The Chestertown Transcript.

VOL. V. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1867. NO. 51.

THE
Chestertown Transcript
Is published every Saturday, at
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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. ☜

PATRONIZE
HOME INSTITUTIONS!

WE would respectfully inform our customers, that they are no longer under the necessity of going North or East to lay in their supplies of Stoves and Hollow ware, as they can be accommodated at the

BALTIMORE
Stove House,

from the largest and most varied stock, and on terms as low as any similar establishment in the United States. Our stock comprises in part Cooking and Heating Stoves, Parlor Stoves and Grates, Hot Air Furnaces, Agricultural Boilers, Tin, Sheet Iron and Hollow ware, etc. We call particular attention to our popular Re-improved OLD DOMINION, for wood or coal, which we are selling this season at reduced rates; also, our GEM AND GAS BURNER FIRE PLACE STOVES, which for beauty and efficiency are unequalled by any known Stove. A call is respectfully solicited by

BIBB & CO.,
Baltimore Stove House, 39 Light St., Balt.
September 29, 1866—y

KENT COUNTY
MACHINE SHOP,
AT GALENA.

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 a 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 4 to 6 hundred bushels per day.

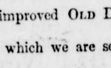
They make and have for sale the following kinds of PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS: Nos. 9, 10 and 11 Concave; 1, 2 and 0 Pratt & Davis; No. 4 Wiley, and two-furrowed Plows of excellent model, and not surpassed in smoothness or temper by any made or used in this State.

Axles, Spindles, Shafts and Picks made and repaired to order, and in good style.

Cultivators and Cultivator Teeth, Farm Hinges, Harrows, &c., for sale wholesale and retail, and on reasonable terms.

WM. A. HYLAND & CO.
Galena, March 31, 1866—tf.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY,



Dentist,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent county, that having located in Chestertown, he can always be found at his office on High Street, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw.

☞ His charges are moderate and all work done by him guaranteed to be as he represents.
May 13, 1865—y.

Notice.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, two years old, for sale at Kennedyville, by
Sept. 15. C. W. WARREN.

TO THE LADIES!
And all others in want of
Rich Jewelry
FINE SILVER WARE!
Watches, Clocks,
Cutlery, Notions.

A NEW STOCK JUST OPENED AT
E. T. WILLIS',
ADJOINING T. W. ELIASON & SON'S.

THESE Goods have just been purchased from City Wholesale Dealers, at the lowest prices for Cash, and *can* and *will* be sold at very low figures. They are of the LATEST STYLES and most BEAUTIFUL AND FASHIONABLE DESIGNS. We name in part:

JEWELRY.

Genuine Gold Breast Pins,
Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs,
Heavy 18k. Rings, Scarf Pins, Pens,
Pencils, &c.; Silver Thimbles, Rings,
Pens, Pencils, Bogwood Jewelry, &c.

We have also a variety of common Jewelry, the character of which is always make known to purchasers.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES;

Among them a very fine Ladies' Gold Enameled Watch and Chain, a number of heavy-cased Silver Watches, manufactured by the best American makers, and warranted good time keepers.

CLOCKS,

In great variety of style and finish, made by the most celebrated manufacturers in the country, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Silver Plated Ware.

Dinner and Tea Castors, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Table and Tea Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c.

NOTIONS.—A fine assortment of CUTLERY, Table Knives, Pen Knives, Pocket Books, Ladies Satchels, Purses, Cabas, &c.

☞ An examination is invited.

REPAIRING.—Watches, Clocks & Jewelry repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

E. T. WILLIS,
Nearly opposite the Court House.
Chestertown, March 23, 1867.

REMOVAL.
GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
JOHN H. MORGAN

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Public to a varied assortment of *GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.*, now in store at his new stand formerly occupied by S. W. Canady, next door to Wickes' Drug Store, consisting of

GROCERIES,
ALL KINDS;
BRANDY, WHISKEY, GIN,
WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

Brooms, Buckets, Soap, Candles,
Crockery-Ware, Meal and Flour,
SEGARS, Tobacco and Snuff,
Candies and Nuts, Coal Oil.
SUGAR, COFFEE, Molasses, Lard and Bacon, Mackerel, Herring, &c.

Those in want of any thing 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.

JOHN H. MORGAN.
Chestertown, January 12, 1867.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES STANLEY respectfully informs his friends, and the Public generally, that he has this day associated with him his son C. A. A. Stanley, in the FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING BUSINESS, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of

C. Stanley & Son,

at the Old Stand, opposite the Kent National Bank, Chestertown, where they will keep on hand (or furnish to order,) a general assortment of

Furniture

suited to this market, such as Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Cradles, Cribs, &c., at about city retail prices.

Particular attention will be given to the

UNDERTAKING

branch of the business. They will keep constantly on hand, or make to order *at the shortest notice*, COFFINS of all sizes, styles, and finish. Personal attention will be given to Funerals (when requested) and corpses will be sent to any part of the county.

FURNITURE neatly Repaired and Varnished, and Chairs newly Caned, at reasonable rates.

We respectfully solicit a liberal share of the public patronage.

CHARLES STANLEY,
C. A. A. STANLEY.
Chestertown, July 14, 1866—y.

The Rural Gentleman,
A MONTHLY JOURNAL,
PUBLISHED BY
J. B. ROBINSON & CO.,
Office, No. 2 N. Eutaw St., Balto., Md.
DEVOTED TO

HORTICULTURE, Floriculture, Fruit Growing, Stock Raising, Housekeeping.

TERMS: One copy one year, in advance, $1. Advertisements inserted at liberal rates.

☞ Energetic Canvassers wanted everywhere, to whom a very liberal commission will be allowed.

For further information, address as above, enclosing stamp. [March 16, 1867.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machine. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements* and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. May 12, 1866—1y

The Poet.

☞ A lady from Maryland, who has recently been visiting the South, where the extreme destitution exists, by way of appeal to the people of the North, has written the following beautiful poem. Who can read it and not feel a pang of remorse if they have not already contributed something to this great work of charity?

An Appeal.

"FOR I WAS AN HUNGERED."

Hark! hear ye not that bitter wail?
A nation's heart throbs wild with dread,
For, trembling on each Southern gale,
Goes up the quivering cry for BREAD!

A thousand pleading eyes I see!
A thousand pleading voices come!
And pleading thousands bend the knee,
Where lips are white and dumb!

Bread! for a mother and a child—
They sink, they faint! and must they die?
Oh, God! the heart and brain go wild,
Beneath this tearless agony.

We thought this cup of woe ran o'er
With sorrow's war's red hand had made,
Beside the victims at her door,
Must those of hunger now be laid?

Across a gulf of blood and tears,
From grief-pierced hearts out-wailing
With all a nation's woes and fears,
This anguished cry is swelling.

* * * * * * *

Is there no one to feel their woe,
In all this plenty-teeming land?
No kindly hand whence help may flow,
To nourish that despairing band.

By your own beating human hearts,
Constraining to this work of love;
And every throb which life imparts,
And every wish for bliss above.

Oh! brothers, sisters, of the North—
By every blessing that God has given,
Rise to the mark, in strength go forth,
And help them as ye hope for Heaven.

Bothering a Witness.

About twenty years ago, when Franklin Pierce and the present Senator Clark stood at the head of the Hillsborough bar, in New Hampshire, there was upon the docket a celebrated suit called the 'Horse Case.' This action was brought by Smith and Jones, livery stable keepers, against one White, to recover the value of a pair of horses alleged to have been killed by the defendant while conveying an insane man to the asylum at Concord. There was an abundance of proof that the horses died soon after their arrival there; but the defendant took the ground that they died of disease and not from being overheated, and that a sufficient time had been allowed them to travel that distance with ease. Then it became necessary to show the jury the time of starting and the time of arrival. Many citizens were brought forward, among them a tall, bony, slab-sided, lanky, sleepy-looking fellow, who officiated as hostler at the stable. I give you the substance of the concluding portion of the examination:

"What time, sir, did I understand you to say it was when the horses were driven up to the stable?"

"Just as I was goin' to dinner."

"What time was it when you went to dinner the day before—by the clock?"

"Just twelve."

"To a minute, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"What time was it when you went to dinner that day—by the clock?"

"Just twelve."

"To a minute?"

"Yes, sir."

"What time did you go to dinner the day before *that*—by the clock?"

"At twelve."

"To a minute, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"And what time did you go dinner a week previous—by the clock?"

"At twelve,"

"To a minute, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, sir, will you be good enough to tell the jury what time you went to dinner three months before the last date—by the clock?"

"At twelve."

"To a minute, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"That is all, sir," replied the counsel, with a gleam of satisfaction on his face and a glance at the jury, as much as to say, "That man has settled his testimony. And so we all thought till, just as he was leaving the stand, he turned to his questioner with a curious, comical expression on his face, and drawled out, "*That ere clock was out o' kilter, and has stopped at twelve for the last six months.*" There was a general roar in the gallery where I sat. Mr. Clark sat down, and I noticed that the judge had to use his handkerchief just then.

Flowers of Eloquence.

"Mr. Speaker," said a distinguished orator in a Western Legislature, "I have been accused of vacillation in my political principles!—me vacillate?—me, who first drew the breath of life beneath the gigantic foliage of the forest oak! who was cradled in an earthquake and suckled by the Mississippi!—me, whose playthings in childhood were the bear and the alligator; and who, in maturer years, delighted to grapple with the furious torrent as it rushed wild and headlong from its mountain home; and to sport with the tornado and double-engine steamboat! Me vacillate! Mr. Speaker, the idea is preposterous!"

Maryland Militia Orders.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

STATE OF MARYLAND, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, April 30, 1867.

In order to facilitate the organization of the Militia of the State, headquarters are temporarily established at No. 31 NORTH CALVERT STREET, Baltimore Md.

By command of the Governor.

JOHN S. BERRY,
Major General and Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.

STATE OF MARYLAND, HEADQUARTERS, No. 31 NORTH CALVERT STREET, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. BALTIMORE, May 1st, 1867.

I.

For the purpose of organizing the Militia, the State of Maryland is divided into THREE MILITARY DISTRICTS.

The First District comprises the city of Baltimore.

The Second District comprises the counties of Baltimore, Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester.

The Third District comprises the counties of Carroll, Frederick, Washington, Allegany, Howard, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Calvert. Prince George's Charles and St. Mary's

One division of "The Maryland National Guard" will be raised in each of the above designated Military Districts.

The First Brigade of the First Division will be raised by the——wards of Baltimore city.

The Second Brigade of the First Division will be raised by the——wards of Baltimore city.

The First Brigade of the Second Division will be raised in the counties of Baltimore, Harford and Cecil.

The Second Brigade of the Second Division will be raised in the counties of Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester.

The First Brigade of the Third Division will be raised in the counties of Frederick, Washington and Allegany.

The Second Brigade of the Third Division will be raised in the counties of Carroll, Howard, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's.

II.

Each ward in Baltimore city and each election district in the several counties of the State shall constitute an enrollment district, and the Inspector General will detail or appoint a suitable person or persons for each district to enroll the same, and perform such other duty connected with the organization of "The Maryland National Guard" as may be necessary.

The Inspector General will furnish to each enrolling officer a roll, in which such enrolling officer shall enter the names of all able-bodied citizens of the proper age who desire to join the "Maryland National Guard," and also a roll in which the enrolling officer shall enter the names of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years who decline to join the "Maryland National Guard," and who shall receive from each person so declining the sum of two dollars, and deliver to such person a proper certificate of exemption for one year. The fact of payment or refusal to pay shall be entered on the roll by the enrolling officer opposite the name of the person making the payment, or refusing to pay; and the said enrolling officer shall at such times as the Inspector General may designate forward to him a true return of the names enrolled in both classes, and the money received, and shall notify all persons claiming exemption from military duty, on account of physical disability, of the time and place in said ward or election district, at which a medical officer will be present to examine persons claiming such exemption.

III.

"The Maryland National Guard" shall consist of three Divisions or two Brigades each; each Brigade shall consist of four regiments, each regiment comprising ten companies.

Each Infantry Company shall have one Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant and four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Musicians, and not less than thirty-two nor more than fifty privates.

Each regiment shall have one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel and one Major, one Surgeon with the rank of Major, one Assistant Surgeon, one Adjutant and one Quartermaster, each with the rank of First Lieutenant, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, and two principal Musicians.

Each Brigade shall have one Brigadier General, with the following staff: One Assistant Adjutant General, one Brigade Inspector, each with the rank of Major; one Quartermaster and one Commissary, each with the rank of Captain, and two Aides-de-Camp, each with the rank of First Lieutenant.

Each Division shall have one Major General, with the following staff: One Assistant Adjutant General and one Division Inspector, each with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel: one Quartermaster, one Commissary and two Aides-de-Camp, each with the rank of Major.

Attached to each Division there shall be at least one Battery of Light Artillery; each Battery to consist of not less than two nor more than eight guns and there shall be at least one squadron of Cavalry to each Division.

Section 11, chapter 50, Act 1867, provides that all regimental and battalion officers shall be elected by the commissioned officers of the companies composing said regiments or battalions. All general officers of brigades or divisions shall be elected by the commanding officers of the regiments comprising said brigades or divisions. Company officers shall be elected by the ballots of the members of their respective companies. The non-commissioned staff shall be appointed by the commanding officer of the respective regiments or battalions. Non-commissioned officers of companies shall be elected by the ballots of their respective companies. Warrants for non-commissioned officers shall be issued by the regimental or battalion (or independent company) commander; provided that no person shall be elected or appointed an officer under this act who is not a native of this State, or has been a resident of the same, five year prior to said appointment or election.

All applications for arms shall be made through this office; and the Commander-in-Chief approving, requisitions will be issued on the Inspector General.

V.

So far as the same are applicable, "Revised Regulations" of the "United States Army" will be observed by the militia; and the system of drill for infantry is that prescribed by "Casey's Infantry Tactics."

VI.

Section 12, chapter 337, acts 1867 provides:

"Whenever any company of the "National Guard" shall have provided itself with a proper uniform to the satisfaction of the Inspector General, the members may be reimbursed for the expense either in whole or in part, to an amount not exceeding twenty dollars per man, so soon as the military fund of the State shall warrant." The field and staff officers of each regiment may select a uniform to be worn by their regiment subject to the provisions of the above section.

VII.

The Inspector General is charged with the execution of this Order, and will proceed immediately to organize the militia of the State pursuant to the law. By command of the Governor:

JOHN S. BERRY,
Maj. Gen'l. and Adj't. Gen'l.

In Love and Out.

It is by no means uncommon for romantic young ladies to fall in love with actors who perform daring lovers or gallant heroes. A celebrated comedian one night, after performing *Don Felix* in "The Wonder," was followed to his home by a respectable middle-aged lady, who requested a private interview, and entreated him to answer her sincerely whether he was married or engaged. Having replied in the negative, his visitor took leave, and he never saw her again for a long time, when he addressed her as follows: "You must certainly allow, madam, that I have a right to put one question at least to you, and expect a sincere reply." "Certainly." "Pray, then, what was the motive of the questions you put to me, since I was never more to hear from you?" "A beautiful young lady," she answered, "of considerable fortune, whose time has been chiefly spent in the country, was at the theatre when you performed *Don Felix*. She was enraptured, fell in love with you, and directed me to put those questions. While she was contriving the means of forming an acquaintance with you, the bill announced your appearance in the character of *Scrub*. She saw you and was cured of her passion. She could have united herself to a *Don Felix*, but not to a *Scrub*."

A "Cullud" Witness.

The Baton Rouge (La.) *Advocate* gives the following extract from the testimony of a witness examined about the participation of one Sam Bowman in a late robbery. When asked if he knew Sam Bowman, he said:—

"O, yes, I bought ice cream from him often."

"What is his name?"

"That is nobody of my business; got somethin' else to do 'sides follerin' people 'bout to find out dar names."

"How do you know that he is the same man?"

"Don't I tell you, boss, I'se bought ice cream from him lots of times? Ob course he's de man. Don't I reckelect his painted wagon and his sassers, and the way he hollered ice cream? Ob course he's the same man"

"What was you doing when the robbers came to Mrs. Clark's?"

"Nuffin; I was asleep."

"How did you know they were on the place?"

"Ain't I got ears?"

"How long did you stand out in the yard listening?"

"Till my feet got cold."

The What is it!

The Newtown *Record* gives the following account of a new species of "varmint" that has lately been discovered in Worcester county:

About 14 miles from our borough, in a section of the county called "the Forest," above what is known as Atkinson's Mill, there is an unnamed species of reptile, bird or beast, which is called in the neighborhood an adder. It is as much like an adder as a pig is like a porcupine. It is the size of a squirrel, is formed like a lizard, and generally a dark brown color. It springs upon approaching objects, and its bite invariably proves fatal. But a few days since an intelligent farmer was passing that locality with a yoke of oxen, when one of the—"what is it?"—creatures sprang upon one of the oxen and inflicted a slight wound from which the animal died in less than thirty minutes.

☞ The Louisville *Journal*, in a late number, bears the following testimony to the advantages of advertising: "We have been carrying on the Louisville *Journal* between thirty-six and thirty-seven years. During all this time we have known no man of business in the city to fail who advertised liberally. And we have known no one to succeed in any considerable, if even in a respectable, degree who *didn't* advertise liberally."

Anecdote of Frederick the Great.

One of Frederick the Great's best Generals was Hans Joachim Von Zieten, commonly known in Prussia as "Father Zieten," or the "Hussar King."

Zieten was never ashamed of his faith. On every occasion he professed it, before high and low. Once he declined an invitation to come to his royal master's table, because on that day he wished to present himself at the table of his Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. It was sacrament day. The next time he appeared at the palace, the King, whose infidel tendencies were well known, made use of some profane expressions about the holy communion of the Lord's Supper, and the other guests laughed.

Zieten shook his grey head solemnly, stood up, saluted the King, and then said, with a firm voice:

"Your Majesty knows well, that in war I have never feared any danger, and everywhere have boldly risked my life for you and my country. I am still animated by the same spirit, and to-day, if it were necessary, and your Majesty commanded it, would lay my grey head at your feet. But there is One above us who is greater than you and I—greater than all men. He is the Savior and Redeemer, who has died also for your Majesty, and has dearly bought us all with his own blood. The Holy One I can never allow to be mocked or insulted; for on him I repose my faith, my comfort and hope, in life and in death. In the power of this faith your brave army has courageously fought and conquered. If your Majesty undermines this faith, you undermine, at the same time, the welfare of the State. This is undoubtedly true. I salute your Majesty."

The noble old soldier having thus concluded his bold testimony for his Divine Master, of whom he was not ashamed, sat down.

This open confession of his Savior immediately silenced the scoffers, and evidently made a powerful impression on the King. He felt he had been wrong in his attack on the faith of his General, and he was not ashamed to acknowledge it. He gave his hand to Zieten,—his right hand, placing the left on the old man's shoulder—and said, with emotion.

"O, happy Zieten, how I wish I could also believe it; I have the greatest respect for *your* religion; hold it fast. This shall never happen again."

The King then rose from the table, dismissed his other guests, but said to Zieten.

"Come with me into my cabinet."

What passed in that conference, with closed doors, between the great King and his *greater* General, no one has ever learned. But this we know, that the Lord's own words are now verified to Zieten:—"Whosoever shall confess Me before men, him will I confess before My Father which is in heaven."

Fashionable Women.

Fashion kills more women than toil and sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression to the laws of women's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave-woman at her task will live and grow old, and see two or three generations of her mistresses fade and pass away. The washer-woman, with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all die around her. The kitchen-maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby.

It is a sad truth that fashion-pampered women are almost worthless for all the good ends of human life. They have but little force of character; they have still less power of moral will, and quite as little physical energy. They live for no great purpose in life; they accomplish no worthy ones. They are only doll-forms in the hands of milliners and servants to be dressed and fed to order. They dress nobody; they feed nobody; they instruct nobody; they bless nobody. They write books; they set no example of virtue and womanly life. If they rear children, they are left to the care of servants and nurses. And when reared what are they? What do they ever amount to but weak scions of the old stock? Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue or power of mind for which it became eminent? Read the biographies of our great and good men. Not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprang from strong-minded women, who had as little to do with fashion as with the changing clouds.

The Koran.

The Koran, or the Alkoran, as it is sometimes called, is the Mohammedan Bible—book of faith. It is so styled, because, as it is supposed, it is a book, of all others, the most worthy of being read; for in the Arabic tongue the word Koran signifies *the reading*, or that which is to be perused. It is divided, like our Bible, into many chapters, of a variety of titles and lengths. It was written in Arabic by Mohammed himself. The parts were collected by Mohammed's father-in-law, and published in one volume. The Mohammedans say that it was dictated by the Angel Gabriel, and written on parchment made of the skin of the ram sacrificed by Abraham on the mount.

Dr. Saml. Johnson's Prayer Before the Study of Law, September 26, 1765.

Almighty God, the giver of wisdom, without whose help resolutions are vain—without whose blessing study is ineffectual, enable me, if it be thy will, to attain such knowledge as may qualify me to direct the doubtful and instruct the ignorant, to prevent wrongs and terminate contention; and grant that I may use that knowledge which I shall obtain to thy glory and my own salvation, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

Advice.

A lady who signs herself "A Martyr to late hours," offers the following sensible suggestion to you men:

Dear gentlemen, between the ages of "eighteen and forty-five," listen to a few words of gratuitous remarks. When you make a social call of an evening, on a young lady, go away at a reasonable hour. Say you come at eight o'clock, an hour and and a half is certainly as long as the most fascinating of you in conversation can or rather ought to desire to use his charms. Two hours, indeed, can be very pleasantly spent with music, chess or other games to lend variety; but kind sirs, by no means stay longer. Make shorter calls and oftener. A girl—that is, a sensible, true hearted girl—will enjoy it better, and really value your acquaintance more. Just conceive the agony of a girl, who, well knowing the feeling of father and mother upon the subject hears the clock toll ten, and yet she must sit on the edge of her chair, in mortal terror lest papa should put his oft repeated threat into execution—that of coming down and inviting the gentleman to breakfast. And we girls understand it all by experience, and know what it is to dread the prognostic of displeasure. In such cases a sign of relief generally accompanies the closing of the door behind the gallant, and one don't get over the feeling of trouble till safe in the arms of Morpheus. Even then sometimes the dreams are troubled with some phantom of an angry father and distressed (for all parties) mother, and all because a young man will make a longer call than he ought to. Now, young gentlemen friends I'll tell you what we girls will do. For an hour we will be most irresistibly charming and fascinating. Then beware! monosyllable responses will be all you need expect; and if, when the limits shall have been passed, a startling query shall be heard come down stairs, "Isn't it time to close up?" you must consider it a righteous punishment, and taking your hat, meekly depart a sadder and it is to be hoped a wiser man. Do not get angry, but the next time you come, be careful to keep within just bounds. We want to rise early these pleasant mornings, and improve the "shining hours;" but when forced to be up at such unseasonable hours at night, exhausted nature will speak and as a natural consequence, with the utmost speed in dressing, we can barely get down to breakfast in time to escape a reprimand from papa, who don't believe in beaux—as though he never was young—and a mild, reproving glance from ma, who understands a little better poor daughter's feelings, but must still disapprove outwardly, to keep up appearances. And now, young men think about these things, and don't, for pity's sake, don't throw down your paper with a "pshaw," but remember the safe side of the ten.

Discovery of the Silk Plant in Peru.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The Department of State has received information from the United States consul at Lambayeque, Peru, that an important discovery has been made in Peru recently of the silk plant. Preparations are being made to cultivate it upon an extensive scale. The shrub is 3 or 4 feet in height. The silk is enclosed in a pod, of which each plant gives a great number, and is declared to be superior in fineness and quality to the production of the silkworm. It is a wild perennial. The seed are small and easily separated from the fibre. The stems of the plant produce a long and very brilliant fibre, superior in strength and beauty to the finest linen thread. Small quantities have been worn in the rude manner of the Indians, and the texture and brilliancy are said to be unsurpassed.

The Beauty of a Blush.

GOETHE was in company with a mother and her daughter, when the latter, being reproved for some fault, blushed and burst into tears. He said:

"How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter. The crimson hue and those silvery tears become her better than any ornaments of gold and pearls. These may be hung on the neck of any woman. A full blown rose besprinkled with the purest dew is not so beautiful as this child, blushing beneath her parent's displeasure and shedding tears of sorrow at her fault. A blush is a sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell."

A Cure for Colds.

Persons who have tried it say that a piece of raw onion is one of the best things to cure a cough that is known. The remedy is certainly easy of application, and those who are troubled with bad coughs—and many persons undoubtedly are at present, owing to the unusually damp weather that we have had of late—are recommended to swallow a piece of raw onion before retiring to bed. The vegetable collects the phlem from the lungs and throat, and gives relief that cannot often be obtained in any other manner.

A Smart Lad.

A boy from the country was recently taken into a gentleman's family. One evening after having been called up to the drawing-room, he came down to the kitchen, laughing immoderately. "What's the matter?" cried the cook. "Why," said he "there are twelve on 'em up there who could not snuff the candle, and they had to ring for I to do it."

☞ Wedderburn once asked Sheridan how he got rid of his Irish brogue, as he wished to get rid of his Scotch accent. "My dear fellow," said Sheridan, "don't attempt such a thing. The House listens to you now, because they don't understand you; but if you become intelligible, they will be able to take your measure."

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