THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 8. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1870. NO. 43.

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.

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. 25, 1869—y.

C. T. R.

ATTENTION.

1st.

TO MY LARGE and VARIED STOCK OF GOODS,

Embracing the *Largest* and the *Best* assortment of all descriptions that I have ever offered to the Public, it would be almost an impossibility to enumerate the various kinds and qualities, and the only way to find out is to give me a call and save money by *buying of me for the CASH.*

2nd.

To my full and beautiful line of CASSIMERES,

BOUGHT TO MATCH IN SUITS,

together with assortments of Beaver & French Cloths for Overcoats, and to the fact that

MR. WM. GREENBURG,
Fashionable Tailor, formerly of Philadelphia,

now occupies rooms over my store: I am therefore prepared to furnish to order Clothing of all Styles, to suit the most fastidious.

3rd.

I am Agent for the justly celebrated

Grover & Baker Sewing Machines,

which I keep constantly on hand in a room fitted up for the purpose, where they are open to inspection to all that wish to buy. This Machine is so well and favorably known, that only an examination is necessary to accomplish a sale.

4th.

Lastly, I call the attention of my customers

To my complete Stock of Liquors,

consisting of

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINE, GIN,

&c., which I will constantly keep on hand until further notice. Especial attention is called to my *SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN* and *PURE RYE WHISKEY,* which I bought especially for MEDICINAL purposes and family use.

Any of the above articles can be bought CHEAP FOR CASH, at

E. W. PURNELL'S
GALENA, MD.

N. B.—*Country Produce* and *Poultry* dressed for the Philadelphia market, taken in exchange for Merchandise, or the Cash.
Galena, November 16, 1869.

FOR SALE.

100,000 Healthy Peach Trees,
OF CHOICE VARIETIES.

☞ *Send for Price List, &c.*

E. R. COCHRAN,
Middletown, Del.
Sept. 25, 1869—6m.

JOHN P. RINGGOLD,
175 Balt. street,

OFFERS the following inducements to the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties:

For Ladies.

Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Fine Wool Under Vests.
Fine Wool Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Balmoral Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Castor and Cloth Gloves.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Misses.

Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Patent Merino Stockings.
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings.
Black Cashmere Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Cloth and Castor Gloves.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Gentlemen.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.
Undershirts and Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Under Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts.
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers.
Buckskin Shirts & Drawers.
Buck and Cloth Goves.
Kid and Castor Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties and Socks.

For Youth.

Patent Merino Shirts.
Patent Merino Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Drawers.
Fine Woollen Hosiery.
Knitted Mits and Gloves.
Wristlets, Mittens.
Suspenders, Ties.
Merino Stockings.
Roman Scarfs and Ties.

Dec. 11, 1869—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

NEW FALL GOODS,
AT KENNEDYVILLE.

C. W. WARREN has just opened a large, well-selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

bought on good terms, and will be sold as low, for cash or Produce, as they can be purchased anywhere in this county.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

A large stock of all kinds, at low prices.

MALLALIEU'S CEREBRATED CASSIMERES, and KERSEYS, in great variety.

☞ Call and See our STOCK "☜
No trouble to show Goods.
Kennedyville, Nov. 6, 1869.

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

The Democratic Almanac for 1870.

We have now in press, and will publish about the 1st of January, THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1870. It will contain, besides the usual matter of all Almanacs, full and official returns of the elections held this year, compared with previous ones, the most important Acts of the last session of Congress, lists of Federal and State officers, members of Congress, chronology of all the important events of the year, statistical and other information indispensible to every politician, planter, farmer, merchant or mechanic.

All orders will be filled according to the date of their reception. The cash must accompany all orders.

TERMS:

Single copies, by mail, prepaid,	$0 20
Seven copies, by mail, prepaid,	1 00
Fifteen copies, by mail, prepaid,	2 00
One hundred copies, by express,	12 00

Address,
VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
Publishers, No. 162 Nassau st.,
Nov. 20, 1869. New York.

H. McCoy. *Wm. I. 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 B. S. Handy,
William [illegible] Wilmer,
George T. [illegible],
Dr. Samuel A. Bec[illegible]

Feb. 13, 1869—y

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.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE IN GALENA.

THOMAS H. HORSEY.

"Come one, come all! This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."
Fitz James spoke thus to Rhoderic Dhu,
And so, kind friends, we'll say to you,
That we intend to sell
Goods as cheap as they can be bought in Kent.

We now offer to the Public at LOW RATES for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE,* a General Assortment of Goods, just purchased from NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA markets.

OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Is Hard to Beat.

Always on hand a full supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES
And Choice Liquors.

A well-selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hosiery and Gloves, Builders' and House Keeping Hardware; Queens, Stone and Cedar Ware—a full stock in this Line, to suit all tastes.

☞ Ladies *DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS* and *TRIMMINGS* we make a speciality.

MALLALIEU'S KERSEYS and CASSIMERES, *very cheap.*

Turner's celebrated Axes, just received.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

Give us a call, and we'll suit you all.
Galena, October 20, 1869—y.

CIGARS & CONFECTIONERY.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

RICHARD E. RUSSELL having removed to the Old Stand on High St., below T. B. Hynson's, is now

Manufacturing Cigars

with a view to supplying the store-keepers as CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITY!

Chewing Tobacco of all grades,
both natural and sweet; and also Fine Cut.



A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Smoking Tobacco,
SNUFF AND PIPES.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
CANDIES
AND
FRUITS.

☞ A good smoke or a good chew may always be had at
RICHARD E. RUSSELL'S.
Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—tf.

Removal.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally that he has removed to the

Corner Store, up town,

formerly occupied by Mr. James W. Phillips, and has now in store, and will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, &C.

GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

I have also a full assortment of

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED,
of all kinds, on hand.

☞ Please call and examine my stock of Goods.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES.
Chestertown, Sept. 11, 1869—y.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY,



Dentist,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent county, that having located in Chestertown, he can always be found at his office on High Street, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw.

☞ His charges are moderate and all work done by him guaranteed to be as he represents.
Jnuray 13, 1865—y.

General Jobbing & Carpentering!

DONE BY

ARTHUR J. TOULSON.

SHOP ON QUEEN STREET,
Over the Blacksmith Shop, near the Foundry.

PARTICULAR attention paid to mending broken Tables and Furniture of all descriptions: will neatly Varnish the same, if ordered. Venitian Blinds neatly repaired and hung. He is prepared to make

WARDROBES,
DESKS, TABLES, STANDS,
CLOTHES RACKS,
IRONING BOARDS,
LAP BOARDS, GATES, &c.

Also, Saw Filing done.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [Jan. 8, 1870—3m.

TAXES FOR 1869.

THE subscriber hereby notifies Tax Payers of the Fifth District that their tax accounts for the present year are now due and prompt payment is earnestly solicited.

He will be at Gray's Inn steamboat wharf every Saturday morning, at Rees' Corner every Saturday afternoon, and at Chestertown on Tuesdays.

A. B WHEATLEY,
Coll. Fifth District.
July 31, 1869—tf.

LUMBER,

For Sale at Buck Neck Wharf.
Nov. 20, 1869. J. BELL & BRO.

Selected Poetry.

Two Little Kittens.

Two little kittens, one stormy night,
Began to quarrel, and then to fight,
One had a mouse, the other had none,
And that was the way the quarrel begun.

"I'll have that mouse," said the bigger cat,
"You'll have that mouse! We'll see about
that."
"I will have that mouse," said the elder son,
"You shan't have that mouse!" said the little one.

I told you before 'twas a stormy night
When these two kittens began to fight;
The old woman seized her sweeping broom,
And swept the two kittens right out of the room.

The ground was covered with frost and snow,
And the two little kittens had nowhere to go;
So they laid down at the mat at the door
While the old woman finished sweeping the floor.

Then they crept in as quiet as mice,
All wet with snow and as cold as ice,
For they found it was better that stormy night
To lie down and sleep than to quarrel and fight.

How the Jews Butcher Their Meat.

The old saying that "one-half of the world is ignorant of the doings of the other half" is being exemplified every day in our city. For instance, one passes a slaughter house, looks at the sign in the shape of a pair of ox horns, and, if he thinks at all, thinks he knows all about what is done there. "Butchering, of course," is the answer you would get, should you venture to propound the inquiry to nine out of ten of your friends. A mode of butchering, ancient, unique, supported by a large class, and for which those who sanction it claim great advantages, is in vogue in Baltimore, and its *modus operandi* will appear strange to most readers. Many persons have seen hanging out in front of meat stores a card on which are Hebrew letters. It announces "Koschner," which is meat, butchered and inspected after the manner prescribed first by Moses, then modified to the present mode. This kind of meat is used almost exclusively by the Israelitish people of the present day. There is in its preparation no longer any religious meaning. It is a sanitary measure, pure and simple, nothing less. The method applies without exception to the killing of all animals for food, whether birds or beasts.

A Hebrew Rabbi designates a man called a Schæchter (or as many as are required) to kill animals The office has its requirements and duties, which he must be able to meet. He must undergo an examination, and obtain a certificate of qualifications. For slaughtering cattle he is supplied with a long and exceedingly sharp knife, with no spot or blemish to stain its furnished face. Before using it he must wipe the blade perfectly clean. For killing poultry a shorter knife is used. Any butcher who wishes to sell Koschner meat must employ a Schæchter to be present at the slaughtering, and to slay, inspect and seal the meat. He travels a sort of circuit; his compensation is *per capita,* and is paid by the butchers. The duties of his office are as follows: He steps into a slaughter house, bearing with him his knife, enclosed in a long wooden box. The animal intended for slaughter is driven in. If it be a bullock or a large animal, a running noose is thrown around one hind leg. In this noose a hook is placed, in which terminates a rope swinging from an axle placed high over head. The animal is quickly suspended in the air except the head, which rests on the floor, throat upward. The "Schæchter" approaches. With his left hand he lays hold of the animal's throat. With a peculiar sawing sweep, executed too rapidly to be followed by the eye, his right hand lays the animal's neck open nearly to the cerviæ vertebræ. The mode of the stroke is prescribed even to the number of sweeps of the blade. A stab is not permitted, for the reason that it is believed to prevent the freest flow of the blood, which is a chief object to be attained. The lungs of the animal are examined, and if they are grown together on the sides, or in any way diseased, the animal is rejected and another one is brought to the shambles. Should the lungs stand the test, the "Schæchter" stands by and sees the bullock dressed, which affords him opportunity for further inspection. If he finds in any part of the animal a blemish, he condemns the carcass. His final duty is to affix a peculiar waxen seal or stamp, bearing a Hebrew device, to several parts of the dressed carcass. Then he is ready for another, or to depart, as the case may be. He is required not on any account to absent himself during the dressing of the carcass. For a departure in the most trifling [illegible] from the rules govern[illegible] penalty is instant removal and incapacity to hold [illegible] Sheep and light animals of the cattle kind are suspended by the heels and slain in the way above described.

The "Schæchter" whose duty it is to kill poultry goes to private houses where his services are required, and he must use all the precautions required in the slaughtering of cattle. The bird is suspended, head downward, to facilitate the free flow of blood. Only the throat is cut; the head must not be severed from the body. The officer who peforms this work for a wealthy congregation receives a yearly stipend of twenty-five to seventy-five dollars from each household, according to the amount of duty required of him. Poor families pay five cents or such small sums as they can afford for each bird killed for them. The object of this mode of slaughtering and inspecting is two-fold. The animal must be slain with the greatest comfort to itself consistent with the operation. To this end the knife must be exceedingly sharp, and the manner of using it is prescribed. The health of the consumer is the chief object in view for which this method is practiced. Blood is considered unwholesome.

In thoroughness and adequacy no other mode of inspection equals this. It affords a certainty of securing wholesome meat, and gives perfect protection against being imposed upon, in purse or health, by the flesh of diseased animals. The good results of this custom, it is claimed, have been shown by facts. During the last visitation of the Asiatic cholera to London the Hebrew population are said to have escaped almost entirely unscathed by the scourge, while all other classes were falling before it like the leaves of an autumn forest. In crowded cities visited by any sort of pestilence they have enjoyed a remarkable exemption from its ravages. When the cattle plague raged in the Western States, only a couple of years ago, they enjoyed immunity from the effects of eating unsound meat.

No rule limits any Hebrew to the use of meat slain and inspected as above described. Some disregard it, and use pork or other meats not so inspected, but the number is small. The greater number conscientiously adhere to the use of Koschner meat. The blood of animals slaughtered by this process is of a rich scarlet color and flows freely, while that which flows from animals killed in the ordinary way is far different. The butcher of the age knocks the animal on the head until its skull is pretty well battered in; after this the defunct is allowed to lie on the floor for several minutes, when a man steps up and cuts the throat. The blood that issues from the gashed throat is of a dark purple, contrasting strangely with that of the animal slain by the "Schæchter." The comparative merits of the two methods form a subject worthy of the most serious consideration in these days when trachinæ and diseased cattle are freely offered to the public.

How Alcohol Intoxicates, and its Results when Abused.

It is not the presence of the alcohol which intoxicates, but the absence of oxygen which is produced by the too rapid alcoholic combustion. A small dose of alcohol stimulates combustion; produces, consequently, more heat, and more cellular activity; but in the degree that the alcoholic absorption is increased, and the oxygen, which cannot be furnished so quick by the lungs, is decreased, the combustion of carbon ceases; the blood of a drunken man is consequently black. The cellular action becomes irregular and interrupted; the cells of the brain (of the small first) lose their nourishment, and give up; and all motions become irregular, until totally prevented. A drunken man is insensible, and can be considered dead until the alcohol has passed out, and the newly-absorbed oxygen begins again to kindle up new combustion of the extinguished material. Gradually the cells begin to act again: reason returns; afterwards motion; it is a long time before the appetite returns. The stomach refuses all food until combustion is in full action again. When a drunkard awakes he chills with cold, and he anxiously seeks the fireplace in the hottest summer. His nerves shake from the overuse they had to endure. His mouth is dry, so is his stomach; he is tired, but cannot sleep: his eyes are dim, yet constantly open; his skin is cold and dry; his pulse weak and quick; all the cells of the animal function have been abused, and cannot perform their office until stimulated and revived by alcohol, or until normal combustion has re-nourished them; and because the latter is slow in its operations and processes under these circumstances, while the former is quick and rapid in its results, he drinks and drinks again. Cell after cell, therefore, becomes lost, without being replaced. The stomach, intestines, and skin become thinner and thinner; the liver and muscle-cells change into fat-cells. Finally the blood-vessels in the stomach and intestines become visible, and enlarge for want of pressure; they get thinner and thinner until they burst. The nerve-cells can resist the longest; as long as they are constantly kept on alcohol, they hold out at the expense of all others; but woe to them when the alcohol is once wanting; then they revolt in wild spasmodic action; the mind wanders; horrid pictures of crawling snakes, of gnawing rats, and biting reptiles appear; this is *delirium tremens.* Seldom does a man have it more than twice; we have never known of a case surviving the third [illegible] the consequences.

ILLUSTRATION.

In [illegible] we observe [illegible] which find their explanation in the above: two boat-crews, one drinking water, the other alcohol, will show in a race under otherwise equal circumstances, that the alcohol drinkers will beat the water drinkers in the beginning, but as the oxygen is gradually used up they lose their power of endurance, which no repeated drinks of alcohol can restore; while the water drinkers keep on steadily, and invariably win the race. A horse-car driver in the winter, who drinks alcohol, will suffer tremendously from cold; while one that does not drink alcohol will not suffer at all, if he has plently of good food to eat, and digests it well. A man full of alcohol will freeze to death, where a sober, well-fed man, would hardly feel the cold. Alcohol is therefore the same in the body that it was seen to be in the body that it was seen to be in the stove; its action is rapid, but wears out soon. — It is no food for steady work, but it is the proper thing in extraordinary emergencies. An actor with some alcohol in him will invariably beat his water antagonist The orator who wishes to create an enthusiasm may drink wine, but the orator who will convince with a naked argument must drink water. The soldier who is to march all day long must avoid alcohol, but the soldier excited by alchol is the man to take a battery by storm. For to a man excited by alcohol there exists no such word as fail. Excitement does not reason, and reason does not take a battery.

ALCOHOL MORE INJURIOUS TO YOUNG PERSONS THAN TO OLD ONES.

As I said before, the combustion of all other material is arrested in the blood as soon as alcohol appears. Normal development is consequently suspended, and in this lies the reason that alcohol is very much more hurtful for young people than for old ones. An old person can live on alcohol for a long while, without losing much, apparently; but when in such a condition, such person cannot digest anything else afterwards, because all digestive tissues have suffered fatty degeneration. An old drinker cannot leave off drinking, for this reason, without failing rapidly. Ether and chloroform affect the body the same as alcohol, only quicker; the accumulation of carbon in the blood is also the cause of insensibility, not the ether, as such. The truth of this assertion can be drawn from the fact that the direct inhalation of carbonic acid, or carbon-oxyd, effects insensibility quicker than alcohol, ether or chloroform, but is therefore much more dangerous and not fit for use on this account. Substances kept in alcohol are preserved, because the alcohol does not allow oxygen to affect anything else; we can, however, arrive at a similar result by a surplus of carbon, *i. e.,* carbonic acid. The fruit-preserving establishments are based on this fact. An apple which would decay very soon in the air, can be kept eight months, and longer, in carbonic acid; its life is arrested, not absolutely, but nearly so

The Great Freiburg Organ.

"Key note," the correspondent of the New York *Examiner* and *Chronicle* gives the following description:

"I must not forget to tell you about the Freiburg organ—the sublimest piece of musical machinery in the world. Thousands "stop off" at this queer old town to hear its organ. A celebrated hand was at the keys when I was there. Twice a day the doors of the ancient and august Cathedral were thrown open, and the public admited by a ticket which cost a franc.

"The second time I heard the great organ was in the early evening. Of that time I will write. It was all far ahead of my great expectations. It was the highest moment of my tour—a consummate climax of the glorious experience through which I had just passed.

"It was twilight when we first took our seats. Slowly the shadows deepened.—Weird and sombre looked the great arch of ceiling, the huge walls, the white altar, the indistinct outlines of the gorgeous pictures, the prodigious crucifix, the enormous columns. A single candle was burning at the altar. Another threw its feeble illumination over the wonderful instrument on which we gazed, and in which we were wrapt. The company gathered in the centre of the Cathedral, sitting motionless and silent, looked like captives in a dungeon. But the gloominess of the place heightened the effect of what transpired there.

"Suddenly the blast of a thousand trumpets startled me from my reverie.—Such a Niagara of music as came crashing drown upon me! I held my breath in dismay. Cannon boomed, bugles blared, sabres clashed. In the distance came the fife and drum hurrying up the reinforcements.

"Gradually, all died away. Silence, and then a dirge. The church was a mausoleum. This was the wail of the lost. You could hear sobs in the audience. Such a sense of despondency never got possession of me before.

"Then came a thunder storm so true to nature as to terrify human nature. A pair of little ones near me huddled up to their mother, a peasant woman, like the one Michael Angelo took for the model of this Madonna. She had gone to heaven for a franc. A heavenly trust was in her face.

"You saw the lightning in the sound. I never saw sound before. The plaintive winds sighing through the trees—O, it was like the sigh of the orphan race going up to the Great Father. It was irresistible. The French lovers that sat by the pillar stopped their cooing and wept.—The peasant woman covered her face with her hands. Tears came to the eyes of the big grave Germans. I realized the [illegible]s. I must have sobbed loud.

"The dying away of that thunder storm—it was a marvellous master-piece of art. It was wonderful, wonderful. I wish I were a child, that I might describe it faithfully. The subsiding wind, rising and falling billows of sound, the scraping of the trees as they slowly regained their places, the roll of the distant thunder, the intervals of the lightning getting longer and longer, the whistle of the wind down the chimneys, the long, low, dismal howl of the expiring hurricane, as it prowled around the house and hurried away to the woods—it was all so real to the ear, that the eye shared in the delusion, and the delusion was complete.

"We had the Grand Mass, the Dead March in Saul, and Judas Maccabeus.—We had a winter storm and a summer calm, a terrific tempest and a soothing zephyr; an earthquake with its tidal wave of devastation, and a rain gently giving drink to the parched flowers; the roaring of a lion and the piping of a thrush; the thunder of a park of artillery and the pitiful plaint of a babe. Now it was Napoleon desolating Europe with the dogs of war, now it was Florence Nightingale bringing wine to the wounded, and now Jenny Lind charming away the demon of misanthropy with the genius of song.

"But highest of all were the strains of the 'vox humana.' That pipe entranced me. I have fastened upon that ever since. Whenever I feel my senses losing their hold of 'the land beyond the river,' I recall the melody of celestial voices that came to me that evening in the Cathedral at Freiburg.

"We leaned forward and half rose, frantically intent upon catching every note of that bewitching harmony. It was the singing of the redeemed, far away in the mansions prepared for them. There was no strain of sadness in it all. It was the singing of the pure in heart, who saw God as they sang; the adoration of those of who had overcome and received the crown; the rapture of those who were to go no more out forever, but were to be forever with the Lord!"

Singular Manner of Using Gravy and Hair Oil at a Religious College.

A good religious college at Lansing, Michigan, was blessed with a wide circle of female friends among the denomination which is represented. One year the ladies in a thriving town where the college was very popular thought it would be a kind act to send the senior class a box of good things for Thanksgiving. They prepared a lot of mince and pumpkin pies, frosted cake, cold roast turkeys and other dainties; and in order that the turkeys might go off smoothly, they put in the box a bottle of rich, savory gravy. It was not labeled, and the bottle containing it was very much like those in which a favorite kind of hair oil is exposed for sale on the tempting shelves of fancy goods stores.

When the box was opened at the college and the joyful feast disclosed to view, the Senior Class were highly delighted. That Thanksgiving dinner was the happiest for many a year, with one little exception, and this was more comical than melancholy. Three or four of the Seniors, with handsome curling hair, thought, of course, these benevolent ladies had them in view in sending a present of hair oil; and they slyly carried off the bottle, and in their own rooms made a fathful application of gravy to their heads! The stickiness of the supposed hair oil soon aroused wonder; but it was some time before the Seniors knew that they had made a wrong use of a table luxury. The joke soon spread through the college, and at last reached the ears of the doners of the box. At Christmas, therefore, the same generous-hearted ladies made ready another box of good things, and forwarded it to the same college.

Taking a hint from the previous blunder, and believing that perhaps it was necessary for the Seniors that their heads should be fashionably annointed, these kind ladies put in the second box a bottle of real hair oil. The bottle, like its predecessor containing gravy, bore no label, and some of the unlucky Seniors determined to make no mistake this time, poured the contents liberally over their plates at dinner, without stopping to taste or smell. The odor of bergamont or cinnamon did not once undeceive them. They imagined the hair oil to be, perhaps, an elegant new French dressing for cold meats, and swallowed their food with a few qualms, but with the hearty appetites of youth.

Mr. Fillmore's Habits and Health.

It was my privilege to meet our honored ex-president a few evenings since at a social entertainment. Sitting down for a few moments' conversation with him, I was struck with his singularly healthy appearance. Everything about his noble frame indicated a man of iron constitution; the erect posture, the cheeks of ruddy glow, the full muscular development. I would have been glad to converse with him about political affairs, in which his interest seems unabated; but my curiosity was chiefly excited to know the secret of such vigorous old age in one who had undergone such a vast amount of public labor as he.

"You appear to be in excellent health, sir," I remarked.

"I have taken but one dose of medicine in thirty-seven years," he replied, "and that was forced upon me by my friends, and was entirely unnecessary."

"[illegible]er remarkable, sir," I said, "that one who has passed through such a career of toil, care, and vicissitude as you have, should maintain a condition of uninterrupted bodily vigor."

"I owe the fact," he replied, to an originally strong constitution, to an education on a farm, and to life-long habits of regularity and temperance. I never smoked or chewed tobacco. I never knew intoxication. Throughout all my public life I maintained the same regular and systematic habits of living to which I had previously been accustomed. I never allowed my usual hours for sleep to be interrupted. *The Sabbath I always kept as a day of rest.* Besides being a religious duty, it was essential to health. On commencing my presidential career, found that the Sabbath had frequently been employed by visitors for private interviews with the president. I determined to put an end to this custom, and ordered my door-keeper to meet all Sunday visitors with an indiscriminate refusal. While chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, and during my entire presidential career, my labors were always onerous and often excessive, but I never suffered an hour of sickness through them all."

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