THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 8. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1869. NO. 1.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
New Stock, Low Prices!

BUILDING HARDWARE, TIN WARE, AND STOVES.

THE citizens of Chestertown and the adjacent country, are respectfully invited to call at the New Establishment, (stand formerly occupied by Wm. Simpson, on High street, nearly opposite the Voshell House,) and examine our large and cheap stock.

IN BUILDING HARDWARE

We are able to offer great inducements to Carpenters, Mechanics, Farmers, Builders, and those who contemplate having building done. If all such will only give us a chance we are confident of being able to convince them that we can supply their wants with a better article and for less money, than any establishment in this town. Our stock in this line is very full, and we are constantly making additions to it.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

In this department our stock is very complete, comprising almost any thing that can be called for, and at prices that must, we are sure, give satisfaction. In Tin we also keep the celebrated Stamped Ware. We have in our employ experienced, skillful and faithful workmen, and always use good material.

Stoves.

We shall keep a good stock, of all kinds, purchased from manufacturers direct, and will sell at a very small advance.

TIN ROOFING AND SPOUTING,

and all kinds of repairing (including repairs to stoves,) done promptly in a workmanlike and durable manner, at low rates.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Embracing Safes, Japanned and Block Tin Ware, Ornamental Chamber Sets, and fancy Ware generally, in great variety.

In conclusion we would remark that we have gone into this business with a determination to sell *low*, to spare no pains, and to do all in our power to give satisfaction: and we respectfully ask our friends and the public to give us a trial.

JAMES T. PARKS,
THOMAS BRYAN.

Chestertown, July 25, 1868—y.

GROCERIES,
WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL LOVERS OF GOOD BRANDIES, WINES, TEAS AND GROCERIES.

I AM PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT inducements to customers, wholesale and retail. Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Green and Black Teas, of choice chops; Coffees—Java, Laguyra, Rio, &c.

English and American Pickles, Capers and Condiments, Olives, Italian Maccaroni and Vermecilla. Frehs Canned Fruits of all kinds; Canned Meats and Fish; Foreign and Domestic Preserves and Jellies. I have on hand a fine stock of

Old Brandies, Wines, Whiskeys, Gin,

which I offer to Hotel keepers at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and ask a call.

THOMAS M. GREEN.
88 *W. Baltimore Street, near Holiday.*
Sept. 12, 1868—y.

DURYEAS'

Satin Gloss Starch

HAS established a world-wide celebrity for being the Purest, Whitest, Strongest, and Most Glossy and Economical Starch known. Disinterested judges pronounce it the "Perfection of Starch."

The Messrs. Duryea have no occasion to personally assert the superiority of their goods. A discriminating public and the decision of the following scientific and disinterested judges establish it.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED
Duryeas' Starch and Maizena

For their "Perfection of Quality," at Grand Paris International Exposition, 1867. Great London International Exposition, 1862. Great Internat. Exposition, Hamburg, 1863. Great Internat. Exposition, Cologne, 1865. Also at States', Agricultural, American Institute and Maryland Institute Fairs.

Inferior Starch is sour, musty, or has a golden or yellow tinge, a color not desirable in one's linen. (It is absurd for the laundress to cleanse and bleach, and then discolor linen with impure yellow starch.)

Maizena

Is a pure flour, from the choicest Indian corn, and is used for all the purposes of Corn Starch and Arrowroot, to which it is superior. Put up in the same style of packets, and at same price, with directions for use.

For culinary purposes, call for Duryeas' Maizena. For the laundry, call for Duryeas' Satin Gloss Starch.

For sale by all grocers. Be sure you get our goods. Our name is on all our boxes.

H. H. BURNETT,
No. 3, Exchange Place, Baltimore,
Agent for Maryland, Dist. Columbia and Va.
September 5, 1868—y.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain, Live Stock and Country Produce Generally,

No. 112 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS FR GROCERIES, SEEDS, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise promptly filled.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

January 19, 1869—y

WORK BENCH SCREWS,

MADE of good Hickory, for sale much under the usual price.

PARKS & BRYAN,
July 25. Tin and Hardware Dealers.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

The undersigned announces to Builders and others that he has opened

AN EXCHANGE,
At Nos. 52, 55 & 57 Calvert St.,
Corner of Saratoga Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The object of which is to furnish all kinds of Building Material from one locality, thus saving purchasers that trouble and expense they would otherwise be subjected to in visiting different places to procure such articles. They propose, and are constantly prepared to furnish

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Slate Roofing, MARBLEIZED SLATE, AND MARBLE MANTELS.
Ornamental Garden and Parlor Vases, Statuary, &c.

Glass, Hardware, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Sewer and Water Pipe of Hydraulic Cement and Terra Cotta, Hydraulic Cement, Marble, Iron, and Stone Fronts, Crest Railings, Encaustic and Marble Tiling, and all other building materials at the lowest market prices,

Having made arrangements with the leading Factories in their respective branches of trade to supply all building materials at one place. Estimates for Marble, Iron and Stone Fronts, Gas Fitting, Plumbers Work, &c., furnished. Sole Agents for the State of Maryland for Thompson and Harper's and other celebrated slate mantels, the Terra Cotta Works of Philadelphia, and represent Davison, Ayres and Heuvelman Agents of the architectural department of the Novelty Iron Works, New York, in Baltimore.

P. De MURGUIONDO,
Nos. 53, 55 & 57 Calvert street,
Jan. 2, 1869—y Cor. of Saratoga.

Baltimore Sewing Machine Mart.

THE Public have long desired the establishment of a Mart where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes, the Machine best suited to the use to which they desire to apply it.

FRED. W. WILD,
78 W. Baltimore Street.

☞ Sewing Machines repaired and adjusted by skillful mechanics, and a fair remunerative compensation only will be charged for the time and skill expended in the work.

The Great American Combination Button Hole Overseaming and

SEWING MACHINE,

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Over-seaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eyelet holes in all fabrics. It has no equal, being absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest, for it is two Machines combined in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.

Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this machine, can be had on application at the sales room of

FRED. W. WILD,
78 W. Baltimore street,
Over Eisenbrandt's Music Store.
AGENTS WANTED.
Sept. 12, 1868—y.

NEW HARNESS STORE!

JOSEPH W. EDWARDS

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and public generally that he has again removed to Chestertown, and has commenced the **SADDLE & HARNESS** business at his "OLD STAND" opposite the Voshell House. He has now in his employ good Workmen, and has now in store a fine assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Horse Blankets, Sleigh Bells,

all kinds of Oil for Harness, and all kinds of BITTS.

HARNESS of all kinds manufactured to order. REPAIRING done at short notice.

Having had some 18 or 20 years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I am able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

Give me a CALL

JOS. W. EDWARDS.
Dec. 26, 1868—tf.

COX, WARDEN & MERRITT
SUCCESSORS TO
Cox & Brown,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Nos. 8 Bowly's Wharf & 72 South St.
Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 16, 1868—y.

H. McCoy. *Wm. A. Rasin.*

McCOY & RASIN,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Street,
OPPOSITE OLIN BUILDING,
BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of Kent, for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we ask for a continuance.

☞ We refer to the following among our patrons in Kent:

Judge Joseph A. Wickes,
Hon. William Welch,
Hon. Samuel Comegys,
George D. S. Handy,
William B. Wilmer,
George T. Hollyday,
Dr. Samuel A. Bost.

Feb. 13, 1869—y.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC.

THEY CURED YOUR
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts, Roots, Herbs and Barks, from which those extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted by a scientific chemist, and these extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will hear it recommended that these remedies are contained in many others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is destined to be a standard and agreeable remedy, and is offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, life-sustaining, and medicinal qualities have enabled it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, create an appetite, assist digestion, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eyes, cause a buoyant step, and change the whole man from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are the Mother's medicine. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever attack you. The best men in the country recommend them. If yours of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1868.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1868.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of its.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of several kinds of medicine, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but now, a dear friend in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I feel it my duty, for the sake of suffering humanity, to suggest my belief that the use of these bitters will be found highly beneficial in many cases of debility of the system, and especially in those arising from a disordered liver or stomach. In such cases I do not know of a preparation that would be more likely to prove successful. I should not, I will be very hesitating in commending it to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, truly,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeits.

The words to put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the dealer to impose upon you by telling you something else is just as good, because he makes more profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia,

CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, to order to get the genuine.

FOR SALE BY
S. Wickes & Son, Chestertown.

Selected Poetry.

"DON'T LEAVE THE FARM."

Come, boys, I have something to tell you,
Come near, I would whisper it low;
You are thinking of leaving the homestead—
Don't be in a hurry to go.
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vices and sins;
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins!

You talk of the mines of Australia—
They've wealth in red gold without doubt;
But, ah! there is gold on the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out;
The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low,
Better risk the old farm a while longer—
Don't be in a hurry to go!

The great busy West has inducements,
And so has the busiest mart,
But wealth is not made in a day, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to start!
The bankers and brokers are wealthy,
They take in their thousands or so!
Ah! think of the frauds and deceptions—
Don't be in a hurry to go!

The farm is the safest and surest,
The orchards are loaded to-day;
You're as free as the air of the mountains,
And monarch of all you survey.
Better stay on the farm a while longer;
Though profit comes in rather slow,
Remember, yo u've nothing to risk, boys—
Don't be in hurry to go!

A LITTLE SERMON.

Sitting in a railroad station the other day, I had a little sermon preached to me in the way I like; and I'll report it for your benefit, because it taught me one of the beautiful lessons which we all should learn, and taught it in such a natural, simple way, that no one could forget it. It was a bleak, snowy day; the train was late; the ladies' room dark and smoky, and the dozen women, old and young, who sat waiting impatiently, all looked cross, low-spirited or stupid. I felt all three; and thought, as I looked around, that my fellow-beings were a very unamiable and uninteresting set.

Just then a forlorn old woman, shaking with palsy, came in with a basket of little wares for sale, and went about mutely offering them to sitters. Nobody bought anything, and the poor old soul stood blinking at the door a minute, as if reluctant to go out into the bitter storm again. She turned presently, and poked about the room, as if trying to find something; and then a pale lady in black, who lay as if asleep on a sofa, opened her eyes, saw the old woman, and instantly asked, in a kind tone, "Have you lost anything, ma'am."

"No, dear. I'm alooking for the heatin' place, to have a warm 'fore I goes out agin. My eyes is poor, and I don't seem to find the furnace nowhere."

"Here it is;" and the lady led her to the steam radiator, placed a chair, and showed her how to warm her feet.

"Well, now, ain't that nice?" said the old woman, spreading her ragged mittens to dry. "Thanky, dear, this is proper comfortable, ain't it? I'm most frose today, bein' lame and wimbly; and not selling much makes me sort of down-hearted."

The lady smiled, went to the counter, bought a cup of tea and some sort of food, carried it herself to the old woman, and said, as respectfully and kindly as if the poor soul had been dressed in silk and fur, "Won't you have a cup of hot tea? It's very comforting such a day as this."

"Sakes alive! Do they give tea to this depot?" cried the old lady, in a tone of innocent surprise, that made a smile go round the room, touching the gloomiest face like a streak of sunshine. "Well, now, this is jest lovely," added the old lady, sipping away with a relish. "This does warm my old heart."

While she refreshed herself, telling her story meanwhile, the lady looked over the poor little wares in the basket, bought soap and pins, shoe strings and tape, and cheered the old soul by paying well for them.

As I watched her doing this, I thought what a sweet face she had, though I'd considered her rather plain before I felt dreadfully ashamed of myself, that I had grimly shaken my head when the basket was offered me; and as I saw a look of interest, sympathy and kindness come into the dismal faces all round me, I did wish that I had been the magician to call it out. It was only a kind word and a friendly act; but somehow it brightened that dingy room wonderfully. It changed the faces of a dozen women; and I think it touched a dozen hearts, for I saw many eyes follow the plain, pale lady with sudden respect; and when the old woman, with many thanks, got up to go, several persons beckoned to her, and bought something, as if they wanted to repair their first negligence.

Old beggar women are not romantic; neither are cups of tea; host-lashings and colored soups—there were no gentlemen present to be impressed by the lady's kind act; so, it wasn't done for effect, and no possible reward could be received for it, except the ungrammatical thanks of a ragged old woman. But that simple little charity was as good as a sermon to those who saw it; and I think each traveler went on her way, better for that half hour in the dreary station. I can testify that one of them did, and nothing but the emptiness of her purse prevented her from "comforting the heart" of every forlorn old woman she met for a week after."

When is a man obliged to keep his word? When he can't help it.

From the Nashville Press and Times.

A Little Child Caught up by an Eagle and carried two miles.

A gentleman named Bowers, from Meigsville, Jackson county, now in town, informs us that on Christmas eve, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the farm of Mr. Whiteside, about five miles from Meigsville, was the scene of a most exciting and nearly fatal event. It is briefly this:

Mr. Whiteside was in the little town doing some business; his wife was away at a neighbor's, where a sick child was struggling with cholera infantum, and the only in-door servant they had was out in the barn looking after some cattle, when the child, a bright little boy, just learning to toddle around on its little feet and prattle the name of "pa," tumbled or crawled out of its cradle, in which it was left asleep by the servant a few minutes before, and managed somehow to get to the door, which was unfortunately open at the time, although the girl left in charge of the place avers that she had closed it on going out. The child tumbled into the front yard it is supposed, and was crying and sprawling around, when a great grey eagle, seen by the girl as she was leaving the barn, came swooping down and fastening its immense and cruel talons in the clothing of the little boy, rose up, apparently with much difficulty, as high as it could, which was not very high, and sailed off across the adjacent woods, just skimming, as the servant says, the tops of the trees.

When the servant saw the eagle coming down, as she was leaving the barn, she had a presentiment of the strangest kind, and says that she felt that the child was out doors, and that the fierce bird of prey was pouncing down upon it; but when, in a moment after, she beheld the great tyrant of the air rise above the house-top with the little child in its claws, she grew dizzy and fell to the ground. Her weakness, however, did not continue long; the cold air blowing across her face, revived her quickly, and jumping on her feet and gazing around wildly, she saw the eagle disappearing over the woods in the direction of the Cumberland river. She was filled with but one impulse—that of rescuing the little boy. She became as one frantic, for she had a remarkable affection for the child. She rushed forward, bounded over the fence as if she was endowed with the lightness and agility of a deer; dashed into the wood, dark and tangled as it was, not taking time to hunt out footpaths, or cow-tracks. She instinctively felt that the thieving bird would sweep in a straight line also. With the strength and unthinking courage of a strong man, who has become suddenly deranged, she dashed the undergrowth aside, crossed ravines as if she were on a level plain, spurned the fallen trees and jagged rocks as if they were the smoothest and softest moss.

The patch of wood was fully a mile and a half through; but the girl made the run to the other edge of it without feeling the least fatigued. Beyond the wood, and between it and the river, lay a patch of cleared ground, partly marshy and partly cornfield, full of old stumps. When she left the wood and had a clear view, she saw the eagle as if he were inclined to alight with his burden somewhere in the neighborhood of the river. This gave her new courage and fresh hope, and she ran forward with increased speed. It luckily happened at that time that there was a man hunting in the neighboring marshes, and just at the particular moment when the eagle reached the ground with his burden, a shot went off so dangerously and alarmingly near him (for the hunter was behind a clump of bushes about twenty yards off, and his back toward the spot where the eagle and child were,) that he mounted into the air again, but this time without his burden. The girl was filled with joy when she beheld the bird rise without the child. But fearing he would return, as he seemed inclined to do, she set up a vigorous shouting as she ran, which attracted the hunter's attention in that direction, who, seeing the eagle quite near him, and a lady rushing down the slope with streaming hair and garments, and wildly shouting, concluded at once that there was something strange and perhaps dreadful in his immediate vicinity, and he also set up a vigorous hallooing, and proceeded to reload his gun with much precipitation, forgetting to go after his game which he had just shot. The eagle soon became aware of the formidable opposition he would meet if he attempted to recapture his prey, and thinking better of it, he wheeled round, and swung himself in one grand swoop across the river, and disappeared behind the shelving rock which forms the opposite bank at that point, before a shot from the hunter's gun was ready to speed its flight to his bold heart. When the girl came down to the hunter she fell stiff, and was not able even to indicate what was the matter.

While the rough gallant was endeavoring to restore her to consciousness, he heard the scream of a child, and leaving the slowly recovering girl, he went toward the spot where the screaming came from and beheld a fine, healthy, rosy boy, with torn clothes, but otherwise uninjured, endeavoring to rise upon his little feet. The tears were streaming down his innocent cheeks, and his face wore a most piteous expression. He took the baby in his arms and carried it to the girl, who was now sufficiently recovered to comprehend at once that her beloved charge was safe. She clasped it to her bosom, covered it with kisses, and wept for joy. In the meantime the mother and father of the child had returned home, and finding it empty, with no sign to indicate where the inmates had gone, save a bucket of spilled milk out near the barn, where the girl had dropped it in her flight, they became exceedingly anxious and uneasy; but the return of the servant, the hunter, and the wonderful little voyageur, who had the most thrilling adventure that was ever heard of, restored them to tranquility. There was a truly merry and joyous Christmas in that household.

Fresh-Water Aquaria.

As a counterpart to the Wardian case or fernery described in an early number, we would recommend a fresh-water aquarium as forming an elegant and interesting home adornment. The aquarium differs from the ordinary fish-globe in this, that when properly stocked and cared for, the water does not require to be changed, which, if frequently done, is very injurious to the fish.

The vital action in animal and vegetable life produces in some of its operations exactly different results; the first, in providing for its vitalization, absorbs oxygen and throws off carbonic-acid gas; the second does exactly the contrary, it absorbs the carbonic-acid gas and throws off the oxygen. In the nice adjustment of these physical equivalents, and their maintenance in a state of complete equilibrium, consist the whole art of successful management of an aquarium. How to do this, how to prepare the aquarium, and how to select the most suitable animal and vegetable subjects for stocking it, we propose to show in this paper.

The aquarium should be of rectangular shape, as then the objects within it are not liable to appear distorted to the eye, through unequal refraction; this form also admits of their better construction, it being less liable to accidental fracture, and also enabling us to use glass of such even strength and thickness as will best sustain the weight of water within. The size is unimportant. We quote the dimensions of a few we have inspected at the seed-store of Messrs. Bliss & Son—namely: 16 by 9 inches; 18 by 10 inches; 20 by 11 inches; and 24 by 12 inches; the height and depth being alike; with frames of bronze, or gilt, or silver plate. Some persons have a cover of glass-plate raised about an inch from the top or upper edge, to keep out the dust, and to prevent the fish from jumping out, which they will sometimes do in their play; but we think a fine wire gauze laying flat on the top is preferable, as it gives more air. A cover of either sort is indispensable if cats have access to the room in which it is kept. It is also necessary to have a piece of muslin, the size of one side of the aquarium, to hang on the outside of it, between it and the window, to protect it from the direct rays of the sun, which are very injurious to the fish, frequently destroying them.

Having prepared the aquarium, the next thing to do is to procure some rather coarse sand (such as building-sand); this must be well washed with clean water, to free it from clay or other impurities. About two inches in depth of the sand, so cleansed, is to be laid on the bottom of the aquarium, on this place a layer of fine, well-washed, smooth pebbles. It is also desirable to build up a small piece of rock-work in the centre or at either end, made of material from the bottom of some running brook, taking care, in building it, to leave open spaces or passages between the stones, which not only give a picturesque, grotto-like appearance, but also afford dark nooks in which the fish delight to hide. Then fill up your aquarium, to within two or three inches of the top, with clear river or rain water, and it is ready to be stocked.

Plants can be obtained from any fresh-water brook, but it is not desirable to have large-leaved or coarse-growing species.—The most suitable are those which grow wholly immersed in the water, as they give out large quantities of oxygen to the water, which plants with large floating leaves, like pond-lilies, do not. The most common or readily obtained, as well as the most desirable, are the different species of *Callitriche*, or Water Starwort, and *Potamogeton*, or Pond-weed, which grows upon stones on the bottom of shallow streams, resembles a seaweed; *Zannichellia polustris*, or Horned Pond-weed; *Udora canadensis*, or Water-weed; *Vallisneria spiralis*, or Tape-grass; *Hottonia inflata*, or Featherfoil, a very curious plant; *Schollera graminea*, or Water Stargrass; the different species of *Myriophllum*, or Water Milfoil; *Isoetes*, or Quillwort; and Watercress. To these may be added the *Lemna*, or Duckweed, which makes a pretty addition to the aquarium, floating on the surface of the water.

In gathering these plants, provide yourself with a can or pail filled with water; remove them with a ball of earth or mud to their roots if possible, placing them in the pail of water from transportation, and then plant them, with the ball of earth attached, in the sand, laying some pebbles or small stones upon their roots to to keep them in place.

After the plants have been introduced, the aquarium should be placed in a well-lighted position for a week or ten days, to give the plants an opportunity to establish themselves, before putting in the fish.—Care must be taken to remove every dead leaf, stem, or other decaying vegetable matter. A sure sign of the plants being in a healthy condition is to see the sides of the tank and the rock-work covered with clusters of air-bubbles when exposed to the sunlight.

In our next number we will give an account of the fish proper to stock an aquarium.—*Hearth and Home.*

☞ The other day, says an exchange, a young lady called on a friend, and seeing a couple of nest very large sized pincushions lying upon a table, which, upon inquiry, she found had been in use for five years, suggested that it would be a good idea to rip them open and get the needles. At this the lady laughed, and replied, that she thought it would hardly pay; but upon the other insisting that she would find as many as 300, the experiment was finally tried, when, to the astonishment of all, fifteen hundred needles were counted out.

Keeping One's Word.

Sir William Napier was one day taking a long country walk near Freshford, when he met a little girl, about five years old, sobbing over a broken bowl; she had dropped and broken it in bringing it back from the field to which she had taken her father's dinner in it, and said she would be beaten on her return home for having broken it; then, with a sudden gleam of hope, she innocently looked up into his face and said: "But ye can mend it, can't yo?" My father explained that he could not mend the bowl, but he could, by the gift of a sixpence, buy another. However, on opening his purse it was empty of silver, and he had to make amends by promising to meet his little friend in the same spot, at the same hour, next day, and to bring the sixpence with him, bidding her, meanwhile, tell her mother she had seen a gentleman who would bring her money for the bowl next day. The child, entirely trusting him, went her way comforted. On his return home, he found an invitation awaiting him to dine in Bath the following evening, to meet with some one whom he specially wished to see. He hesitated for some little time, trying to calculate the possibility of giving the meeting to his little friend of the broken bowl, and of still being in time for the dinner party in Bath; but, finding this could not be, he wrote to decline accepting the invitation on the plea of a "pre-engagement," saying to us: "I cannot disappoint her, she trusted me so implicitly."—*Bruce's Life of General Sir William Napier.*

A CURIOUS STORY.—Michigan papers state that a young man named George Denslow, living at Rome Centre, in that State, dreamed on the night of March 13 that he was deaf and dumb, and on awaking was horrified to find that he could neither speak nor hear From that time till the 4th of May, fifty-three days, he remained totally deaf and dumb. On the evening of that day, while returning from the field where he had been at work, an odd feeling came over him and he was obliged to lean against the fence for support. Presently he heard a bird sing, and he found also that his voice had returned to him. During this suspension of voice and hearing he had enjoyed uncommonly good health.

☞ Josh Billings was asked, "How fast does sound travel?" and his idea is that it depends a good deal upon the subject you are talking about. "The sound of a dinner-horn, for instance, travels half a mile in a second, while an invitashun to git up in the morning i have known to be 3 quarters uv an hour goin' up 2 pair uv stairs, and then not hev strength left to be heard."

☞ A certain lawyer in Kalamazoo, Michigan, noted for his irregularities, expressed to a legal friend his intention of joining the Presbyterian church, and asked his advice. "I don't think at all well of it," replied the other. "It won't be a good thing for you, and will be a very bad thing for the church."

AN American in England, when expected to praise the country said "he liked it, only he was afraid to go out nights, for fear he should step off.

HOW MANY?—A young man asked an old man for his daughter in marriage.—The answer was: "Go into the orchard and bring in a number of apples. Give me one-half of the whole number and the mother half the balance and half an apple over, and to the daughter one-half of the remainder and half an apple over, and have one left yourself without cutting an apple; and then, if she is willing you can have her." He solved the question.—How many did he bring?

THOSE who have become addicted to evil habits must conquer them as they can—and they must be conquered, or they will conquer us, and destroy our peace and happiness, And those who have not yielded to bad habits, must be on their guard, lest they be unexpectedly subjected, assailed and subdued.

IF you are a wise man you will treat the world as the moon treats it. Show it only one side of yourself, seldom show too much at a time, and let what you do show be calm, cool and polished. But look at every side of the world.

The Major says that the only man not spoiled by being "lioned," was the prophet Daniel, and that Adam was only man that never tantalized his wife about the way mother used to cook."

A New York letter carrier was lately puzzled by a document with this inscription:—"German woman with small child, east side of Elizabeth street, in a back basement, through a narrow alley with high picket gate on door, New York."

Speaking of artificial manure, a fellow said: "When I first heard of pouderette I went an' got a pint and put all inter one hill, and then I put five kernels of corn in the hill, five inches apart, and stuck a stick inter the middle so's I'd know it agin. Wa'al, I never seed corn grow like that'ere. It growed an' growed till it got to be ten feet high, an' when it eared, every ear was fifteen inches long, an' when I harvested that 'ere hill, I got five ears, of every stalk, and seven off the stick."

Ike's last trick was to throw Mrs. Partington's old gaiter in the alley, and call the old lady down from the third floor to see an alligator.

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