THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 9. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1870. NO. 26.

CHAS. B. BAYLY,
DEALER IN
SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS,
Musical Instruments
AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE
Of Every Description.

Read the following:

GUITARS from $4 to $60.
VIOLINS from $2 to $60.
ACCORDEONS $3 to $25.
FLUTES $2 to $30.

Violoncellos, Drums, Fifes, Cornets, Concertinas, Flageolets, Mouth Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS

For every Musical Instrument, at publishers prices—from thirty cents to six dollars.

CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL Music Books,

Glee, Opera and Sacred Chorus Books,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

Sheet Music
FOR EVERY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

☞ Music, Music Books, and small articles, mailed to any address, free of postage.

Excellent assortment of Piano Stools covered with Hair Cloth, Red and Green Rep and Plush—from $5 to $12.

A choice lot of German, French and Italian

GUITAR, VIOLIN, BANJO AND VIOLONCELLO STRINGS,
fifteen cents each, and upwards.

TUNING FORKS, TUNING HAMMERS, PEGS, ROSIN, BRIDGES' REEDS, BOW HAIR, MUSIC PAPER, MUSIC FOLIOS, MUSIC WHAT-NOTS, VIOLIN AND GUITAR CASES: Agent for

TILTON'S PATENT GOLD MEDAL GUITAR
The most excellent and durable Guitar in the World; tone rich, full, brilliant.

HARMONICS,
Loud and clear. Price from $30 to $60, in in Case, with extra set of Strings.

ENCLOSE the price you wish to pay for anything in our line, and you will receive the article, by earliest conveyance, the same and as much to your advantage as if you made the selection in person.

CATALOGUES
and information sent free, on application.

REMEMBER, it is no more trouble or expense to send Music one thousand miles than it is one mile: therefore, send directly to us, and save both trouble and expense.

CHAS. B. BAYLY,
No. 178 West Baltimore street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
May 14, 1870—y.

GROCERIES,
WINES AND IQUORS.

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.

FEMALE SEMINARY,
GALENA, KENT CO., MD.

THIS INSTITUTION, lately established, will be re-opened for the next Scholastic year, SEPTEMBER 19th.

So soon as a suitable building can be secured, there will be a Boarding Department; until then, Parents and Guardians desiring to place their children or wards at the School, will be able to find accommodations for them in town, where they will be under the supervision of the Principal.

A thorough English Course, with the Languages, Music, Drawing, and Painting, according to well tested modes of instruction, may be relied upon.

The year will be divided into two Terms of Five Months each, second Term beginning February 19th.

Pupils can enter at any time, chargeable from date of entrance to end of year. Payment one half in advance.

No deduction made for absence or withdrawal except in case of protracted illness of the pupil.

For further particulars address

Principal of Female Seminary,
Galena, Kent Co., Md.
Sept. 3, 1870—tf.

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

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.

SMITHVILLE STORE.

THE subscriber has opened at Smithville, in his New Store House, a good stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes,
AND NOTIONS;

and is ready and prepared to accommodate his friends and the public as heretofore.

WILLIAM V. LUCAS.
Smithville, July 16, 1870—3m.

DAILY LINE
From Buck Neck Wharf to Baltimore.



On and after Sept. 28, 1870, the swift and safe Steamer *C. P. SMITH*, Capt'n. J. H. Brown, will leave Buck Neck Wharf at 9:30 A. M., stopping at Vannor's and Gale's Wharves, arriving in Baltimore at 12 M.

Returning, leaves Pier No. 8 Light street Wharf, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ A Stage will connect with this boat to and from Chestertown.

Fare from Chestertown, $1.25: from Buck Neck, $1.00 Freight at reasonable rates.

EDWARD BROWN,
October 1, 1870—tf. *Principal.*

Chester River Steamboat Company.



On and after THURSDAY, August 4th, 1870, the **STEAMER CHESTER** will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., for Crumpton, stopping at Kent Island, Queenstown, Gray's Inn Creek, Corsica, Spencer's Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's and Chestertown.—*Returning*, leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ o'clock A.M., making the above stops.

A. T. JOYNES,
Sept. 17, 1870. Agent.

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.

THE CELEBRATED
HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent, for Kent Co., for the celebrated *HOWE SEWING MACHINE*, is prepared to furnish all those in want of a good machine. Will deliver them in any part of the county, and give instruction in its management. Will also furnish any other first-class Sewing Machine desired.

All orders or inquiries addressed to the subscriber, at HANESVILLE, or at WM. A. VICKERS' store, Chestertown, will receive prompt attention.

JAMES W. SKIRVEN, JR.
April 23, 1870—tf.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE subscriber has been appointed Collector of Taxes for the third election district of this county, he has given bond for the faithful and prompt collection thereof he has received his books and hereby notifies the tax payers of the third district that thei, taxes are due and that he intends to collect them, by the voluntary act of the parties if he can, but promptly by the law if he must.

Can be found every day of the week (Sundays excepted) at his place of business at Smithville. WM. V. LUCAS,
July 16, 1870-tf. Coll. Third District.

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.

NOTICE.

WM. S. STAM respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all manner of Glazing and Window Hanging.
Chestertown, October 8, 1870.

For Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, the Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops, known as the *Hanesville Manufacturing and Repair Shops*.

ALSO, A COMMODIOUS AND COMFORTABLE DWELLING.

A *Full Set of Blacksmith Tools* for sale.
Apply to E. A. VANNORT.
Oct. 22—tf *Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.*

500 Cord of Wood for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their *WOOD YARD* on Cannon street, Chestertown,

WOOD OF ALL KINDS,

which will be sawed to any length desired, and delivered at short notice. Having a circular Saw in the Yard, they are prepared to fill all orders with punctuality and despatch.

Pine sawed and delivered at $6 per cord.
Oak " " 7 " "
Hickory " " 8 " "

Orders respectfully solicited.
S. L. & S. W. RALEIGH.
October 22, 1870—4m.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee will expose to Public Sale, on

WEDNESDAY,
The Twenty-third day of November, 1870,
at three o'clock, P. M., at the Hotel Porch of Mr. John Pennington, in Galena, Kent Co.,

All that House and Lot of Land,

in Galena, adjoining the property of Mr. J. T. Hurtt, A. L. Gooding, J. Peacock, and others, containing about

Three Quarters of an Acre,

and at present occupied by Mr. James S. Wilson.

The property will be divided and sold in Lots. This property belonged to Thomas E. Gooding, deceased, and is to be sold as the property of his devisees.

THE HOUSE IS COMMODIOUS and in fair condition.

THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Decree, are:—One-fourth of the purchase money on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee, and the balance in three equal instalments in six, twelve and eighteen months from the first day of January next, with interest from that time, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. GEORGE VICKERS,
October 29, 1870—tds. *Trustee.*

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1870,

the following personal property:



4 HORSES, 1 COLT,
5 HEAD OF CATTLE.

One Buckeye Mower and Reaper combined, one Buggy and Harness, one Sleigh and Bells, one Wagon, one Ox Cart, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c.

TERMS.—All sums of Ten Dollars and under cash; on sums over that amount a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, and paying for stamps. C. H. PRICE,
Nov. 12, 1870—tds. *Still Pond.*

ROBT. B. MARTIN,
House Painter and Paper Hanger,
CHESTERTOWN.

ORDERS left at Stam's Drug & Paint store will be promptly attended to. Work guaranteed to give satisfaction, and prices very moderate. Nov. 5—3t°

COLD WEATHER IS COMING!!

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

THOSE that are in want of a Stove, will do well to call at *J. K. ALDRIDGE'S* and purchase a number one Stove.

THE EXCELSIOR COOK HOT BLAST,

one of the best stoves now in use—*Patented*, March, 1870. Ironsides, Niagra, Continental, Columbia Cook, Quaker City, Carroll Cook, Prize and Champion complete cook Stoves. The Base Burning Illuminating Morning Glory Stove—very popular. Parlor Light, Brilliant, Dawn, Comet, Air-Tight, Radiator, Myrtle, Illuminating Base, and the Casket, for wood and coal. The old stand by Egg Stove, for Stores, School Houses, &c. Wood Stoves, Tuscan open Front, Union Air Tight, Woodland Wild Flower, Flame, &c.

The Diamond and Parlor Queen Fire place Stoves to heat two or more rooms at the same time with one fire. All kinds of Heaters repaired at short notice in workmanlike manner. Coal Hods, Shovels, Pokers and Coal Scives on hand. Call and examine my stock oi Goods, A large assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing Goods on hand and very cheap.
Oct. 22, 1870. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

PURNELL
HAS RECEIVED
A New Stock
OF
Spring and Summer Goods,
embraced in which is a beautiful assortment of
CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES.

MR. WM. GREENBURG,
The New York Tailor,
Occupies rooms over his Store, and *guarantees a fit.*

Call and see him at
GALENA.
April 30, 1870—tf.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING.

The undersigned having removed to and opened a Boot and Shoe shop on High street, adjoining the Millinery Store of Mrs. C. B. Fiddis, is prepared to make, in the best workmanlike manner, Ladies and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES, OF ALL STYLES.

My old customers and the public generally are invited to give me a call.

JOHN A. FIDDIS
Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—y.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The subscriber is raising a Club for *The American Agriculturist*. Persons wishing to subscribe for this valuable Monthly for 1871, will leave their names with Mr. COLIN F. STAM, Chestertown, or
MRS. GEO. R. STEPENS,
Oct. 29, 1870—1m. *Near Hanesville.*

Selected Poetry.

ONE YEAR AGO.

BY ARTHUR CLEVELEND COXE.

What stars have faded from our sky!
What hope unfolded but to die!
What dreams, so fondly pondered o'er,
Forever lost the hues they wore!
How, like a death-bell, sad and slow,
Tolls through the soul, "one year ago!"

Where is the face we loved to greet,
The form that graced the fireside seat,
The gentle smile, the winning way,
That bless'd our life-path day by day?
Where fled those accents, soft and low,
That thrilled our hearts "one year ago!"

[redacted]

Naval Warfare.

...locking Mobile, while a heavy land ... naval attack was directed against Charleston.

During our long defensive war a great deal of ingenuity had been expended by the Confederates upon the torpedoes and torpedo boats.

The most remarkable of these boats was constructed in Mobile by Messrs. Hundley & McClintock, and launched in 1864; and nothing which has gone down into the sea was more wonderfully and more fearfully contrived to wreak destruction and vengeance upon friend and foe.

She was built of boiler iron, and impervious to water or air. Her extreme length was about thirty feet, with five or six feet beam, and about six feet depth of hold. In general contour she resembled a cigar, sharp at both ends. She was propelled by a screw, the shaft of which ran horizontally along her hold, almost from stem to stern, and was turned by the manual force of eight men, seated along on either side.

The only hatchway was circular, about two feet in diameter, with a low combing around it, which was placed well forward, and when desired could be closed by an iron cap working on hinges and made air-tight.

In the fore part of this cap was inserted a clear glass bull's eye, through which the pilot could see. She was provided with water-tight compartments, by filling or emptying which she would sink or rise, and to enable her to rise instantly her ballasting of railroad bars was placed on her bottom, outside of her hull, and by means of keys accessible to her crew, could be detached in a moment, so that she would rise quickly to the surface.

Besides, her rudder, which was of the usual form, this vessel was equipped with side paddles or fins, which, like those of a fish, served to guide up or down with reference to the surface of the water.

To prepare for action a floating torpedo secured to her stern by a line more than a hundred feet long, and her crew having embarked, the water tanks were filled until the boat was in equilibrio, and almost submerged. The hatchway was closed, the men revolved the shaft, the captain, or pilot, standing under the hatch, steered the boat, regulating at the same time, by the action of her lateral fins, the depth at which she would move.

Her greatest speed did not exceed four knots. She could remain submerged for half an hour, or an hour, without any great inconvenience to her crew, and on one occasion has been known to remain under water two hours, without actual injury to them; although no means was provided for procuring fresh air, and from the moment the hatch was closed, the men thus fastened in their living tomb, inhaled and exhaled continuously the atmosphere which was inclosed with them.

The plan of attack proposed by the inventors was to dive beneath the keel of the enemy's ship, hauling the torpedo after her. Its triggers or sensative primers would thus press against the ship's bottom, explode the torpedo, and inevitably sink the ship.

Not anticipating an early opportunity of using this dangerous vessel against the fleet of Farragut, Gen. Maury sent it by rail to Gen. Beauregard at Charleston, believing the waters of that harbor better suited to her peculiar construction, while in the Ironsides, or some other gigantic war ship then attacking Charleston, might be found an object worth the great risk to which her own crew was exposed in an enterprise they might undertake in her.

Gen. Beauregard changed the the arrangement of the torpedo by fastening it to the bow. Its front was terminated by a sharp and barbed lance head, so that when the boat was driven end on against the ship's sides, the lance head would be forced deep into the timbers, below the water line, and would fasten the torpedo firmly against the ship. Then the torpedo boat would back off and explode it by a lanyard.

Gen. Beauregard's call upon the Confederate fleet of volunteers to man this dangerous craft, was promptly answered by Lieut. Payne, of Virginia, and eight sailors. They were soon ready for action; and on the evening set for the expedition, the last preparation had been made. The torpedo boat was lying along side the steamer from which the crew had embarked; she was submerged till the combing of her hatch alone was visible above the water. Her commander was standing in the hatchway in the act of ordering her to be cast off, when the swell of a passing steamer rolled over her and sunk her instantly, with eight men, in several fathoms of water. Lieut. Payne sprang out of the hatchway as the boat sunk from under him, and he alone was left alive.

In the course of a few days she was raised and again made ready for service. Again Payne volunteered, and eight men with him.

The embarkation for their second attempt was made from Fort Sumter, and as before all having been made ready, Payne standing at his post in the hatchway, ordered the hawser to be cast off, when the boat careened and sunk instantly. Payne sprang out, two of the men followed him; the other six went down in the boat and perished.

Again the boat was raised and made ready for action, and her owner, Captain Hundley, took her for an experimental trip into Stone River, where, after going through her usual evolutions, she dived in deep water, and for hours, and for days, the return of poor Hundley and his crew was watched for and looked for in vain. After near a week's search she was found reclining at an angle of forty degrees; her nozzle was driven deep into the soft mud of the bottom. Her crew of nine dead men were standing, sitting, lying about in her hold, asphixiated; Hundley was standing dead at his post, a candle in his hand, while the other had grown stiff with death, in his vain efforts to unfasten the hatch. Others had been working at the keys of the ballast, but the inclination at which the boat stood had jammed the keys so that the men could not cast off the heavy weights which held them down. Their deaths had been hard and lingering.

Again this fateful vessel was made ready for action, and volunteers being called for, Lieutenant Dixon, Twenty-First Alabama volunteers, a native of Mobile, and eight men volunteered to take her against the enemy.

The new and powerful war ship, Housatonic, was selected for attack; and on a quiet night the bravest crew set out from Charleston, in this terrible, nameless torpedo boat that ever manned craft before.

We all know the fate of the Housatonic. Brave Dixon guided the torpedo fairly against her, the explosion tore open the great war ship's sides, so that she went down with nearly all her crew within two minutes.

The torpedo vessel also disappeared for ever from mortal view. Whether she went down with her enemy, or whether she drifted out to sea to bury her gallant dead, was never known, and their fate was left till the great day when the sea shall give up its dead

But within a week past, divers in submarine armor have visited the wreck of the Housatonic, and they have found the little torpedo vessel lying by her huge victim, and within are the bones of the most devoted and daring men who ever went to war. No forlorn hope of other desperate enterprise of war can furnish the parallel to the courage of Dixon and his comrades. Their names we have not at hand, but they are known and recorded, and we hope to see the honor which is due paid to the great virtue they illustrated.—*Houston Telegraph.*

FACTS ABOUT THE CHINESE.

American intercourse with China commenced with her independence. In 1840 the value of our exports to that country exceeded ten millions dollars and employed 180 ships. During the opium troubles between the Chinese and British, American vessels enjoyed a degree of favor extended to no other nation. Our trade with China has become important. We now have advantages there over all other people. The embassy sent to Washington under the direction of Mr. Burlingame, our late lamented countryman, is fresh in the minds of all. We have a liberal treaty with the Chinese, and have no instance of bad faith on their part of which to complain.

The present state of China—the civilization, manners, etc., of the people—will now be briefly noticed. According to a census taken in 1812, the population of China was 361,000,000. It has been pretended that this is not reliable; but we have very goods reasons to think otherwise.

Their government is the most simple in the world. It is founded entirely upon the model of parental authority. They have no nobility. Distinction and honor are founded only on merit. The government employs, besides under-officers, about 14,000 mandarians. The machinery of government consists of six departments—viz: one of finance, of ceremonies, of military affairs, of justice, and a board of works.

There is also a peculiar body, called *censors*. This is made up of mandarians of the first order, who, on reaching this station, can expect nothing higher, and consequently can have no motive to bias their conduct. They have free access to the boards, and are bound to defend *truth, innocence* and *justice*.

There is yet another body of men in authority called the Han-lin College—This is composed of literary men, scholars, who are intrusted with the interests of education and of the literary concerns of the empire. They have the care of the education of heir-apparent, and the princes of the imperial family.

The laws are published in the plainest characters, and generally circulated at the expense of the government. They are arranged under appropriate heads, and a short commentary and a case are added to each law. Barrow says: "In point of method and perspicuity this may justly be ranked with Blackstone's commentaries on the laws of England."

The taxes are levied on the produce of the country, and are payable in kind.—They amount to about $300,000,000 annually; a large sum, but less than a dollar for each inhabitant. Their criminal laws are severe but not sanguinary. Guilt rarely escapes detection and punishment. Their ideas of politeness are shown by the care they take not to contradict or say anything disagreeable in conversation. The use of the personal pronoun is avoided—thus for "you" they would say "honorable brother," or "virtuous companion;" and instead of "I" "your unworthy disciple." Speaking of your son they would say "the honorable your man."

If a friend were to call in during a family meal, they might *compel* him to join them, using so much force as to lead a stranger to think them quarreling: but all this in the kindest spirit. Indeed, if we were to judge of their civilization by their politeness, no people would rank higher.

Sir George Stanton observes: "One of the most remarkable national peculiarities of the Chinese is their extraordinary addiction to letters, the prevalence of literary habits, and the very honorable preemption conceded to those engaged exclusively in literary pursuits."

They have considerable knowledge of astronomy, having calculated eclipses and the return of comets for ages. Their knowledge of botany is quite extensive. They have collected and described a multitude of plants, but without any scientific method. In regard to their knowledge of medicine it will be sufficient to say that a New Yorker feels quite at home in one of their drug-stores. The government hospital at Macao, as described by a gentleman who visited it a few years ago, was, in regard to the skill exhibited in the treatment of diseases, the system employed, and the general kind treatment of the inmates, honorable not only to the Chinese but to humanity.

Though not warlike, they have a decided taste for military affairs. Their arms are now made after the best American models; and if they have no great skill, they have courage enough to make them formidable. We have a recent account of their building iron-clad ships of war and mounting them with heavy guns of their own manufacture, highly creditable to their skill.

As artisans they excel in a great many crafts. In the making of lacqueir ware, pewter vessels, copper vessels, carving of ivory or morther of pearl, feather work ("tsae moo"), embroidery, armlets and other personal ornaments, glass-blowing, umbrellas, shoes, crockery, plated ware, etc., etc.—we say in these departments the Chinese are eminently superior.

Their husbandry is said to bear many traces of its elementary state. Their utensils are constructed rather with reference to service than beauty. A Chinese plow would hardly take a premium at an American fair, although capable of doing good service on the old rice-fields at home. A Chinese harrow, with its three rows of teeth, and requiring the weight of a man to keep it anywhere, would not be an attractive object in the rooms of an American Institute, but answers very well dredging in rice on a field covered with six inches of water.

They use hoes, reaping hooks, and flails, all more or less like those we are accustomed to see. They have long had a way of raising water (borrowed of them by the Western nations in modern times, and used still in some parts of our own country) by means of an endless revolving chain. They thoroughly understand and practice the use of manures, but have not yet learned the utility of deep plowing.

An English gentleman, writing, in 1840, observes: "It would not be easy to draw a comparison between the habits of the poor in this country and the Chinese cottager; but I think that, while the poor at home are far less happy, they are more cleanly. I would not be dogmatical in these remarks; but will say that careworn and half-starved faces are rare things in China."

The Chinese have a peculiar regard for the fifial obligation. It is the fundamental law in their society and government. It is not a mere form. It is a feeling that extends far enough to take in a multitude of relations in which the duties of mutual love and mutual help are fully recognized. In this regard the Chinese are without a parallel in modern times. Other national traits equally characteristics are: an habitual readiness to labor, frugality in all things, skill enough to do everything to the best advantage, and an exact appreciation of the value of money.

In China the staff of life is rice. They only use fish, pork, and fowl to give this a relish. Young dogs, fed expressly for the table, are a common sight in the market; and possibly, rats might be found on inquiry. The bakers make cakes and pastry of all kinds; and they are said to lack neither sugar nor "shortening."—A favorite sort for the poor is filled with minced meat, pork, &c. The tables of the rich are well supplied with every kind of made-dish and delicacy. They have soups prepared from the swallows nest; stews made of fish, pigs, and—!

They are the most compendious cooks in the world. You may buy a meal in the streets at a moment's notice for a penny. For this sum they will give you fowl, rice, and vermicelli; and you will get enough.

The architecture of the Chinese is in keeping with their character and customs—of a simple and primitive description. They have never used the arch, but build one story high.

The houses of the poor are confined in space, and their housekeeping is conducted without much regard to cleanliness.—But the dwellings of the rich are spacious, and sometimes very elegant. They are richly furnished and perfectly neat and agreeable in all their appointments.—Chinese women are good wives and the kindest of mothers. They are good-looking and intelligent, and keep their houses in order when they are not too much crowded, as is too commonly the case with the poorer class. Poligamy is allowed; but practically is the exception, and not the rule.

With regard to their religion, it is a system of polytheism, effete and having but little hold upon the national heart.—Buddhism went in with the Tartars, and became ingrafted upon their old superstitions. Idoltary came late among them. It has already been said that their first religious belief must have had its origin not very remote from the source of truth.—Confucius, whom they follow so blindly, was rather a philosopher than religionist. And it must be borne in mind that the Chinese were already a very old people in his time. He had little to do with their religion in any way; but his moral maxims are excellent.

The Chinese have been less under the baneful and oppressive yoke of priestcraft than any other people. Their *toleration* is well worthy of remark. Worshippers of all sects and parties and of different religions seem to have a tacit agreement to let each other alone.—*New York Independent.*

The Pleasures of Twilight.

What a pleasant time of day the twilight is! In doors, the fire shows more brightly in contrast with the slow, gathering shade, and out-of-doors every thing is softened and subdued. The trees, grown almost naked in the fierce November winds, wrap the gauzy evening light about their bare arms, and seem quite clothed again; the old fences and barns put on a sort of newness as their cracks and blemishes fade out of sight; and even lean old Dobbin seems to fill out to quite a shapely horse, as his grazing form shows against the soft gray sky. Father comes in from work, and after he has kissed baby over and over again—besides letting the little rascal pull a few hairs from his beard—he has time to listen to the dozen requests that you've waited all day to make; or if father wishes to doze, mother will walk a little way up the road with you, or take you into the pleasant sitting-room, and tell you wonderful stories till it is time to light the lamps. Ah! it certainly is very pleasant, this hour of neither day nor night—this lingering sunlight without any sun in it. The old Anglo-Saxons named it very prettily *twceo-leoht* or doubt-light, and so gave us our word twilight. A few hundred years ago, their descendants called it "cock-shut time," because, just before dusk, it was the English custom to spread a net called a "cock-shut" for the purpose of catching woodcocks.—It was so made that it closed or shut whenever a bird flew against it. In the play of Richard III., Shakespeare makes one of the characters say:

"Thomas, the Earl of Surrey, and himself,
Much about cock-shut time, from troop to troop,
Went through the army."

Servants.

What has become of that old-time character, the triune kinswoman, servant, friend, the aunt Eunice or the cousin Betsey, "who used to live at my grandfather's?"—the quiet, decent, stay-at-home, common-sense body, who was always at grandfather's right hand at table, who tied the good man's cravat for him and brushed his Sunday coat, who brought the children through the perilous quarantine of mumps and measles, who was anywhere and everywhere, at all hours of the day or night, when a steady hand and a cool head were required, who lived beloved and died lamented, and who now sleeps; in the odor of sanctity, under the golden-rod, and sweet briar of the old "grave-yard" on the hillside, within the hallowed precincts of the family lot, having left behind a memory fragrant to all time, together, with sundry shares of bank stock, accumulated from her modest earnings, and, moreover, huge chest well packed with lavender-scented linen, the latter to be distributed among neices and second cousins, the former to be bequeathed with her humble prayers, to the Sandwich Island Mission?

☞ A foreign visitor in this country says that, notwithstanding whiskey is a favorite drink in America, where one man calls for "Bourbon," six men call for "the same." He concludes that "the same" is a favorite drink.

WITHOUT AN ENEMY.—Heaven help the man who imagines he can dodge enemies by trying to please everybody. If such an individual ever succeeded, we should be glad of it—not that one should be going through the world trying to find beams to knock and thump his poor head against, disputing every man's opinion, fighting and elbowing, and crowding all who differ with him. That, again, is another extreme. Other people have a right to their opinions—so have you: don't fall into the error of supposing they will respect you more for turning your coat every day to match the color of theirs. Wear your own colors in spite of winds and weather, storms and sunshine. It costs the vacillating and irresolute ten times the trouble to wind shuffle and twist, that it does honest, manly independence to stand its ground.

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