THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 9. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1870. NO. 23.

REGISTRATION NOTICE

FOR the purpose of correcting the boo of registration and the list of registere voters just made and published, for

ELECTION DISTRICT NO 1,

the undersigned, officer of registration, wi sit with open doors from 9 o'clock, A. M to 6 o'clock P. M., at

GALENA,

for two days, commencing on the *FOURTH MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT*, that is to say, on Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th of October, 1870; and while so engaged correcting said list of registered voters, the undersigned officer of registration, will register the names of all persons who have not heretofore registered, and who possess, or will possess, the requisite constitutional qualifications before the election next ensuing, and who are not disqualified under the second and third sections of the first article of the constitution. S. P. BENNY,

Register for District No. 1.

October 15, 1870—2t.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

FOR the purpose of correcting the book of registration and the list of registered voters just made and published, for

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5,

the undersigned, officer of registration, will sit with open doors from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., at

EDESVILLE,

for two days, commencing on the *FOURTH MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT*, that is to say, on Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th of October, 1870; and while so engaged correcting said list of registration, will register the names of all persons who have not heretofore registered, and who possess, or will possess, the requisite constitutional qualifications before the election next ensuing, and who are not disqualified under the second and third sections of the first article of the constitution.

JAMES H. EDES,

Register for District No. 5.

October 15, 1870—2t.

VENDUE.

On Wednesday, October 26, 1870,

On the farm occupied by John C. Money, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, the following property:

5 head of Horses, 2 Cows,

LOT OF HOGS,

ONE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE,

ONE WAGON,

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c,

All of which property was conveyed to the undersigned by a certain Bill of Sale, dated November 16, 1868, and recorded among the Chattle Records for Kent County, in Liber J. K. H., No. 1, pages 399 and 400.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash.

N. G. WESTCOTT.

October 15, 1870—2t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of eight writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, two at the suit of C. P. Mendenhall & Co., one at the suit of Parkham, Work & Co., one at the suit of Samuel A. House, one at the suit of S. W. Aldridge, one at the suit of C. E. Morgan & Co., one at the suit of George W. Reed & Co., and one at the suit of George Foelker & Co.: also, by virtue of seven writs of Fieri Facias, one at the suit of George W. Reed & Co., three at the suit of Bush, Burn & Co., one at the suit of George W. Bishop & Co., one at the suit of William S. Hansell & Co., and one at the suit of Cunningham & Etmer, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Edwin Crouch, I have seized and taken into execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Edwin Crouch, of, in and to the following property:

A LOT OF STORE GOODS,

in the store house at Millington, occupied by the said Crouch; also,

ONE HORSE AND CARRIAGE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1870,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the town of Millington, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. R. W. CALDER,

October 15, 1870 [4.00] Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of E. B. Duck, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of James R. McClyment and S. W. Aldridge, of, in and to, the following property:

One House and Lot,

situated in the Village of Chesterville, Kent County, Md.;

1 HORSE, 1 DEARBORN, 1 COW;

also, the following property of S.W. Aldridge:

2 BROWN MARES, 1 CARRIAGE, AND CORN CROP

on the Farm where said Aldridge now resides; And I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 22d day of October, 1870,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the *Village of Chesterville*, I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, the property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and cost, due and to become due thereon. *R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.*

October 1, 1870—tds. [3.75]

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned from trespassing upon any of the lands and premises of the subscribers, with dog or gun, to hunt, or for any other purpose.

J. S. HURLOCK,
S. J. HURLOCK,
C. L. WALLIS.

October 8, 1870—3t*

[illegible]

[illegible] the year eighteen hundred and seventy, at the Hotel of Mr. Samuel V. Farson, (the *Voshell House*,) in Chestertown, at eleven o'clock, A. M.,

PART of A TRACT or TRACTS OF LAND

lying in Kent county, called "*Comwhitton*," and "*Chester Grove*," containing

92 Acres, 3 Roods & 22 Perches

of Land, more or less, and which is particularly described in a deed from Moses Lambson to Jeremiah N. Moffett, in a Mortgage Deed from the latter to the former, and at present constituting a part of the Farm on which Jeremiah N. Moffett resides. The Land is under fencing, and lies between other lands of Moses Lambson and the other portion of the farm occupied by Mr. J. N. Moffett. A part is in Wood. The Land is supposed to be productive and valuable. It lies near the lands of Mr. R. F. Moffett, Mr. Lambson, and others, within a few miles of Millington, and within a short distance of two railroads. Mr. Moffett will shew the premises to any one who may call to examine it.

THE TERMS OF SALE are Cash, or on such credit as Mr. Lambson may allow. As Mr. L. is desirous that the Land shall bring a fair price, he will, no doubt, modify the terms to suit a purchaser

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*

Chestertown, October 1, 1870—tds

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel H. Fox, use of William V. Myres; also, by virtue of five writs of Fieri Facias, one at the suit of George R. Vansant, endorsee of J. C. Powell; also, two at the suit of John N. Usilton, endorsee of Jesse K. Hines, and two at the suit of the State of Maryland, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William M. Gilpin, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William M. Gilpin, of, in and to, the following property:

CROP OF WHEAT AND CORN

on the farm where he resides;

FIVE HEAD OF HORSES, SIX HEAD OF CATTLE,

A LOT OF HOGS AND SHOATS,

FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

And I hereby give notice that on

WEDNESDAY, 26th of October, 1870,

on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.

Oct. 15, 1870—tds. [3.75.]

NEW STORE AND New Goods AT BUCK NECK WHARF.

J. BELL & BRO. invite the attention of the public to their well selected assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, &c.

FLOUR by the barrel at city prices.

☞ ALL GOODS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. BELL & BRO.

Sept. 24, 1870—tf.

BOWERS' COMPLETE MANURE, At Reduced Rates!

THE ABOVE FIRST CLASS FERTILIZER we are offering at

$36 and interest, per Ton of 2000 lbs. on Ten Months Time,

to parties with approved security, subject to a discount of 40 cts. per ton per month, thus reducing the price to

$32 Cash,

delivered either at Chestertown or in Baltimore for any Landing in Kent.

When delivered in Baltimore $1 allowed towards freight.

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

Sept. 10, 1870—tf.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

Combination Burning Fluid,

THE CHEAPEST, SAFEST, AND BEST article, for illuminating purposes, ever offered to this community.

Only 25 cents per Gallon, retail:

Wholesale, 20 cts. per gallon.

E. F. PERKINS, ESQ., has been using the above named oil for some months, and allows me to use his name as a reference.

Having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell this oil in Kent county, parties may rely upon being always able to obtain it from me, either wholesale or retail.

Groceries, Meats, Lard, &c.

A good assortment of all kinds of Groceries, Meats, Lard, &c., of good quality, and for sale very low. Don't forget the place:

N. O. PAYNE'S OIL STORE,

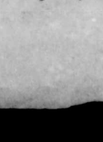
Queen street, near the pump.

☞ *All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted, either for Cash or Trade.*

Chestertown, March 19, 1870—y.

THE SLOOP CAMBRIDGE,

CAPTAIN MILLS,



Will sail from BARNARD'S wharf to Baltimore, or other points when desired; stopping and receiving freight from points on Sassafras River, Still Pond, and Worton Creeks, and vicinity; as may suit customers.

Through punctuality and promptness in business, I hope to receive a fair share of public patronage. N. BARNARD.

Sept. 10, 1870—tf.

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.

J. Bell & Bro.,

BUCK NECK WHARF,

INVITE the attention of Farmers to their LARGE STOCK OF FERTILIZERS:

Soluble Pacific Guano: Terms, $56 per ton of 2000 pounds, cash.

Zell's Ammoniated Phosphate of Bones. $60 per ton of 2000 pounds; 90 days time.

Wilson's Super Phosphate of Lime. $56 per ton of 2000 pounds, on 90 days time.

Wattson & Clark's Crosdale. $54 cash or $56 on 12 months time, per ton of 2000 lbs.

Bower's Complete Manure. $52 cash or $56 on 4 months time, per ton of 2000 lbs.

Sphagnine, the Great Delaware Fertilizer. $40 cash, $42 on 6 months, or $44 on 10 months time, per ton of 2000 pounds.

Bone Flour, a pure article, $36 per ton.

Land Plaster; also,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

At prices to suit the times, viz: Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills, with Guano and Seed Attachments; Tripple Screen Dixie Grain Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.

J. BELL & BRO.,

Sept. 24—tf. Buck Neck Wharf.

LOUIS F. DETRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 51 Pratt street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

AND GENERAL AGENT FOR

B. D. SEA FOWL GUANO,

AND WEYMOUTH GUANO.

Both very rich in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates, and considered fully equal to Peruvian Guano by Planters in Georgia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Maryland.

W. L. Bradley's

Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate.

The best Farmers of Maryland, after 12 years' experience with this Phosphate, pronounce it superior to all others in this market.

Send for Circulars.

LOUIS F. DETRICK, *Gen'l. Agent,*

July 30, 1870—3m. *Baltimore, Md*

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain, Live Stock and Country Produce Generally,

No. 112 Ligh St. Wharf, Balto.

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

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*

January 19, 1870—y

SOUTHERN LITERARY INSTITUTE,

A First Class Boarding & Day School

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Nos. 562 & 564 W. Fayette Street

Near Franklin Square, between Republican and Carey Streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Mrs. Georgie A. Hulse McLeod,

PRINCIPAL.

The premises are spacious, pleasant and healthful. The arrangements combine to secure a *First Class Education* with the *comforts of home*. Instruction in all departments is thorough.

FRENCH is taught by a resident Parisian lady, and is the language spoken in her Classes.

☞ The 13th Annual Session commences on *Tuesday, September 13th.*

For Circulars, containing Terms and other information, apply to the Principal.

Baltimore, Sept. 3, 1870—3m.

Farm Bells! Farm Bells!!

Received this week from the Iron Works, and for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of

July 16. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Selected Poetry.

THE PARTING HOUR.

There's something in the "parting hour"
Will chill the warmest heart—
Yet kindred, comrades, lovers, friends,
Are fated all to part;
But this I have seen—and many a pang
Has pressed it on my mind—
The one who goes is happier
Than those he leaves behind.

No matter what the journeys be—
Adventurous, dangerous, far
To the wild deep or bleak frontier,
To solitude or war;
Still something cheers the heart that *dares*
In all of human kind,
And they who go are happier
Than those they leave behind.

The bride goes to the bridegroom's home
With doubting and with tears,
But does not hope her rainbow spread
Across her cloudy fears?
Alas! the mother who remains,
What comfort can she find,
But this—the gone is happier
Than the one she leaves behind.

Have you a friend—a comrade dear?
An old and valued friend?
Be sure your terms of sweet concourse
At length will have an end!
And when you part—as part you will—
Oh take it not unkind,
That he who goes is happier
Than you he leaves behind.

God wills it so—and so it is—
The pilgrims on their way,
Though weak and worn, more cheerful are
Than all the rest who stay:
And when, at last, poor man, subdued,
Lies down to death resigned,
May he not still be happier far
Than those he leaves behind?

The Uhlans.

So much has been said of the Uhlans, and so little is known of them, that the following portraiture of this military type will be accepted with satisfaction, but with some grains of allowance for the writer's exaggeration:

"The French appetite for picturesque character is happily insatiable, and the artistic insight of the spectators of the war has not failed to pick out a personage whose individuality is a very marked one indeed, partaking as it does of a half melodramatic and half humorous type. This is the Prussian Uhlan. He is a horse soldier—a lancer; and the warriors of his name, with who mwe have hitherto been most familiar, were the Austrian Uhlans, in their scanty white tunics, their light blue pantaloons and laced-up boots. The Prussian Uhlan of 1870 seems destined to fill in the French legendary chronicle the place which during the invasions of 1814-15 was occupied by the Cossack.

"He is a great traveller. Nancy, Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Rheims, Chalons, St. Bizier, Chaumont, have all heard of him. The Uhlan makes himself quite at home, and drops in, entirely in a friendly way, on Mayors and corporations, and asks not only himself to dinner, but an indefinite number of additional Uhlans, who, he says, may be expected hourly. The Uhlan wears a blue uniform turned up with yellow, and to the end of his lance is affixed a streamer intimately resembling a very dirty white pocket-handkerchief.—Sometimes he hunts in couples, sometimes he goes in threes, and sometimes in fives. When he lights upon a village he holds it to ransom; when he comes upon a city he captures it making it literally the prisoner of his bow and spear. A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* once drove the people of Lancanshire to madness by declaring that in the rebellion of 1945 Manchester "was taken by a Scotch sergeant and a wench;" but it is a notorious fact that Nancy submitted without a murmur to five Uhlans, and that Bar-le-Due was occupied by two. When the Uhlan arrives in a conquered city he visits the Mayor, and makes his usual inordinate demands for meat, drink and cigars. If his demands are acceeded to he accepts everything with a grin. If he is refused he remarks, likewise with a grin, that he will come again to-morrow with three thousand light horsemen, and he gallops away; but in many cases he does not return. The secret of the fellow's success lies mainly in his unblushing impudence, his easy mendacity, and that intimate knowledge of every highway and byway of the country which, thanks to the military organization of the Prussian army, he has acquired in the regimental school. He gives himself out to be the precursor of an imminently advancing army, when, after all, he is only a boldly adventurous free-lance, who has ridden thirty miles across country on the chance of picking up something in the way of information or victuals. Only one more more touch is needed to complete the portrait of the Uhlan. His veritable name would seem to be Hans Breitmann, and his vocation that of a 'bummer,' and Breitmann, we learn fr[illegible] the preface to Mr. Leland's wonderful [illegible]lad, had a prototype in a regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry, by name of Jost, whose proficiency in 'bumming,' otherwise 'looting,' in swearing, fighting, and drinking lager beer, raised him to a pitch of glory on the Federal side which excited at once the envy and the admiration of the boldest bushwhackers and gauntest guerillas in the Confederate host.

"For the rest, the Prussian Uhlan does not seem destitute of many human traits. At some village post-office the other day he was very particular in making requisitions for postage stamps, and wanted them of all procurable colors. The postmaster expressed his amazement. The stamps he pleaded were no longer of any use in a province which King William had declared to be annexed to Germany. 'They are for my *Kinderalbum*'—for my children's collection—quoth the Uhlan. And again, one of these wandering specimens, being set to mount guard over a telegraph station, got into talk with the telegraph clerk's children, and after a while took the head of a little flaxen-haired girl between the huge brown hands and kissed it, and fell a-crying. Sword and lance, blood and gunpowder, and pillage and desolation had all faded away from Hans Breitmann, far away into the "Ewigkeit." He saw only his placid Saxon or Pomeranian home; his old grandmother at her spinning-wheel; his father smoking the big porcelian pipe before the fire; the helmet which a Frenchman's sabre cleft in two at Jena hanging over the mantel; the kind pastor looking in at the window to bid them good-day; the birds singing in the cage; the print on the wall of Gretchen pulling her flowers to pieces; the palm-branch behind the mirror with the boxwood frame; the house-mother pouring the savory midday soup into platters; the troop of white-haired children careering about, brandishing abundant *Butterbrods;* and Schnapps, the dog with the shaggy hide and the one eye, leaping up at them and wagging his tail for joy.—The Uhlan looked back into the distant land, and saw Peace smiling and fearing God, doing no harm."

Locomotives without Railways.

At the present moment, when so much anxiety has been expressed on account of the exportation of horses, a Parlimentary paper just issued will be read with interest as showing that the time approaches when we shall no longer require the services of the noble animal. It appears, by the reports on Thompson's "road steamer," made to the War Department, that this engine, unless, perhaps, for hunting purposes, is far more useful than any horse. Mr. Anderson, the superintendent of machinery, says he has "come to the conclusion that the question of steam traction on common roads is now completely solved;" that the application of the india-rubber tire is a perfect success; that it opens up an entirely new field, and that he looks upon this application as a discovery than an invention. The wheel and its tire may be described as consisting of a broad iron tire with narrow flanges, upon which is placed a ring of soft vulcanized india-rubber; the ring is about twelve inches in width and five inches in thickness, which thus surrounds the iron tire, and is kept in its place by the flanges; then over the india-rubber there is placed an endless chain of steel plates, which is the portion of the wheel that comes into actual contact with the road, the reticulated chain being connected by a sort of vetebra at each side of the wheel. The india-rubber tire and this ring of steel plates have no rigid connection, but are at perfect liberty to move round as they please without consulting each other, or even without the concurrence of the inner ring of the wheel which they both enclose. Mr. Anderson states that the reason why this wheel is so efficient is because the soft india-rubber allows it to flatten upon the road, whether rough or smooth. The wheel, being a circle, if it is a rigid structure, presents but a small surface; but this wheel conforms to every irregularity for a space of nearly two feet by the weight of the engine causing the india-rubber to collapse, and so producing a change of form. In the construction of the road steamer the greater portion of the weight, including the boiler, rests upon the driving wheels; the third wheel in front for guiding the direction of movement, and is for guiding the direction of movement, and is perfectly under control. In the course of experiments witnessed by Mr. Anderson the engine went up a zigzag labyrinth of courts, and it can describe any figure almost in a space of twice its length. The boiler employed is an independent invention adapted to the carriage. Its chief peculiriity is the copper pot for holding water within the furnace, and it is so contrived that if the boiler contains any water the pot will have a full supply. This arrangement keeps the centre of gravity low, and allows the engine to run up hills of one in ten or go along an angle of thirty-five degrees. On the first day Mr. Anderson saw it in Leith the streets were very wet and adhesive. A train of wagons containing ten tons of flour, besides their own weight, were standing at the bottom of a slippery street with a gradient of about one in seventeen; to this train the little engine was attached, and away it marched, as if it had no load, went up to the top of the hill, and then down on the other side, no brake being required. After depositing its load somewhere in Leith, it ran down to the Portobello seashore at the rate of ten miles an hour.—On surveying the sands, Mr. Anderson says, it seemed an impossibility that it could walk on such soft sinking ground, but go it rushed through all, over some quicksands, ran into the sea and along its edge in every direction, in the most wonderful manner. It then, after return from the seaside, removed an old boiler from the docks to a yard at some distance.—The boiler and wagon, with the fastening chains, weighed upwards of 22 tons, and the boiler on the wagon stood 25 feet high. Up to this the engine backed, then marched off with its load along the quay, over a rising swing bridge and along other quays, until it reached its destination. The charm of the performance, Mr. Anderson remarks, was in the way in which it was done. No shouting, no refractory or desultory pulling of horses, but by the expenditure of a few pounds of coals and water, the whole was accomplished with ease and celerity; and so accustomed are the people in Leith to its performance that no notice was taken of it, except by the country horses, for the town horses seem to know that it is their friend rather than their enemy.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Common Mistake.

Many a man seems to regard the household duties of the wife as not to be compared for a moment with those which engross his attention. He expects, if business has perplexed or made him anxious, to have his wife's sympathy when he comes home at night, but never imagines that during the day anything could have occurred to trouble that wife. He returns from his workshop or counting-room soured, perhaps, by some bad bargain, annoyed by a stupid workman or unreasonable employer, morose from some ill-spoken word, and expects to be received with smiles; it matters not how surly may be *his* looks, his wife must be in press, in countenance, in word, all sweetness and amiability. He may have no pleasant word, may take his place moodily at his table, but his wife's words must be affectionate, and his wife's looks full only of gladness. What, he thinks, has she to trouble her? And this when the poor wife has through a long and weary day been toiling with family work and vexatious care till her head is aching and foot and hand and heart are sore with the worry. The tea is dispatched silently, very likely with sombre complaints over the trials he has had during the day, or the badness of the times; and then the evening paper is taken in hand and pored over until the very advertisements are devoured, or the reader's face is bowed upon the crumpled page in sleep. Or, if he be not weary enough for that, he seizes his hat, and rushes for the reading room or more probably for the lounging-place where such as he do congregate; here with a fragment of a segar in his hand and his desultory talk from his lips, he lingers till the noise of the closing shutters warns him to leave. He goes home again he can go nowhere else. Meanwhile the wife has with heavy heart and tired step got the little ones into bed, and, as best she could, has worn away the long hours of the evening in silence and loneliness.—Should a thought of his selfishness or injustice cross the mind of the husband, he responds with ready self-complacency, "I require relaxation and must see my friends." The night is witness of the same or greater lack of sympathy. Perhaps the babe is not well and is restless. But that is not his business. It matters not that the poor pale wife has had the child in her arms through the long day—a day's work with a sick babe, one of the weariest of mortal toils—he must not be disturbed. I have known such a husband provide a distant sleeping apartment that he might not be disturbed, and he snoring in leaden unconsciousness while a frail wife, with swollen eyes, and limbs that almost refused to obey an iron will, was walking to and fro with the child.—*Life at Home.*

How Dreams are Caused.

In order to prove that almost any dream can with tolerable certainty be excited by special classes of stimulants, Mr. Maury caused a series of experiments to be performed on himself when asleep, which afforded very satisfactory results.

First experiment—He caused himself to be tickled with a feather on the lips and inside the nostrils. He dreamed that he was subjected to a horrible punishment. A mask of pitch was applied to his face and then torn roughly off, taking with it the skin of his lips, nose and face.

Second experiment—A pair of tweezers were held at a little distance from his ear, and struck with a pair of scissors. He dreamed that he heard the ringing of bells. This was soon converted into the tocsin, and this suggested the days of June 1848.

Third experiment—A bottle of eau de Cologne was held to his nose. He dreamed that he was in a perfumer's shop. This excited visions of the east, and he dreamed that he was in Cairo, in the shop of Jean Marie Farina. Many surprising adventures occurred to him there, the details of which were forgotten.

Fourth experiment—A burning lucifer match was held close to his nostrils. He dreamed that he was at sea (the wind was blowing in through the windows) and that the magazine in the vessel blew up.

Fifth experiment—He was slightly pinched on the nape of the neck. He dreamed that a blister was applied. And this recalled the recollection of a physician that had treated him in his infancy.

Sixth experiment—A piece of red-hot iron was held close enough to him to communicate a close sensation of heat. He dreamed that robbers had got into the house, and were forcing the inmates by putting their feet to the fire, to reveal where the money was. The idea of the robber suggested that Mme. d'Abrantes, who, he supposed, had taken him for her secretary, and in whose memoirs he had read some accounts of bandits.

Seventh experiment—The word parafaragaramus was pronounced in his ear. He understood nothing, and awoke with the recollection of a very vague dream. The word maman was next used many times. He dreamed of different subjects, but heard a sound like the humming of bees. Several days after, the experiment was repeated with the words Azor, Castor, Leonore. On awakening he recollected that he had heard the last two words, and had attributed them to one of the persons who had conversed with him in his dream.

Eighth experiment—A drop of water was allowed to fall on his forehead. He dreamed that he was in Italy, that he was very warm, and that he was drinking the wine of Orvieto.

Ninth experiment—A light, surrounded by a piece of red paper, was repeatedly placed before his eyes. He dreamed of a tempest and lightning, which suggested the remembrance of a storm he had encountered in the English channel in going from Merlaix to Havre.

These observations are very instructive, inasmuch as they show conclusively that one very important class of our dreams is due to our bodily sensations.—*Once a Week.*

A Cure for Drunkenness.

"Is drunkenness curable?" is a problem of the deepest interest to all good citizens, and anything that promises to aid its solution is worthy of notice. A writer in *Putnam* for August proposes as a cure for an appetite for liquors bromide of potassium, saying, "There's no 'tapering off' with the devil. Either he has got you or he has not got you. The first part of the medical treatment in this physical disease requires the immediate removal of the patient from all disturbing influences of whatever nature. There must be no noisy children about, no quarrelling women, no scandal mongers pouring out their distilled venom to jar upon his nerves and disturb his spirit. He must have absolute quiet and repose." His patient must take a two weeks' holliday and go to bed, where nothing can trouble him or get at him but one faithful friend.

Having obtained twelve twenty-grain powders of the bromide he takes one, and after a conflict the sedative wins the victory and he sleeps. When he wakes the struggle against liquor begins again, and another powder is taken, and so on until at last perfect success and glorious victory are attained. The desire for drink will be completely eradicated, and its return will not be likely to recur. During the treatment food should not be taken, unless urgently desired, and then it should be of the most nutritious character. Broths of fowl or beef, steak, and such other meats as are best calculated to preserve the tone of the stomach are to be preferred.

Last of the Narragansetts.

A correspondent gives an interesting account of a recent visit to the remains of the once powerful Indian tribe, the Narragansetts, now found in Rhode Island. They are chiefly confined to the town of Charlestown, and own about one-seventh of the whole territory of that town. In 1833 there were living in the town one hundred and ninety-nine Narragansetts, besides about fifty who were living elsewhere. Only seven of these were pure Narragansetts, and only fourteen were even half-bloods. The others were mixed bloods and mongrels, with a large infusion of negro blood in their veins.

At present there are only about a hundred Indians of all kinds in the town, and only one pure-blood among them all. The men are chiefly farmers, fishermen, and stone-masons; and those who are industrious get a good living. But idleness and shiftlessness are dominant characteristics; and their lands, which were originally good, are much exhausted and quite unproductive. A considerable quantity of the land is owned by the tribe in common, say about a thousand acres; and the private lands of the Indians exceed a thousand acres.

As long as the State allowed it, the Indians continued to sell their private lands for trifling sums, often for whiskey; but now no Indian can sell his land without the consent of the State.

Chinese Burial Pots.

The graves of the dead in China are curious. In an interior burying ground recently visited by an American, pots without number, and of every size, from the two quart jar to the half-barrel firkin (made of clay and baked,) were to be seen lying about the hillsides or partially covered with earth, and standing in rows beside the pathway.—Many of the pots had lost their sealed covers, or had been broken in pieces by by man, beast or wind, and the dry bones lay scattered about—an enigma to the believer in corporeal resurrection. In some places the pots were buried out of sight, and over and around them were laid floors of cement, of medallion shapes, with finely wrought curbs, also of cement, but imitating granite. These graves dot the hillsides all along the coast; and where much pains are taken, it is usually for the grave of some official or wealthy man.—The poorer class simply set the pot on the hillside, for they cannot afford a burial. The bodies are first covered with earth, and when sufficient time has elapsed for the disappearance of the flesh, the bones are dug up and deposited in these pots.

The Lord's Prayer.

A maiden knelt in the twilight hour,
And, clasping her hands, fervently whispered: "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name." A mother in deep agony of grief, gazes on her child, sleeping her long last sleep, a smile wreathing her soft lips, and white hands folded across that still and pulseless heart, and kneeling there, the living beside the dead, she prays: "Thy will be done."—As the early beams of the Orient gild the sleeping land, a widow with her suffering little ones, chilled by poverty and woe, bows at the throne of grace and fervently prays, "Give us this day our daily bread." An aged father, as his loved and loving boy goes forth from the parental care to brave the cold frowns of life, kneels beside him on the eve of his departure, and pleads, "lead him not into temptation, but deliver him from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glo[illegible] forever and ever. Amen."

A lady who corresponds with s[illegible] gentlemen friends says she only do[illegible] improve her handwriting.

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