THE CHESTERTOWN TRA

VOL. 8. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.

THE HANESVILLE

Manufacturing and Repair Shop,

SITUATED IN THE REAR OF M. A. L. VANNORT'S STORE,

AT HANESVILLE,

Supplied with ample Stock and Material, a now prepared to build to order

NEW WORK, OR MAKE ANY REPAIR IN THEIR LINE OF BUSINESS.

Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting,

of all kinds, done at shortest notice, in th best manner

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

CARRIAGE AND MACHINE WORK

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

constantly on hand.

Wagons, Carts, Drays, &c., &c

Built to order, with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing.

Having secured the services of an excellent Horse-shoer, that important branch will not be neglected. Both branches of the business will be in charge of competent mechanics who are *able* and *willing* to accommodate the public.

Self Interest is a great thing!

SECURE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

I buy all my Material exclusively for Cash and can therefore afford to furnish the best article at the lowest price.

☞ The Books of the establishment are in the possession of Mr. A. L. Vannort, my authorized agent, to whom all payments on account are very respectfully requested to be made.

E. A. VANNORT.

January 23, 1869.

Attention.

THE undersigned respectfully call the attention of the people of Kent County and elsewhere, to their new stock of

Drugs, Medicines,

CAPS AND PERFUMERY,

which they are now prepared to furnish at prices.

Thankful to the public for the past patronage and trust by their own merit and strict attention to business to continue that patronage.

S. WICKES & SON

S. WICKES & SON are also Agents for Hoofland's German Bitters and Hoofland's German Tonic, which they are prepared to furnish in any quantities.

Chestertown, August 29, 1868.

CORTLAN & CO

216 & 218 Baltimore St.,

Baltimore, Md.,

IMPORTERS

OF

CHINA,

Glass & Earthenware

TABLE CUTLERY AND FAMILY HARDWARE,

PLATED TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,

Forks, Spoons, Casters

And Butter Tubs,

Britannia and Block Tinware,

Tongs, Shovel & Tongs, Standards,

House Furnishing Goods

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Our Goods have all been selected from the celebrated makers, and are guaranteed first class in QUALITY, new in PATTERN, and beautiful in DESIGN. The goods having been bought MUCH UNDER former prices on account of the depression in trade will be offered to customers at a corresponding reduction.

CORTLAN & CO.

Baltimore, August 29, 1868—y

GROCERIES,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.

DEALERS OF GOOD BRANDIES, WINES, SEGARS AND GROCERIES.

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS to customers, wholesale and retail, and have constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Black Teas, of choice chops; Java, Laguyen, Rio, &c.

American Pickles, Capers and Olives, Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Canned Fruits of all kinds, Meats and Fish; Foreign and Domestic Cheese and Jellies. I have on hand a fine lot of

Wines, Whiskeys, Gin,

Retail dealers and housekeepers at the VERY LOWEST PRICES will do well to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[illegible] H. GREEN,

Cross Street, near Holliday,

Chestertown, Md.

Also, Superior Sealing Wax and Brass Scythes, and Snaths

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S

TIN CUPS,

KNIVES and FORKS

Razors, Strops and Shaving Cream

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,

141 Pratt street,

Near Light, Baltimore.

SOLE AGENTS for the following First Class Standard Machines:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKER REAPERS, $165.

Self-Raker Reaper and Mowing Attachment, $205.

WOOD'S JOINT-BAR MOWER,

4 ft. 3 in. cut, $125.

These Machines are too well known to need any commendation from us.

WESTINGHOUSE THRESHERS AND CLEANERS,

PELTON OR TRIPPLE-GEARED POWERS,

Warranted to suit purchasers, or no sale.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN GRAIN DRILLS,

The farmer's favorite, with improvements for the next season, rendering them the most superior Drill in the wide world.

NOVELTY WHEEL HORSE RAKE,

The simplest and most complete and consequently most desirable rake in use: price $45.

McKENNEY'S GRUB AND STUMP PULLERS,

Worthy the attention of those who have new grounds to clear and old peach orchards to take up; takes up old peach trees by the roots with the greatest facility.

☞ Constantly on hand and for sale every variety of Implement and Machine needed on the farm, from a Portable Engine to a Hand Grain or Hay Rake.

Fresh and genuine FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,

June 5—tf, 141 Pratt st., Balt.

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. At London International Exposition, 1862. At Internat. Exposition, Hamburg, 1863.

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 we are made 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 Hayner's and other celebrated slate roofing. Agents for Works of Philadelphia, and represent Davison, Ayres and Henrieman Agents of the architectural department of the Novelty Iron Works, New York, in Baltimore.

JOHN O. SPENCER,

Nos. 52, 55 & 57 Calvert street,

Jan. 9, 1869—y Cor. of Saratoga.

☞ WHOOPING COUGH

CURED BY

DR. SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED HUNGARIAN HERB JUICE.

Prepared at Sixth and Wood Sts., Philadelphia. Ask your Druggist for it.

March 6, 1869—y

A large Stock of Sanford's Ginger Constantly on hand and for sale at wholesale by the Proprietor, Cole and Dunlap streets, Baltimore, and by all Druggists.

Stock of Medicines, Store of

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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 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. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. 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, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, they being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions or rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, invigorating, and medicinal qualities have caused 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, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of simple 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

you know, 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" to be a most an invigorating bitter, but to a good tonic, and useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of those brought on by debility consequent of nervous action, in the system.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1866.

Hoofland's German Bitters" is a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of Indigestion, Want of Appetite, 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 commend my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have of late uniformly declined to do so. Your "Hoofland's German Bitters" I feel at liberty to do so, from my own knowledge of its ingredients, and especially in my own family, I have had the best evidence that for weak and nervous debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a most valuable preparation.

Yours, &c.

JOSEPH H. KENNARD.

NORRIS'S WORKS, NORRIS'S WORKS, NORRIS'S WORKS.

DR. JACKSON'S OFFICE, No. 418 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pa., is the place where the sick are cured by the application of the Medical Science. Patients are treated with more success than at any other place in the United States, as the Doctor's long and extensive practice in the hospitals of Philadelphia, and his private practice, are a guarantee to the sick that a cure will be effected in all cases where it is possible to save life. Dr. Jackson's Office is the place for Young Men who have injured themselves by the practice of those evil habits which are so fatal to the mind and body, and which render marriage unhappy. Dr. Jackson's Office is the place for those who have contracted Diseases of a Delicate Nature, and have taken Mercury for their cure, and have suffered from its effects, and have been pronounced by other Physicians incurable. Dr. Jackson's Office is the place for those who have Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Ulcers, Swellings, Old Sores, Venereal Diseases, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, or Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DR. JACKSON'S OFFICE, No. 418 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pa., is the place where young men who have injured themselves by the practice of those evil habits which are so fatal to the mind and body, and which render marriage unhappy, should go and be cured by the application of the Medical Science. Dr. Jackson's Office is the place for those who have contracted Diseases of a Delicate Nature, and have taken Mercury for their cure, and have suffered from its effects, and have been pronounced by other Physicians incurable. Dr. Jackson's Office is the place for those who have Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Ulcers, Swellings, Old Sores, Venereal Diseases, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, or Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

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N. B. [illegible] CHESTERTOWN,

Selected Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

BY E. P. PINCH.

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one, the Blue;
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat;
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Under the laurel, the Blue;
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses, the Blue;
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So, with an equal splendor,
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch, impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Broidered with gold, the Blue;
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Wet with rain, the Blue;
Wet with rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of years now fading,
No braver battle was won;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the blossoms, the Blue;
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

"Lost! Durned if you ain't!"

Judge Manren Brien is greatly troubled about old Brownlow's Radical style of offering rewards for men who are already arrested. The Judge's pilgrimage to the Radical party has been very much like that of a man who asked the boy if he knew where Jake Kleinfelter lived. Says he, "Can you tell me?" "Yes, sir," said the boy. "Do you see our barn down there?" "Yes," says he. "Go to that. About three hundred yards beyond the barn you will find a lane. Take that lane and follow along about a mile and a half. Then you will come to a branch. Go up the branch about a quarter of a mile, and then you will come to a slippery-elm log. You be mighty careful, stranger, about going on that log; you may get into the branch; and then you go on up until you get to the brow of the hill, and there the roads prevaricate; and you take the left hand road, and you keep that until you get into a blackberry plum thicket; and when you get there, why, then—then—then—" "What then?" "Why, stranger, I'll be durned if I know what's lost!"

BACHELORS, ATTENTION!—The attention of bachelors is invited to the following "wail:"

"There are some sad sights in this world; a city ransacked and burnt—a battle-field after a great slaughter—a London in the midst of a plague—a ship burning at sea—a family pining in starvation—a jug of molasses wrecked upon the pavement. All bad, it is true.

"But to us, the saddest sight of all is an old bachelor nearing towards the end of his journey of life, his great duties undone. Miserable creature! just look at him; his shirt buttons off—his stockings out at the toes—not a son or daughter, nor a relative to drop a tear, close his eyes in death, or to leave his money to.

☞ The Chinese have in few years paid the money to the value of one hundred millions of dollars for opium. The Chinese government has decided to shut that deadly drug within its dominions by Christian potents. It is forbidden to take opium to China, and the return of that country have done all they can do to prevent their people from becoming debauched by the use of the drug. The Pagan—the Chinaman as a Pagan—says it is wrong and smoke my opium, or harass of my guns and swords. Can we number the Christians are not found by the heathen Chinaman in China?

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☞ [illegible] depend on the number of [illegible]

TOM THUMB'S COURTSHIP.

The General met us at the depot in Bridgeport on Saturday morning, and drove us to my house in his own carriage—his coachman being tidily dressed, with a broad velvet ribbon and silver buckle placed upon his hat, expressly for the occasion. Lavinia was duly informed that this was the General's "turn out;" and, after resting half an hour, at Lindencroft, he took her out to ride. He stopped a few moments at his mother's house, where he saw the apartments which his father had built expressly for him, and filled with the most gorgeous furniture—all corresponding to his own diminutive size—Then he took her to East Bridgeport, and undoubtedly took occasion to point out in great detail all the houses which he owned, for he depended much upon having his wealth make some impression upon her. They returned, and the General stayed to lunch. I asked Lavinia how she liked her ride; she replied:

"It was very pleasant, but," she added, "it seems as if you and Tom Thumb own about all of Bridgeport!"

The General took his leave and returned at five o'clock to dinner, with his mother. Mrs. Stratton remained until seven o'clock. She expressed herself charmed with Lavinia Warren; but not a suspicion passed her mind that little Charlie was endeavoring to give her this accomplished young lady as a daughter-in-law. The General had privately asked me to invite him to stay over night, for, said he, "If I get a chance, I intend to 'pop the question' before the Commodore arrives." So I told his mother I thought the General had better stop with us over night, as the Commodore would be up in the late train, adding that it would be more pleasant for the little folks to be together. She assented, and the General was happy.

After tea Lavinia and the General sat down to play backgammon. At nine o'clock approached I remarked that it was about time to retire, but somebody would have to sit up until nearly eleven o'clock, in order to let in the Commodore. The General replied:

"I will sit up with pleasure—if Miss Warren will remain also."

Lavinia carelessly replied that she was accustomed to late hours, and she would wait and see the Commodore. A little supper was placed upon the table for the Commodore, and the family retired.

Now, it happened that a couple of mischievous young ladies were visiting at my house, one of whom was to sleep with Lavinia. They were suspicious that the General was going to propose to Lavinia that evening, and in a spirit of ungovernable curiosity they determined, notwithstanding its manifest impropriety, to witness the operation, if they could possibly manage to do so on the sly. Of course this was inexcusable, the more so as so few of my readers, had they been placed under the same temptation, would have been guilty of such an impropriety! Perhaps I should hesitate to use testimony of such witnesses, or even to trust it. But a few weeks after they told the little couple the whole story, were forgiven, and all had a hearty laugh over it.

It so happened that the door of the sitting-room, in which the General and Lavinia were left at the backgammon board, opened into the hall just at the side of the stairs, and these young misses, turning out the lights in the hall, seated themselves upon the stairs in the dark, where they had a full view of the cosy little couple, and were within easy ear-shot of all that was said.

The house was still. The General soon acknowledged himself vanished at backgammon, and gave it up. After sitting a few moments he evidently thought it was best to put a clincher on the financial part of his abilities; so he drew from his pocket a policy of insurance, and handing it to Lavinia, he asked her if she knew what it was.

Examining it she replied, "It is an insurance policy. I see you keep your property insured."

"But the beauty of it is, it is not my property," replied the General, "and yet I get the benefit of the insurance in case of fire. You will see," he continued, unfolding the policy, "this is the property of Mr. Williams, but here, you observe it reads 'loss, if any, payable to Charles S. Stratton, as his interest may appear.'—The fact is, I loaned Mr. Williams three thousand dollars, took a mortgage on his house, and made him insure it for my benefit. In this way, you perceive, I get my interest, and he has to pay the taxes."

"That is a very wise way, I should think," remarked Lavinia.

"That is the way I do *all* my business," replied the General, emphatically; "I have returned the huge insurance policy to his pocket. "Not one," he continued, "I never lend money without taking bond and mortgage—security, that I can tumble with taxes; my principal is secure, and I receive my interest regularly."

The explanation seemed satisfactory to Lavinia and the General's hopes rose. Drawing his chair a little nearer to hers, he said [illegible]

"Why, I expect Lavinia, Mr. Barnum intends to make me never look [illegible] will find it very pleasant." [illegible] "I hope I shall like the city, and [illegible] Lavinia, "for Mr. Barnum says I shall visit all the [illegible] cities, and he no doubt will be interested to engage before the Commodore [illegible] tries which we may visit. Oh! I [illegible] like that, it will be so new to me."

"Yes, it will be very interesting, indeed. I have visited most of the crowned heads," remarked the General, with evident feeling of self-congratulation. "But are you not afraid you will be lonesome in a strange country?" asked the General.

"No, I think there is no danger of that, for friends will accompany me," was the reply.

"I wish *I* was going over, for I know all about the different countries, and could explain them all to you," remarked Tom Thumb.

"That would be very nice," said Lavinia.

"Do you think so?" said the General, moving his chair still closer to Lavinia.

"Of course," replied Lavinia, coolly, "for I, being a stranger to all the habits and customs of the people, as well as the country, it would be pleasant to have some person along who could answer my foolish questions."

"I should like it first rate, if Mr. Barnum would engage me," said the General.

"I thought you remarked the other day that you had money enough, and was tired of travelling," said Lavinia, with a slightly mischievous look from one corner of her eye.

"That depends upon my company while travelling," replied the General.

"You might not find my company very agreeable."

"I would be glad to risk it."

"Well, perhaps Mr. Barnum would engage you if you asked him," said Lavinia.

"Would you *really* like to have me go?" asked the General, quietly insinuating his arm around her waist, but hardly close enough to touch her.

"Of course I would," was the reply.

The little General's arm clasped the waist closer as he traned his face nearer to hers, and said:

"Don't you think it would be pleasanter if we went as man and wife?"

The little fairy quickly disengaged his arm, and remarked that the General was a funny fellow to joke in that way.

"I am not joking at all," said the General, earnestly, "it is quite too serious a matter for that."

"I wonder why the Commodore don't come?" said Lavinia.

"I hope you are not *anxious* for his arrival, for I am sure *I* am not," responded the General, "and what is more, I do hope you will say 'yes,' before he comes at all!"

"Really, Mr. Stratton," said Lavinia, with dignity, "if you are in earnest in your strange proposal, I must say I am surprised."

"Well, I hope you are not *offended*," replied the General, "for I was never more in earnest in my life, and I hope you will consent. The first moment I saw you I felt that you were created to be my wife."

"But this is so sudden."

"Not so *very* sudden; it is several months since we first met, and you know all about me and my family, and I hope you find nothing to object to in me."

"Not at all; on the contrary I have found you very agreeable, in fact I like you very much as a friend, but I have not thought of marrying, and—"

"And *what?* my dear," said the General, giving her a kiss. "Now I beg of you, don't have any 'buts' or 'ands' about it. You say you like me as a friend, why will you not like as a husband?—You ought to get married; I love you dearly, and I want you for a wife. Now, deary the Commodore will be here in a few minutes—I may not have a chance to see you again alone—do say that we will get Mr. Barnum to give up your engagement."

Lavinia hesitated, and finally said:

"I think I love you well enough to consent, but I have always said I would never marry without my mother's consent."

"Oh! I'll ask your mother. *May* I ask your mother? Come, say yes to that, and I will go and see her next week.—May I do that, pet?"

Then there was a sound of something very much like the popping of several corks from as many beer bottles. The young eaves-droppers had no doubt as to the character of these reports, nor did they doubt that they sealed the betrothal, for immediately after they heard Lavinia say:

"Yes, Charles, you may ask my mother." Another volley of reports followed, and then Lavinia said, "Now, Charles, don't whisper this to a living soul; let us keep our own secret for the present."

"All right," said the General. "I will say nothing; but next Tuesday I shall start to see your mother."

"Perhaps you may find it difficult to obtain her consent," said Lavinia.

At that moment a carriage drove up to the door, and immediately the bell was rung, and the little Commodore entered.—P. T. BARNUM, in *Packard's Monthly for July.*

☞ The old proverb that "money makes the mare go," has been put into a poetical shape by a Mr. Farquarherson, a shoemaker, who is one of the contributors to a volume of poems written by the labouring classes, and recently published in Scotland:

"Money in labor, trust and worth,
All that there are who dout it,
Are three times the same thing,
Or the house o' youth, the staff of age,
Makes the day as sunny;
If you make your fire the stint of age,
Of the earnings of your money."

☞ [illegible] to warlike purposes being first diffused in Europe, there is certainly sufficient reason why grave doubts should have been entertained on the subject of the reality, more especially as, up to the present time, no cannon have been manufactured in this country capable of throwing projectiles of even half the weight of that of the granite ball used in charging the largest of these giant guns. In the year 1868, there were at the Castle of Asia, on the Dardanelles, twenty-one guns of this description, eleven of them being on the European shore and the remainder on the Asiatic side. Of these, one has recently been presented by the Sultan to her Majesty, and although by no means one of the largest of the series, it is still of the most gigantic proportions. The weapon consists of two portions, almost equal in length, which screw one into the other, and weigh together eighteen tons; its length is seventeen feet, and the shot employed has a diameter of twenty inches, and weighs six hundred and seventy pounds. The exterior is ornamented with some handsome scrolls, and bears inscriptins relative to the manufacture and employment of the gun; and from these we learn that it was cast in the year 1464, that the charge of powder to be employed was one hundred and fifty pounds, and that the elevation of firing was three degrees. This grand specimen of ancient warfare has recently been forwarded to Woolwich, where it forms part of the collection preserved in the Museum of Artillery, and it is to the researches of the curator, Gen. Lefroy, that we are indebted for a reliable history of it and its more important Dardanelles brethern, from whom it has just been separated. Formerly the number of cannon at the Castle of Asia was much greater than at present; for M. Thevenot tells us that, when he passed up the Dardanelles in 1655, there were twenty guns on the European side alone, many of which were so large that a man might easily creep into them. In the early part of the eighteenth century, Bishop Pococke narrowly examined the weapons, and the information he gives is very interesting. He testifies to the presence of forty-two pieces of ordnance in all, viz: twenty-two on the south, all placed upon the seashore without any carriages. Stone cannon-balls were used for loading them, and they were always kept charged, so as to be ready to sink any ship which might attempt to pass before being properly searched. The guns always ball when returning salutes made to the castle, says the bishop; and as this mode of proceeding does much damage to the opposite coast, the lands across the water pay no rent."

The Dandy and his Turkey.

Chief-Justice Marshal was in the habit of going to market himself, and carrying home his purchases. Frequently he would be seen at sunrise, with poultry in one hand and vegetables in the other. On one of these occasions, a fashionable young man from the North, who had removed to Richmond was swearing violently because he had no one to carry home his turkey. Marshall stepped up, and asking him where he lived, said, on being told, "That is on my way, and I will take it for you."—When he came to the house, the young man inquired, "What shall I pay you?" "Oh! nothing," said the Chief-Justice, "you are welcome; it was on my way, and no trouble." "Who was that polite old man that brought home my turkey for me?" inquired the young man of a bystander. "That," replied he, "is John Marshal, Chief-Justice of the United States." "Why did he bring home my turkey?" "To give you a severe reprimand, and teach you to attend to your own business," was the reply. True greatness never feels above doing anything that is useful; but, especially the true great man will never feel above helping himself. His own independence of character depends on his being able to help himself. Mr. Franklin, when he first established himself in business in Philadelphia, wheeled home the paper which he purchased for the printing office, upon a wheel-barrow, with his own hands.

Why do not those money people of the great Metropolis, who are anxious to remove the National Capital to the Valley of the Mississippi, at once present Congress with a house, a home and a home? The cost of "the government" would be located there at once.

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