Chestertown Transcript.

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Chestertown Transcript
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E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

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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. ☜

NOTICE TO
Merchants, Traders,
AND OTHERS.

ALL PERSONS AND BODIES,

Corporate or politic, in Kent county, who are or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a License is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a License or renew the same, on or before the

FIRST DAY OF MAY ENSUING,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws passed by the General Assembly of Maryland.

The rates required for Traders' Licenses are as follows:

If the amount of goods on hand at the principal season of sale, or expected to be kept on hand, does not exceed one thousand dollars, the price of License is $12 50

If over	$1,000 and not over	$1,500	15 50
"	1,500 " "	2,500	18 50
"	2,500 " "	4,000	22 50
"	4,000 " "	6,000	30 00
"	6,000 " "	8,000	40 50
"	8,000 " "	10,000	50 50
"	10,000 " "	15,000	65 50
"	15,000 " "	20,000	80 50
"	20,000 " "	30,000	100 50
"	30,000 " "	40,000	125 50
"	40,000 "		150 50

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting the License applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Kent County, to Wit:

On this——day of——1868, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for said County, personally appeared ————, and declared that he intends to apply for a trader's license, under the laws of the State, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him (or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it is a partnership) at the principal season of sale, (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade, that the amount of the stock of goods which he expects to keep, &c.,) does not (or will not) exceed $

Sworn before ————,
Justice of the Peace.

If the oath be administered by a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the county in which the Justice resides.

The rates of License of females vending millinery, &c., whose stock at any season of the year does not or will not exceed $500, is $6 50. If their stock does or shall exceed $500, the rates are the same as those of Traders' License, and the same form of application must be observed.

The law requires all persons proposing to sell spiritous or fermented Liquors, or Lager Beer in quantities not less than a pint, to apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court in person, or in making the oath before a Magistrate as above, state that he desires a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, as the case may be, and the amount of stock in trade, in the same manner as those applying for Traders' License. If the amount of stock does not or shall not exceed $500 the rate is $18 50

If over	$500 and not over	$1000	35 50
"	1000 " "	2000	50 50
"	2000 " "	4000	75 50
"	4000 " "	6000	100 50
"	6000 " "	10000	120 50
"	10000 " "	20000	140 60
"	20000 " "	30000	150 50

Persons applying for Ordinary licenses, in which spirituous or fermented Liquors or lager beer is sold in quantities less than a pint, must make application to the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the county in which they reside, and must also be recommended by two respectable freeholders of the immediate vicinity of the applicant, which may be made in the following form:

To the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County:—We the undersigned, freeholders of Kent county, living in the immediate vicinity of —— ——, who is about to apply to you for a license to keep an Ordinary at ——, in said County, do hereby recommend him as a suitable person to obtain the license.

—— ——, 1868. —— ——,

The applicant must then make oath to the Clerk to the following effect: That he has bona fide, and without intending to evade the requirements of the Acts of Assembly of this State, regulating the issues of Licenses to ordinary keepers and traders, provided and expects to maintain six good beds with sufficient clothing therefor, and three rooms more than sufficient for the private use of said applicant, and stabling and provender for five horses at least.

In addition he shall also make oath to the Clerk of the rate of rent or annual value of the house or place at or in which the business to be authorized by the License may be done or intended to be done. If the said rent or annual value does not exceed $100 the rate is $25 50

If over	$100 and not over	200	40 50
"	200 "	300	50 50
"	300 "	400	60 50
"	400 "	500	75 50
"	500 "	750	90 50
"	750 "	1000	100 50
"	1000 "	2000	150 50

Any person proposing to keep an oyster house, &c., or any place other than an ordinary, for the sale of spirituous or fermented Liquors, or Lager-beer in quantities less than a pint, shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County where he resides, and must be recommended by two respectable free-holders of his immediate vicinity as a suitable person to keep such a house. The License in all cases is $50.00

The oath required to be made by applicants for Traders' License, and License to sell spirituous liquor in quantities not less than a pint, may be made before a Justice of the Peace and forwarded to and filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to whom all applicationns for License must be made.

Any person, or company of stage players, ventriloquists, slight-of-hand performers, rope-dancers, tumblers, and wire-dancers, shall, previously to exhibiting or performing for a reward in any county in this State, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for such county thirty dollars for one year, or one dollar for each exhibition, at his or their option.

Every person or company of circus riders or equestrian performers, who shall exhibit for a reward in any county in this State, shall pay to the Clerk of the Cicuit Court for such county, the sum of thirty dollars for a license therefor for one year.

Every person or company who shall exhibit for a reward any animal or animals, or natural or artificial curiosities of any kind, (except models of useful inventions,) shall pay to the said Clerk the sum of fifteen dollars for a License therefor for one year.

Each license shall contain a list of the personal performers, or animals, or other articles or things to be exhibited.

The owner or keeper of every stallion or jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animals, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of his Court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the License for stationing or standing such stallion or jack for one year from the date thereof: Provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such license be less than ten dollars; and that every stallion or jack upon which the said tax is paid, shall be exempt from all other State tax.

Any owner or keeper stationing or standing any stallion or jack without a license, shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer.

JOSEPH E. GILPIN,
Sheriff of Kent County.

LAWS

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, at the regular session commencing January, 1862, relating to Licenses.

AN ACT to amend the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the Licenses of Hawkers and Pedlars.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the twenty-first and the twenty-second sections of the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the licenses of hawkers and pedlers, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof:

"Twenty-one." For every such license not to extend beyond the county in which the same be issued, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: For every license to travel on foot, the sum of forty dollars; to travel with a horse or other beast of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of seventy dollars. For every such license to extend over the whole Eastern Shore or the whole Western Shore, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: for every license to travel on foot, the sum of sixty dollars; to travel with a horse or other beast of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of one hundred dollars; with two horses or other beast of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

"Twenty-two." No such license shall be granted to any other than a white person or to any hawker or pedlar in the name or style of partnership or company and but one person shall act under any such license.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

AN ACT to amend the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to Licenses, adding thereto the following section, relating to partnerships taking out Licenses.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following section be and the same is hereby added to the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, to follow the second section thereof:

Any license may be obtained by partnerships or firm, as well as by individuals; but in all cases, the names of all the partners of any firm shall be set forth in full in the license, and no license shall protect any person pretending to act under the same, unless it is named therein, or is entitled as a representative, or assigned under the provisions hereinafter contained in this article, and the clerk issuing the license shall enter upon the record of license, the full names of all the members of a copartnership to which such license is issued.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the 30th day of April next.

AN ACT to amend the seventieth section of the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to License for Ordinaries.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the seventieth section of the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws relating to License for Ordinaries, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

If any person or body politic shall propose to open or keep an Ordinary, shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which said applicant may reside, or if he resides in the city of Baltimore, to the Court of Common Pleas, for a license therefor, under which license spiritutous or fermented liquors, or lager beer, may be bartered or sold in quantities less than a pint.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect on 30th day of April next.

AN ACT to amend the forty-second section, relating to the granting of Licenses to Traders, of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the forty-second section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws relating to the granting of License to Traders, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted as a substitute therefor:

Sec. 42. When any person or body, politic, or corporate, shall propose to sell or barter anything mentioned in the preceding section, except spirituous or fermented liquors, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may reside, or if he resides in the city of Baltimore to the Court of Common Pleas, for a license therefor; but no license to trade or sell spirituous or fermented Liquors shall be issued by any Clerk of a Court to a feme-covert, or to any person under the age of twenty-one, without the special order of the Judge of the court; but no judge shall give such special order to issue license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, unless upon the recommendation of at least ten respectable free holders, resident of the ward or district wherein the place of sale may be, and whenever any license shall be issued to a feme-covert, or minor, the said feme-covert, or minor, shall be responsible for all contracts made in the prosecution of their business under such license, and shall be liable to be sued therefor in any court of this State; and the said feme-covert may be sued, or indicted and prosecuted in case of a violation by her of the license laws of this State, or in case she should keep a disorderly house, as if she were a feme sole; and, if judgment be obtained against her on any contract, execution shall or may issue in the ordinary way to affect her separate estate, provided however, that such responsibility shall in no manner affect or impair the responsibility of the husband, or parent under the existing laws: and that this Act shall take effect on the Thirtieth of April next.

JOSEPH E. GILPIN,
Sheriff of Kent county.

The foregoing are truly taken and copied from the laws received from the Comptroller.

JESSE K. HINES,
Clerk Circuit Court Kent Co.
March 28—tm.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. A. PERKINS, having removed to Chestertown for the active resumption of his profession, offers his professional services to the public.

May be found at his residence in Princess street, opposite Miss Caroline Thompson's, when not professionally engaged.

Chestertown, June 1, 1867.

Selected Poetry.

THE OLD BARN.

NO hay upon its wide spread mows,
No horses in the stalls,
No broad-horned oxen, sheep, or cows,
Within its time-worn walls.

The wind howls through its shattered doors,
No swinging to and fro;
And o'er its once frequented floors
No footsteps come and go.

O! once alas! each vacant bay,
And every space around,
Was teeming with sweet-scented hay,
The harvest of the ground.

And well-fed cattle in a row,
At mangers ranged along,
Each fastend by an oaken bow,
Stood at the stanciones strong.

But where so long old Dobbin stood,
His master's pride and care,
And from his hand received his food,
All now is vacant there.

Then these broad fields, from hill to plain,
Waved in the summer air,
With choicest crops of grass, or grain,
Now left so bleak and bare.

How sweet the music of the flail,
Resounding far and clear,
As borne upon the passing gale,
It reached the distant ear.

The black bird hailed the dewy morn,
From out his rushy perch,
The sparrow sang upon the thorn,
The cat-bird on the birch.

The robin from the highest tree
Sent forth his whistle clear,
His soul partaking of the glee,
That wakes the vernal year.

The childhood's merry shout was heard,
The farm-yard choir among,
Which, mingled with the note of bird,
Enriched the tide of song.

The master on his daily round,
With conscious pride would go,
His faithful dog close by him found,
Attending to and fro.

Old honest "Trip" long since has gone,
And moulders 'neath the wall;
No more he takes the welcome bone,
Or hears his master's call.

The kindly master too has died,
The matron in his grace,
And dead, or scattered far and wide,
The remnant of their race.

But peace, and blessings, on the past,
The poet now would say;
Our joy cannot forever last,
Nor sorrow ever stay.

DANIEL RICKETSON.

Wholesome Truths.

A recent number of *The Round Table* contained an article entitled "Democracy on Trial," which tells some plain truths. We quote the closing sentences:

The trade of politics is, therefore, continually becoming less reputable among us, and our experience justifies the assumption that the wider the extension of the suffrage the more degraded the political trade will become. The emphatic instances now rising before our eyes throughout the South should bring conviction on this point to all whom partisanship does not render blind. The theory is as simple as the practice is manifest. In proportion as suffrage is extended downward the amount of ignorance and prejudice in the aggregate voting body is increased, with the direct consequence that politicians will become mere demagogues—men who appeal to ignorance and prejudice, and not to knowledge and reason. There is no escape from this tendency or its result. The progress, like that of a stream, may be swift or slow and sometimes tortuous, but the natural goal will be attained as inevitably as that stream seeks and finds the sea. Who can doubt that the public mind is becoming more and more educated to the idea of submitting to the rule, not of the worst necessarily, but of the coarsest and lowest intelligence in the community? A short time since the two individuals who, in their official capacities, we must recognize as the foremost men of the nation, had a difference. A correspondence ensued between them, afterwards officially submitted to the United States Senate, in which each practically gave the other the lie. This correspondence has been published throughout the country. It has been accompanied by direct charges of habitual drunkenness against both parties in the controversy, each of whom stands in the position of being a candidate for the Presidency.—These charges and counter-charges, emanating, as they respectively do, from bitter political foes, we would gladly disbelieve. That, however, to which we would call attention, and which is equally pertinent, whether these allegations are true or false, is the apparent insensibility of the public mind to the shockingness of the situation. The most exalted personages of the nation are charged with two of the grossest vices that can disgrace a gentleman; yet no one seems to think either that this will or ought to effect their chances for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, or that it is worth while to have any investigations with a view to determine the facts.

An optimism prevails, even among the more intelligent classes of the country, that is fraught with peril. A prosperity that was partly the resultant of previous political forces, and partly that of physical advantages, has been mistakenly attributed to the perfection of a system.—Because the machine has run on through thick and thin tolerably well for a time, it is supposed that it will never run down. It has gone at a rapid pace during the last ten years, and it is assumed that, as it can scarcely be put to a severer strain, its strength and permanency may be regarded as assured. But it remains to be seen whether this very acceleration has not hurried the country to a crisis that might otherwise have been deferred. It has certainly hastened it toward the adoption of those leveling principles of universal equality which are the logical ultimates of our system. That we have not yet completely solved our problem, has probably been due to a certain partiality or incompleteness in its terms; but we are likely soon to be in a position to know whether the greatest good of the greatest number can really be brought about by the people themselves.

Why Men Like to Drink.

The Greek root of the word intoxicate means poison. Whoever says a man is intoxicated, says he is poisoned. And it is true. Give a part of a glass of ordinary spirits to a child three or four years old, and the child is in twenty minutes in a congestion fit, and probably dies. It operates precisely like strychnine, arsenic, or any other deadly drug. Commence by giving a child a thimbleful at a time, and you may indurate him so that he will swallow as much at a time as would kill him at first. You may begin with any other poison and do the same thing. Our physical frame-work is constructed with reference to this, to enable it to stand a large amount of any deadly substance. There is nothing peculiar in this action of alcohol. There is nothing in this but the universal law that all poisons destroy the susceptibility of the human frame.

Why does a man like to drink liquor? Not because it has a good taste, but because it exhilerates his nervous system.—The man takes his first glass of liquor. It goes to his stomach. Now, there is not a single human stomach nor that of any animal ever created on this earth, that ever did or can digest a drop of alcohol. The moment it falls into the stomach every vital organ recognizes the presence of a deadly enemy. It is precisely as if a lion were thrown into a cage of tigers, and every tiger were to recognize the lion as his deadly enemy. The stomach cannot digest it, and it cannot remain. All the organs assist in throwing it off, and that great struggle of every vital organ to rid the stomach of this poison is the very thing which the perverted senses recognize as *exhileration!* If a man, standing on the moon, could have a telescope of sufficient power to enable him to view objects on the earth, and could have looked upon us during the late civil war, and have seen, dimly through the glass, the movements of immense bodies of men, he would have said, "This nation has an immense population; there is a tremendous outpouring of the people; this nation is in a state of extraordinary prosperity." Precisely so the man's sensorial, the point where the nerves of sense concentrate, recognizes, in this desperate effort of the vital organs to get rid of an enemy, a sense of strength and exhileration in place of the languor and feebleness he felt just before. But in a little while, when nature has, by all her efforts, disposed of this poison, the man sinks down to his former condition, and a great deal below it. Nature has made her superior struggle; she has got rid of the poison; but she has tired herself in the effort.—The next time nature makes the same struggle, but she has not the same strength. The second glass does not make the man feel so good. The more a man drinks, the more he has to drink to attain a certain condition. He has to take more and more.—Nature turns constantly to rid herself of it, but by and by becomes tired out and gives it up. There are men who are not very perceptibility affected by liquor. It does not make them drunk. It does not hurt them, they say. But it does hurt them. I never knew a man who drank a good deal without becoming intoxicated whom liquor did not kill fast. And for physiological reasons. If a man will take poison, it is better to get rid of it than to keep it in the system. Drunkenness is one of God's infinite mercies, sent to help poor, mistaken, human beings to get rid of the consequences of their iniquity.—*Horace Greely in the Herald of Health.*

We Fade as a Leaf.

As the trials of life thicken, and the dreams of other days fade, one by one, in the deep vista of disappointed hope, the heart grows weary of the struggle, and we begin to realize our insignificance.—Those who have climbed to the pinnacle of fame, or revel in luxury and wealth, go to the grave at last with the poor mendicant who begs pennies by the wayside, and like him are soon forgotten. Generation after generation, says eloquent modern writer, have felt as we feel, and their fellows were as active in life as ours are now. They passed away as a vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. And so, likewise, shall it be when we are gone. The heavens will be as bright over our graves as they are now around our path; the world will have the same attraction for offspring yet unborn that she had once for ourselves, and that she has now for our children. Yet a little while and all this will have happened! Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the very chamber in which we died; and the eye that mourned for us will be dried and will glisten with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lisp our name.—*Ladies' Repository.*

Ancient Ivory.

Evidence exists in abundance, all over the Artic regions, to prove that at some time, thousands of years ago, the poles of the earth were located where now are the torrid regions, and that creatures of uncouth shape and monstrous size sported amid great forests, subsisting on luxuriant herbage in more than tropical climates, where now there is only eternal silence, and the frost king remains undisturbed through ages. We have before us a section of the tusk of the mastadon from Kotzebue Sound, on the shores of the Artic Ocean, which was purchased by the party, Major Wright, of Col. Buckley's Russian American Telegraph Expedition, from the natives at Gravely Harbor, on the east side of Behring's Straits, in our new territory of Alaska. This tusk was about twelve feet in length, and measures seventeen inches in circumference, and the ivory has been preserved through ages by frost, so well that some portions of it might yet be made useful. Such tusks are found all over the Artic regions, and are not unfrequently dug in the western States. They have even been found in California, but like those in the western States, those found in this latitude are worthless, the preserving power of the frost not having acted upon them. On both the American and Asiatic shores of the Artic Ocean, these remains of gigantic animals old days are abundant, and the Russians have been able to furnish the markets of the world with an almost unlimited supply of ivory, only second in quality to the African article, from the deposits regularly worked in the vicinity of Nova Zembla. About forty thousand pounds of fossil ivory, that is to say, the tusks of at least one hundred mammoths, are barted for every year in New Siberia alone. As many as ten tusks have been found lying together in the "Tundra," weighing from one hundred and fifty to three hundreds each. Notwithstanding the enormous amount already carried away, the stores of fossil ivory do not appear to diminish.

We have no account of any extensive deposits of these tusk having been discovered in Alaska as yet, but it is by no means impossible that we shall hear of them in the future. The Telegraph party saw near the junction of the Anadyr and Mayan rivers, in Alaska, a tusk of enormous size sticking out out of the ground some six or eight feet, and endeavored, but without success, to dig it up. The frost in the earth held it as with a vice, and they were not even able to ascertain whether the other bones of the mastadon were beneath or not. The Indians said they had used it as hitching post for many years, and that was all they knew or cared about it. The specimen which we have was purchsed of the Indians for twelve leaden bullets, so little did they value it, even after bringing it so great a distance. A much larger one was forwarded by Col. Buckley to the Smithsonian Institute last year. The bones and portions of the hair and skin of an entire animal of this species, were found, a few years since, embedded in the ice, near East Cape, on the Sheridan side of Behring's Straits, and are now deposited in the Royal Museum in St. Petersburg.

Alaska must have been a glorious country to go gunning in when those old mastadons and things were sloshing around there, and we sigh as we think how much we lost by coming into the world a few thousands years or so too late; but when we reflect on the probable size of the mosquitoes in those days, we are almost reconciled to the sudden change in climate which spoiled the hunting in that section of country, at least for some time to come. —*Alta Californian.*

The New Steam Man.

Every one has heard that in the progress of steam, as a locomotive power, and long before the "iron horse" was matured, attempts were made to work a predecessor of his upon four legs. This old English notion has become a new "Yankee notion," only our ingenious cousin has the ambition of a Frankenstein, having made a steam man, who walks upon his two legs, though he works like a horse, or, rather, like three horses. Mr. L. Deddrick, a machinist, of Newark, New Jersey, is the inventor. The man walks or runs in shafts as he is bidden, in any direction, and almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load the weight of which would tax the strength of three stout draught horses. He stands seven feet nine inches high, the other dimensions of the body being correctly proportioned, and his name is Daniel Lambert. He weighs 500 lbs. Steam is generated in the body or trunk, which is nothing but three-horse power engine, like those used in our steam fire engines. The legs which support the antomation are complicated and wonderful. The steps are taken very naturally and quite easily. As the body is thrown forward upon the advanced foot, the other is lifted from the ground by a spring, and thrown forward. Each step or pace advances the body two feet, and every revolution of the engine produces four paces. It is proposed to run the engine at the rate of 500 revolutions per minute, which would walk the man at the modest speed of half a mile a minute. The boiler and such parts as are necessarily heated are to be encased in felt or woolen undergarments. The cost of this "first man" is two thousand dollars, though the makers expect to manufacture succeeding ones, warranted to run a year without repair, for three hundred dollars.

Could anything be neater than the negro's reply to a young lady whom he offered to lift over a gutter, who insisted that she was too heavy? "Lor, missus," said he, "I'se used to lifting barrels of sugar."

Beautiful Extract.

The following eloquent paper on Time is, we believe, from the pen of J. K. Paulding:

"I saw a temple reared by the hand of man, standing with its high pinnacle on the distant plain. The streams beat about it—the God of nature hurled its thunderbolts against it, yet it stood firm as adamant. Revelry was in the halls, the gay, the happy, the young, the beautiful, were there. I returned—and lo! the temple was no more! Its high walls lay in scattered ruin; moss and grass grew frankly there, and at the midnight hour the owl's long cry added to the solitude. The young and gay who had reveled there had passed away. I saw a child rejoicing, the idol of its mother, and the pride of his father.—I returned and the child had become old. Trembling with the weight of years, he stood the last of his generation—a stranger amid the desolation around him. I saw an old oak standing in all its pride upon the mountain; the birds were caroling in its boughs. I returned, and the oak was leafless and sapless, the winds were playing at their pastimes through its branches.

"'Who is the destroyer?' said I to my guardian angel.

"'It is Time,' said he. 'When the morning stars sang together for joy over the new-made world, he commenced his course; and when he has destroyed all that is beautiful on the earth; plucked the sun from his sphere; veiled the moon in blood; yea, when he shall have rolled the heaven and earth away as a scroll, then shall an angel from the throne of God come forth, and with one foot upon the sea and one upon the land, lift up His hand towards heaven and swear, 'By Heaven's Eternal, Time is, Time was, but Time shall be no longer.'"

The Great Want of the Age, is Men.

Men who are not for sale, men who are honest, sound from centre to circumference, true to the heart's core, men who will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as others; men whose consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole; men who will stand for the right, if the heavens totter and the earth reels; men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye; men that never brag nor run; men who never flag nor flinch; men who can have courage without whistling for it, and joy shouting to bring it; men in whom the current of everlasting life runs still and deep, and strong; men too large for certain limits, and too strong for certain bands; men who will not seek to make their voices heard in the streets, but who will not fail or be discharged till judgement be set in the earth; men who know their message, and tell it; men who know their duty, and do it; men who know their places, and fill them; men who mind their own business, men who will not lie; men who are not too lazy to work, not too proud to be poor; men who are willing to eat only what they have paid for.

AT A RECENT election in the State of New York, a lad presented himself at the polls to claim the benefit of the elective franchise.

Feeling a deep interest in a particular, favorite candidate, the father who was evidently opposed to the boy's preference, stood at the ballot-box, and challenged his right to a vote, on the ground of his not being of age. The young man declared that he was twenty-one years old; that he knew it, and that he insisted upon his right. The father becoming indignant, and wishing as the saying is "to bluff him off," before the judges, said;

"Now Bob, will you stand up there and contradict me? Don't I know how old you are? Wasn't I there?"

Bob looked his contempt for the old man's speech, as he hastily replied:

"Thunderation! s'pose you was, wasn't I there too?"

This settled the sire, and in went the scion's vote.

A GOOD STORY OF CARLYLE.—A good story is told by the London correspondent of the *Tribune*. One evening, the great novelist, Dickens, was reading the trial scence in Pickwick to an audience of rank and fashion in London. Presently rank and fashion began to have their attention drawn to an explosive merriment in one part of the hall. On the front bench sat a tall man, blue-eyed and gray-haired, who ever an anon swung his steeple-crowned felt hat forcibly down on his knees, bursting into peals of such inextinguishable laughter as the gods of Homer's Olympus, when they beheld limp-footed Vulcan halting round the circle as cup-bearer. Rank and fashion were inclined to be shocked at this unconventional mirth; and by-and-by the whisper went round that he of the steeple hat was no other than Thomas Carlyle, of Chelsea, and for the rest of the evening Mr. Dickens had but a divided attention from his reverently-wondering audience.

TOO OBLIGING BY HALF.—A gentleman on leaving a hotel, where he had been stopping several days, rewarded the attention of an obliging servant with a gratuity.

"Ah!" said the grateful Pat, "long may your honor live, and may I make your fires *hereafter!*"

"What's your occupation, sir?" asked a lawyer of a witness.

"Miller."

"What sort of a mill do you run?"

"A gin mill," was the reply.

The lawyer was satisfied.

PEACE is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun, and the two are never far apart.

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