THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 9. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1871. NO. 36.

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.

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:

H. 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.

FLOUR AND MEAL STORE
ON THE CORNER
OPPOSITE T. B. HYNSON'S.

FLOUR 7, 8, 8.50, and $9 per barrel—from 5 to 2 cents per pound retail. Buckwheat by the bag or pound.

CORN MEAL,
CHOPPED CORN,
BRAN, SHORTS,
And other CHOPS.

Dyspepsia Flour made to order.

☞ *Buy where you can get the Cheapest.*
Call at **BACCHUS'.**
Dec. 10, 1870.

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. ames 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.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!

IN FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOTH, gotten up in the most convenient style.
HEAVY KERSEY OVERCOATS,
VERY CHEAP.

SUPERIOR CASSIMERE CLOTHING,
all just bought direct from the Manufacturers. Our stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING
generally will now be found very excellent and is being offered at most reasonable prices.
Nov. 26 THOMAS S. WICKES.

KERSEYS! KERSEYS!!

OF MALLALIEU'S best manufacture. Virginia Kerseys very cheap and a large [illegible] now on hand.

BLANKETS,

A very full line of various qualities. Heavy Colored Blankets for servants' use, and a large stock of *STAPLE WOOLENS* for Men's and Boys' wear, now being received by
Nov. 26 THOMAS S. WICKES.

SALT
For sale by the Sack.
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, November 26, 1870.

Wanted---Money or a Settlement!

AS we now are entering upon a New Year we would like all persons indebted to us to settle up, either with the money or by note. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Chestertown, January 7, 1871—tf.

TO THE LADIES.

LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH, FOR Beautifying and Preserving the Complexion and Skin. Mr. Laird has every confidence in recommending his Bloom of Youth to the Ladies as being the only perfect and reliable Toilet article now in use.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*
January 7, 1871.

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

Read the following:

GUITARS from $[illegible] to $60.
VIOLINS from $2[illegible] $60.
ACCORDEONS $[illegible]o $25.
FLUTES $2 to $3

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

[illegible]
BALTIMORE, MD.
May 14, 1870—y.

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. Fresh 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.

New Fall and Winter Goods!
AT GALENA.

HAVING just returned from the City with a well selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

all of which I will sell at the *Lowest Living Profits,* for cash, or to short time buyers. I have selected my stock with care, and hope to suit all who give me a call.

READY MADE CLOTHING

such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, on hand, and made to order, and on reasonable terms. A Lot of

Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks,

on hand and for sale low.

☞ Give me a call, and if you don't see what you want, ask for it.

C. L. NICKLE,
Oct. 29, 1870—3m. *Galena.*

HALL'S VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER.
CHEVELIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER.
STONEBRAKER'S HAIR RESTORER.
BURNETT'S KALLISTON.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

Selected Poetry.

Just The Same as it Used to be.

The girls keep fussing o'er the beaux,
Then dress themselves each night and go
To some party, ball, or other spree;
But it's just the same as it used to be.

The old folks send the boys to bed,
But out of the window, over the shed,
They go to the ground for a little spree;
But it's just the same as it used to be.

The damsels old, they fume and fret;
They say they never saw such a set
Girls as these—"they make so free:"
But they're just like the girls that used to be.

The old men say the boys won't do,
Who raises one of them will rue
It, and no good of him e'er see;
But they're just like the boys that used to be.

'Tis a new deal in a very old game,
And I think it will always be the same,
So have your fun for youth doth flee,
For it's just the same as it used to be.

For the Transcript.

CORPULENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—Having been frequently called upon to advise for persons suffering from this complaint,—and which I must say is becoming quite common or fashionable in this section of the country,—I thought it best to answer them through the columns of your valuable paper, so all may be benefited free of charge.

To illustrate the difficulty we have in answering the different questions put to us on this subject, and its opposite, I will relate a little story:

A rich miser, falling in love with a poor girl, proposed and was accepted. In buying the wedding out-fit he found she was not economical enough for him, and jilted her. On being joked about it, a few days after, he remarked that "marriage resembled a hen-coop, where those inside were scratching to get out, and those outside were scratching to get in."

And so it is with the corpulent man and the lean one—the former wants you to take him lean, and the latter to make him fat; and if the lean man will eat what the corpulent man ought not to eat, I think both will be benefited.

It is the opinion of the best physiologists of the present day that the ingestion of starchy or saccharine matter directly tends to cause corpulence. It matters not whether starch or sugar be taken into the stomach as such, or whether they are generated in the stomach from other substances which contain the elements of starch or sugar. If adiposis be associated with plethora, all carbonaceous articles of food, sugar, starch, meat, soups, pastry, and certain vegetables, as beans, peas, etc., should be strictly prohibited. A large number of medicinal remedies have been recommended, but it is difficult to get the patient to use them and doubtful in their issue. The treatment of true corpulency obliges the patient to live almost wholly upon meat.

This plan of treatment, with its successful results, is sent forth by Wm. Banting, of England, who weighed 202 lbs., but after living upon the following diet for one year, found his weight reduced 46 lbs., and his "girth" around the waist, twelve and a-half inches:

"Breakfast—4 or 5 ounces of beef, mutton, kidneys, broiled fish, bacon, or cold meat of any kind, except *pork*, a large cup of tea (without milk or sugar), a little biscuit, or one ounce of dry toast.

Dinner—5 or 6 ounces of any fish, except salmon, any meat except pork, any vegetable except potato, one ounce of dry toast, fruit out of a pudding, any kind of poultry or game, and two or three glasses of good sherry, claret or madeira; champagne, port or beer forbidden.

Tea—2 or 3 ounces of fruit, a rusk or two, and a cup of tea without milk or sugar.

Supper—3 or 4 ounces of meat or fish, similar to dinner, with a glass or two of claret.

Night-cap—if required—a tumbler of grog, (gin, whiskey, or brandy,) without sugar, or a glass or two of claret or sherry."

It seems almost incredible that a man could get lean upon such a substantial, even luxurious, diet. Yet there is not wanting the testimony of other corpulent patients, who have adopted this method, that is quite effective for the purpose, the mere abstraction of starch and sugar arresting the accumulation of adipose matter. Mr. Banting had previously tried sea-air and bathing, much walking exercise, taken gallons of physic and liquor potasse, riding on horseback, "lived upon sixpence a day and earned it," if bodily labor be so construed, yet the evil still increased.

The above, sir, is the best, safest, as well as the pleasantest, advice that is in my power to suggest; and if my corpulent and leaner friends will follow it for one year, from this date, and inform me of the result, I shall be sufficiently rewarded.

Respectfully, X. Y. Z.
Chestertown, Jan. 23, 1871.

NOT COLORED.—A colored inebriate was lying on a bench the other evening, in his cell at the Central Station at Providence, when the officer made his rounds of inspection. Unable, by the fitful, gaslight, to clearly discern the prisoner's features, the officer asked:

"Are you colored?"

"No," answered the enfranchised, drowsily, "I was born so."

"I sat me down in thought profound;
This maxim wise I drew,
It's easier far to like a girl
Than make a girl like you."

Lawyers.

The history of the profession is luminous with great names. In times of peril, when the arbitrament of arms has been appealed to, no class of the community has shown a readier patriotism and courage. When organic are to be framed, aquaintance with public laws law and the science of government, makes them indispensable guides and advisers. In the honorable field of legislation, they have labored most successfully. Instead of being obnoxious to Hallam's charge, they have been, in this country, in England, and in France, the foremost and the ablest in the cause of law reform. Complicated abuses have been exposed and remedied; delays have been averted; costs have been diminished, and procedures have been simplified. Lord Brougham paid a glowing eulogium to the monarch who found law dear and left it cheap; found it the patrimony of the rich and left it the inheritance of the poor; found it the two edged sword of craft and oppression, and left it the staff of honesty and the shield of innocence; but whatever of justice there was in it, the praise belonged largely to himself and other noble lawyers.

So influential a profession, with such a power for good or evil, must be regarded with extreme solicitude by the friends of good government. The education of this portion of the community cannot safely be viewed with indifference. In free governments, there is a close alliance betwixt law and politics. Our statesmen are general lawyers. Fourth-fifths of our legisators, certainly of our active and effective legislators, are of the legal profession. It is essential that those who are to have such a prominent part in making or administering laws, should be thoroughly disciplined men, well grounded in the sanctions of the Christian religion and the principles of public law. Those who are to perform the functions of statesmen, to fill our highest civil officers, should have the sphere of their knowledge enlarged by broad culture and an accurate acquaintance with the principles of government.

As lawyers merely, without reference to connection with politics, the interests of the country demand that the profession should not be degraded to mere mediocrity. The general business, growing out of the endless relations of creditor and debtor, is too important to be entrusted to mere pettifoggers. Besides, our judiciary comes from the bar. The body, from which the judges are chosen, should be adorned by science and learning, and independence and integrity. It is a subject of general regret, that so many young men, wholly unqualified, thrust themselves before the public as lawyers. The standard of legal education, moral and intellectual, should be as high as possible. We cannot reasonably expect an able judiciary, unless the bar, from which it is drawn, possesses the highest qualifications. Of the evils of an ignorant bench, Campbell, in his Lives of the Lord Chancellors; gives us an inkling, when he says: "I have practiced at the bar when no case was secure, no case was desperate, and when good points being overruled; for the sake of justice, it was necessary that bad points should be taken." On the contrary, he refers to a "golden age" during his career, when law and reason prevailed, and the judgment of the court was approved by all who heard it pronounced including the vanquished party.—*Religious Herald.*

THE NEW CURE FOR HEADACHE.—Attention has been called of late years to the virtues of a drug known as Guarana, which is used in Brazil as a stimulant and a remedy in many forms of nervous affection. It is prepared from the seeds of a sopanaceous plant known as *Paullinia sorbilis.* A chemical examination of the substance proves its value as a drink, since it embraces the same principle as tea or coffee, and, in fact, contains four or five per cent. of the alkaloid caffein—a proportion vastly but two per cent of the same ingredient or of tea, which has from six-tenths of one per cent. to two per cent of the same. It is said that at the present time about 6,000,000 pounds are prepared annually in Brazil, nearly the whole of which is used in that country. This drug is imported by the famous Parisian chemists Grimault & Co., and is well known to our countrymen in Paris as avery successful antidote for the distressing sick and nervous headaches peculiar to the heads of the American people. Guarana is to be obtained only from one or two importing pharmacies in New York, and is almost unknown in this country, except as friends return from abroad, and herald its virtues to their intimate sufferers.

☞ A gentleman was going out in his carriage to make some calls, when he discovered that he had left his visiting cards. He told his footman recently come into his service, to go to the mantelpiece in the sitting room and bring the cards he should see there. The servant ran upon a pack of playing cards, and thought those were the ones. Off started the gentleman sending in his footman with cards whenever the "not at home" occurred. As these were very numerous, he turned to his footman with the question; "How many cards have you left?, "Well," said the footman, "the ace of hearts is all that remains." "The deuce!" exclaimed his master. "I left the deuce in the last house but one," was the reply.

A WITNESS in court, who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question, was questioned as follows:

"You drive a wagon?"

"No, sir, I do not."

"Why, sir, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Now, sir, I put in on your oath, do you not drive a wagon?"

"No, sir."

"What is your occupation, then?"

"I drive a horse, sir!"

☞ "Mary do you remember the text this morning?" "No, papa; I can never remember the text, I've such a bad memory." "Mary,' said her mother, "did you notice Sarah Bown?" "Oh, yes: what a fright! She had on her last year's bonnet, done up, a pea-green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown gaiters, imitation Honiton collar, a lava bracelet, her old drops, and such a fan! Oh, my! oh, my!" Well my dear your memory is improving."

Idleness is hard work for those who are used to it, and dull work for those who are not.

A Wisconsin editor was called out of bed one night, to receive a subscription. After that he sat up nights for over a week but the offence wasn't repeated.

Two Important Habits to Cultivate in Your Sons.

In perusing the colums of the American Agriculturist a few days ago, our eyes fell upon the following article, which we think worthy of republishing and of being carefully read by our patrons:

It is a generally observed fact that, in this country, a very large portion of the successful men are either the sons of poor parents, or orphans—or half orphans; and that comparatively few sons of rich men amount to much in any business or profession, notwithstanding the superior advantages they have of education, position and an inherited capital to start with.—The exceptions are usually, of course not always, the oldest children of those who have gradually grown up to wealth—those who received their bent while the parents were themselves too thoroughly occupied to carry their children, and too economical themselves to allow spendthrift habits in their children. Another thing we have observed is, that, other things being equal, successful men come from small families. Three fourths or more of the rich men, and the influential men of this city to-day, have risen to their present positions from very indignant circumstances in early life. Why is this so?—Is it necessarily so? Must the well to do parent feel that, after all his efforts to acquire for himself and his family the position that wealth gives, there is some compensating degree of Providence which ordains that his sons must enter upon a descending scale?

Our observation has led us to the conclusion that two of the strongest elements of success are, courageous *self-reliance*, and *economy*. The boy left a poor orphan has to fight his own battles. No rich father furnishes him a carriage to ride, and so must walk—and he learns to go alone. With a scanty supply of pocket money, he is compelled to *habits* of economy that ever after cling to him. "The boy is father to the man" is a trite saying. The poor boy comes up to manhood, and instead of leaning upon some one to aid him, or of waiting for some one to come to his help, he strikes out with a feeling that, to use a vulgarism, he must "root hog or die,"—and he roots away. Look where you will, and you will find that ninety-nine out of every hundred successful men are inspired with just this *self reliant* feeling. It is at the foundation of the go-ahead and get-ahead yourself spirit that animates them. The man who was helped by father when a boy, whose school expenses were paid by father instead of having to earn them himself, whose expenses in preparing for his profession, or whose capital in starting business, came from some paternal bank, began life with a dependant feeling, and it is next to impossible for him to strike out into the world with the feeling that whatever I am I must make myself; whatever I get I must get for myself. The only son, petted and aided as he could not be if he were only "one of several," lacks this element of self-reliance. Even in this "sums" and his other school lessons, he is helped out by mother or sister or perhaps by father, or a subservient teacher. It is a very strong objection to private or home schools and tutors, that with few pupils, the teacher helps the children too much, and they also lack the stimulant of competition. In large families of children they have each to fight his own way along among compeers, and thus a healthful self-reliant spirit is gendered.

We have said enough to illustrate our idea. Let every parent consider the subject well, and see what he can do to cultivate the self-reliant spirit in his children. Let the training begin in early life. Every time we see a mother sit down to work out the boy's "sums" for him, and help him dig out his other lessons, we feel that she is by so much teaching him to lean upon others, and lessening his manly independence. If he is overtasked to absolute despair, let the task be lessened another time, but in every case let him "paddle his own canoe." Kindly encourage him to do it, but do not do it for him. While still very young, give him full charge of some work that he must accomplish entirely without aid from others. We think it well to give every boy on a farm at least a small plot of ground, in the care and direction of which he is to be absolute soverign, suffering its losses and enjoying its profits. In its management let him have little of your aid or even advise. He will thus both learn self-reliance, and be led to plan and studdy for *himself*. Though there be a score of servants in the house, the child should not harbor the idea that he can run to them for every thing wanted. In short, whatever the station, let the children have a considerable number of duties and cares that they must attend to without leaning upon any one.

With this courageous self-reliance secured, a habit of *economy*—not a mean or miserly parsimony—will go far to ensure a man's success. We believe every boy should have a money purse, and always have something in it. If you can only spare him three three cents a month, let him learn to spend but two of them, and to keep an account of the expenditures.—It is as important for him to do this, for the habit it begets, as for the millionaire to enter a sale of a hundred thousand.—A business man of our acquaintance, possessed of large wealth, came to this city almost penniless, and engaged to work at a very small salary. Himself and wife took apartments which allowed them to save $200 a year. While his fellow clerks took a three shilling noon lunch, he contented himself with one costing half that sum, but quite as nourishing. The money saved by these two economist was just what he needed when a little business enterprise opened to him, that laid the foundation of his present wealth. Getting rich depends not so much upon what a man receives, as upon what he saves.—The sons of the rich seldom acquire these habits of economy, but commencing where their fathers leaves off, they retrace his steps and they leave where he began—at the small end of the horn.

New Year's Day in China.

A Hong Kong correspondent of *The Grafic* gives the following description of a popular Chinese holiday, and partly explains why the manufacture of fire-crackers is so largely carried on by the Celestials. "The Chinaman's wants are few," says the writer, "but one is imperative. He will work from the beginning of the year to the end, or very nearly, without intermission; he will live on the most ridiculously inexpensive diet, dress in a yard of calico in summer and a superincumbent covering of rags in winter, but he must have one holiday, and on that day he must satisfy one inextinguishable longing of his nature. His holiday is New Year's Day; the craving of his passionate soul on that solemn occasion is crackers. The British Government has made a great compromise with its Chinese subjects in Hong Kong. The Chinaman abstains from the use of crackers as a rule, and in return is allowed to indulge himself to his heart's content in that delirious luxury on the great festival of the China New Year. Not only in the China town, but all over the colony crackers are sanctioned by the law during this fearful period. The streets become red with the exploded paper-cases, which cover the ground like leaves in autumn; the air is filled with sulphureous fumes, the European heads in the colony ache as if they would split; but uninterruptedly, for two days and nights, the detonations continue Crackers on New Year's Day constitute an old, or, in Pidgin English, an 'olo custum.' If the governor of Hong Kong were to require the native population to adore his sedan chair on their knees when he passed, or were to execute a few of them every Sunday morning, *pour passer le temps*, that might be borne, but to forbid the use of crackers on New Year's Day would create a revolution in this Island.

"To call them crackers, though they cannot be called anything else, is to convey a feeble idea of their nature to European readers. A Chinese cracker is a slab of explosive fireworks about an inch thick, four inches wide, and of any length you please. It goes off in a succession of explosions, each of which is quite as loud as the report of a musket, and hops about from one side of the street to the other during the brief climax of its existence, flying ten or twelve yards in unforseen directions at every bang, in a manner which thrills a Chinese breast with a joy beyond expression. At every other doorway, while the New Year festival lasts, there stands a group of Chinamen wholly devoted to the task of letting of these diabolical preparations. They have risen, most of them, at about four in the morning, to begin the delightful day on which crackers may lawfully be used. How they can reconcile their economical and saving consciences to the idea of spending so much of their substance on a fleeting pleasure is a problem impossible to solve; but in the matter of crackers a miser in China would be extravagant. What is the end of wealth if it cannot in some way or other be made to subserve enjoyment? Doubtless the sages have left moral maxims in abundance for the purpose of justifying so national a taste. There is the custom of the country to write up—up and down, we might say, considering the perpendicular character of Chinese caligraphy—on strips of paper, which are suspended for the edification of beholders about the shops and rooms. The preparation of these by accomplished 'scholars,' who have imbibed the wisdom of the great classic writers, is quite a business by itself."

"The weariness of soul which comes over the European mind in Gough Street, after twenty-four hours of the New Year pandemonium, can hardly be conceived to ears familiar with no worse noises than the gentle buzz of life in Cheapside, or the cheerful activity of a boiler manufactory. Every Chinaman who is not engaged in letting off crackers employs his time in beating a gong; and when myriads of these are giving tongue all over a town at once, nothing but crackers could be heard above the din. It all seems to be an undiluted gratification to Chinese ears, 'beautiful as songs of the immortals,' 'celestial melodies of love,' like those of which Longfellow dreams. The tympana of the Chinese must be made of different stuff from ours; their whole nervous system indeed must be unlike that of Europeans, and their peculiarities in this respect might form an interesting study on the border-land between physiology and psychology. Their wonderful callousness to death, and the stoicism they often exhibit under torture, would perhaps be found to spring from causes not entirely dissimilar to those which prompt their annual debauch on crackers.

"Illuminations at night, and special performances at the native theatres, feasts among the wealthy, and 'sing songs,' for all ranks and ages, help to celebrate the New Year; but the minor details of the festival may readily be forgotten by a foreigner. There is only one thing about it he can never forget,—the unintermittent volley of explosions which lasts for eight-and-forty hours. In the pure Chinese cities like Canton, the New Year celebration lasts much longer; but except to gratify a curiosity which is soon appeased, Europeans seldom penetrate their tangled streets at such a time. In Hong Kong, however, you cannot escape from the riot, and can only bear it with any fortitude you have at your disposal. Business is entirely suspended, sleep is out of the question, reading is impossible, conversation is about as easy as in a London cab. You can't go off into the country, for your coolies, however docile they may be at other times, would leave you if you wanted them to work on that day. You can't row away across the harbor, for your boatmen are helping the other servants to let off crackers. There is nothing for it but to wait till the *charivari* is over envying Alexander Selkirk, and joining in all Hotspurs denunciations of villainous saltpetre."

How Consumption may be Cured.

The first announcement to a patient that he or she has consumption, is often like a death knell. The vacant stare, the pale cheek, the convulsive sigh, indicate a shock of the most profound character. Indeed, I have known persons to swoon away and require the most active exertions to restore them. And yet it is not true that consumption is necessarily a fatal disease. In point of fact it is not so fatal as many cases which prevail in every community, and yet excite no remark. Consumption results from a perverted nutrition. Instead of that assimulation essential to sound health, there is an elaboration of the nuturitive fluids, which leads by inflammatory action or other processes, to the disposition in the lungs and other tissues of crude material known as tubercle. Persons predisposed to consumption, or living under circumstances which lower the vital energies and prevent the nutritive processes, are those in whom this affection most frequently appears. It follows that there is no specific for consumption. It is not curable by medicines; the contrary, its fatal issue is more often hastened by medication.

For the encouragement of patients, and to illustrate the course of life most likely to restore vigorous health, a condition incompatible with consumption, I usually relate cases that have come under my observation. The following is one example among many:

"A young medical friend, having a hereditary tendency to consumption, began to realize at first its well marked symptoms. It progressed rapidly toward a fatal termination. The cough, emaciation and hectic betrayed his condition to the most superficial observer. Alarmed at this condition, but dreading to yield to the conviction of his friends that he was a victim of this disease, he refused to be examined or even to talk on the subject.—At length he became so weak and prostrated that he consented to have his lungs examined, and on the announcement of the physician, that they contained large cavities, he fainted, and was rallied with great difficulty. Aroused to a pitch of desperation, he determined that he would not lie down and die, but would betake himself to out-door life. He accordingly spent his entire day in horseback exercise, sawing wood, boat rowing, etc. At night he slept on a hard bed in an out-house through which the wind had full play.—His diet was plain, and but little cooked; his clothing was coarse and scant. That physician is to-day practicing his profession in a New England town, he is upwards of forty-five years of age, and weighs about 200 pounds. A finer specimen of health is not seen in New England."

Recovering from the last stage of consumption is therefore possible. The following outline of the course of life to pursue is given:

Live in open air and sunshine; avoid dampness and darkness in your dwelling if possible; choose a dry mountain region; develop by vigorous exercise every muscle in the body to its fullest capacity; select nourishing and easily digested food, and be sure that it is not overcooked; dress in coarse woolen clothing; bathe for cleanliness and comfort, never forcibly distend the lungs, but increase their capacity by exercise; and finally, take no medicines except as aid or additional to the course of life recommended.—*Eminent Physician in Hearth and Home.*

AN INJUNCTION ASKED FOR.—From Surprise Valley comes the following story of an old fellow who got very jealous because his young wife went to a ball with a good-looking fellow, and stayed out until broad day-light. The old chap went to a Justice of the Peace and told his story, winding it up with "I want yer to help me—for that 'ar thing has been going on about long enough."

"Well," says the Justice, "you can write down to Yreka, and see if some of the lawyers can't get you a divorce."

"Divorce!" roared the angry man, "who the dickens wants a divorce?"

The justice began to get wrathy.

"If you don't want a divorce, what the dickens brought you here?"

"Why, I want an injunction, to stop further proceeding."

A SUPPOSABLE CASE.—On one occasion a young an zealous lawyer, not over punctilious in his allusions to the court, nor very formal in his manner, was arguing a question before a judge, and in the course of his argument, by way of illustration, wished to suppose a case. "We will suppose, your honor," said he, "that your honor were to steal a horse—" "No, no, no," interrupted the judge. "Not at all; not at all. Tain t a supposable case, Mr. S., 'tain't a supposable case." "Very well, begging your honor's pardon, proceeded the eager lawyer, with mere zeal than prudence, "very well; then supposing that I should steal a horse—" "Ah, yes, yes, yes," said the judge; "that is a very different thing. Very likely, Mr. S., very likely. Proceed, Mr. S." Mr. S. proceeded to take a seat, amidst the shouts of his brethern, and had the good sense to take the joke in good part, and repeated it often to his friends.

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