The Chestertown Transcript.

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THE
Chestertown Transcript
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E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

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TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE. If not paid within three months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be charged.

Advertisements

Of TEN LINES Bourgeois (or its equivalent in space) or less, will be inserted three times for One Dollar: Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. One square three months, three Dollars: Six months, five Dollars: One Year, eight Dollars. Fractions of a square will be charged as a square. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements at moderate rates. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements must be paid quarterly. Advertisements not stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued and charged for until ordered out.

JOB PRINTING.

Having supplied our office with a large, varied and beautiful assortment of TYPE FOR JOBS, we are prepared to print

HANDBILLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SUITABLE FOR
STORES,
TRUSTEES' SALES,
Public Sales,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Cheap for Cash, and at short notice.

COUGH no MORE. DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

CURE for PILES. DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure. For sale by all Druggists at 50 Cents per bottle.

Doctor Strickland's TONIC. DYSPEPSIA. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antiacids and carminatives to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a tain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is no alcoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic persons. For sale by all Druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle. Jan. 20, 1866—y

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Partnership, under the name of HINES & WEST, was dissolved, by mutual consent, February the 1st, 1866. The undersigned has taken the Warehouse,

No. 132 West Pratt Street,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF DOING A

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

Particular attention given to the sale of

GRAIN, FRUITS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Having been extensively engaged in the

Fruit Business

for a number of years, and knowing the disadvantage the Peach Growers labor under, by the loss of Boxes, all persons intending to send their Fruit, and notifying me how many Boxes they will need, I will furnish the Boxes; the Grower paying only for what Boxes he has on hand at the end of the season, at market price.

W. H. WEST,
132 *West Pratt street, Baltimore.*

REFERENCES:

Messrs. John A. Stephens & Bro., of Balto.
" Norris & Pusey, "
Dr. C. H. B. Massey, of Kent County.
R. C. Johnson, " "
John S. Hurlock, " "
Messrs. Mallalieu & Bro., of Queen Ann's Co.
June 23, 1866—tf.

WM. H. SHEUBROOK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain & all kinds of 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.
February 10, 1866—tO21.

SAUSAGE CUTTERS and Stuffers and Lard Cans, for sale at the Tin and Stove Store—by J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Westcl November 19, 1865.

CLAIMS FOR SLAVES

Enlisted in the Military or Naval Service of the United States.

BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS approved July 28th, 1866, the Secretary of War is directed to appoint a Commission in each of the Slave States represented in Congress, to award compensation to loyal owners of slaves enlisted in the U. S. service, upon proof of ownership and enlistment. Claims already filed can be renewed, and go before the Commission upon the same ground as claims hereafter filed.

I have entered into an arrangement with a firm of Attorneys and Claim Agents in Washington, by which claims entrusted to me here will be sent to them for collection, and the warrant of payment, when received by them will be made out in the name of the claimant, and sent to me here, where settlement will be made with all parties. This Firm has good standing as Attorneys in the Courts of the District, and their references justify the belief that they are reliable and trust-worthy agents, while they have peculiar advantages for the collection of such claims, through a connection on the part of two of their members with the War Department for some time. All persons who have proof of ownership and enlistment, and can procure two respectable vouchers of their loyalty as citizens, come within the terms of the Act awarding compensation. It is believed that there will be much less difficulty in passing claims to final settlement now, than before the old Commission, and prompt application is desirable. The necessary blanks, and all information as to terms of collection, furnished by

JAS. A. PEARCE,
Oct. 13, 1866—3t. Chestertown, Md.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
ANNAPOLIS, August 30th, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the General Assembly, at its January session, 1865, having adopted the following resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution of our State, said amendment will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, for their confirmation or rejection, at the election for members of the General Assembly, to be held on the 6th day of November next.

By order of the Governor.

JOHN M. CARTER,
Secretary of State.

No. 11.—Joint resolution abolishing the sixth section of the eighth article of the Constitution.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of the members elected to both houses concurring,) That the Constitution be, and is hereby, amended by striking out the sixth section of article eight.

BY THE SENATE, March 13th, 1865.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Billingslea of Carroll, Billingslea of St. Mary's, Carroll, Davis of Caroline, Davis of Washington, Earle, Harwood, Jenkins, Lansdale, Mackall, McMaster, McNeal, Philpot, Stephenson, Trail, Turner, Waters—17.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Holton, Ohr, Maund, Tome—4.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, March 16, 1865.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Frazier, (Speaker) Agnew, Anderson, Angel, Bartell, Brown, Calvert, Chew, Comegys, Cook, Cummins, Darling, Dean, Ravey, Everhardt, Fooks, Garrison, Hambleton, Handy, Haren, Hodson, Hoffman, Holloway, Hopkins, Hynes, Jones, Keefer, King, Kirk, Leaverton, Lee of Baltimore city, Lee of Queen Anne's, Lusby, Malone, Markey, McCauley, McCullough, Miller of Anne Arundel, Mules, Nairne, Norris, Parker, Pennington, Poteet, Rider, Rinehart, Robinson, Shaw, Sherry, Slothower, Smith of Allegany, Smith of Dorchester, Soper, Stewart, Stone, Tarr, Tull, Usilton, Valiant, Wardell, Williams, Wilson, Wooden—63.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Miller of Washington, Pilkington, Smith of Frederick, Heigler—4.

Sept. 8—tN6

PRODUCE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION wanted at EDESVILLE, for which the *highest Cash prices* will be paid, by

T. ROMIE STRONG & CO.
December 16, 1865.

CAKE TURNERS, Egg Whips, Basting Spoons, Flesh Forks, Wire Ladles, Skimmers, Iron and Tin Dippers, Dust Pans, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candle Sticks, Lamps and Lanterns, for sale at the Tin and Stove Store.
May 14 *J. K. ALDRIDGE.*

FARMERS
TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscribers have for sale, in lots to suit purchasers,

RHODES'
Standard Manure and
OTHER FERTILIZERS.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and shipped to any landing in Kent county that the purchaser may desire.

OFFICE opposite the Kent National Bank.

HINES & WOODALL,
Sept. 8—tf. Chestertown, Md.

A LARGE LOT OF VERY CHEAP SHOES, of every description of style and quality, just received at the People's Popular Store.
June 16, 1866. W. A. VICKERS.

The Poet.

ARLINGTON.

AN APPEAL FROM THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH TO THE PRESIDENT.

You stand upon the chasm's brink
That yawns to deadly deep,
Ready to bridge the rift, we think,
And dare the noble leap.
So—fill this rent with purpose bold,
Wipe out war's deeds of shame;
And Curtius with his legend old
Will pale before your name!

We meddle not with questions high;
The holier office ours,
To follow where man leads, and try
To hide the flints with flowers.
We sought through all our bloody strife
To succor, soothe, sustain—
And not one Southern maid or wife
Has grudged the cost or pain.

So now, when might has won the day,
When hopes and arms are crossed,
We cheer, uphold, as best we may
The hearts whose all is lost!
Rebellious, out-lawed, what you will,
We stoop a boon to crave—
Trusting the grand forbearance still
That stamps itself so brave.

For sons, for husbands—not one plea!
For *men* to whom you give,
With unupbraiding clemency,
Free right, broad room to live:
But with a tender *woman's* claim,
Warm in our souls we come;
Strong in the magic of a name
That holds denial dumb!

He in whose more-than-regal chair
You sit supreme to-day,
Think you that *He* could calmly hear
That wrong should filch away,
•What eased a dying Father's breast
As with rare tear and moan
Within his childless arms he pressed
The babes thence called his own.

His own—yet the sole daughter left
Of all that stately race,
An exile wanders sad, bereft
Of certain dwelling place.
Within her old ancestral halls
The hearths no beams reflect,
And over lawn and garden falls
The mildew of neglect!

The blood allied to Washington
Spurned from the rights *He* gave;
Denied the vaunted justice done
To every home-born slave.
Tell not the brood of Ascalon—
Let Gath not hear afar—
Lest nations whisper one to one,
How base Republics are!

Ye do not war with women. Good—
Let such your boast still be—
We do not ask a single rood
Of ground for Mary *Lee*.
E'en though our hero's wife be banned
As touched with treason's stain,
For Mary Custis we demand
Her Arlington again.

MARGARET J. PRESTON,
May 30, 1866. Lexington, Virginia.

NOTE.—•Death of Col. Custis. See Irving's Life of Washington. Col. Custis was the son of Martha Custis (afterwards the wife of Gen. Washigton) by her first husband. Col. Custis was Aid-de-Camp to Washington in the War of the Revolution and died young. When he died, Washington adopted his children—a son and a daughter. This son was George Washington Park Custis, the father of Mrs. Gen. Lee—and Arlington was her paternal inheritance.

Power of a Good Man's Life.

The beauty of a holy life, says Chalmers, constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasion to religion, which one human being can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow-creatures, but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright, and well-ordered life. There is an energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this. The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to his child is a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed remembrances and associations. The beauty of holiness beaming through the life of a loved relative or friend, is more effectual to strengthen such as do stand in virtue's ways, and raise up those that are bowed down, than precept, command, entreaty, or warning. Christianity itself, I believe, owes by far the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own character. The beauty of that holiness which is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the man of Nazareth, has done more, and will do more to regenerate the world, and bring in an everlasting righteousness, than all the other agencies put together. It has done more to spread his religion in the world, than all that has ever been written on the evidences of Christianity.

☞ As there is no station in life, however exalted, which can secure a man the approbation of the wise and good when he descends to mean and dishonorable deeds, so no condition in human life, however humble, will prove as a barrier to true eminence, when virtuous and honorable principles are the mainspring of all our actions.

Farmers' Column.

From the Rural Gentleman.

Agriculture vs. Eight Hour System.

The great Working Congress which lately met in our city, is of far more interest to the agriculturist than one would suppose at the first glance. For what affects the city alike affects the country. We thind the move the most unwise and unprofitable of any that has ever been entered into by the workingman, and its ill effects will sooner or later recoil upon them with a crushing weight that will not be easily gotten rid of. We will in the limed space allotted to us endeavor to show some of its evil effects. Almost everything consumed by the laboring man, as well as every one else, uses in its production nine tenths labor; consequently by reducing the time twenty-five per cent., we increase the value of the product just in the same proportion. Now we will take first, house rent. A builder erects a house that costs him eight hundred dollars, which he rents at eighty dollars. All the material in that house being the production of labor, if you reduce the time from ten to eight hours per day, you increase the cost of that building to one thousand dollars, for which the landlord must have one hundred dollars rent. Here is a clear loss to the renter of twenty dollars. The same argument will hold good in each article consumed by the mechanic. His furniture will cost him the same advatice, and so on with his flour, meat, vegetables, groceries, &c. The result will be that he who now makes his eight hundred dollars per annum, and lives on it, will find that his cost of living in the same time will be one thousand dollars, which will show him two hundred in debt with no way to meet it. Some may think that in a little time they may demand and receive an advance in wages commensurate with their increased expenses, but this is a vain delusion never to be realized, for they may rest assured that capital will soon revolt against the many unreasonable demands already made and taken by labor. The capitalists have only given in as a matter of necessity, and will abide the settlement only until their chances and opportunities to regain their former rightful position shall occur.

The question in an agricultural point is utterly preposterous, for if farmers and gardeners are compelled to reduce time to eight hours per day, the sooner we give up the business the better, for labor is now so worthless in the rural districts, that the land owner can hardly make both ends meet. Heaven help us if we are to get only eight hours out of every twenty-four.

We have tried hard to see what good results are to arrive from the change, but for the life of us can only see evil. We see nothing but a political move; and, as the system can never be adopted in the country, it becomes the laboring man's duty to see how he votes, and not to give to any man his suffrage who in his legislation will discriminate in favor of the man who works in the city.

We have never seen but one advantage claimed for the system, which has been tried before and failed. It is that the working class might have time to improve their mind by reading, &c. Well how has this worked! There is to-day more wickedness, vice and intemperance among the laboring class ten to one than there was when they worked from sun to sun. Now instead of spending their evenings at home with their families, you find the rum mills crowded with them, where they are nightly congregating and spending means that would add many little comforts at home; and if you reduce the time again, the same evil effects will increase.

The Decay of Conversation.

The ancient art of talking is falling into decay. It is an ascertainable fact that, in proportion to an increased amount of population, the aggregate bulk of conversation is lessening. People now-a-days have something else to do than talk; not only do they live in such a hurry that there is only leisure for just comparing ideas as to the weather, but they have each and all a gross quantity to do, which puts talking out of the question. If persons remain at home they read; if they journey by rail, they read; if they go to the sea-side, they read; we have met misguided individuals out in the open fields with books in their hands; young folks have been stretched underneath trees, and upon the banks of the rivers, poring over pages; on the tops of mountains, in the desert, or within the forests—every where men pull printed sheets from their pockets, and in the earliest, latest highest occupations of life they read. The fact is incontestibly true, that modern men and women are reading themselves into a comparatively silent race. Reading is the great delusion of the present time; it has become a sort of lay piety, according to which, the perusal of volumes reckons as good works; it is, in a word, the superstition of the nineteenth century.

☞ Dr. Busby, of Westminster, met one of his old pupils who had turned Romanist, and the latter accosted him. Busby did not remember him, but when he named himself, replied, "You were of another faith, sir, when you were under me; how came you to change it?" "The Lord had need of me," replied the convert. "Need of you, sir? Why, I have read the Scriptures as much as any other man, and I never read that the Lord had need of anything but once, and then it was an ass."

☞ Two Quaker girls were ironing on the same table. One asked the other which side she would take, the right or left. She answered promptly, "It will be right for me to take the left, and then it will be left for thee to take the right."

☞ In publishing the following, from the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist of October the 20th, we do so in the interest of no sect, or for the disadvantage of any, but in the light of a duty we owe to the large body of our readers, a considerable portion of whom are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The people of this county are deeply exercised upon the political issues of the day, and whatever has a material bearing thereupon is a proper subject for their calm investigation. The truth or falsity of the charge here brought, is of vital importance and will scarcely fail to awaken an earnest inquiry into its merits:

Confirmation, Strong as Holy Writ.

We have repeatedly stated that the Methodist Episcopal Church has become a great political organization, and that it is now, and aims to be the governing power of the Republic. Many of our readers probably have thought this assertion to be more than the facts warrant, and have made abatements on account of prejudice or ecclesiastical antagonism. It is indeed hard for the American people to believe that any great denomination, united only through theological opinions, and organized for moral purposes, could be quietly perverted to secular and political uses, and suddenly become the largest most thoroughly organized, and unspeakably the most dangerous combination that has ever essayed to rule the country. It is so contrary to the universal sense of right; so incongruous with our habitual views of religious things; so particularly repulsive to American theories and traditions; so contradictory of what we had believed of the intellectual and moral condition of our citizens, that we do not wonder at the disinclination even to listen to the statement. We now, however, give a proof which is conclusive, and can leave no doubt of the truth of all we have said. We take from an exchange paper the following from the *North-western Christian Advocate*, one of the General Conference papers and official organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church:—

"Our churches and religious press are now involved in the National controversies, and they ought to be; for there are few of our present public questions which do not involve ethical principles. The whole Methodist press is now, we believe, without an exception, on one side of the present National controversy. It is thoroughly 'radical' for the restoration of the Southern States on the most uncompromised principles of universal rights and loyalty; the rebuke and legal punishment of treason, the protection of Southern loyalists, the enfranchisement and elevation of our emancipated population, and the stern repression of every remnant of the rebellion. That press is a power in the land; we doubt whether there is another journalistic power equal to it. It cannot be bribed and it cannot be intimidated, and, as it appeals to the moral sense, the conscience of its millions of readers, it wields a force which may, in the highest sense, be called the 'balance of power.' The political leaders of the the hour seem not to be aware of its capacity, if indeed of its existence. It would be well for them to take account of it. They will not fail to do so in the issue, if not earlier."

The public ought to know that the General Conference is a delegated body of traveling preachers, selected from the several Annual Conferences. This General Conference, with the Bishops, meets every four years, and is sovereign over the Church. It owns in New York an immense Publishing Concern, with a capital of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, where its books are printed under the supervision of quadrennially appointed agents. This Concern also publishes the *New York Advocate*, the *Quarterly Review*, and a Sunday School paper. The Editors of each of these are appointed by the General Conference, and watched by a committee, also appointed by the Conference. They are all traveling preachers.

The Conference never, but in one instance, has confided a paper to the care of a layman. In Cincinnati there is another huge Publishing House, and another paper. Besides all this, there are a number of affiliated "Advocates;" Northern, North-western, Pittsburg, St. Louis, California; all published on account of, and under the editorial management of the General Conference, which every four years enquires into the management, and appoints editors; no appointment lasting beyond four years; and re-election depending upon approbation. Whatever profit arises from these publication is distributed by the General Conference among the Annual Conferences, and by them to the preachers in their discretion. But the policy of the Church is to sell these papers as cheaply as possible, so as to ensure the largest possible circulation. Every preacher is ex-officio, and by duty an agent; collects the subscription money, and gets subscribers. No editor dare differ from the policy of the General Conference He conscientiously considers himself their agent; hired to do their work; and besides, these editorial places are much coveted in a Church where there is so little distinction of rank, and so few places of comparatively permanent comfort. The editorships have also proved the direct road to Bishoprics.—The intriguing and electioneering for these places is lamentable, and, like other elective offices, they are most apt to fall into the hands of the least manly and scrupulous of the Church. These papers are received by the great multitude of the people with as much confidence as the encyclical letters of the Pope are by Catholics.—Very many take no other papers, and as in these they never see more than one side of a question, they are shut up to the views and purposes of their leaders. Besides the General Conference papers, there are one or two Annual Conference papers, such as *Zion's Herald* of Boston, and there is an independent paper in New York, the *Methodist*, which advocates lay delegation.—But these, too, are edited by traveling preachers, and thoroughly adopt the political position and policy of the Church. Our readers may now see that the boast "*That press is a power in the land*" is not idle. It is the power that has sustained the Congressional party and fixed the destiny of the country. Had the Bishops and General Conference sided with the President, his policy would have been triumphantly vindicated; for, as the *North-western Christian Advocate* truly says, the Methodist press "*may in the highest sense be called the balance of power*," or, in other words, the governing power of the country. This power is now to be greatly increased. The centenary collections, worked with a talent and ingenuity almost equal to that Barnum exhibited in the management of Jenny Lind, is bringing into the treasury millions of money; and it will be used in increasing and confirming the power of the Church. If Bishop Ames could have succeeded in getting his preachers into the Southern pulpits, he would have added the black population to the clients of the General Conference, and when they should have been endowed with the ballot, the saddle would been fixed on the back of the American people for many years to come. The only check upon this political programme of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the Methodist Church, South. If this is sustained upon the borders, it may, by the mere fact of presenting a spiritual in contrast with a political Church, spread its influence over the better and more thoughtful Methodists of the North. But every effort will be made by the agents of the Northern Church here to impede its progress and lessen its influence. There are in Maryland many preachers and very many people who know the things of which we write and lament them, but who for various reasons remain in connexion with the political Church, now become "a power in the land."—They seem to think that they are exempt from participation in this tremendous conspiracy against the civil rights of the people, because they do not actively do the work of politics. They do not consider that workers live on them as bees live on flowers. If it were not for the known piety of many in the Church, it could have no political influence, and it is of the last importance to the directors that they should have between them and the public scrutiny the screen that these good people constitute. They are

"The feather bed, 'twixt castle wall,
And heavy brunt of cannon ball."

As long as this class of men here continue to walk "in the old paths," as they complacently call going to the old Churches and hearing the "regular" preachers, and putting their money in the old insatiable boxes, they will not be required to sign any political bond, nor to receive sentimentially any General Conference dogma. They are an admirable garrison; too contented with the comforts of inaction to wish to know the grounds of the war; too well aware of the penalties of revolt to be accessible to any arguments against their condition. Were the Methodists in Maryland boldly and truthfully to express their indignation against the political apostacy of the Church, and sever their connexion with it, it is hard to overestimate the good they would do to the cause of Christ and their country. But this is hopeless. They would lose the Church property which has been carefully secured to preachers sent by the Northern Church, and rather than submit to this and attendant inconveniences, they will be the ignorant, submissive and uncomplaining helots of the Northern politicians; doing the passive work assigned them; and even such contemptible little activities as may be deemed within their sphere as Light st. meetings and such things.—There is, however, a small body of Methodist ministers and men here who are standing up in their weakness and poverty, in defence of the religious and civil liberty of the country, now seriously threatened by the Methodist Episcopal Church. What will be our fate we do not know. Our only hope is in God, and the lingering reason and conscience of our people.—Ours is not merely a struggle for a place among the denominations here. It is not a matter of public unconcern whether we hold meetings and build churches or not. It is a matter of more importance to Baltimore and to the country than a new steam line or a hotel. If the readers of this article do not acknowledge this truth, it is idle to argue for it.

As Wise as Ever.

"Sir," said an old Scotch woman to her minister, "I dinna ken a part of your sermon yesterday."

"Indeed! what was it?"

"You said the apostle used the *figure of circumlocution*, and I dinna ken what it means."

"Is that all? It's very plain. The figure of circumlocution is merely a periphrastic mode of diction."

"Oh! ah! is that all?" said the good woman; "what a puir fool I were not to understand that!"

☞ Coleridge was descanting, in the presence of Charles Lamb, upon the repulsive appearance of the oyster.

"It isn't handsome, Coleridge," said Elia; "but it has the advantage of you in one thing."

"What is that?" queried Coleridge, who, as every one knows, was an exhaustless talker.

"It knows when to shut its mouth," was the reply.

☞ Tom Thumb returned an income of $2,876 for last year.

Luxurious.

The New York *News* of Thursday thus decribes some new cars, several of which will be used on the road between that city and Chicago, to run through without change. The *News* calls them "silver palace cars" and says:

"As the cars are nearly alike, a description of one will be sufficient for all.

The interior of the cars is of solid and veneered walnut, handsomely paneled.—They are of the ordinary size of railway cars but there the similarity ceases. Each car has eight sections of elegant seats, which at night are converted into luxurious beds. The upper berths are drawn up, and their handsome veneered panels with the bright silver and frosted ornaments, make a beautiful finish to the roof. The backs and fronts of the seats are ornamented with silver bands, and the arms with silver ornaments. The sections are divided by solid German silver columns, heavily plated. The seats are covered with a beautiful article of moquette, and the floor with body brussels, of elegant pattern. The short curtains which cover the single berths are of satin damask, and the long curtains, which hang to the aisle, are of silk rep. The windows sre double, one being of plain, and the other of cut glass. This gives not only greater privacy, but greater warmth. During the day, the cut glass window can be shoved up, and the traveler can see what is going on without. Each alternate panel is a mirror, and the intervening one are handsomely ornamented with a heavy carved walnut design. The cars are lighted by four very heavy silver mounted lamps, the ceiling is covered with fine linen, ornamented with a Chinese design. At each end of the car is a stateroom or bridal chamber, fitted up most luxuriously, with cut glass windows, satin curtains, wash stand, water closet, and every convenience attached. During the day these are converted into a sitting room, with lounges, etc. Opposite each stateroom are sofas, which are also convertible into beds. There is a movable table in each section, at which parties can spread a lunch, read, write or play at euchre.—Linen closets, extra water closets and washstands complete the arrangement of the car. These cars weigh 36,000 pounds each, and cost $22,000.

The Expression of the Eye.

They play at a game in France in which certain members of a company are entirely concealed with the exception of their eyes. Every thing is hidden except the eye itself—and then it is the business of the rest of the company to identify the concealed person simply by their eyes. One who had played at this game told me that the difficulty of such identification is incredibly great. and that he himself was unable to find out his own wife when thus concealed. More than this, it happened that on one occasion a lady, celebrated for her beauty, and especially distinguished by her fine eyes, la Duchesse de M——, was drawn into engaging in this pastime, there being only one other person hidden besides herself, and this an old gentleman not celebrated for his eyes. The pair were duly concealed and bandaged up with nothing but their eyes visible, and then the person—a lady—who was to declare to whom the respective eyes belonged, was introduced. Without a moment's hesitation she walked up straight to where the old gentleman was placed, and exclaimed, "Ah, there is no one but la Duchesse de M—— who can boast such eyes as these." She had made the choice, and it was the wrong one.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A Horse-Chaunter.

A fellow being called as a witness in one of the English courts, the judge demanded:

"What is your trade?"

"A horse-chaunter, my lord."

"A what? A horse-chaunter? Why, what's that?"

"Vy, my lord, ain't you up to that ere trade?"

"I require you to explain."

"Vell, my lord, I goes round among the livery stables—they all on 'em knows me—and ven I sees a gen'man bargaining for an 'orse, I just steps up like a tee-total stranger, and says I, 'Vell, that's a rare 'un I'll be bound,' ses I. 'He's got the beautifulest 'ead and neck as I ever seed' ses I. 'Only look at iz open nostrils—he got vind like a no-go-motive, I be bound; he'll travel a hundred miles a day, and never once think on't; them's the kind of legs vat never fails.' Vell, this tickles the gen'man, and he says to 'imself, That ere 'onest countryman's a rale judge of a 'orse;' so, please you, my lord, he buys 'im, and trots off. Vell, then I goes up to the man vot keeps the stable, and I axes 'im, 'Vell, vot are you going to stand for that ere chaunt?" and he gives me a sovereign. Vell, that's vot I call 'orse-chaunting, my lord. There's rale little harm in't; there's a good many sorts on us. Some chaunts canals, and some chaunts railroads."

Rich.

A discussion arose in this office the other day among the typos, as to the correctness of making a division of the word *Union*. The typos were about equally divided on the question, when our devil finally settled the matter by casting his vote in the negative, giving as his reasons that we had tried four years to divide that word, and that he had come to the conclusion that it was one of a class of words that could not bear a division.—*Norfolk Times.*

A most extraordinary instance of patience was that of a judge, who, for two days, read his newspapers while a couple of attorneys [illegible] about the construction of an [illegible] legislature [illegible]

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