THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. X. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1871. NO. 8.

TIME TABLE



KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.

Summer Schedule.

ON AND AFTER *MONDAY*, the first day of *MAY*, 1871, Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Freight and Passengers, between Worton station and Townsend, where close connection will be made with trains of the Delaware Rail Road, and run as follows, until further notice.

GOING EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Worton	6:45	
" Lynch's,	6:55	
" Still Pond,	7:05	
" Kennedyville,	7:20	Q.A.R.E.train
" Black's,	7:35	
" Lambson's,	7:50	
" Massey's,	8:05	1:25
" Morris',	8:15	1.40
" Vandyke's,	8:22	1:55
Arrive Townsend,	8:35	2:10

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Townsend,	11:10	8:00
" Vandyke's,	11:55	8:15
" Morris',	12:05P.M.	8:25
" Massey's,	12;20	8:35
" Lambson's,	12:30	
" Black's,	12:40	
" Kennedyville,	1:00	
" Still Pond,	1:10	
" Lynch's,	1:15	
Arrive Worton,	1:25	

☞ Passengers from Worton and all Stations on the Kent County Railroad, will reach Wilmington at 10:15, A. M.; Philadelphia at 11:45, A.M., and Baltimore at 1:05, P. M.

Passengers for the Kent County Railroad, will leave Baltimore (President street depot) at 7:25, A. M.; Philadelphia (depot corner Broad street and Washington Avenue,) at 8:30, A. M., and Wilmington at 10:10, A. M.

A DAILY MAIL STAGE

will run in connection with the cars at Worton, as follows:

Leave Hall's Hotel, Chestertown, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Worton on the arrival of the train, say 1:25 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Passengers, by registering their names at *Hall's Hotel* in the evening, will be called for.

FARE THROUGH from Chestertown to Philadelphia, $3.30.

J. K. HINES,
April 30, 1871. Superintendent.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain, Live Stock and Country Produce Generally,

No. 112 High St. Wharf, Balto.

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

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*

January 19, 1870—y

Chester River Steamboat Company.



On and after THURSDAY, January 19, 1871, the **STEAMER GEO. LAW** 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,
Jan. 21, 1871. Agent.

H. McCoy. *Wm. I. Rasin.*

McCOY & RASIN,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 73 South Street,

OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,

BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of Kent, for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we ask for a continuance.

Feb. 13, 1870— Y.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Farm situated in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, on the public road leading from Church Hill to Millington, about five miles from Church Hill, and adjoining the lands of Capt. Ford, Capt. Robinson, and others, and at present tenanted by Mr. Jas. Porter, containing

244 ACRES,

more or less, under good fencing.



The improvements consist of a fair one-story FRAME DWELLING, large Pantry and Kitchen, a good Barn and Stable under it, Meat House, Wagon House, Poultry House and Dairy; and a well of excellent water.

100 ACRES ARE IN WOOD,

mostly young White Oak Timber.



THERE ARE

2,000 PEACH TREES,

SIX YEARS OLD, on the Farm—and 24 bushels of Wheat seeded.

This land is about ½ mile from a Church, two schools within ¾ of a mile, and 2½ miles from a Landing on Chester River.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply to

E. F. PERKINS, Att'y.,
May 20, 1871. Chestertown, Md.

BLUE LICK WATER, by the barrel, gallon, or glass.

FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD. It is not surpassed by any Lead now manufactured.

JOHN WYETH & BRO'S. Pharmaceutical Preparations.

BURNETT'S Flavoring Extracts. For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.,
May 6, 1871. Chestertown.

FINE DWELLING HOUSE For Sale.



The Dwelling House in Chestertown, formerly owned by Judge Chambers, and recently by Gen. R. Clay Crawford, (reserving the office and lot in the rear) is offered for sale. The gas and water fixtures to go with the house. This property has been modernized, and is in good order and commodious: the large back building is new. The premises and improvements cost about sixteen thousand dollars, and will be sold for $8,500.

TERMS—$1200 cash, the rest to remain on mortgage.

Possession given at once.

E. F. PERKINS,
Attorney for Mrs. E. L. Pelton.
June 3, 1871—tf.

DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale.



The subscriber offers for sale all THAT DWELLING HOUSE and premises, situated on Market Space in Chestertown, the property of R. K. Pippin. The Dwelling is a one-story and hip-roof frame house, with two rooms 16x20 feet and 8-foot passage on the lower floor, with three rooms above—ample kitchen and room above: A BACK BUILDING with two rooms above and two below.

The Lot is 75 feet front by 100 feet deep.

The premises also include a *CARPENTER SHOP*. Meat house and wood house.

This property is eligibly situated, and altogether desirable.

For further particulars apply to

E. F. PERKINS,
May 20—tf. Att'y. for R. K. Pippin.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

SUPERIOR CASSIMERE CLOTHING!!

Low Priced Clothing!!!

WE BEG LEAVE to inform our customers, and buyers generally, that we are keeping *A FULL LINE OF READY MADE CLOTHING* on hand this season, and are constantly replenishing our stock with purchases of fresh and desirable Goods in the way of

COATS, PANTALOONS AND VESTS.

We keep nothing in stock that is not up to *a high standard of excellence both as regards durability of fabric and style of finish*, and claim to sell at prices which will bear favorable comparison with those in any other market.

T. S. WICKES.

WOOL WANTED

By THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, June 3, 1871.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
June, 1871.

NEW STOCK.

Ladies and gentlemen, young and old; Youths and maidens, timid and bold; And children! all call at the store of

Jas. H. Smith,

NEXT DOOR TO T. W. ELIASON & SON,

and examine his Stock of Christmas Goods, embracing in part a fresh and complete

STOCK OF CANDIES,

French, Medium and cheaper grades:

FRUITS;

A large quantity of the best Currants, 500 lbs. best Rasins; Oranges, Apples, Lemons, Prunes, Tamarinds, Dates, and the different

Varieties of anned Fruits.

Chow-chow; Pickles of every variety;

NUTS

of all kinds;

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, PECAN, &c.

Sauces and Jellies; Crackers of all kinds;

FANCY GLASSWARE,

BOTH ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.

Fine assortment of

WAX AND OTHER DOLLS; TOYS; CIGARS & TOBACCO.

My stock has been selected with care; it is fresh and good; and if the citizens of the county will give me a call will soon be sold.

JAMES H. SMITH.
Chestertown, Dec. 11, 1869—tf.

Attention

THE most elegant mode of *perfuming* clothing is by placing them in contact with odoriferous substances. This end can be attained by purchasing at the Drug Store of T. W. WICKES the most popular and prevailing perfumes now used. You can also find at his store a most elegant assortment of Combs, Brushes, Soaps, and Fancy Articles, ad of the finest quality, and at city retail prices. The Bachelor Hair Dye, which is used so extensively in Europe and this country, and which has been satisfactorily proven by men of science and taste to be the best Hair Dye in the world, is sold by T. W. Wickes. Natural Mineral Waters for the debilitated, such as Vichy, Kissengen, Saratoga, and other waters. Spices, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Mustard, Mace, Black and Red Pepper, Nutmegs, and *ground* Sage. Extracts for flavoring, of all varieties. Fine Cigars and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. Jan. 7, 1871.

WOOL WANTED.—People's Popular Store, will pay cash for Wool, or exchange for merchandise, and have no objection to receive it on account. We are selling the cheapest Dry Goods in this market.

Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.

For Rent,



For the remainder of the year 1871, a Dwelling house on High street, Chestertown, adjoining the Titter property. Apply to

June 3, 1871. E. F. PERKINS.

Colin F. Stam. *Louis K. Stam.*

C. F. STAM & BRO.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

COR. HIGH AND COURT STS.,

CHESTERTOWN.

WE call the attention of the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to our large stock of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils AND GLASS.

All the leading Patent Medicines of the day, Crook's Wine of Tar, Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, Ayers' Family Medicines, Norris' Tonic, Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, Swain's Panacea, Helmbold's Fluid Ext. Buchu, Congress, Water, &c.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts,

the best in the market.

Warranted Pure Whole and Ground Spices.

French Perfumes

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

☞ White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, and J. T. Lewis & Bro's. Standard Colors, for sale for *Cash* only.

Orders for all kinds of Books received and furnished at city prices.

Tennyson's, Whittier's, and Lowell's Poems, Irving's Sketch Book, Irving's Alhambra, Dickens' Novels, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Bibles, and School Books, for sale for cash only.

PRESCRIPTIONS compounded with accuracy and neatness at all hours.

☞ The *night bell* promptly answered.

Respectfully,
C. F. STAM & BRO.
March 18, 1871—y.

TAKE DUE NOTICE!

AND

Govern Yourselves Accordingly.

On, and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., I shall ONLY SELL STRICTLY *for Cash*. By adopting this system, I shall be enabled to carry a much heavier stock, will buy all my goods for Cash, and will be able to sell them at least twenty per cent. less than if I sold them on a credit. I trust my friends and the public in general will call and compare my prices now, with those formerly asked.

JOS. A. CATLIN.
Chestertown, April 15, 1871.

To Mothers.

LIEBIG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—This valuable and popular food for infants is now so firmly established that it is unnecessary to make any remarks upon its efficacy. Further information can be obtained at

Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE*

ATTENTION

Just opened a large and splendid assortment of

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED; AT

E. T. WILLIS'.

Fine Gold and Silver Watches,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Fancy Goods

&c., &c., purchased on the best terms for cash, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

The Ladies particularly, are invited to call and examine this beautiful stock.

Chestertown, Dec. 5, 1869.

Selected Poetry.

The Bewitched Terrier.

BY JOHN QUILL.

Sam Johnson was a culled man,
Who lived down by the sea;
He owned a rat tan terrier
That stood 'bout one foot three;
And the way that creature chawed up rats
Was gorjus for to see.

One day the dog was slumberin,
Behind the kitchen stove,
When suddenly a wicked flea—
An ugly little cove—
Commenced upon his faithful back
With many jumps to rove.

Then up arose that terrier,
With frenzy in his eye,
And waitin' only long enough
To make a touchin' cry,
Commenced to twist himself around
Most wonderfully spry.

But all in vain, his shape was such—
So awful short and fat—
That though he donbled up hisself—
And strained hisself at that,
His mouth was half an inch away
From where the flea was at.

That dorg set up an orful howl,
And twisted like an eel,
Emiting cries of misery
At every nip he'd feel,
And tumblin' down and jumpin' up,
And turnin' like a wheel.

But still that most owdacious flea
Kept up a constant chaw,
Just where he couldn't be scratched out
By any reach of paw,
And always half an inch beyond
His victim's snapping jaw.

Sam Johnson heard the noise, and came
To save his animile;
But when he seen the cretur spin—
A barkin' all the while—
He dreaded hyderfobia
And then began to rile.

"That pup is mad enough," says he;
And luggin' in his ax,
He gave the rechid terrier
A pair of awful cracks,
That stretched him out upon the floor,
As dead as carpet tacks.

MORAL.

Take warning by this terrier,
Now turned to sassidge meat,
And when misfortune's flea shall come
Upon your back to eat;
Beware, or you may die because
You can't make both ends meet.

Sayings of Dean Swift.

We present below a batch of the wise and witty sayings of Dean Swift, now collected in the present shape for the first time:

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being imminent.

An idle reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before,

Some men take more care to hide their wisdom than their folly.

Sometimes I read a book with pleasure, and test the author.

Elephants are always drawn smaller than life, but fleas larger.

I never wonder to see men wicked, but I often wonder to see them not ashamed.

Love of flattery, in most men, proceeds from the mean opinion they have of themselves; in women, from the contrary.

The preaching of divines helps to preserve well-inclined men in the course of virtue, but seldom or never reclaims the vicious.

Positiveness is a good quality for preachers and orators, because he that would obtrude his thoughts and reasons upon a multitude will convince others the more as he appears convinced himself.

I have known some men possessed of good qualities, which were very serviceable to others, but useless to themselves; like a sun-dial on the front of a house, to inform the neighbors and passers-by, but not the owner within.

There are but three ways for a man to revenge himself of the censure of the world—to despise it, to return the like, or to endeavor to live so as to avoid it; the first of these is usually penetrated, the last is almost impossible. the universal practice is for the second.

The motives of the best actions will not bear too strict an inquiry. It is allowed that the cause of most actions, good or bad, may be resolved into the love of ourselves; but the self-love of men inclines them to please others, and the self-love of others is wholly employed in pleasing themselves. This makes the great distinction between virtue and vice. Religion is the best motive of all actions, yet religion is allowed to be the highest distance of self-love.

☞ At a county court, held not a hundred miles from Lynchburg, Va., a distinguished member of the bar in appealing to the court for the discharge of his client, wound up with the statement that if the court sent him on for further trial, a stain would be left upon his character that could not be washed off "by all the waters of blue ocean and all the soap that could be manufactured from the ponderous carcass of the commonwealth's attorney." To this, the ponderous attorney promptly replied, that while he "deemed it foreign to the case at bar, he desired to advise the court, if they thought it advisable to boil his body into soap, that they should look to the opposite counsel for the concentrated lie out of which to make it!"

From the Aldine for July.

American Watering-Places.

It is very difficult, almost impossible it seems, to feed well a huge caravansary full of people. The men who keep the hotels have not mastered the subject, as they have in Europe. At Baden Baden one is as well fed as at the best *cafe* in Paris. So at all the crowded places in Europe; but here it has become a serious question, whether it is safe to take a family to one of these large hotels for the Summer, the food being an offset to the advantages obtained by change of climate. One is almost sure to lose appetite after four days at even the best hotel, and to come reluctantly to a table which appears to be groaning with every luxury. This has driven people take country quarters in farm houses, to go to very dull and disagreeable places, but very often the results are not much better there. The genius of cookery has not descended on our North American continent. Let us hope that it may be one of the effects of the European war, that a number of French and Italian cooks will be driven over here.

Such are some of the physical evils of the American watering-place. Let us now look at the mental and moral side.

There is no doubt that the pouring in of divers people into one house, compelled to a sort of intimacy, all at leisure, with the added charm of a band of music, dancing, boating, croquet, and other amusements—handsome well-dressed women, and men relieved from the horrible monotony of black coats and stove pipes, and recreating in the becoming light colors and straw hats of Summer, presents, at first glance, a very attractive picture. It is none the less true, that before three weeks is over every body is very tired of it, and very anxious to change the scene. What can it be that descends so like a pall over the senses, after a fortnight or less at a watering-place? Is it because it is all unnatural, and because no one is responsible for anybody else? Imagine such a scene at an English country house, with an amiable hostess at the head of it, and we would gladly go on for ever.

But I have seldom seen people who could stand one watering place more than a month. They want a new slavery, and go off—from Sharon to Newport, from Newport to West Point.

Now for the moral aspect of the American watering-place. Undoubtedly it is bad. It is the hotbed of scandal, of flirtation, of that school, of manners which is so reprehensible, and so ruinous to our American society.

It is the arena where the dissolute and vain young married woman carries on that career which is sapping the sacredness of home. It is the "Vanity Fair" of the present day. It of course opens the door to an easy familiarity which is shocking in its outward effects, and most dangerous tendencies. Of course, envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness, are the immediate growths. To sit on the piazza and hear the characters of those who walk up and down before you, assailed, is to doubt if it were best ever to bring a young girl into such a sirocco of scandal and suspicion. The American woman never appears to such disadvantage as she does at the American watering-place.

Of course there are ladies everywhere. Of course we must not ignore their existence but the "Frisky Matron," and the "Handsome Harpy," and the "Associated Period," all crop out in full development and are the prominent and conspicuous one at all these resorts.

Side by side you see the good mothers, the modest girls, the perfect ladies—it is all mixed up together; but no one can deny that the other class are in the ascendancy, and that they have the American watering place in their power.

One would imagine that a broad piazza, a bright moon—an assemblage of well-educated and refined people, gathered together for that "pursuit of happiness," which the Declaration of Independence declares to be an inalienable right, would bring about a beatific state of enjoyment; that witty and abundant talk would flow freely; that politics, literature and art would, each in turn, engage the conversational wrestlers, and that something good would be evolved. But such is seldom the case. Either an awkward silence, or a deafening noise of nothingness or worse, the dissection of character engages the group—"At every breath a reputation dies;" and the glow of eloquence, the witty repartee, the quiet philosophical reflection, or the learned experience fails you. It is not what you have hoped for or expected.

At American watering-places there is nothing to do out of the crowded hotel. No Kursaal No music on the grounds, a noisy band screeching at dinner, when you want to be quiet, is the only equivalent. No lovely clean walks for neatly booted ladies; a woman must be "shod like a mountaineer" if she walks out. A billiard room or bowling alley affords distraction for an hour. What are you to do with the other fourteen.

Of course we cannot have the old castles, the historical interests, we cannot have the charms of a European watering-place, but we might copy some of the good features. For instance, respectable ladies never dress "fine" at a watering place in Europe. They wear plain costume, almost always dine in their bonnets, and devote their time to a sensible out of door life.

The four or five ball, or state costumes, with which American women vulgarize a garish Summer day, would be in Europe merely a type of a class for which a lady does not like to be mistaken.

In England a seaside retreat is a place to wear out old gowns, to ramble in search of shells, and sea weeds, to read and enjoy ones self in a quiet and respectable way. They do not mix up the London season with the sea-sand.

There are, it is said, delightful and very cheap Summer retreats along the St. Lawrence River in Canada. The air is so brilliant and revivifying, that you seem to have been drinking champagne. There are pleasant things to do at Mount Desert in Maine, in the White Mountains, at Manchester in Vermont, and all along the coast of Massachusetts. The extreme end of Long Island offers delightful coolness and retirement. Quahog, on the Long Island coast, is good. All these are the sensible places, and do not come under the head of fashionable watering places.

But they are all deficient in comfort. I believe every one sympathizes with a late distinguished statesman, who said "he liked Rockaway better than any other watering place, he was always so glad to get home from it."

The most fashionable course of a fashionable wanderer is to go to Sharon in July, to Newport in August, and to West Point in September. The climate has something to do with it. Dress and fashion a great deal more. If a young lady will spend her winter in New York, and her Summer as above stated, she can have unmitigated dancing, and come home thin, pale, and out of condition in October, to begin it all over again.

If she wishes to regain her roses, she will bid adieu to gayety after the June races, and will retreat to the mountains or the sea-shore, and, in some quiet place, lead a life of mingled exercise and repose such as cannot be found in an "American Watering Place."

The Blue Laws.

Many our readers who have often heard of the Connecticut "Blue Laws," probably never had an opportunity of perusing the famous code. The statutes copied below, from an ancient volume relating to the history of the American colonies, were enacted by the people of the "Dominion of New Haven."

The governor and magistrates convened in general assembly, are the supreme power under God of this independent dominion.

From the determination of the assembly no appeal shall be made.

The governor is amendable to the voice of the people,

The governor shall have a single vote in determing any question, and a casting vote when the assembly shall be equally divided.

The assembly of the people shall not be dismissed by the governor, but shall dismiss itself.

The judges shall determine controversies without a jury.

No Quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion, shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrate or any other officer.

No food or lodging shall be offered to a Quaker, Adamite or heretic.

If any person turn Quaker, he shall be banished and not suffered to return on pain of death.

No priest shall abide in the dominion; he shall be banished, and suffer death on his return.

Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one shall cross a ferry, but with an authorized ferryman.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath or fasting day.

The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden shall be deemed theft.

A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clears himself by his oath.

When it appears that an accused has confederates, and he refused to discover them, he may be racked.

None shall buy or sell lands without permission of the selectmen.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen, who are to debar him from the liberty of buying and selling.

Whoever shall publish a lie, to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall be set in the stocks, or be whipped ten stripes.

No minister shall keep a school.

Every ratable person who refuses to pay his proportions to support the minister of the town or parish, shall be fined by the court 2 l; and 4 2. every quarter, until he or she pay the rate of the minister.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above 2s. per yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender 300 l. estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out and sold to make satisfaction.

Whosoever sets a fire in the woods and it burns a house, shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail.

Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion, shall pay a fine of five pounds.

No one shall read common prayer books, keep Christmas or set days, eat minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet and jewsharp.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrates shall determine the point.

The selectmen on findeng children ignorant, may take them away from their parents and put them in better hands, at the expense of their parents.

Adultry shall be punished with death.

A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of ten pounds.

A woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the court directs.

A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents: 5 l. penalty for the first offense; 10 l. for the second; and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

Married persons must live together or be imprisoned.

Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

[NOTE.—The above laws were originally printed on blue paper, on which account they were called the "Blue Laws."]

The Difference Between a Violin and a Fiddle.

Half a century ago or less, the somewhat facetious Dr. Pond dwelt in the quiet and out of the way village of———. The doctor's ideas were liberal—much more so than many of his congregation; nevertheless he kept on the even tenor of of his way, and disregarded the prejudice of some of his people. He had a son named Enoch, who at an early age manifested a remarkable talent for music which the father cherished and cultivated with care. In the village resided an antiquated lady, who, having no cares of of her own to occupy her time and attention, magnanimously devoted herself to those of her neighbors. One morning she called at the doctor's and requested to see him. When he entered the room where she was seated, he perceived at a glance that something was amiss, and before he had time to extend the usual "How d'ye do?" she added:

"I think, Mr. Pond, that a man of your age and profession might have something better to do, when you were in New London last week, than to buy Enoch a fiddle; and all the people are ashamed that our minister should buy his son a fiddle! Oh, dear, what is the world coming to, when ministers will do such things?'

"Who told you I had a fiddle?" inquired the doctor.

"Who told me?" Why everybody says so, and some people have heard him play on it as they passed the door. But ain't it true doctor?"

"I brought Enoch a violin when I went to New London."

"A violin! what's that?"

"Did you never see one?"

"Never."

"Enoch!" said the doctor, stepping in the door, "bring your violin here."

Enoch obeyed the command, but no sooner had he entered with his instrument than the lady exclaimed:

"La!" now, there; why, it is a fiddle."

"Do not judge harshly" said the doctor, giving his son a wink; "wait till you hear it."

Taking the hint, Enoch played Old Hundred. The lady was completely mystified, it looked like a fiddle, but then who had ever heard Old Hundred played on a fiddle! It could not be. So rising to depart, she exclaimed, "I am glad I came in to satisfy myself. Law! Just to think how people will lie!"

The Rag Trade.

Rags are admitted to the country free of duty, and the prices for equal grades of home and foreign rags are the same usually although just at the present time, owing to foreign wars, the whole tide of foreign stock has set toward America, and our markets are overloaded and depressed. As yet publishers, the great purchasing interest of paper, have derived no benefits from this material dropping in the price of stock that the paper manufacturers use, but there would be an immediate concession in the prices, had not the past season been an unprecedently dry one, and the accumulated stocks of paper been cleaned off the market, so that mills are now running on full and over time to meet the pressing wants of consumers. In 1869, 83,795,717 pounds of rags were imported, valued at $3,154,577; the amount for this year will be in excess of this, as the Suez canal has been opened up a way for cheaper transportation from the further east, and already the Egyptian rag-gatherers are collecting in vast quantities the accumulations upon the coast of the Indian ocean, and hereafter the bulk of our lowest grades of colored linen rags will come from Alexandria. Italy and Germany have sent to this country the bulk of all the linen rags consumed. For the former, Leghorn is the great emporium, and in fact it is sorted into two grades, superior whites and common whites. The first are the gatherings from the better class of inhabitants, and washed and bleached clean for packing. The second grade comes from the backs of the peasantry, and is homespun texture; dingy-colored by bad washing and long use.—A dirtier, grayer white stock is collected from the congregated poor of the large cities, and ranked as inferior common. It seems surprising that the supply of the Mediterranean rags is apparently so inexhaustible, when the native dealers and collectors continually cry their difficulty in keeping up stock, as the people dispose of their surplus rags after a severe and economical inspection as to their size, strength and adaptability to do further service as patches. It should, however, be borne in mind that flax is a staple of southern Europe, and linen is in as general use as cotton in the United States. The invoices from Germany are darker and stronger, and are of an even grade with Leghorn common whites. Their bales are well mixed with dirty stained, parti-colored linen and cotton rags; and the task of sorting at the mills is a tedious and expensive one. America furnishes little or none of the linen stock used—her linen rags that come to the market are so sparely mixed in with cotton, that it has never been thought profitable to sort them out. The

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