEW GROCERY, VARIETY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE, in the basement of his dwelling, adjoining Aldridge's Stove and Tinware establishment, and is selling goods at the very lowest cash prices.

BACON, BUTTER, LARD, EGGS, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, taken in exchange for goods, or the highest market price paid in cash.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited from his friends and the public generally.

my26-3m. SAMUEL A. SMITH.

SOMETHING NEW!
Ice Cream! Ice Cream!
CONFECTIONERY! CAKES! FRUITS! CANDIES!

THE subscriber, at considerable expense, has completed his NEW ICE CREAM SALOON and Confectionery, on the corner of Broad and Mechanic Streets, in the Town of Crumpton, and is now ready to supply the lovers of Ice Cream and Sweat Meats, with fresh and choice articles.

Excursions, Pic-Nics, Parties, &c.,

supplied to order with ICE CREAM, and other dainties, by giving three or four days notice. This notice is necessary to enable the subscriber to fill the contract.

With the determination to please, the subscriber hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage. WM. H. BAYNARD.

Crumpton, June 2.—tf.

NEW STORE.

IT gives us pleasure to inform the public that we have removed to the store room lately occupied by 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, May 12, 1866.

BERGER & BUTZ'S
EXCELSIOR
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
—AND—
Berger & Butz's
AMMONIATED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE
OF LIME.

FARMERS AND DEALERS are respectfully referred to the above FERTILIZERS, as being prepared in the best manner, thoroughly reliable, and in every way calculated to give universal satisfaction. They are extensively known, having been used with great success during the past six or seven years.

☞ Read the following certificate of one of the best chemists of this country:

CHEMICAL LABARATORY,
No. 108 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1866.

During the last five years I have been in frequent consultation with Mr. George M. Woodward, manufacturer of Messrs. BERGER & BUTZ's artificial manures, in regard to the preparation of their Super Phosphate of Lime, etc. The materials used in these Fertilizers, are in all cases subjected to my examination and analysis before purchase. Being fully acquainted with their formula and methods of manufacture, I can assure those interested in the purchase and sale of Fertilizers, that their "EXCELSIOR" and "AMMONIATED" Super Phosphate of Lime are of such a character as must render them of great value to the farmer, and place them amongst the BEST FERTILIZERS now in the market. F. A. GENTH.

☞ *We Guarantee these Fertizers to be UNADULTERATED.* ☜

By the introduction of new and improved machinery into our factory these articles will be much better prepared than formerly.

R. J. RUTH & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 16 Bowly's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

☞ For sale by
THOS. DEC. RUTH, Chestertown,
T. D. BURGESS, Grey's Inn Creek,
JAMES SHUSTER, Buck Neck,
R. T. TURNER, Betterton,
JOHN CARSON, Crumpton.

June 23, 1866.

KENT COUNTY
MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Farmers of Kent and adjoining Counties that they are prepared to do all kinds of

Agricultural Machine Repairing,

at short notice. They also put up in good order the Celebrated

Pennington Improved Reaper,

which is of central draught, runs easy for four horses, and will cut from 25 to 30 acres per day; it cuts 6 ft. 6 in. swath, and can have a Mower attached in a few minutes; it gives general satisfaction, as has been certified to by many able Farmers of Kent and Cecil counties.

They also build HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS of modern style, which in good wheat will thresh and clean from four to six hundred bushels per day.

They make and have for sale the following kinds of PLOWS and PLOW CASTINGS:—Nos. 9, 10 and 11 Concave; 1, 2 and 0 Pratt & Davis; No. 4 Wiley, and two-furrowed Plows of excellent model, and not surpassed in smoothness or temper by any made or used in this State. MILL SPINDLES, Shafts and Picks, made and repaired to order and in style.

CULTIVATORS, Cultivator Teeth, Farm Hinges, Harrows, &c., for sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL, and on reasonable terms.

WM. A. HYLAND & CO.
mh31-tf. GALENA, Kent Co., Md

NEW FIRM.

J. H. BURCHINAL & SON,

HAVING fitted up a new and enlarged Store Room in the east end of the building, adjoining the former stand of J. H. Burchinal, have just returned from the City with a fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased for Cash, which they are selling at remarkably low figures—at least a hundred per cent. below former prices—and as cheap, if not a little cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Their stock embraces DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices; a fine assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, very cheap; Woodenware, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, Trunks, Valises, Brooms, Brushes, &c. Also, a large stock of Looking Glasses, of various sizes.

Also a genner assortment of HATS & CAPS.

Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine their Goods and prices. J. H. BURCHINAL & SON.

Chestertown, May 26—3m

N. B.—The middle Store Room and Dwelling for Rent. J. H. B. & SON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

L. J. COX, JR. J. A. MERRITT.

COX & BROWN,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Peaches and 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.

SHEUBROOK, WOODALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain & all kinds Country Produce,
NO. 124 LIGHT ST. WHARF, Opposite the wharf of Slaughter's Steamboat Line,
BALTIMORE.

All consignments are thankfully received and promptly attended to. feb3.

To the Fruit-Growers of Maryland,

GOOTEE, MOBRAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
102 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE made complete arrangements for the sale of all kinds of fruit, such as PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, PLUMS, DAMSENS, BERRIES, &c. Returns promptly made. Special attention paid to the return of boxes.

Constantly on hand a large supply of 4-quarter and 5-quarter Fruit BOXES, which are supplied to fruit-growers at Manufacturer's prices.

June 23, 1866—4t.

PEACH GROWERS
Look to your Interest

SHAW & BUSICK,
310 North Water St., above Vine, Philadelphia.

WE the undersigned would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we will be engaged in the sale of Fruit and Produce generally.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of PEACHES, and return of boxes. We are very thankful for past patronage, and hope by untiring efforts to give general satisfaction in the future. WM. J. SHAW, of Philad'a.
WM. S. BUSICK, of Kent Co.

June 9, 1866—2m.

THOMPSON

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with the largest and best assortment of

Boots and Shoes

in the County, as follows:
French Calf Boots and Gaiters,
" " Balmorals,
Glove Kid Eng. Walking Shoes, Buff Walking Shoes, Continental Bucked Shoes, Boys and Youth's Bucked Gaiters, Men's & Boys' coarse work of all kinds.
LADIES' GLOVE KID BALMORALS,
" MOROCCO and KID "
" BUTTON GAITERS,
" EASTERN "
and a general assortment of Misses and Children's Shoes. [my12-3m.]

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, known to be genuine, on hand and for sale by
WICKES & BRO.

The Conservative Platform.

The following are the entire series of resolutions adopted by the Conservative State Convention, held in Baltimore last week, a few of which were published in our last issue:

Resolved, That the preservation of the National Union, in form and spirit, as defined and established by the Constitution of the United States; the recognition, maintenance, and just interpretation of the authority of that constitution as the supreme law of the land, and the faithful extension of its privileges and protection to all who acknowledge and respect its obligations, are objects of paramount importance and the most anxious solicitude to the American people, and should alone occupy their attention until the causes which obstruct or prevent the just operation of the one, and disturb the quiet and menace the existence of the other, are removed, and national tranquility is permanently restored.

Resolved, That the doctrines, principles and policy announced and set forth by the President of the United States, in his annual and veto messages, and other official annunciations, for the settlement of the questions growing out of the late war, are wise, practical and consistent with the constitution, and, if permitted to be carried into effect, will insure justice to all, tranquilize the country, elevate our national character, and open to us a new career of prosperity and renown; on the other hand, in our judgment, the opposing policy of the majority of the two houses of Congress is fanatical and malignant, unwise, impracticable, and at war with the constitution, and if allowed to have full course, will overthrow all those checks and balances which the framers of the constitution deemed to be, and subsequent experience has proved are, essential to preserve our system of government, and introduce disorder and anarchy on the one hand, or military despotism on the other.

Resolved, That the wisdom, patriotism, moral courage, and self-devotion exhibited by the President, under the most difficult circumstances; the sound, appropriate and magnanimous policy he proposes and maintains for the pacification of the country, challenge our profound admiration and respect; and we hereby tender him our most cordial sympathy and unqualified support.

Resolved, That the States are essential parts of our system of government, and to them, or the people thereof, belongs all political power not specifically granted to the national government, and not essential to the due exercise of the powers specifically granted to it; that national safety is only assured while this wise distribution of power is observed and respected; and any successful encroachment by either on the rights of the other is the inauguration of disorder and disintegration on the one side, or centralization on the other; and either is alike fatal to the system itself.

Resolved, That among the powers reserved to the States, or the people thereof, is that of prescribing the social relations of their inhabitants, respectively, and of determining to whom it is safe and proper to confide the elective franchise; any attempt by the national government to obstruct them in the free enjoyment of those rights, or to coerce their exercise in any particular direction, is a dangerous usurpation, which ought to receive public and universal condemnation.

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States, by its recent amendment, having declared the abolishment of African slavery, it has become our duty to favor, and we do favor, all legislation necessary and proper to give effect to that declaration, and protect the negro in the enjoyment of his freedom and personal rights; but we protest against all attempts to ignore the distinction of race and color, or to make the negro the special object of national favoritism and beneficence, or to endow him with political power and the elective franchise.

Resolved, That the elective franchise is the most precious of all the personal rights of the citizen, and its proper distribution and use are most important elements of public safety; hence it should be conceded with the utmost discrimination, and be preserved and protected with the most ceaseless vigilance, and no impediments to its free enjoyment ought to be interposed, but such as are absolutely required to preserve its purity, and to protect the government from the machinations of those who are disloyal and hostile to its existence, and desire its overthrow.

Resolved, That the expenditures of the national and State governments should be reduced to the least practicable amount; that a strict economy should be adopted and pursued, and that when the payment of the interest on the national debt is made, which we hold sacred, there is no reason for exceeding the amount appropriated before the rebellion, and that the taxation of our people to hundreds of millions for the purpose of securing the domination of the blacks and the oppression of the whites is wicked, and should receive universal condemnation.

Resolved, That appropriations to feed and educate blacks are unconstitutional; that no such policy has been since the foundation of the government adopted for the whites, and that no free people should be expected to submit to them.

Resolved, That the payment of millions for the support of a Freedmen's Bureau, with its black troops, to keep whites from the polls, and to adjust, by military rule, legal questions between whites and blacks, is odious and ought not to be tolerated.

Resolved, That the proposition to reduce the representation from Maryland in the national councils, which is a proposition to increase the representative power of other States, is unjust to this State, and meets our disapprobation.

Recolved, That the present Registry law has been made an instrument of oppression upon many of the people of this State; that any necessity which existed for such legislation does not now exist, and that until said law is so modified as to be in accord with the kind and magnanimous policy of President Johnson, it should be executed in a fair, honest and liberal spirit.

Resolved, That Governor Swann, in his support of President Johnson, in his opposition to negro suffrage, in his determination that in his hands the Registry law shall not be used to oppress or degrade the people of this State, is entitled to the thanks of every good citizen and to their confidence and support.

Resolved, That we approve of the call for the Philadelphia Convention, and of the purpose and objects of the said convention as set forth in the call, and that this convention do now proceed to appoint delegates to the said convention; and as we anxiously desire the co-operation of all who approve the said convention on fair and equal terms, we hereby instruct our delegates to confer and co-operate with delegates which may be appointed by any other organization to serve from this State.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—*An Aged Lover.*—A widow of forty-three summers, and the mother of four blooming children, two of whom are married, lately sued a gay deceiver for breach of promise. The "deceiver" is an old maid of seventy-six, the father of nine children, and the possessor of two farms. The parties live in Warren county, Ohio. This aged lover gave the fat and forty, if not fair, widow several rides in his buggy, to church and other places, and told the lady that he might conclude to marry some day, and if he did, he thought she would be the woman. Upon this hint she acted, purchasing a wedding dress, and consulted a few particular female friends in regard to the wedding cake. At this stage, however, the old man crawfished—declined to fulfil the engagement—flatly denied that he ever intended to marry the lady. To heal her lacerated feelings she brought suit against the "perfidious old chap," and received $2,665, which made her happy.

LEFT THE FOUL PARTY.—General J. C. Sullivan having been appointed an alternate to the Radical State Convention by the radical County Convention which recently met in Cumberland, that brave and gallant officer has appeared in a letter published in the *Alleganian* in which he defines his position. He says he cannot swallow negro suffrage and negro equality—that he stands by President Johnson—that base politicians have used the soldiers long enough for their own purposes, and he now calls upon all his old companions in arms to unite in putting down the negro suffrage party.

A NEW MODE OF BETTING.—The "game of cabs" is announced as the last invention in European cities of young men with plenty of money, and a lack of brains or knowledge or disposition how to use it properly. Two players sit at a club window and watch the number of the cabs that pass by, one betting that more even numbers will pass, and the other that the odd numbers will have the majority. A young duke recently lost $109,000 in this way by unfortunately betting on even numbers at Paris. A fool and his money were soon parted.

EATING ICE CREAM.—Hall's Journal of Health says: Never eat ice cream immediately after eating a meal. It destroys all the heat of the body, which is needed to digest the food. Deaths have frequently been caused by this common practice, and disease is often bred by it. No one should eat ice cream before two hours after a meal.

AT ONE TIME Daniel Webster had a difficult case to plead, and a verdict was rendered against his client. One of the witnesses came to him and said—

"Mr Webster if I had thought we should have lost the case I might have testified a great deal more than I did."

"It is of no consequence," replied the lawyer, "the jury did not believe a word you said."

A GOOD LAW.—A new law in Connecticut provides a severe penalty for the crime of procuring the publication of a bogus marriage notice. This is a very excellent law, and one, it is to be hoped, will soon be enacted in Maryland.

"SAL," cried a girl, looking out at the upper story of a small grocery, addressing another girl who was trying to enter at the front door, "we've all been to camp-meeting and been converted; so when you want milk on Sunday you'll have to come round to the back door."

A PRETTY girl says: "If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally guilty are old bachelors, with the word full of pretty girls!"

THE RADICALS PREPARING FOR ANOTHER CIVIL WAR.

Mr. Raymond, the editor of the New York *Times,* has written to his paper the following letter, which is well calculated to fill the country with alarm. Mr. Raymond is a member of Congress, and well posted on the present and prospective purposes of the Radicals:

You may have noticed the passage in the House, a few days since, of a resolution offered by Gen. Paine, of Wisconsin, calling on the States to organize, discipline and equip their militia, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordnance and ammunition now under custody of the General Government be distributed among the States—the distribution among the loyal States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders.

The resolution came up from the Committee on Military Affairs, and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, under the previous question. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country; and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended, by those who secured its passage, as the first step towards preparation for another civil war. Although no debate was had upon it, members were urged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were privy to its introduction. Some were told that it was necessary to enable the Southern loyalists to protect themselves; others that it was simply a matter of detail in the War Department; others that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President; and others that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a matter of importance; but this was refused.

Most of the leading and reflecting Radicals in Congress take this view of the political future: If the Fall elections result in the choice of Northern democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted, will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly, and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose sessions he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the loyal States—if they constitute a majority from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if necessary, invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain them in that position. They do not in the least conceal their purpose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to "drive the rival Congress, with the President and his Cabinet and supporters, into the Potomac," to use the language of one of the ablest and most sincere of their number. If you will recall the remarks of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in last week's first caucus, you will see this movement clearly foreshadowed—indeed avowed.

He declared his belief that an issue of *force* was rapidly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. He acts, and all who co-operate with him in these measures profess to act, under the apprehension that the President intends to resort to force—that he means to disperse the present Congress on its reassembling in December if it refuses to admit the Southern members; and Mr. Farnsworth ascribed to Mr. Seward the declaration, that this Congress should never reassemble unless the Southern members were admitted—in support of this belief. I need scarcely say that Mr. Seward never made any remark of the kind, nor that the project ascribed to the President is purely an invention, or at best the crazy dream of a political nightmare. But in either case it serves the same purpose. It covers, and is held to justify, the determination to arouse the North, and prepare for a resort to force upon the assembling of the Fortieth Congress in extra or in regular session; and *this determination is avowed.* And the resolution to which I referred, for an organization of the militia and a distribution of arms in the Northern States, is the initial step to its execution.

I do not propose to comment upon the result of such a movement. It is obvious that if any such contingency should arise, the war would not be *sectional,* as was the last; it would be a war of political parties and of neighborhoods. Not only have the great body of the Union party in Congress no sympathy with these views and purposes, but they are in the main ignorant and incredulous of their existence. That the extreme Radicals entertain them, however, there is not the slightest doubt, and we know, from the experience of secession in 1861, how few men it sometimes requires to plunge a great party or a great nation into war. R.

WHAT MAKES THE OCEAN SALT.—A few days since the teacher in the primary department of the Graded School in Vergennes, Vermont, interrogated the pupils as to the reason of the saltness of the ocean. One little lad was confident that he could tell, and the question was put: "Well, what is it that causes the saltness of the water of the ocean?" "The codfish!" replied the little original.