THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. X. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1872. NO. 40.

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		
" Black's,	7:35		
" Lambson's,	7:50		Q.A.R.R.train
" 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,	11:40	8:00	
" Vandyke's,	11:55	8:15	
" Morris',	12:05 P.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.

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, all 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.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!



Excelsior Hot Blast Cook, Superb Cook, Ironside, Columbia Cook, Niagara, Continental, All Right Cook, Farmer, Champion Complete Improved, Victor Range, Reliance Range, Novelty parlor Cook.

THE IMPROVED MORNING GLORY, Token Gas Burning Base, Token with Reflector, Parlor Light Base Burner, Magic Light Base Burner, Comet Air-tight Radiator, Myrtle Illuminating Base, Casket Air-tight, for wood or coal, Vulcan Egg, Tuscan Open Front, for wood, Union Air Tight, Woodland, Flame, Nine Plate Stove, &c. &c.

BIBB AND SEXTON'S HEATERS

put up to heat one, two or three rooms, at city prices, and repaired at moderate rates.

Call and examine our large stock of Stoves, and be convinced that we are selling them as low as in the city.

Store opposite the Court House.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, Oct. 21, 1871.

New Firm in the Lumber Business!



Having purchased the entire stock of Mr. Wm. Vannort in the Lumber Business, we intend to keep at his old stand a full and complete assortment of

BUILDING MATERIAL;

AND A LARGE STOCK OF LUMBER, to which we invite the attention of consumers, comprised in part of Select Cullings, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine, 5-8 Siding.
Yellow Pine Dressed Flooring,
White Pine Scantling and Bill Stuff,
Hemlock Joist, Scantling & Bill Stuff,
White Pine and Hemlock Fencing,
White Pine and Cypress Shingles,
Laths, Pales, Window Sash glazed, and Window Shutters.

We hope, by attention to our business, to merit a full share of public patronage.

We will also continue the

CARPENTERING AND Undertaking

business with unabated vigor.

JOHN T. DODD & SON.
July 15, 1871—tf.

CIDER VINEGAR, RELIABLE FOR PICKLING, on hand and for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown August 19, 1871.

THE EUREKA FANNING MILL.

The Greatest Invention OF THE 19th CENTURY!

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

THE attention of Farmers and Mechanics is particularly directed to the combined economy, utility and practicability of the Eureka Mill, and to the many other advantages it possesses over every other Fanning Mill which has been introduced to the public. It is the fruit of long and patient investigation by the inventor, who has made it his constant study for over twenty years. He has secured several patents for Mills, and has always been rewarded with the best of success. But not feeling satisfied with his former attainments, he determined to reach the climax, and he now believes that his new invention will warrant him in exclaiming in the joy of his heart, like the philosopher, Phythagoras, EUREKA, signifying in the Grecian language, "I have found it." This has given the name to this new Mill.

In this Mill are all the former improvements, to which have been added several more, adding still greater advantages than were at first anticipated, or even thought possible by the inventor himself. It embraces the three great essentials necessary in every invention.

It combines Utility, Economy and Practicability!

THE EUREKA MILL

Is small and lighter, and is capable of doing more and better work in a given time than any other Mill ever invented. It is the only Mill that will successfully remove from wheat such pests as Cockle, Garlic, Oats, Rye, &c.

Should an extra quality of grain for seed or gristing purposes be required, it can be so arranged as to catch in one box perfect grain, and in the other, grain fit for market or mill. Here is made a great saving usually lost sight of; for nearly one-quarter of the grain cleaned in the common Mills is lost when sown, on account of shrunken kernels and inferior grain. The Eureka Mill saves all this, and gives seed every kernel of which will grow when put into the ground, and this saving will, in a short time, pay for the Mill.

HINES & BURCHINAL,
Chestertown, Md.,

Owners of the Mill, are having them manufactured at the Sash Factory and Planing Mill of NOLAND & Co., Port Deposit, Md., which is a guarantee they will be put up in the very best manner.

June 17, 1871—tf.

B. C. BROOKER, JR. WM. B. LEWIS.

Brooker & Lewis,

AUCTIONEERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 236 W. Baltimore street,
NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Sales of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Notions every Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

Out-door Sales of every description taken at lowest rates.

Cash advances made if required.

Baltimore, August 26, 1871—y

Special Notice.



THE subscriber Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS*, Farm and Plantation Machinery—he also makes a speciality of PLOWS of all the various varieties for the Southern Trade. Having established himself in

Warehouse No. 40 and 42, Light street, Baltimore,

respectfully invites all his old customers and others interested in such Wares to give him a call and examine his stock, which will be as

COMPLETE AND WELL MADE AND SOLD AT AS MODERATE RATES

as any other like establishment in the country. Address

JOHN MAYHER,
40 and 42 Light street,
Oct. 7, 1871—y. BALTIMORE.

COAL HODS, Shovels, Rakers, Seives, Stove Brushes and Blacking, on hand and will be sold at a very small advance on cost. A large assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

for sale cheap.

Give me a call and get a good Cook Stove or a very small sum of money.

Store opposite the Court House.

Oct. 21. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscriber is making up a Club for the "American Agriculturist" and "Hearth and Home," Orange Judd's two great papers.

JOHN W. HINES,
Nov. 11, 1871—tf. Chestertown, Md.

FOOD FOR THE SICK.

CORN STARCH,
FARINA,
RICE FLOUR,
TAPIOCA,
SAGO,
SEA MOSS FARINA.

For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE*

VENDUE NOTES can be obtained at this office.

Money Saved! Money Saved!!

BY ENCLOSING **ONE DOLLAR** ($1.00) a three cent stamp and sample of goods, and getting in return ONE PAIR of *OUR OWN KID GLOVES*, in all the Fall shades and colors.

The only place to get them is at

W. H. RINGGOLD'S,
95 N. Charles Street,
3 doors South of Mulberry.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR, AND EVERY PAIR *GUARANTEED.*

Balt., Sept. 16, 1871.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a desirable Building Lot in the East section of Chestertown, between Water and Queen streets. The situation is high, open and very desirable for a building site. The water from the wells is most excellent.

Terms moderate. Apply to
Dec. 6, 1871. E. F. PERKINS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND COARSE CLOTHING; well made, and at reasonable prices.

Nov. 18, 1871. J. E. WEER

ARE YOU IN WANT OF NECK TIES? Call on S. Merritt & Co., where you will find a full line of Black Ties and Bows; Fancy Ties and Bows, and Scarf.—all of the latest styles. Oct. 14, 1871

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF CITY MAKE. A heavy *FRENCH KIP BOOT* that cannot be excelled for the price.

Nov. 18, 1871. JOS. E. WEER.

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.*

R. B. Russell

HIGH STREET,

NEAR THE VOSHELL HOUSE,

Has in store a full supply of very superior

Cigars, Confectionery, and Tobacco

for the season, which can be bought as cheap as any where in the Town.

CHEWING TOBACCO,

of all grades, both Sweet and Natural; also Fine Cut.



Smoking Tobacco,
SNUFF AND PIPES,
A good assortment.

Candies and Fruits.
GENERAL PROUDUCE.

FRESH BREAD every afternoon.

☞ Lovers of the weed are invited to call. Everybody is invited to call and buy something. Dec, 9, 1871.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale his

Valuable Grist Mill

at Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Md.

This property is one of the most valuable of the kind on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, being a first-class stand for business, of which it has a large patronage, and being now in good order and condition. It is situated near the terminus of the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad at Centreville, and within one mile of a Public Landing on Chester River.

There is attached to the property a few acres of fine Meadow land and Garden ground.



A DWELLING HOUSE is attached to and is part of the Mill house, and is of sufficient size for any ordinary family.

To a man of enterprise the property offers a first-rate business. The terms will be made easy and accommodating.

For information inquire of Wm. P. Sewall, on the premises; S. W. DeCoursey, Beverly, New Jersey; J. K. Hines, Chestertown; Lloyd Tilghman, Centreville, or the subscriber.

T. DEC. RUTH,
July 22—tf. Chestertown, Md.

GEO. W. BROOKS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lumber, Shingles, Fencing, Laths, &c.
East Falls and Eastern Avenues,
June 3, 1871—1y BALTIMORE.

OVERCOATS.

WE have just received a large and handsome assortment of Overcoats: call and look at them. S. MERRITT & CO.

WE ARE JUST OPENING OUR FIRST SUPPLY OF

GENTS. FURNISHING GODDS,

such as Undershirts and Drawers, Neck Ties and Scarfs, Gloves, &c.

Nov. 18. S. MERRITT & CO.

ESPECIAL attention paid to *FINE LINEN SHIRTS*, and any one in want of a good Shirt, at a moderate price, will do well to call and see

Oct. 14, 1871. S. MERRITT & CO.

BUY THE FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD. It is the cheapest, most durable and brilliant of any Lead in the market. For sale by

C. F. STAM & BRO.,
May 6, 1871—y. Chestertown, Md.

Selected Poetry.

How Sweet is the Sabbath.

BY A WORKINGMAN.

How sweet is the Sabbath, it lightens my lot;
There is joy in my heart, there is peace in my cot;
Its moments, how precious and softly they glide,
As I read and I sing by my own fireside.

How sweet is the Sabbath, the laborers cry,
Rich gift unto man from his Maker on high;
'Tis the day we can worship with children and wife,
Away from the world with its din and its strife.

How sweet is the Sabbath to all of our kind,
Bringing rest for the body and food for the mind;
It comes like the sunshine to scatter the gloom
We meet in our way 'twixt the cradle and tomb.

How sweet is the Sabbath to young and to old,
More precious by far than treasures of gold;
It comes like the morn, with its sweet rays of light,
Dispersing the darkness and dullness of night.

How sweet is the Sabbath, the Christian will sing,
While his heart swells with joy to his Saviour and King;
Sweet foretaste on earth of the Sabbath above,
Where all will be peace and ineffable love.

How sweet is the Sabbath we know by the past,
Then, oh, let us prize it, and still hold it fast;
May this be our theme till we join with the blest,
How sweet is the Sabbath, the Sabbath of rest!

A Japanese Temple.

The temple of Haethinan is approached by long alleys of those grand cypresses which form the noblest decoration of the Japanese places of worship. As we drew nearer, in coming from Kanasawa, the chapels and commemorative stones on the sacred hill increased in number. After crossing a river on a fine wooden bridge, we found ourselves in the principal avenue, leading directly to the great square in front of the terraces, stairways and buildings of the temple. Around the first court are the houses of the bonzes, thrust behind each other like the side scenes of a theatre, among trees planted around the wall of the enclosure; while two great ponds, of oval shape, occupy the centre of the square. These latter are connected by a broad canal, which is crossed by parallel bridges, each remarkable in its appearance. The one on the right is built of hewn stones of whitish granite, and is so nearly a perfect semicircle in its form, that one involuntarily wonders what gymnastic exercises were intended to be performed on it; but I take it to be the bridge of honor reserved for the gods and other good spirits, when they visit the temple. The bridge on the left is level, constructed of wood, covered with lacquer, and with old copper ornaments on the railings. One pond is filled with the magnificent blossoms of the white lotus, the other is splendid with the red lotus. Gold and crimson fish, and others with pearly fins, swim in the crystal water between the leaves and flowers, and the black tortoise basks on the leaves.

We now reach the second court, elevated above the first, and only to be entered by passing through the lodge appropriated to the divine guardian of the sanctuary. This building facing the bridges, shelters, under its high, peaked roof, two monstrous idols, one on each side. They are sculptured of wood, and coated with vermillion lacquer from head to foot. Their grimacing faces and enormous bodies are spotted with innumerable balls of chewed paper, which the native visitors throw at them in passing with no more scruple than a band of mischievous school-boys. Nevertheless, this is a very serious act on the part of the pilgrims, for it assures them that the prayer written on the piece of paper which they chew, will, probably, reach its destination. In order to be entirely certain, they are required to purchase and suspend to the grating around the statues a pair of straw sandals large enough for the feet of the latter. Thousands of such sandals are constantly offered, and are allowed to hang on to the grating until they drop to pieces from rottenness.

A high-terrace, surmounted by a grand staircase, towers above the second court. It is supported by a wall of cyclopean construction, and supports the principal temple, with the habitation of the chief bonzes. The ornamentation of these buildings lacks neither taste nor proportion It is chiefly applied to the portals, and to the brackets and cornices on which the roofs rest. The beautiful brown tint of the timber, which is the only material employed, is relieved by carvings painted red or a brilliant green. To complete the effect of the picture, one must add its frame of immemorial trees and the incomparable brilliancy of the sky.

The general view of the entire temple from the terrace, almost inspired us with regret for the lost times, when the whole people were wont to unite with their magistrates and ministers of worship, in a common act of religious adoration and patriotic enthusiasm. Even as the tribes of Israel in dedicating the temple, the tribes of Niphon and the neighboring isles formerly filled all these courts and avenues, under the eyes of the chiefs of the nation, grouped on the esplanade of the sanctuary. The view thence reaches the sea, over the roofs and bridges, and the three portals dividing the avenue. With such a crowd surrounding these edifices, these natural columns formed by the trunks of the cypresses, all the space, from the high terrace to the sea, would constiute but a single immense temple, sparkling with color and light, under the dome of the sky.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Sane Enough to Murder.

[*From the New York Observer.*]

A few months ago, Miss Edmunds, a young woman of respectable position of wealth and refinement, conceiving a violent passion for a married man in Brighton, England, attempted to murder his wife by offering her poisoned candy. When the husband charged her with the crime, she sought to regain his good opinion by disarming him of his suspicion. For this purpose the contrived with great ingenuity to put a lot of poisoned candy into the confectioner's shop, and this was sold to children, who were made sick, and one of them died. For the murder of this child she was indicted, tried, and has been just now sentenced to death. As there was much excitement in Brighton, where the crime was committed, the case was removed to London, and there tried, the only defense being the insanity of the prisoner.

The difference between the public sentiment of England and the United States on this question of insanity and murder, has a remarkable illustration in this trial and its results; and because the subject is one that threatens to disturb—indeed, has already disturbed—the foundations of social order and justice in this country, I think it worth while to ask you to look at it, and see if the British idea of the matter is not altogether more rational and just than ours.

The father of Miss Edmunds died in a lunatic asylum; her brother was epileptic, and also died in an asylum; her sister suffered from hysteria, and died at an early age; her grandfather on her mother's side died in a fit at the age of 43, and suffered from dementia many years before his death; her cousin on her mother's side was imbecile; and Miss Edmunds herself had suffered from hysteria, had been partially paralyzed, and occasionally walked in her sleep.

This was the evidence that insanity was in the family, and a stronger case could scarcely be made out. Then the plans she devised to make the impression on the mind of the man whom she wished to please, that she had not sought to injure his wife, have all the distinctive marks of a cunning lunatic—one who is mad on this one point, at least. She forged an order by one druggist upon another for poison, and so got it without any one knowing that poison had gone elsewhere than to the shop where it ought to be kept. She then bought a lot of candy, and having poisoned it, put it into the paper bag of a confectioner with his label on it. Now she walked out; she carried in her muff the paper bag containing "chocolate creams" fully impregnated with strychnine. She found a boy in the street; she gave him some money, and told him to go to the confectioner's and buy a quantity of "chocolate creams" of a certain description; he obeyed, and returned to her with the sweets, which were in a paper bag exactly like the one she carried in her muff. Turning her back to the boy for a moment she exchanged the two bags, and then handing the one containing the poisoned sweets to the boy, told him that he had made a mistake, and that he must take them back to the shop and exchange them for the same quantity of another kind. This was done—the poisoned sweets were emptied back among others, and were ready to be sold to the first comer.

This was her plot and it proved to be fatal in one case, and might have been in many. She did not care how many were killed, and the more the better for her design, as she wished to make the impression that poisoned candy was sold in Brighton and that she had no hand int. It was easy to show that she had no malice toward the innocent child that died by her poison It was also plainly shown that she was of an insane family, the taint was in her blood, she herself was far from being in a normal state of mind. But the British jury has this question clearly put before them by the court: "Was she in such a state of mind that she was able to distinguish between right and wrong?" And with this before them as the point they were to try, they rendered a verdict of wilful murder. The presiding judge, Baron Martin, then said:

"I entirely concur in the verdict of the jury. I consider that they gave the utmost, attention to the circumstances under which you gave those sweets to the little boy, and they have arrived at a conclusion which I believe to be the right one. I believe that you, having got the idea of poisoning into your mind, poisoned a quantity of sweetmeats and gave them to the boy, and I have no doubt that your giving him these sweets caused eventually the death of Sydney Barker. You had no desire to kill this child, I believe; but it seems to me that you got into a morbid state of mind in consequence of your relations with Dr. and Mrs. Beard, and in the end it led to all this. That is, I think, the truth of this case. I really believe myself that you are guilty, and still more do I consider that the jury were right in rejecting the evidence respecting your insanity. In truth, I think there was no evidence on that point to go to a jury; and if I had been asked to rule against it, I should have so ruled. The question really is not whether a person is of weak, intellect but whether he or she is able to distinguish between right and wrong.—With such letter as you have written, it would have been impossible to find any other verdict. I could be no pleasure to the jury to bring you in guilty. But I do not wish to make any further observations to distress you; I can only say that I believe the verdict of the jury to be a right judgment on both points submitted to them. The law imposes upon me the duty of passing sentence upon you, which is that you be taken to the place from whence you came, and thence to the jail at Lewes; that you then be taken to the place of execution, and be hanged by the neck until you be dead; that your body be buried within the precincts of the prison; and may 'the Lord have mercy upon your soul!"

Such is the idea of the average British jury and judge on the question of insanity and crime. So widely different is our notion of it, that not a jury could be found in the United States to convict of murder in such circumstances; not even in New Jersey, where a higher sense of intrinsic justice rules than in any other State in this Union. A *woman*, with such a defence as Miss Edmunds had in her family history and her own, would scarcely require a lawyer to defend her case. Many of our judges would readily charge the jury as follows:

"A sound mind is essential to responsibility for crime. If you find from the evidence that the prisoner was not at the time of the commission of this deed in the full possession of all her mental faculties, you must not hold her responsible for the result of what was her misfortune. If you are in doubt on this point, you must weigh all the evidence with the greatest care; and if the doubt still remains, you must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt."

Such a theory as this has poisoned the general mind of this country, until the plea of insanity has come to be considered available in cases of forgery and stealing, as well as murder. But the British theory is far more in harmony with divine right than ours. It rejects as altogether idle and absurd the idea that one who can see clearly the end from the beginning and knows the consequences of an act, to himself as well as others, shall yet be allowed to commit murder with impunity. A morbid sentiment prevails over our whole land on this point. It finds encouragement in the teachings of sentimental philanthropists. It is not a right sentiment, and ought to be changed for a better.

IRENÆUS.

The Crime of "The Press."

A lady correspondent of the *New York Evangelist* writes to the editor: "You give expression to a natural horror of the recent murder of Miss B, and the events which succeed it. Would you like to know *who* did this, *who* has been the means of involving thousands of women, both married and single, in the same frightful crime of feticide? I will tell you—THE PRESS. For years past, almost every secular paper (heaven forgive, even some so styled religious papers, for doing the same,) have teemed with advertisements, both of physicians and medicines which allured to this crime, with promises of safety and secrecy in its commission. The present generation has been in the habit of seeing whole columns of these vile advertisements in almost every paper; it has become familiarized with the existence of crimes, which were not even dreamed of by the youth of the past generation. Thank God, my girlhood, twenty years ago, was as pure and unsullied from such knowledge, as are the *infants* of the present time. A young girl who has listened too long to the voice of the charmer, sees no harm in availing herself of the means daily presented to her, and which will save her from public shame. The woman of fashion does not shrink from bringing to her aid the conveniences of an advertisement, which she finds side by side with one false hair, bijouterie.

"May God forgive the Press of the civilized world which has bartered for gold the honor, the purity, and the salvation of the present generation! Probably the enormous sums received for such advertisements, are sufficient to soothe the consciences of the publishers. So to the Roman Titus, the gold received from a disgraceful tax, shone as brightly as any other in his treasury.

"Is it not time for the Press, which should be the guardian of all that is morel and virtuous, to suppress this vile matter, and save itself and the world the agonizing recital of guilt it has been first to initiate? May we not hope *The Evangelist* will lend its strong arm, and rest not, until no publisher, who lays the least claim to respectability, will dare to insult his readers with the advertisements of the devil."

Unless parents are very vigilant, children now are made familiar with vice as soon as they are able to read. If this is the result of free press, we say alas! for freedom. The so-called fiction, which pampers to the clamors of lust and evil passions, has led on many from evil thought to evil deed *If you have a paper in the family, in which occurs an advertisement as a guide to the road of vice; no matter how much good there is in the column beside it, send it back to the publisher, and bid him stay his hand from assisting to demoralize the land, and you at least have done your duty.*

A Mathematical Joker.

Benjamin Greenleaf, the teacher and mathematician, loved a joke, especially if it was a mathematical one. Going, one day, with a basket on his head, into a room where there were several boys, he asked one boy after another: "Are you fond of fractions?"

Each lad, fearing that a problem would follow, said, heartily and promptly:

"No, sir."

But one courrgeous fellow said: "Yes, sir." To him was given the basket with its contents—a number of nice apples, halved and quartered—with the remark:

"You may divide those fractions."

The Modern Child's Party.

The New York *Standard* publishes an account of a fashionable quarter of Brooklyn, which gives one a vivid idea of the rate at which Young America is progressing—at least in New York and vicinity. It was a full-dress party of misses and young gentlemen between the ages of five and ten years. The dresses it is said, consisted of white, pink, yellow and blue silk, elaborately trimmed and decked with spangles. The little misses had their hair dressed in the latest style, frizzled, puffed, powdered, and adorned with flowers.—White kid gloves were generally worn.—paint and powder were freely used, and one little miss attracted much attention with her powdered hair and dazzling costume. She wore a pair of diamond earrings, a gold chain and locket studded with diamonds, while upon each arm was a bracelet of elaborate workmanship. Her mother was heard to exclaim exultingly, that the price of her child's outfit for that evening was $5,000.

Bridget and Her Mistress.

The doctrine of equality, which has produced so many high and noble qualities in the American character, has also very unfortunately developed a spirit of imitation, which is not only ridiculous but very often even culpable. The servant maid understanding that she is as good as her mistress, only not as rich, determines to dress as well in appearance, if not in reality. If her mistress has a camel's hair shall, Bridget spends a year's savings on an imitation made at Paisley. If her mistress wears ornaments of the pale, rare color, Bridget makes a grand display with sealing-wax ornaments of the same hue. If the mistress wears diamonds, Bridget decorates herself with brilliants from Alaska or genuine paste Massive gold brooches and bracelets were at one time a sore point with the ladies of the basement, because nothing else would look like the real article But here science has come to the aid of the afflicted, and has invented an aluminium which has all the appearance of 18 carat gold. Bridget is, therefore, enabled to shine on Sundays and holidays like a queen of Sheba.—*N. Y. Observer.*

For Knights of the Quill.

Let it be understood that *condensation* is the highest possible excellence in a writer for the press. Let the first draught of the piece be made as brief and concise as possible. Then, in revising it, first strike out all introductory matter, which would commonly sweep away the first paragraph. Next go over it, striking out all expletive parts of sentences, parentheses, and explanations of what had before been said. On a third reading remove all the adjectives and verbs that may be spared without destroying the sense of the piece. Last of all, copy the piece with an earnest purpose to make it as short as it will bear. Probably then it will contain everything worth having, as first written, with very decided advantages in vigor and clearness of expression.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The Power of Illustration.

Blackwood's says: "Its serious office is to help along an abstract argument, to lighten and facilitate the discussion of grave topics, to administer a fillip to infirm attention, and arrest a straggling, wayward fancy. Illustrations don't prove a point, but they help us to tide over the labor of proof, and sweeten the extreme effort to most men of steady thought. Of all gifts this secures readers for weighty and toilsome questions on morals, politics, and religion; and is the only legitimate method of lightening these, except, indeed, extreme neatness and precision of expression, which can for a time dispense with all ornament or alleviation whatever, to the severity of the topic under treatment."

CLAIMANTS WITH QUEER NAMES.—Messrs. Jim Jim, Fresh Water, Jack Everyday and Beau Hickman, citizens of Liberia, have filed claims in the office of the fourth auditor of the treasury for their share of prize money, accruing to them for captures made during the war of the rebellion. These claims are made through the State Department, and will be paid. Tom Upsidedown, one of this same party, put in his claim some time ago, and his money has been transmitted to him. Some of these men received their names from naval officers who were acquainted with Washington celebrities.

When Wong-Hang-Soon, a wealthy Chinaman of San Francisco, was buried the other day, they buried him with five wagon loads of baked pigs and chickens. Unless it was the intention of the old fellow to open a first-class boarding house at the start, it strikes us that he ought to have taken the provisions along raw.

A Southern paper having discussed the question propounded by a New York paper, "Shall the next President be a woman?" concludes as follows: "We nominate POWERS' Greek Slave. She has three of the qualifications, at least,—a marble brow, a finely chiseled nose, and a silent tongue."

☞ "I think," said a doctor, "that you have an affection in the lumber region."

"What has caused it, doctor?" asked the patient.

"Bad board, no doubt," said the doctor."

To keep warm on a cold day the ladies double the cape; and the men double the horn!

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