Chestertown Transcript.

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E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

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

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PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS
FOR KENT COUNTY
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER 9.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize and empower the County Commissioners of Kent Kent County to subscribe in behalf of said County to the capital stock of the Kent County Railroad Company and to issue bonds for the same and to provide for their redemption," passed at January Session, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, Chapter one hundred and thirty-nine, by adding a proviso to the first Section of said Act, relating to the issuing of county bonds, and the time for their payment.

WHEREAS, The County Commissioners of Kent County in the month of June last, under the provisions of the said Act, passed at January Session, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, Chapter one hundred and thirty-nine, subscribed for four thousand shares of stock in the Kent County Railroad Company, the Bonds for the payment of said Stock to be made payable within twenty years, and not in less than fifteen: and whereas, it may be advisable and expedient that the said Bonds, or a portion of them, shall be made redeemable or payable before the expiration of fifteen years, in order to lessen the burthen of taxation, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the first Section of said Act of Assembly, passed at January Session, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, Chapter one hundred and thirty-nine, relating to the issuing of Bonds by the County Commissioners of Kent County for the payment of Stock subscribed in the Kent County Railroad Company, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1 That the County Commissioners of Kent County, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and required, as soon as they may receive notice from the Kent County Railroad Company, to subscribe in behalf of Kent County for four thousand shares of the Stock of said Kent County Railroad Company, and in the payment for said subscribers to issue Bonds in the name of the County Commissioners of said County in such sums as the President and Directors of said Railroad Company may prescribe, redeemable in such time or times within twenty years as the said President and Directors may designate, (but in not less than twenty years,) and which shall be stated on the face of said Bonds; and to each of which said Bonds shall be attached coupons for the interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly; which said Bonds shall be delivered to the said Railroad Company in payment for said Stock, and which said Bonds may be hypothecated or sold and assigned by said Railroad Company; provided, however, that if the County Commissioners of Kent County, or a majority of them, and the President and Directors of the Kent County Railroad Company, shall consider and agree that it will be for the interest and advantage of the tax-payers of the county aforesaid that the Bonds to be issued by the County Commissioners to pay for subscriptions of Stock made in June last by the County Commissioners aforesaid, in the said Railroad Company shall be made payable at shorter periods of time than fifteen years, the said Commissioners may make the said Bonds, or any portion of them, payable at earlier periods than fifteen years, but in no one year shall more than one-tenth of the principal of said subscription for Stock be payable, and provided that this Act, as amended, shall not in any manner impair the obligation or contract now existing on the part of the said County Commissioners with the said Kent County Railroad Company to provide for the payment of the said Stock subscription; and that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved February 6, 1868.
THOMAS SWANN,
Governor.

CHAPTER 182.

AN ACT to amend the Public Local Law, title "Kent County," sub-title roads, article fourteen, by adding a new section thereto.

SEC, 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Public Local Law, article fourteen, title "Kent County," sub-title "Roads," be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto a section to read as follows:

SEC. 169. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to ride, drive, or lead any horse, mare, or mule, oxen, cow, or any other animal on or over the side walk on the western side of the main road leading from Galena where the roads cross, to the Hill at Georgetown, nor on the side walk on the Northern and Eastern side of the Public road leading from the North-western precincts of Chestertown to the western-most corner of Chester Cemetery on the road to Whaland's Mill, and any person thus offending shall be subject to a fine of two dollars for the first offence, and three dollars for every subsequent offence, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace as small debts are recovered, in the name of the County Commissioners for Kent County, and such money when recovered shall be paid to them to be expended under their directions for the purpose of repairing and improving respectively the said sidewalks which shall not exceed eight feet in width on their surface.

Provided, That nothing in this act shall prevent persons riding or driving across said or for the purpose of entering the grounds of side-walks to obtain access to adjoining lands Chester Cemetery.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage

Approved March 28th, 1868.
THOMAS SWANN,
Governor

CHAPTER 349.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the County Commissioners of Cecil and Kent Counties to build a bridge over Sassafras River from Fredericktown in Cecil County to Georgetown in Kent County, and to levy a sum of money for the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the County Commissioners of Cecil County and Kent County be and are hereby authorized and empowered in their discretion to build and keep in repair a bridge over Sassafras River from Fredericktown in Cecil County to Georgetown in Kent County.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the construction of said bridge the County Commissioners of Cecil Co. be and they are hereby authorized and empowered in their discretion to levy on the assessable property of said County a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and that the County Commissioners of Kent County are hereby authorized and empowered in their discretion to levy on the assessable property of Kent County a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars; provided the said bridge be constructed with a draw in the channel of said River not less than thirty-five feet in the clear in width.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Approved March 30th, 1868.
THOMAS SWANN,
Governor.

CHAPTER 381.

AN ACT to amend the Public Local Laws of Kent County, title "Chestertown," by repealing Sections 35 and 47, and to re-enact the same as amended.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section thirty-five of the Public Local Laws title Kent County, sub-title "Chestertown," incorporating the citizens of Chestertown and prescribing the manner of electing Commissioners, and Section forty-six of the said Public Local Law, title "Chestertown," relating to the assessment of property, and the levying of taxes, be and the same are hereby repealed, and re-enacted with amendments to read as follows:

SEC. 35. The white male citizens of Chestertown, in Kent County, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, the owners of real estate in said town in their own right, or in right of their wife, and who have resided in Chestertown, or the precincts thereof, one whole year next preceding the day of election, shall annually on the fourth Monday in May elect seven persons of lawful age, each of whom shall be the owner of real property in said town, in his own right, or in right of his wife, and shall reside therein, Commissioners for said town, and the persons so elected by the name of the "Commissioners of Chestertown" are hereby declared to be a body politic, with power to sue and be sued, and use a common seal and the same to alter at their pleasure.

SEC. 46. The said Commissioners shall procure from the Clerk of the County Commissioners for said County who is hereby authorized and required, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered on presentment or indictment in the Circuit Court of Kent County for their use, to furnish the same between the tenth day of June and twentieth day of July, an assessment of all the real property and houses within the limits of said town, and the name of the persons assessed therewith, and may levy on the property so assessed such sum of money as they may deem necessary not exceeding twenty-five cents in the hundred dollars in any one year, and may appoint and qualify a person to collect the same, and if the Collector of the County taxes for the election or other district, in which Chestertown is situated, shall be appointed, it shall not be lawful for him to decline receiving, and acting upon the said appointment, or refuse to execute his bond for the performance of his duty according to law, and as provided in Section forty-seven of the said Code of Public Local Laws, title Kent County, sub-title "Chestertown."

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 30th, 1868.
THOMAS SWANN,
Governor,

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DR. W. T. URIE
HOMŒPATHICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity.

He may at all times be found at his Office under the Voshell House, when not professionally engaged.

Chestertown, July 20, 1867—tf.

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.

[*From the Balt. Episcopal Methodist.*]

THE MISER'S DYING THOUGHTS.

BY CACTUS.

I'VE never soothed the widow's wail,
Or orphan's bitter cry;
I've never wiped away a tear,
Or hushed a mournful sigh!

I've never thrown a cheering ray
Of consolation's light
Into a heart made desolate
By death's untimely blight.

Nor heard the tongue of innocence
My coming footsteps bless;
Or never felt around my neck
A "little one's" caress.

I've toiled through many changing years,
And lived upon a crust;
[redacted]
I call upon my golden god,
But cry, alas, in vain!

My pulse is growing weaker now,
And sight is failing fast:
I feel the sweat upon my brow:
"The gulf will soon be past."

No tear of sympathy will fall
Upon my lonely grave;
I've none on earth to weep for me,
And none on earth to save.

Oh millions, millions, worthless now,
How great has been thy cost!
Bought with a soul, immortal soul—
I'm lost! I'm lost! I'm lost!

SOUTHERN LITERARY INSTITUTE, Baltimore, Md.

[From the People's Magazine.]

THE EAR.

There are several things very commonly done which are extremely injurious to the ear, and ought to be carefully avoided. And first, children's ears ought never to be boxed. The passage of the ear is closed by a thin membrane, especially adapted to be influenced by every impulse of the air, and with nothing but the air to support it internally. What, then, can be more likely to injure this membrane than a sudden and forcible compression of the air in front of it? If any one designed to break or over-stretch the membrane, he could scarcely devise a more effective means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it, with no possibility for its escape but by the membrane giving way. And far too often it does give way, especially if, from any previous disease, it has been weakened. Many children are made deaf by boxes on the ear in this way. Nor is this the only way; if there is one thing which does the nerve of hearing more harm than almost any other, it is a sudden jar or shock. Children and grown persons alike may be entirely deafened by falls or heavy blows upon the head. And boxing the ears producing a similar effect, though more slowly and in less degree.—It tends to dull the sensibility of the nerve, even if it does not hurt the membrane. I knew a pitiful case, once, of a poor youth who died from a terrible disease of the ear. He had had a discharge from it since he was a child. Of course his hearing had been dull; and what had happened was that *his father had often boxed his ears for inattention!* Most likely that boxing on the ear, diseased as it was, had much to do with his dying. And this brings me to the second point. Children should never be blamed for being inattentive, until it has been found out whether they are not a little deaf. This is easily done by placing them a few yards' distance, and trying whether they can understand what is said to them in a rather low tone of voice. Each ear should be tried, while the other is stopped by the finger. I do not say that children are never guilty of inattention; especially to that which they do not particularly wish to hear; but I do say that very many children are blamed and punished for inattention when they really do not hear.—And there is nothing at once more cruel and more hurtful to the character of children than to be found fault with for what is really their misfortune. Three things should be remembered here. 1 That slight degrees of deafness, often lasting only for a time, are very common among children, especially during or after colds. 2. That a slight deafness, which does not prevent a person from hearing when he is expecting to be spoken to, will make him very dull to what he is not expecting; and 3. That there is a kind of deafness in which a person can hear pretty well while listening, but is really very hard of hearing when not listening.

The chief avoidable cause of deafness is catching cold, and whatever keeps us from cold helps us to preserve our hearing.—We should do, therefore, those things that help to keep colds away; of which the first is taking plenty of fresh air; the second using enough, but not too much, cold water all over us, taking especial care to rub ourselves thoroughly dry, and never, to let it chill us; and the third is to avoid draughts, and wet, especially sitting in wet clothes, or being in close or very heated rooms. But there are some kinds of colds especially hurtful to the ear.—One is sitting with the ear exposed to a side wind, as too many people do now on the roofs of omnibuses, and so on. We should always face the wind; then, if we are not chilled, it is hard to have too much of it. Another hurtful thing is letting rain or sleet drive into the ear, against which, if it were not people do sometimes suffer from this cause, it would seem as if it could hardly be necessary to caution them.

Another source of danger to the ear, however, arises from the very precautions which are sometimes taken against those last mentioned. Nothing is more natural than to protect the ear against cold by covering it with a piece of cotton wool; and this is the most useful if it is done only on occasions of special exposure, as when a person is compelled to encounter a driving storm, or has to receive on one side of the head the force of a cutting wind. But it is astonishing in how many cases the cotton wool thus used, instead of being removed from the ear when the the need for it has passed, is pushed down into the passage, and remains there, forming itself an obstruction to hearing, and becoming the cause of other mischiefs.—

Three separate pieces have sometimes been found thus pushed down one upon the other. Paper roiled up, which is also used for protecting the ear when cotton wool is not at hand, is still more irritating when it is thus left unremoved. The way to avoid this accident, besides being careful not to forget, is to use a large piece of the wool, and to place it over, rather than in, the passage.

It should be remembered that constantly covering up the ear is adapted to injure it. On the whole, men in whom the ear is habitually exposed, suffer, if anything, less from ear-disease than women, in whom it is so often covered. Nor can the "hat" be held an unsafe head-dress in this respect for the latter sex. But it is important that there should not be frequent changes, especially in cold whether, from a head-dress which covers to one which exposes the ear. It is better that the air should always have free access to it; but if this has not been the case, the summer should be chosen to make the change.

All sorts of substances are sometimes put into the ear by chidren, who do it to themselves or to each other in ignorant play. If every parent and teacher warned his children against doing this it would not be useless precaution. When the accident happens, the chief danger is that of undue haste and violence. Such bodies should be removed by syringing with warm water alone, and no attempt should be made to lay hold of them or move them in any other way. It is enough to reflect again, that the passage of the ear is closed by a delicate membrane to show the reason for this rule When no severe pain follows, no alarm need be felt. It is important that the substance should be removed as speedily as is quite safe, but there need never be impatience; nor should disappointment be felt if syringing needs to be repeated on many days before it effects its end. It will almost invariably succeed at last in the hands of a medical man, and is most effective if the ear is turned downwards and syringed from below.

Now and then an insect gets into the ear and causes great pain; the way to get of it is to pour oil into the ear. This suffocates the insect.

There is another danger arising from boyish sports. Snowballs sometimes strike the ear, and the snow remaining in it sets up inflamation. This danger is increased by a practice which should be inadmissible, of mixing small stones with snow, which thus effect a lodgment in the ear.

Among the causes of injury to the ear must unfortunately be reckoned bathing. Not that this most healthful and important pleasure need therefore be in the least discouraged; but it should be wisely regulated. Staying too long in the water certainly tends to produce deafness as well as other evils; and it is a practice against which young persons of both sexes should be carefully on their guard. But independently of this, swimming is attended with a certain danger from the difficulty of preventing the entrance of water into the ear in those positions. Now no cold fluid should ever enter the ear; cold water is always more or less irritating, and if for syringing rapidly produces extreme giddiness. In the case of warm water its entrance into the ear is less objectionable, but even this is not free from disadvantage. Often the water lodges in the ears and produces an uncomfortable sensation till it is removed; this should always be taken as a sign of danger. That the risk to hearing from unwise bathing is not a fancy, is proved by the fact, well known to lovers of dogs, that those animals, if in the habit of jumping or being thrown into the water, so that their heads are covered frequently become deaf. A knowledge of the danger is a sufficient guard. To be safe it is only necessary to keep the water from entering the ear. If this cannot be accomplished otherwise, the head may be covered. It should be added, however, that *wet hair*, whether from bathing or washing, may be a cause of deafness if it be suffered to dry by itself. Whenever wetted, the hair should be wiped till it is fairly dry. Nor ought the practice of moistening the hair with water to make it curl to pass without remonstrance. To leave wet hair about the ears is to run great risk of injuring them. In the washing of children, too, care should be taken that all the little folds of the outer ear are carefully and gently dried, with a soft towel.

But I come now to what is probably the most frequent way in which the ear is injured: that is, by the attempt to clean them. It ought to be understood that the passage of the ear does not require cleaning by us. Nature undertakes that task, and in the healthy state fulfils it perfectly. Her means for cleansing the ear is *the wax*. Perhaps the reader has never wondered what becomes of the ear-wax. I will tell him. It dries up into thin fine scales, and these peel off one by one from the surface of the passage, and fall out imperceptibly, leaving behind them a perfectly clean, smooth surface. In health the passage of the ear is never dirty; but if we attempt to clean it, we infallibly make it so. Here—by a strange lack of justice, as it would seem, which, however, has no doubt a deep justice at the bottom—the best people, those who love cleanliness, suffer most, and good and careful nurses do a mischief negligent ones avoid. Washing the ear out with soap and water is bad; it keeps the wax moist when it ought to become dry and scaly, increases its quantity unduly, and makes it absorb the dust with which the air always abounds. But the most hurtful thing is introducing the corner of the towel screwed up, and twisting it round. This does more harm to the ears than all other mistakes together. It drives down the wax upon the membrane much more than it gets it out. Let any one who doubts this make a tube like the passage, especially with the curves which it possesses; let him put a thin membrane at one end, smear its inner surface with a substance like the ear-wax, and then try to get it out so by a towel! But this plan does much more mischief than merely pressing down the wax. It irritates the passage, and makes it cast off small flakes of skin, which dry up, and become extremely hard, and these also are pressed down upon the membrane. Often it is not only deafness which ensues, but pain and inflamation, and then matter is formed which the hard mass prevents from escaping, and the membrane becomes diseased, and worse may follow. *The ear should never be cleaned out with the screwed-up corner of a towel.* Washing should extend only to the outer surface, as far as the finger can reach.

Ear-picks, again, are bad. If there is any desire to use them, it shows that the ear is unhealthy; and it wants soothing, not picking. And there is another danger from introducing any solid thing into the ear. The hand may get a push, and it may go too far. Many is the membrane that has thus been broken by a bodkin.—Sportsmen sometimes have their membrane pierced by turning suddenly while getting through a hedge. And it even happens that a boy at school may put a pen close to another's ear, in play, and call to him to make him turn his head; and the pen pierces the membrane. Very loud sounds may cause deafness, too.—Artillerymen, and also eager sportsmen, and very zealous volunteers, incur a danger from this cause. It is well to stop the ears when exposed to loud sounds, if possible; also to avoid belfries when the bells are about to ring. A man who was once shut up in one became stone deaf before the peal was done. The sound of guns is more injurious to those who are in a confined space with them, and also if the mouth be open. Injury from loud sounds, also, is much more likely to occur if they are unexpected; for if they are anticipated, the membrane is prepared for them, without our knowledge, by its muscles. At certain points on the Rhine, it is, or was, the custom of the captain of the steamboat to fire a cannon to exhibit the echo.—When this has been done without due warning it has proved more than once a cause of lasting deafness. Sometimes these loud sounds rupture the membrane; sometimes they deaden the nerves; the former is the least evil.

It is a bad practice, also, to put cotton-wool soaked in laudanum or chloroform into the ear for the relief of toothache.—It may be sometimes effectual, for the nervous connection between the teeth and the ear is very close. But the ear is far too delicate and valuable an organ to be used as a medium for the application of strong remedies for disorders of other and less important parts; and laudanum, and more especially chloroform, are powerful irritants. The teeth should be looked after in and for themselves, and if the toothache spreads to the ear, that is the more reason for taking them thoroughly in hand; for prolonged pain in the head, arising from the teeth, may itself injure the hearing. When a child's ear becomes painful, as it so often does, everything should be done to soothe it, and all strong irritating applications should be avoided. Pieces of hot fig or onion should not be put in; but warm flannels should be applied, with poppy fomentation if the pain does not soon subside. How much children suffer from their ears, unpitied because unknown, it would probably wring the hearts of those who love them suddenly to discover. It is often very hard, even for medical men, to ascertain that the cause of a young child's distress is seated in the ear, and frequently a sudden discharge from it with a cessation of pain, first reveal the secret of a mysterious attack which has really been an inflammation of the drum. The watchfulness of a parent, however, would probably suffice to detect the cause of suffering *if directed to this point*, as well as to others. If children cry habitually when their ears are washed, that should not be neglected; there is, most likely, some cause of pain. Many membranes are destroyed from discharges which take place during "teething." Whenever there is a discharge of matter from the ear, it would be right to pour in warm water night and morning, and so at least to try and to keep it clean. But into the treatment of diseases of the ear it would not be suitable to enter here.

Curious Notions of the Blind.

Touch does much for the blind boy, but brings him not a single grain nearer to the discerning of colors. Where, therefore, touch fails him, he can gain little external help, and presently will be altogether at sea. Things apparently identical in form may differ in size, may also totally differ in essence and in nature, and of this difference he may be wholly unconscious. He may form, and does form, the most outrageously incorrect ideas on some common matters, though he may continually amuse and surprise you by clever guesses, or gleams of what seems like intuition. Du Puiseaux, the son of a Professor of Philosophy in the University of Paris, was in some things one of the shrewdest men of his day, having attained considerable proficiency in botany and chemistry; but he was blind. He had a wonderful memory for sounds, and could, it is said, recognize by their voice persons whom he had only once heard.—He could easily tell if he was in the street or blind alley, in a large room or a small one; but he believed that astronomers were the only people who saw with telescopes, and that they had their eyes differently formed from other men. Nor was his notion about eyes in general a whit less incorrect. "The eye," said he, "is an organ on which the air should have the same effect as my stick on my hand." The boy upon whom Chesledon operated for cataract had clearly been of the same opinion. Even when restored to sight, he believed that the objects he looked on touched his eyes, as those which he felt touched his skin; and he consequently had no true idea of distance. He asked, "which was the sense that deceived him, the sight or touched?" He wondered how a likeness of his father's face could be got into so small a space as his mother's watch-case; it seemed to him as impossible as getting a bushel into a pint measure. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that when some one asked Du Puiseaux if he would not be very glad to have his sight, he replied: "If it were not for curiosity, I would rather have long arms; it seems to me that my hands would teach me better what is passing in the moon than your eyes or telescopes; and, besides, the eyes cease to see sooner than the hands to touch. It would therefore be as well to improve the the organ I have as to give me the one I want." Abundant evidence of a similar kind might still be adduced, but this reason seems enough to prove that even among the educated blind people there must be a large section of the physical and metaphysical world of which their idea is to a great extent vague and worthless.

Growing Old,

I suspect it takes some time to arrive at the conviction, but I have come to it at last, that there are few things so disagreeable in life as growing old. Now, although, as I have said, the knowledge and acceptance of the fact be the growth of years, yet somehow the real acknowledgement to one's self always comes with a shock. You bear a certain stiffness in your back sinews, and a grogginess about your ankle joint for years. You take to soft hairbrushes, and avoid draughts and eschew acid wines, by a process so smooth and frictionless as not to be recognized.—You exchange your flippant mare, with a tendency to shy and a general skittishness, for a stout cob of fourteen hands, an easy mover, and quiet to mount. You accept your dinner invitations with a more discriminating regard for the cook than the company; but you do these things so gradually as to be imperceptible. It is only when you overhear a cabman speak of you as the "old gent, what gave his two bob," or when a fresh young lady asks what sort of dances were in vogue when you were young, that suddenly a new light breaks in on you, and an indescribable sense of terrror shoots through you at the thought that you really rounded the "Tattenham" corner of existence, and have begun the "run home." Not that, even then, you fully realize all the horrors of the situation. Much is ascribed to the ignorance of the critics; but you go home, certainly, with the puzzled sense that there is a problem to be settled, a doubt to be solved, which, until that moment, had never given a pass uneasiness. It is something like the person had said in the sermon, so startling and so novel that you cannot rid yourself of it, but keep on asking yourself, is this a fact? has he an undoubted authority for telling us this? Struggle how you may, from that time forward you are an altered man. Of course you make no admission to the world at large of changed sentiments. The law of England declares no man bound to criminate himself, and you go about as jauntly—perhaps even little more jauntly—as of yore; just as a merchant with an approaching bankruptcy turns out in the park with a more showy equipage. But in the solitude of your own dressing-room you know that the trial is over, the verdict is given, and all that remains is to entreat the Court to suspend judgment. "A long day, my lord—a long day." A pitiful cry it is, sad enough to utter, and sadder to listen to.—[*O'Donoed in Blackwood.*

A Baby Soliloquy.

I am here. And, if this is what they call the world I don't think much of it.—It's a very flannelly world and smells of paregoric awfully. It's a dreadful light world, too, and makes me blink, I tell you. And I don't know what to do with my hands; I think I'll dig my fists in my eyes. No, I won't. I'll scrabble at the corner of my blanket and chew it up, and then I'll holler; whatever happens, I'll holler. And the more paregoric they give me the louder I'll yell. That old nurse puts the spoon in the corner of my month in a very uneasy way, and keeps tasting my milk herself all the while.—She spilled snuff in it last night, and when I hollered, she trotted me. That comes of being a two days' old baby.—Never mind, when I'm a man, I'll pay her back again. There's a pin sticking in me now, and if I say a word about it I'll be trotted or fed, and I would rather have catnip tea. I'll tell you who I am. I found out to-day. I heard folks say, "Hush, don't wake up Emmeline's baby." That's me. I'm "Emmeline's baby," and I suppose that 'pretty, whitefaced woman over on the pillows is Emmeline.

No, I was mistaken, for a chap was in here just now and wanted to see Bob's baby, and looked at me, and said I "was a funny little toad, and just looked like Bob." He smelt of cigars, and I'm not used them. I wonder who else I belong to. Yes, there's another one.—that's "Ganna." Emmeline told me, and then she took me up and held me against her soft cheek and said, "It was ganma's baby, so it was." I declare I do not know who I do belong to; but I'll holler, and, maybe, I'll find out.

There comes Snuffy with catnip tea.—The idea of giving babies catnip tea when they are crying for information! I'm going to sleep. I wonder if I don't look pretty red in the face? I wonder why my hands won't go where I want them to.

Scene in a Court House.

In the good old times in Kentucky, "when substantial justice" was administered in a log cabin, after a very free and easy manner, a suit was brought to recover certain moneys which it was alleged plaintiff had been defrauded out of by the ingenious operation known as "thimble rigging." In the course of the trial, plaintiff's counsel, who happened to be an "expert," undertook to enlighten the court as to the *modus operandi*, of the performance. Putting himself into position, he produced the three cups and "the little joker," and proceeded, suiting the action to the word:

"Then may it please the court, the defendant placing the cups on his knee *thus*, began shifting them *so*, offering to bet that my client could not tell under which cup was 'the little joker,' meaning thereby, may it please the court, this ball, with the intention of defrauding my client of the sum thus wagered. For instance, when I raise the cup *so*, your honor supposes that you see the ball."

"Suppose I see!" interrupted the judge, who had closely watched the performance, and was sure that he detected the ball, as one of the cups was accidently raised.—"Why any fool can see where it is, and bet on it, and be sure to win. There ain't no defraudin' thar."

"Perhaps your honor would like to go a V on it?" insinuated the counsel.

"Go a V? Yes, and double it too, and here's the rhino. It's under the middle cup.'

"I'll go a V on that," said the foreman of the jury.

"And I, and I," joined in the jurors, one after the other, until each one had invested his pile.

"Up!" said his honor.

"Up" it was, but "the little joker" had mysteriously disappeared. Judge and jury were enlightened, and found no difficulty in bringing in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff on the ground that it was the "derndest kind o' defraudin."

An old picture represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all"—a bishop with a legend, "I pray for all"—a soldier with a motto, "I fight for all"—and a farmer drawing forth reluctantly a purse, with the inscription, "I pay for all." There is more truth than poetry in the idea.

Shakespeare says, those who run stumble and fall. This advice is valuable to young men who are "sparking."

☞ Swinging is said by the doctors to be a good exercise for health, but many a poor wretch has come to his death by it.

☞ A writer complains that General Grant's father left off his paternal and pious performance just before coming to that critical point in his career—his first drink.

"I don't like to patronise this line" said a culprit to a hangman, who adjusting the noose around his neck. "Oh, never mind this once," replied the hangman; "it will soon suspend its operation."

A correspondent to know where sub-trees grow. We have seen them green under a wagon.

If you would get rid of your money, lend money to the poor ones and borrow of the rich ones.

☞ Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

☞ A small town is a place where there are many tongues to talk, and but few heads to think.

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