THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 8. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1869. NO. 5

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Hardware! Hardware! Hardware!

BROAD AXES, Choping Axes, Post Axes, Shingling Hatchets, Lath and Half-Hatchets, Draw Knives, Framing Chisels, Firmer and Socket Firmer Chisels from ¼ to 2 in.; Augers, Post Augers, Post Spades, Cook's, Biddle's and Pugh's Auger Bitts, Wood, Iron and Steel Braces, Spear and Jackson Hand Saw, Henry Diston's Hand Saw, Meat, Back, Kitchen, Compas, Key Hole, Wood, Pruning, Pannel, Webb and Fellow Saws, Fore, Jack and Smoothing Planes, single and double Plane Irons, Loose Joint and Fast Butt Hinges, Lull and Gorter Hinges, Parliament Hinges, Brass Butt Table Hinges, Hooks and Hinges, Strap and T. Hinges, and a large assortment of Screws Hinge Nails, Rivets and Burs, Hasps and Staples, Hooks and Staples, Rim Knob Locks, Plate, Dead, Pad, Chest, Wardrobe, Cupboard, Till, Drawer, Box and Sash Locks, Barrell Bolts, Shutter, Tower, Square, Flush and Spring Bolts, Prunning Shears, Compases, Dividers, Callipers, Chalk-Lines, Glue and Glue-Kettels, Single and Double Nut Hand Rail Screws, Saw Sets, Punches, Hooks and Eyes, screw rings, Picture Nails, Axle and Frame Pulleys, Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, Drawer Pulls, Shutter and Blind Fastenings, Shutter Stays, Hammers, Levels, Level Viles, Mill Saw Files, Bastard, Taper, Half-round and Rat-tail Files, Horse Rasps, Spoke Shaves, Screw Drivers, Molasses Gates, Tap Borrers, Iron, Lead, and Brass Spiggots, Twine Boxes, Foot Scrapers, Tacks, Clout and Finishing Nails, Galvinized Tacks, Bed Casters, Pegging Awls, Sewing Awls, Sprig Awls, Thumb and Sash Guages, Awl Handles, Chisel, Saw, Auger, Plane, Fork, Shovel and Spade Handles, Toats, Pad Lock Keys, Cabinet Keys, Door Lock Keys, Key Hole Escutcheons, foot and two foot Rules, Try Squares, Iron and Steel Squares, Nails by the pound and Keg, Window Springs, Cupboard Ketches, and a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Knives, Pruning Knives, Tea and Table Spoons, Childrens Knives and Forks, Basting Spoons, Wrenches, Pincers, Coffee Mills, Tea Scales, Droanes, Mallets, two, three and four prong Forks, Grain Scoops, Haulter Chains, Breast, Back and Trace Chains, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Plow Bolts, Carriage Knobs, Thumb Latches, Rim Night Latches, Curry Combs, Horse Cards, Plasterers and Brick Layers Trowels, Garden Trowels, Sad Irons, Bramble Scythes, Hay Knives, Ox Balls, Sash Cord, &c., by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Chestertown, April 17, 1869.

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 Frtits 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 Holliday.*

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, 1868—y

BUILDING MATERIALS.

The undersigned announces to Builders and others that he has opened

AN EXCHANGE,

At Nos. 53, 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. 58, 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

SUBCESSORS 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 CORN EXCHANGE,

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. Beck.

Feb. 13, 1869—y.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONJC.

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country 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. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany.

[redacted]

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, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient 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 Family Medicines. 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 assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years 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 16, 1867.

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, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

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 different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.*

Yours, very respectfully,

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 counterfeit.

The tonic is 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 Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger 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, in order to get the genuine.

FOR SALE BY

S. Wickes & Son, Chestertown.

Selected Poetry.

A Literary Curiosity.

We copy from the Charleston Courier the following ingenious lines, believing they will be read with interest.—*Exchange.*

The following remarkable little poem is a contribution to the San Francisco Times from the pen of Mrs. H. A. Deming. The reader will notice that each line is a quotation from some one of the standard authors of England and America. This is the result of a year's laborious search among the voluminous writings of thirty-eight leading poets of the past and present. The number of each line refers to its author below:

LIFE.

1 Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
2 Life's a short Summer, man a flower.
3 By turns we catch the vital breath and die—
4 The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.
5 To be is better far than not to be,
6 Though all man's life may seem a tragedy.
7 But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb,
8 The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
9 Your fate is but the common fate of all;
10 Unmingled joys here no man befall.
11 Nature to each allots its proper sphere;
12 Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.
13 Custom does often reason overrule,
14 And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool;
15 Live well; how long or short, permit to Heaven;
16 They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
17 Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face—
18 Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.
19 Then keep each passion down, however dear,
20 Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
21 Her sensual snares let faithless Pleasure lay,
22 With craft and skill, to ruin and betray,
23 Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise;
24 We masters grow of all that we despise.
25 Oh, then I renounce that impious self-esteem;
26 Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream.
27 Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave;
28 The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
29 What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat—
30 Only destructive to the brave and great.
31 What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
32 The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.
33 How long we live, not years, but actions tell,
34 That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
35 Make, then, while yet we may, your God your friend,
36 Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
37 The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just;
38 For live we how we can, die we must.

1, Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sewell; 6, Spenser; 7, Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Raleigh; 9, Longfellow; 10, Southwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Bailey; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thompson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger; 24, Cowley; 25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Devenant; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Charles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick; 35, William Mason; 36, Hill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakspere.

The Two French Queens of Fashion.

Eighteen years ago the President of the Republic of France betrayed the country which had trusted him, stole its liberties in the night, laid robber hands upon its treasury, dishonored its noblest citizens by carting them to jail in prison vans, murdered in cold blood several hundreds of innocent men and women in the streets of Paris, and transported hundreds more to a hot, unhealthy region of the tropics. It transcended all that had ever been done in that kind,—joining to the extreme of dastardly meanness the extreme of audacious cruelty, and being totally devoid of palliation or excuse, except that invented by the head liar of the gang who perpetrated it. The man in whose name the deed was done, appears to have furnished nothing but the lies; the audacity and what little courage was shown, being supplied by others. Mr. Kinglake's chapter upon this usurpation (Invasion of the Crimea, vol. I. ch. xiv) strikingly confirmed by some American narratives to which the author had no access, exhausts the subject and avenges the human race, which is deeply injured whenever man's faith in man is lessened by a deliberate betrayal of a solemnly accepted trust. Mr. Kinglake, I say, has avenged our outraged race; for which, I trust, we are all duly grateful to him. Nothing, remains but for France to bring the pernicious wretch to trial for the special wrong he did to *her*, and execute upon him the penalty to which he may be condemned.

As usual in such cases, a woman was found willing to share the bed and booty of the successful robber. She was young, beautiful, well-formed, and of just such a mind as to submit joyfully to spend half the day in trying on articles of wearing apparel, and the other half in displaying them to a concourse of people. It became, too, and remains an important part of her duty to amuse, dazzle, and debase the women of France, by wearing a rapid succession of the most gorgeous, novel, bewildering costumes, the mere description of which has developed a branch of literature, employs many able writers, and mainly supports fifty periodicals. Here is a vain, beautiful woman, living in the gaze of nations, who has the plunder of a rich kingdom, with which to buy her clothes, and the taste of a continent to devise them for her, for to Paris the elite of all tailors, dressmakers, milliners, and hairdressers go from every capital in Europe. Whatever there is in France of truly noble and patriotic—and there are as many noble and patriotic persons in France, as in any other country—avoids the vicinity of this woman; while around her naturally gather the thoughtless and the interested. The women in this circle imitate her as closely as women can whose husbands have not stolen the treasure of a nation; all except one, it is said, and she is the real queen of fashion.

Both these leading women have certain physical defects which they wish to conceal, as well as certain unusual charms of which they intend the most shall be made. One is beautiful and tall. The other is ugly and short, but graceful, vivacious, and interesting. The hair of one of them is growing scanty behind, all women feel the necessity of carrying a pound of horse-hair under their own, and swelled out in the region of the back hair to an extent that now seems incredible. If the parting of the hair widens, and begins to resemble baldness, then frizzing comes in, which covers up the deficiency. A few gray hairs bring powder into fashion. Other insufficiencies send panniers on their way round the world. For these women, and especially the one who figures in the centre of the group, occupy that conspicuous place to which for centuries past more female eyes have been admiringly directed to than any other; and there reside near them a band of writers who live by chronicling every new device of decoration that appears upon their persons. So able, liberal and sensible a journal as the Pall Mall Gazette finds it necessary to station an industrious member of its staff within sight of these people, for the sole purpose of telling the best women of England what clothes the worst women in France wear. I should suppose, from looking over the periodicals which publish fashion news, that there must be in Paris as many as a hundred writers who derive the whole or part of their income from describing the dresses worn in the ancient palaces temporarily occupied by the usurper and his dependents; and many of those writers do their work so well, that their letters are a most potent stimulator of the passion for dress which is so easily kindled in the minds of the ignorant and immature.

This poor woman, who is the immediate cause of the mischief, is, we are told, an anxious and unhappy being, as well she may be. She struggles to conciliate. A forced, fixed smile is ever upon her face, when that face is seen by others. In her growing anxiety, she naturally redoubles her efforts to dazzle and beguile the people in whose sight she dwells, and on whose money she dresses. When the hour comes, I hope she will be mercifully judged, for she has already expiated the venial sin of yielding to a temptation which only a very superior woman—one really honest and thoroughbred—could have resisted. It is probable that she now regards the wearing of those tremendous costumes merely as her contribution towards housekeeping; as though she said to her husband, "You keep down the men by muzzling the press and flattering the army, and I fool the women by wearing the most stunning costumes that every struck envy to the female heart."—[*From the Atlantic Monthly for May.*

Magnolias.

The magnolia tree, so beautiful for its leaves and flowers, so valuable for the wood of many of its varieties, is much less known and appreciated than many others not nearly so ornamental or so useful.—To Pierre Magnol, who was pre fect of the Montpellier Botanic Garden from 1638 to 1715, belongs the honor of giving his name to the genus. It embraces some ten distinct species, of which the magnolia proper, with its wax-like flowers, and the tulip tree, with its buds streaked with green and pink, are the most conspicious in North America. Many Americans, however, are more acquainted with the dwarfed varieties which come to us from China and Japan, than with the pride and glory of our own forests. The tulip tree flourishes in the North, but the grand magnolia is peculiar to the South, growing in South Carolina and Georgia, and reaching its perfection in the fertile soil of Mississippi and Louisiana. But we will first describe the more humble varieties. The glaucus-magnolia is certainly one of the loveliest shrubs of North America. It is at home anywhere from Cape Ann in Massachusetts, to Florida and Louisiana, and generally cared for under its common name—sweet-bay. In sheltered situations it is a little tree, about twenty feet high, but usually in the North it is a small shrub, with many stems growing from the same root. In the low country of South Carolina, it sometimes grows forty and fifty feet high. The small stems are erect, smooth, and of a bright-green color when young. The leaves are a shining, dark green, and fall in autumn. The flowers are at the extremities of the branches, and, from May to August, contrasts richly with the crisp and abundant foliage. The blossoms do not appear so early in the North, where they may not be looked for before July. There are from eight to fourteen petals to the flower, which is of a very creamy white, very fragrant, turning yellowish on fading. The bud enclosure has three leaves. The fruit is a cone consisting of numerous cells, which open for the escape of bright scarlet seeds, each suspended by a thread.

These cone-shaped seed cases, in another species, give the name to the cucumber-magnolia, in which the fruit exactly resembles the little green cucumber used in pickling. This variety is a tree, sometimes exceeding eighty feet in height, and measuring four feet in diameter, at a yard from the ground. The leaves are six or seven inches long, and half as broad. The flowers are five and six inches in diameter, slightly fragrant, the petals expanding but little, and yellowish white, with a bluish tinge on the outside.

This tree is majestic, and of perfect symmetry in form. Its much-prized wood is fine-grained, and takes a high polish. It is more durable than the yellow pine.

A more beautiful tree is the auricle-leaved magnolia, which grows form thirty to forty feet high. Its leaves are from eight to twelve inches long, and its white flowers from three to four inches in diameter, with a pleasant odor. The wood is light and spongy, and not now used. It may, at some period, prove a poor substitute for cork.

The brown-flowered magnolia is merely a shrub, three or four feet high, with evergreen leaves of an eliptical, oblong shape. The flowers are small, very fragrant, and of a dull-purple color. It is a native of China, but with us is green-house plant, and the companion of the camellia.

There are three varieties of the Japan shrub, marked by red-purple, purple-white, and pure white flowers.

The species which grow on the Island of Niphon, reaches the height of ten feet, and its rough bark smell like camphor.

The umbrella-magnolia is remarkable for its great leaves. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet, and trunk and branches are covered with a white bark. The leaves grow from the ends of the delicate branches and are three feet long, and seven or eight inches broad.—Growing pendent in tufts of three and four, they are an excellent sun-shade.—The flowers, when fully expanded, are eight to ten inches in diameter, white with a purple spot inside. A variety of this only less wonderful for the size of its leaves and flowers, is found in the Atlantic and Middle States. The lofty magnolia (*Magnolia excelsa*) is an native of Nepaul, where it grows from fifty to eighty feet high. It is the fine yellow wood called *champ* in joinery.

The Youlin-magnolia, of China, is remarkable for the number and the delicious perfume of its blossoms. It reaches the height of eight or ten feet, and blossoms about the middle of April, the flowers appearing before the leaves, and completely covering the tree. A specimen mentioned in Downing's "Rural Essays," was grafted upon an American species. In 1850 it was fourteen years old, and twenty feet high, and at one time there were three thousand blossoms at once upon its branches.

But the stateliest of all is the Southern species, or *Magnolia grandiflora*. It is the most remarkable of all trees of North America for the majesty of its form, magnificence of foliage, and beauty and fragrance of its flowers. It often rises to the hight of seventy and eighty feet, even more, with a naked, smooth, columnar stem. If its head or crown of green has not been injured by tempest, it is always regularly pyramidal, or semi-elliptical.—From May until August it is covered with its brilliant white flowers, terminating the younger branches. Its leaves are entire, oval, evergreen, and very brilliant on their upper surfaces. The flowers are often seven or eight inches broad, and their pure white, like delicate wax, forms a most charming contrast with the bright emerald back-ground. It is often called the big laure, and its seeds are a vived red, three or four, longitudinally arranged in cells. It grows from seeds, or from shoots and layers, which require two years to make roots capable of transplanting. It will not thrive north of New York, on account of the cold, but it is now cultivated in England, France, and Italy. Its most remarkable characteristic is its perfume, which is the same as that of the youlin and the sweet bay. The nearest earthly approach to what we suppose Paradise was, is in riding along a dusty road in Mississippi or Louisiana, to suddenly plunge in the cool depths of a magnolia forest. They are rare, for the planter has coveted the deep mellow soil which alone can feed the great bitter roots, and the axe has killed them to make way for cotton. The saw-mill, too, is their foe. They still exist, however, interlacing their green pyramids, so as to defy the sun, and forming a cool, damp shade, such as Lebanon may have known in its glory.—But Lebanon must have wooed and won a rose of Sharon to bloom on each dropping spray, before it could equal this forest, shining as the sunbeams glance through the polished leaves—blooming like a great garden with flowers delicate as camellias and larger than roses—while the warm summer air is voluptuous with the sweetest of earthly perfumes.—*From Appleton's Journal.*

Chinese Hand-Shaking.

The great men who are forced to endure swollen hands and weary arms because several thousands of their admirers insist on shaking hands with them, will be glad to introduce here the Chinese custom. A writer says;

The Chinese mode of shaking hands is peculiar, and I cannot help thinking, characteristic. Instead of grasping heartily each man his brother's hand, after our Anglo-Saxon fashion, the Celestial shakes his own. Whether it be that he is afraid to trust it in another's custody, or whether he regards it as a thing too good for contact with his neighbor's palm, I know not: but if there is any shaking hands to do, in salutation, he will do it for himself.

Advancing with his two fingers folded on his palms, and his two hands joined together and extended forward, he will shake them *at* you and "chin-chin" you

A Pennsylvania paper is responsible for the following startling story: One of the most extraordinary cases of peculiar formation in the human body we witnessed a few days since at Connelly's Hotel, Mercer, in the person of a colored man, a stranger. It is hardly correct, perhaps, to call it a case of malformation, as the phenomena were entirely internal, the man presenting no unusual appearance whatever. This person, by some inward muscular power, which he cannot explain, can shift the position of his heart at will. We went to see him, not believing more than half that we had been told, but were convinced in less time than is taken to write it. He requested us to satisfy ourselves that his heart is in the position usually occupied by that organ. Placing our hand on his breast, we could feel the beating distinctly. He then commenced a series of contortions which his abdomen, rolling it over several times. At the conclusion of his striking exhibition, we placed our hand upon a lump in his left side, below the waist, and there was the heart thumping away as if nothing unusual was the matter. A few more contortions, and the frisky organ passed across the abdomen, and on the right side kept up its work of throwing the blood through the system, as if in its natural position.—More contortions, and it traveled back home, its course being easily traced under the skin till it passed under the ribs.—The man then commenced a sort of rotary motion of the bowels, apparently turning them over several times, when we felt a complete set of ribs covering the abdomen, the regular set being in their usual place. Turning the bowels in the opposite direction, the false ribs disappeared. On being asked if his parents had any more children like him, he replied that he had a brother six feet high, who could reduce his stature to something less than three feet. We believed him readily after having witnessed the above performances.

A head without a body—hogshead.

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