THE DENTON JOURNAL

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GEO. T. MELVIN & Z. P. STEELE,

Editors and Proprietor

TERMS.

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Denton Journal.

A Family Newspaper Devoted to General Intelligence, Agriculture, Advertising, &c.,---Independent on all Subjects.

VOL. 29 DENTON, MD., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877. NO. 43.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL be conspicuously inserted on the following terms: ONE SQUARE (SIX LINES, SOLID MEASUREMENT,) will be inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion: Longer ones in the same proportion. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly. Proceedings of public meetings, and personal communications are matters chargeable at half the rates of advertising. All advertisements are collectable on first insertion.

Dr. W. F. G. Young,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HILLSBOROUGH, MD.,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country.

apr21-tf

COLGATE & CO.'S

STERLING

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ECONOMICAL, LABOR-SAVING, AND UNIFORMLY SATISFACTORY.

AT A MODERATE PRICE.

A TRIAL WILL DEMONSTRATE ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY. [mar17-2m.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

VERY CHEAP

AT

J. L. STEIMEN'S.

COATS,

PANTS,

VESTS,

UNDER GARMENTS.

Call at his extensive Clothing Store, in the McNeal building, on Dover Street, Easton, Md. [dec2-y.

BOARDING HOUSE

At Queenstown

WHERE transient Boarders and the traveling public can be accommodated at the

SHORTEST NOTICE

AND ON THE

MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Persons going to Baltimore can leave horses and carriages here until their return and the

BEST ATTENTION

given and charges moderate JOSEPH SHINN.

aug-tf. Queenstown, Md

BLACKSMITHING,

AT LOW PRICES.

John T. Comegys.

I AM STILL engaged in the Blacksmith business at the old stand, but have discontinued Wheelwrighting altogether, and continue the Blacksmith business only.

I still continue at my old prices for Horse Shoeing.

Plain Shoeing	$1.00
With Steel Toes	1.25

I have also the sole right of E. T. Burton's Subsoil Pulverizing plow, for the 3rd, 4th and 5th Districts. This attachment can be attached to any plow at a cost of only $5. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JNO. T. COMEGYS.

jan13-y. Denton, Md.

Maryland Steamboat Co

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Saturday, April 7th, 1877, the Steamer

Highland Light,

CAPT. E. T. LEONARD,

will leave pier 3, Light Street, foot of Camden, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, P. M., for Easton, Double Mills, Oxford, Clora's Point, Wallack's, Cambridge, Chancellors Point, Cabin Creek and Medford's.

Making close connection with Maryland & Delaware Railroad at Easton, and with the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad at Cambridge.

The Tuesday trip will be extended to Denton, making all the regular landings on the River. On the return trip, will leave Denton every Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon, and every Monday, Wednesday and Friday will leave Medford's at 2, Cambridge 5, and Easton at 9 o'clock P. M., arriving in Baltimore early next morning.

FREIGHTS SOLICITED AT LOW RATES AND CAREFULLY HANDLED.

apr7-tf.

CORN! CORN! CORN!

AND

Spring Crops.

HORNER'S

AMMONIATED

Raw Bone Superphosphate

Contains more AMMONIA and SOLUBLE PHOSPHORIC ACID than any other Brand in the Market, except our Concentrated Superphosphate.

Quick and reliable in its action, and unequaled by any other article offered at same price.

IN FINE DRILLING CONDITION.

Price, $35 per Ton.

Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co.

54 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, Md

Every Man Can Buy A Home.

HOW LAND-RENTERS

MAY BECOME

LAND-OWNERS.

The communications on the subject of Small Farms, which have lately appeared in the DENTON JOURNAL, together with my own observation, have convinced me of the great importance of devising a plan by which the hard-working land-renters may become land-owners.

To meet this demand, Mr. Wm. S. Ridgely has concluded to add this feature to the real estate business, and has referred to me, as his agent and attorney, the special conduct of this branch. Pains have been taken to elaborate such a plan as will enable every industrious man to have a home of his own.

Several hundred of these small farms will be offered averaging in size ten acres.

TERMS.

On farms of ten acres, ten years will be given,—payment for only one acre a year being required.

I shall be glad to furnish full particulars to such as desire to avail themselves of these advantages.

GEO. T. MELVIN.

Denton, Dec. 16, 1876. ATTORNEY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The following is a directory of the principal officers of Caroline county.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Regular Terms begin the first Mondays in April and October, and Intermediate Terms the second Monday of January and the fourth Monday of June.

Chief Judge, Hon. John M. Robinson, Centreville; Associate Judges, Hon. J. A. Wickes, Chestertown, and Hon. F. Stump, Perryville.

Clerk of the Circuit Court—John W. Temple; Deputy Clerks, L. H. Gadd and C. Cook.

State's Attorney—Geo. M. Russum.

Sheriff—Reynolds Y. Collins.

Crier to the Court, James Hignutt. Bailiffs, Hy. Irwin, Wm, L. Davis and Thos. P. Davis

ORPHANS' COURT.

The days fixed by law for the meeting of this Court are the second Tuesday in December, and the second Tuesday in every second month thereafter, and oftener, as the business of the Court requires. Judges, Wm. A. Ford, Denton, Robert Jarrell, Greensborough, and Dr. H. F. Willis, Preston.

Register of Wills—Jas. B. Steele; Deputy, J. Gale Steele.

County Commissioners—J. M. Whitby, Greensborough, A. J. Greenley, Greensborough, and Elijah Towers, Potter's Landing; T. F. Johnson, Clerk.

Clerk to Board of Control and Review—J. Boon Dukes.

County School Commissioners—Col. James E. Douglass, Preston; Wm. S. Ridgely, Denton; and Dr. H. C. Comegys, Greensborough. Rev. Geo. F. Beaven, Secretary, and Examiner.

Magistrates—Richard Jones, Henderson; J. P. Fierce, Greensborough; Perry G. Stevens, Hillsboro'; Thos. A. Smith, Denton; Jas. E. Johnson, Concord; Wm. H. Bullock, Smithville; M. P. Hutchinson, Fowling Creek; W. W. Williamson, Preston, and W. H. Watkins, Federalsburg.

Constables—Wm. M. Price, Henderson; John C. Brown, Greensborough; Tilghman Roe, Denton; Wm. C. Willoughby, Fowling Creek, and Wm. T. Slaughter, Federalsburg.

TAX COLLECTERS.

First district, W. W. Rickards; Second, Luther Whitby; Third, R. J. W. Garey; Fourth, E. M. Towers; Fifth, Elijah Hignutt.

ALMS-HOUSE.

Trustees, First district, Henry C. Culbreth; Second, Esma Lowe: Third, J. Boon Dukes, Fourth, Matthew Patton and Fifth, A. N. Davis.

Overseer, Wm. Driggis.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

PREACHING Sabbath morning at 10, A. M., and 7 P. M.

Sabbath School 2 P. M.

Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

P. E. CHURCH.

CHRIST CHURCH. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10:30 o'clock.

Evening Prayer and Lecture at 7 o'clock.

ROM. CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Services the fourth Sabbath in every month, at 10:30, A. M.

FRIENDS' MEETING.

Every First Day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LODGES, GRANGES, &C.

MASONIC LODGE.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 128, A. F. & A. M., J. W. Kerr, Master, holds its communications on the second and fourth Tuesday in every month at 7 o'clock, P. M.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

DENTON GRANGE, No. 43, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A. R. WEEDON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND.

WM. S. RIDGELY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

DENTON, MD.

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties. d30-1y

ROBT. J. JUMP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

DENTON, MD.

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties. d30-1y

GEO. T. MELVIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

DENTON, MD,

oct7-y.

JAS. E. HIGNUTT,

Attorney-at-Law,

DENTON, MARYLAND.

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Maj. Wm. E. Stewart,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,

Attorney-at-Law.

OFFICE ON DOVER STREET,

EASTON, MD.

Will practice in the Courts of Talbot, Caroline and adjoining counties. Especial attention to ollection of claims, Sale of Real Estate, &c.

nov9-1y.

FREDERICK J. KING.

CARPENTER & BUILDER,

GREENSBOROUGH, MARYLAND.

—:o:—

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished for new Buildings, and alterations attended to. f.

THE WIFE'S REVERIE.

Oh, Heart of mine, is our estate—
Our sweet estate—of joy assured?
It came so slow, it came so late,
Bought by such bitter pain endured;
Dare we forget those sorrows sore,
And think that they will come no more?

With tearful eyes I scan my face,
And doubt how he can find it fair,
Wistful, I watch each charm and grace
I see that other women wear;
Of all the secrets of love's lore,
I know but one to love him more!

I see each day, he grows more wise,
His life is broader far than mine;
I must be lacking in his eyes,
In many things where others shine.
Oh, Heart! can we this loss restore
To him, by simply loving more?

I often see upon his brow,
A look half tender and half stern;
His thoughts are far away, I know;
To fathom them, I vainly yearn;
But naught is ours which went before;
Oh, Heart! we can but love him more!

I sometimes think that he had loved
An older, deeper love, apart
From this which feebler moved
His soul to mine. Oh, Heart! Oh, heart!
What can we do? This hurteth sore.
Nothing, my heart, but love him more!

—*Scribner's Month*

A Strange Dream.

As illustrating the manner in whi impressions of the past may emer from the brain, I shall here finish a instance bordering closely on the s pernatural, and fairly representing tl most marvelous of these psychologica phenomena. It occurred to a physi cian, who related it, in my hearing, t a circle whose conversation had turn ed on the subject of personal fear. "What you are saying," he remarked "may be very true; but I can assur you that the sentiment of fear, in it utmost degee, is much less commo than you suppose; and though yo may be surprised to hear me say it, know from personal experience th this is certainly so. When I was fi or six years old, I dreamed that I w passing by a large pond of water in very solitary place. On the opposi side of it there stood a great tree th looked as if it had been struck l lightning, and in the pond at anoth part an old fallen trunk, on one of tl prone limbs of which there was a tu tle sunning himself. On a sudden a wind arose, which forced me into the pond, and in my dying struggles to extricate myself from its green and slimy waters I awoke, trembling with terror.

"About eight years subsequently, while recovering from a nearly fatal attack of scarlet fever, this dream presented itself to me, identical in all respects. again. Even up to this time I think I had never seen a living tortoise or turtle, but I indistinctly remember that there was a picture of one in the first spelling-book that had been given me. Perhaps on account of my critical condition, this second dream impressed me more dreadfully than the first.

"A dozen years more elapsed. I had become a physician, and was now actively pursuing my professional duties in one of the Southern States. It so fell out that one July afternoon I had to take a long and wearisome ride on horseback. It was Sunday, and extremely hot; the path was solitary, there was not a house for miles. The forest had that intense silence so characteristic of this time of the day; all the wild animals and birds had gone to their retreats to be rid of the heat of the sun. Suddenly at one point of the road I came upon a great stagnant water pool, and casting my eyes across it, there stood a pine-tree blasted by lightning, and on a log that was nearly even with the surface a turtle was basking in the sun. The dream of my infancy was upon me; the bridle fell from my hands, an unutterable fear overshadowed me, and I slunk away from the accursed place.

"Though business occasionally would have drawn me that way, I could not summons resolution to go, and actually have taken roundabout paths. It seemed to me profoundly amazing that the dream that I had had should after twenty years be realized, without respect to difference of scene, or climate, or age. A good clergyman of my acquaintance took the opportunity of improving the circumstance to my spiritual advantage, and in his kind enthusiasm—for he knew that I had been more than once brought to the point of death by such fevers—interpreted my dream that I should die of marsh miasm.

"Most persons have doubtless observed that they suddenly encounter events of a trivial nature, in their course of life, of which they have an indistinct recollection that they have dreamed before. For a long time it seemed to me that this was a case of that kind, and that it might be set down among the mysterious and unaccountable. How wonderful it is that we so often fail to see the simple explanation of things, when that explanation is actually intruding itself before us! And so in this case; it was long before the truth gleamed in upon me, before my reasoning powers shook off the delusive impressions of my senses. But it occurred at last; for I said to myself, Is it more probable that such a mystery is true, or that I have dreamed for the third time that which I had already dreamed of twice before?—Have I really seen the blasted tree and sunning turtle? Are a weary ride of fifty miles, the noontide heat the silence that could almost be felt, no provocation to a dream? I have ridden unpersuch circumstances many a mile fast asleep, and have awoke and known it; and so I resolved that if circumstances carried me in those

s

pushed either by ... the force of present sensations, or by increasing the activity of those parts of the brain in which the old impressions are stored up.

Thus, when we are falling asleep, the organs of sense no longer convey their special impressions with the clearness and force that they did in our waking hours, and this gives to the traces that are stored up in the brain the power of drawing upon themselves the attention of the mind. Dr. J. W. DRAPER, in *Harper's Magizine for May.*

Aaron Burr.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "Aaron Burr was a keener thinker than George Washington. He was a far more ingenious man, a more active man, and if he had been a moral man, and maintained normal relations with his fellow-men, and with the laws of rectitude, he would have been an abler man. Washington was a man of good sense, but he was not a man of genius in any direction except that of conscience. He was a man of singular equity, great disinterestedness, and of pure and upright intent. Sagacious he was, by a light which came from integrity. He endured, having faith to believe that right was right, that it was safe, and that right in the end would prevail. That which made Washington the only great hero of our revolutionary struggle was the light of the moral element that was in him—not any intellectual genius which he possessed; not any rare tact of administration, or any remarkable executive power. And if you look back upon those names in our history that have stood the test, you will find that they have been men who were fruitful in the highest moral element. And as time goes on, those men who lack these elements sink lower and lower and lower till they set below the horizon, and those who possess them rise higher, till they reach the meridian, with undying splendor, to shine upon history and the world.

ANY WAY TO SUIT.—"Now, then state your case," said a Detoit lawyer the other day, as he put the five dollar

right ahead and put your barn there. All the law in the case is on your side."

—*Free Press.*

The wife makes the home and the home makes the man.

"Going Back" on It.

No one ever doubted that the privilege of exercising the suffrage was given to the colored men of the South for party purposes, nor need it surprise anybody that for the same reason some of those who gave propose to withdraw it. The New Orleans *Republican*, the ablest journal of the party in the South and the leading Republican organ in Louisiana, uses language which shows plainly enough a disposition to take the privilege of suffrage from colored men when they cease to vote as the Republican party direct. It says:

"We do not hesitate to say that if the Republican party should from any cause be brought to believe that the representation of the colored people can no longer be directed by them in the manner that their heart and consciences would dictate, the very object of granting that representation would be best promoted by suppressing a power captured and turned against its defenders."

This is significant. It indicates that the two races in the South have come nearer together politically in the late election than ever before, and that there is a growing apprehension among those who conferred upon them the exercise of suffrage that they will more and more hereafter think for themselves and look out for their own interests in their use of the ballot box. If the radical party managers had not been so besotted by their greed of gain and vengeance they might have understood from the beginning that to this complexion it would come at last. There never was any but kind feelings and mutual confidence between the two native races in the South till the carpet-bag element was interposed between them. Now that this disturbing influence is losing its hold, as well by the influence of political changes as by the better knowledge which the colored man is daily obtaining of the true character of the temporary meddlesome adventurers from other sections, the old good feeling between the Southern whites and blacks is coming back, and they are voting together in a way which bodes no good to those who have endeavored to place them in antagonism. Those Republicans who are now endeavoring to disfranchise the Southern colored men who are acting from an intelligent instinct of self-preservation. But it is too late. "The wicked have digged a pit, and have fallen into the midst of it themselves." If anything can awaken remorse in such characters it is not that they have been "wicked," but that unwittingly they have been the authors of their own destruction. They are likely to find that it one thing to give men, whatever their race, color or previous condition, political privileges, and quite another to get those privileges back. The political power which desperate extremists hurriedly conferred for selfish ends upon the African race,

which the good twin-angels of nature—sunlight and pure air—can freely enter.

This window shall be the poem of the house. It shall give freedom and scope for eye and mind. We shall hang no picture on our walls that can compare with the living and everlasting pictures which God shall paint for us through our window. Rosy dawns, golden-hearted sunsets, the tender green and changing tints of spring, the glow of summer, the pomp of autumn, the white of winter, storm and shine, glimmer and gloom—all these we can enjoy while we sit in our sheltered room as the changing years roll on.

Dark rooms bring depression of spirits, imparting a sense of confinement, of isolation, of powerlessness, which is chilling to energy and vigor; but in light is good cheer.

Even in a gloomy house, where walls and furniture are dingy and brown, you have but to take down the heavy curtains, open wide the window, hang brackets on either side, set flower pots on the brackets and ivies in the pots, and let the warm sun stream freely in.

With love, the heart becomes a fair and fertile garden, glowing with sunshine and warm hues, exhaling sweet odors.

Mr. Moody says if you can not be a lighthouse be a candle. But, Mr. Moody, a candle is wicked.

A Chapter on Manners.

It is vulgar to talk about yourself.

It is a sure sign of bad manners to look over the shoulder of any one who is writing, to see what he has written.

It is bad manners to go into any person's house with mud or dirt on your shoes.

It is bad manners to go into any person's house without taking your hat off.

It is bad manners to use your own knife on the butter dish.

It is bad manners to talk in company when others are talking, or to talk or whisper in church.

It is bad manner to talk in company to one or two persons about some subject which the others do not understand.

It is bad manners to stare at strangers in company or on the street.

It is bad manners to say "yes" or "no" to a stranger, or to your parents, or to aged people. Let it be "yes, sir," and "no sir."

It is bad manners to pick your teeth at the table, and bad manners to pick them with a pin in any company.

It is bad manners to comb your hair and brush your clothes in the eating room.

It is a sign of low breeding to make a display of your finery or equipage.

It is bad manners to boast of your wealth, or your prosperity, or your good fortune, in the presence of the poor, or in the presence of those less fortunate than you are.

Railway Building in the United States.

The Chicago *Railway Age*, a paper of very great merit as a railroad organ, states that about 2,500 miles of railway were constructed in the United States during the year 1876. This is equal to the whole railway mileage of the country up to the year 1840—thirty-seven years ago—and is a greater increase than was effected in any year before 1876. At that time the fever set in, and for the seven following years, ending with 1873, the rate of increase was much higher, reaching in 1871, to 7,670 miles. In 1874 the mileage of new roads added was about 2,000; in 1875 it was considerably less, and the fact that last year showed a material increase, in spite of the general depression of business, shows the strong recuperative power of the railway interest and indicates that with the restoration of business confidence the work of construction will be continued with renewed vigor. The past year has been one of the most severe that the transportation interests have experienced. Many roads have passed into the hands of receivers or been sold out by the bondholders and recognized on the bases of actual value. There is more of this work yet to be done, but we believe that with our railways in general the worst point has been passed and that the coming year will be, on the whole, a prosperous and profitable one, and that investors in railway properties will begin to see a return for their money once more.

Sunset and Sunrise.

The sun sets on some retired meadow, where no house is visible, with all the glory and splendor that it lavishes on the cities, and perchance, as it has never set before—where there is but a solitary marsh hawk to have its wings gilded by it, or only a musquash looks out from his cabin, and there is only some little black-veined brook in the midst of the marsh, just beginning to meander, winding slowly round a decaying stump. We walked in so pure and bright a light, gilding the withered grass and leaves, so softly and serenely bright, I thought I had never bathed in such a golden flood, without a ripple or a murmur in it. The west side of every wood and rising ground gleamed like the boundary of elysium and the sun on our backs seemed like a gentle herdsman driving us home at evening. So we saunter towards the Holy Land, till, one day, the sun shall shine more brightly than ever he has done; shall perchance shine in our minds and hearts, and light up our who lives with a great awakening light, as warm and serene and golden as on a bank-side in summer.

THE sweetest and most signal revenge to inflict upon enemies who seek to belittle our labors or under-estimate our abilities is to do everything well, to lead irreproachable lives, to earn popular confidence and respect, to eschew all but laudible undertakings, to succeed in every act and labor. Success is the most effectual reproach to envy, malice, and unfriendliness.

Curran was once asked by a judge on the bench: "Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig?" "Nothing but the head," was the reply.

DEFINITION OF BIBLE TERMS.—A day's journey was thirty-three and one-fifth miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet nearly.

A cubic is twenty-two inches nearly.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighth inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A Shekel of silver was about 50 cents.

A shekel of gold was $8.

A talent of silver was $538.32.

A talent of gold was $13,809.

A piece of silver, or a penny, was 13 cents.

A mite was less than a quarter of a cent.

A gerah was one cent.

An epha, or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.

A bin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An omer was six pints.

A cab was three pints.

A LOVING MOTHER.—Make the most of her while yet you have this most precious of all good gifts. Read the unfathomed love of those eyes, the kind anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends, fond, dear, kind friends; but never will you have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother bestows. Often do I sigh in my struggle with the hard, uncaring world for the sweet, deep security I felt when of an evening, nestled in her bosom, I listened to some quiet tale, suitable to my age, read in her tender and untiring voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me when I appeared asleep—never her kiss of peace at night. Years have passed since we laid her beside my father in the old churchyard, yet still her voice whispers from the grave, and her eyes watch over me as I visit spots long since hallowed to the memory of my mother.

MARRIED ON THE OCEAN.—San Francisco is the most romantic city on the continent. The courtship of Lieut. de Kalands and pretty Jennie Burdick was a sweet and touching story, and so, too, is the elopement of Sammy Sharp, age 19, and Katie Wasson, age 14. They lived and loved in Sacramento county, and his father, a rich farmer, took a shot-gun and followed them to San Francisco. But he was too late. They were minors and could not get a marriage license except on the requisition of the parents; but they were advised by counsel that the State's jurisdiction did not extend beyond three miles from the coast, so they determined to charter a towboat and a parson, and to marry on the high seas. The wedding guests were seasick—very. When the Elizabeth Mary (towboat) was a marine league from the heads, the clergyman called the children aft and married them.

A BOY'S COMPOSITION ON HENS.—Hens is curious animals. They don't have no nose, nor no ears. They swaller their wittles whole, and chew it up in their crops inside of 'em. The outside of hens is generally put in pillers and made inter feather dusters. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled up with marbles and shirt buttons and sich. A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they'll dig up more potato plants than anything that ain't a hen. Hens is very useful to lay eggs for plum pudding. Bet your life I like plum pudding. Skinny Bates eat so much plum pudding once that it set him into the collery. Hens has got wings, and can fly when they are scart. I cut my Uncle William's hen's neck off with a hatchet, and it scart her to death. Hens sometimes makes very fine spring chickens.

SHRINK not from a woman of strong sense, for if she becomes attached to you, it is seeing and reviewing different qualities in yourself; you may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence; you may consult her her, for she is able to advise, and does so at once, with the firmness of reason and the consideration of affection; her love is lasting and it will not have been lightly won, for weak minds are not capable of the loftiest grades of passions.

GENTLEMEN who can't tell a polonaise from an apron front will bear in mind the prevailing distinction between a hat and a bonnet. One is worn over the ear, and the other on the nape of the nick.

No good that the humblest of us has wrought ever dies. There is one long unerring memory in the universe, out of which nothing fades.

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