The Chestertown Transcript.

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Chestertown Transcript
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E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

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Of TEN LINES or less will be inserted three times for One Dollar: Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. One square three months, Three Dollars: Six months, Six Dollars: One Year, Ten Dollars. Fractions of a square will be charged as a square. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements at moderate rates. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements must be paid quarterly. Advertisements not stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued and charged for until ordered out.

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Having supplied our office with a large, varied and beautiful assortment of TYPE FOR JOBS, we are prepared to print

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SUITABLE FOR
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TRUSTEES' SALES,
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&c., &c., &c., &c.

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IS
NO
MORE.

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MELLIFLUOUS
COUGH BALSAM
is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, soothing, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

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for
PILES.

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has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure. For sale by all Druggists at 50 Cents per bottle.

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Strickland's
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DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antacids and carminatives to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic persons. For sale by all Druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle. Jan. 20, 1866—Y

PROSPECTUS OF

The Cosmopolite.

ON the first of January we commenced the publication in the City of Baltimore of a

MONTHLY LITERARY MAGAZINE.

There is no publication of this character now issued South of New York City, and the closing of the war has left a large portion of the people of the country with no literary representative.

The COSMOPOLITE will be devoted to Literature, Art, Review, Scientific Papers and General Reading, and we shall number among its contributors some of the best literary men of the South, with others from the North and from London and Paris.

All matter not original will be carefully selected from the newest and best of the English, French and German publications; and its Editors will spare no effort or expense to make it rank with the *very first* Magazines of the country.

As its name imports, we have established THE COSMOPOLITE upon no sectional basis. We hope to make it the organ of general literature alone, and will be uninfluenced by any party or clique whatever.

It will be mailed to subscribers in any part of the country upon receipt of the following

SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copies, for one year,	$ 4 00
Five " " " "	18 00
Ten " " " "	33 00

THE COSMOPOLITE will be generally distributed among the Merchants and Planters of the South, and we will add, for their information, a few advertisements, at moderate rates. Liberal deductions will be made to booksellers and news dealers. Address

DE LEON & CO.,
P. O. Box 226, Baltimore, Md.

January 20, 1866.

WALTER T. HURTT,
PRACTICAL
HAT AND CAP
MANUFACTURER
AND DEALER IN STRAW GOODS,
No. 38 N. Green Street,
BALTIMORE,
Offers inducements to the Citizens and Merchants of Kent and the adjoining counties. Call and examine our stock.
September 23, 1865—6m

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by ALDRIDGE.

HARRY MCCOY. WM. I. RASIN.
McCOY & RASIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 66 South St., Baltimore.
PROMPT attention paid to the sale of GRAIN and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. All orders for the purchase of Fertilizers

[redacted]

Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN, LIVE STOCK, and *Country Produce generally.*
No. 96 Light Street Wharf.
☞ Orders for Guanos, Seeds, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise, promptly filled.
Baltimore, November 4, 1865—Y

V. B. HINES. W. H. WEST.
HINES & WEST,
No. 98 Light Street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Hay, Potatoes,
Onions, Apples, Dried Fruits, Eggs, Fish, Cattle, Wood, Hoop-Poles, &c., &c.
April 1, 1865—tf

SHEDBROOK, WOODALL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain & all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 124 Light St. Wharf,
Opposite the Wharf of Slaughter's Steamboat Line,
BALTIMORE.
☞ All consignments are thankfully received and promptly attended to.
February 10, 1865—1021.

WHEELER & WILSON
HIGHEST PREMIUM
Sewing Machine!
W. MERRILL, AGENT,
Office 214 Baltimore Street.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
SEWING MACHINES,
For Tailoring and Manufacturing,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
W. MERRILL, AGENT,
214 West Baltimore Street.
Jan. 7, 1865—Y BALTIMORE.

JAS. I. BARTON,
(Successor to C. B. Kayworth,)
Late of J. P. Hartman,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 275 West Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE.
OUR Stock consists of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every grade, style and texture, which we are prepared to make up at reasonable prices, and in every variety of style to suit the occasion or taste of the wearer.
All Goods and Garments warranted to be what they are represented, or returnable at the pleasure of the purchaser.
☞ The citizens of Kent and the Eastern Shore counties are requested to give him a call. March 11, 1865.

FOR SALE.
THE HOMESTEAD PORTION of the MELLEDGE FARM,
Containing 196 Acres,
of which 175 Acres are arable,
Balance in Wood and Marsh.
Pleasantly situated on Swan Creek, within full view of the Chesapeake Bay, adjoining Swan Point, noted for OYSTERS, FISH and DUCKS. Convenient to Churches, School, Steamboat, Stores and Shops.
The Lawn, beautifully Shaded,
running down to the water, where Lime, Grain and all the products of the farm can be landed.
Dwelling
OLD BUT VERY COMFORTABLE.
OUT BUILDINGS
Sufficient for the Farm, with two Pumps of Water.
The Land lays nicely:
rolling, well watered, light, and susceptible of improvement equal to any in the County.
No Stiff Land on the Farm.
Would make a splendid FRUIT FARM.
Mr. Voshell will show the place to any one wishing to examine the same.
☞ For terms and other particulars, apply on the place or by mail.
W. R. CONSTABLE.
Rock Hall P. O., Kent County, Md.
January 13, 1866—6m.

LAND SURVEYING.
THE subscriber will Survey Lands upon short notice. Land laid out and divided, and all the branches of a practical Surveyor promptly executed.
June 24, 1865—tf. E. F. PERKINS.

COAL OIL
At 90 cents a Gallon!
A prime article, at H. W. VICKERS'
March 3, 1866. Cheap Corner.

The Poet.

"LITTLE JIM."

The cottage was a thatched one, the outside old and mean,
Yet everything within that cot was wond'rous neat and clean.
The night was dark and stormy; the wind was howling wild;
A patient mother watched beside the death-bed of her child—
A little worn-out creature—his once bright eyes grown dim;
It was the collier's wife and child—they called him "Little Jim."

And oh! to see the briny tears fast hurrying down her cheek,
As she offered up a prayer in thought—she was afraid to speak,
Lest she might waken one she loved far better than her life,
For she had all a mother's heart, had that poor collier's wife.
With hands uplifted, see! she kneels beside the sufferer's bed,
And prays that He will spare her boy, and take herself instead.

She gets her answer from the child—soft fall these words from him:
"Mother, the angels do so smile, and beckon "Little Jim!"
I have no pain, dear mother, now, but oh, I am so dry;
Just moisten poor Jim's lips again, and, mother, don't you cry."
With gentle, trembling haste she held a tea-cup to his lips;
He smiled to thank her as he took three little tiny sips—
"Tell father, when he comes from work, I said Good night, to him;
And, mother, now I'll go to sleep." Alas! poor "Little Jim."

She saw that he was dying—that the child she loved so dear
Had uttered the last words she might ever hope to hear.
The cottage door is opened—the collier's step is heard;
The father and the mother meet, but neither speak a word;
He felt that all was over—he knew his child was dead.

[redacted]

ed by him, as well as by the officers of the fort, who never fail to find in his conversation a most substantial feast of reason. It is noted, however, of late that he makes no reference to his trial.

He talks of politics, of the war, and rumors of war beyond the sea, of affairs in South America, of new books and inventions, and gives racy sketches of his old congressional days interspersed with rich and rare reminiscences of the men and measures of those days. He runs over, in fact, the whole catalogue of conversational topics, and neither exhausts the subjects nor himself. I have stated that he talks only when in the mood. At times, only monosyllables can be extracted from him. His spirits and vivacity are gone. A mantle of impenetrable gloom seems to overhang him.

No one essays to prolong those monosyllables into sentences, to rouse those spirits, to lift that overshadowing vestment of sorrowing despair. Why so gloomy he never tells, whether concerns spiritual or temporal, or State move and sway him. His physical health is good, and in the past few days of balmy air and bright sunshine has shown marked improvement.—Meantime the search of vessels coming here is still kept up on the lookout for possible parties coming for his rescue.

Farmers' Column.

Sorghum---Planting and Cultivation.

In the work of preparing the ground, seeding, and cultivating, the implements in common use on the farm are all that are needed. No crop affords a more generous return for labor and attention in the field than cane It is a remarkably deep-rooted plant; hence deep ploughing is of the utmost importance. The ground should be prepared the same as for corn, with as much additional care as the operator can conveniently bestow. Lime, plaster, ashes, and well rotted manure may be used freely. The preponderance of testimony is, however, adverse to the use of fresh stable manure. The opinion which formerly prevailed that land should not be rich is exploded No matter how rich, if not burdened with rank, undigested manures.

In planting let no time be lost in the spring *after* the earth is in a suitable condition to receive the seed; cover very slightly; half an inch is usually deep enough, if the soil is damp and in good condition. Soaking and sprouting the seed previously to planting will secure a gain of several days in the early growth, which is very important, as the hardiness of the cane in its early stages gives the weeds the advantage. Many report that they fail to realize any advantage from soaking the seed; perhaps the failure is from injudicious management. When the seed has been soaked, and perhaps sprouted, the condition of the soil and depth of covering should be carefully considered with reference thereto. It is hardly necessary to remark that seed which has been germinated, if planted in dry earth and covered very shallow, will of course perish. The distance between rows may be four feet, and between hills three and a half feet. In the west it is considered much the best to plant in "check rows," permitting the crop to be worked both ways with the cultivator, if drilled, or at intervals of twelve or eighteen inches.—The quantity of cane which can be grown to advantage on any given breadth of ground, whether in hills or drills, depends wholly upon the nature of the soil. As this is a matter of considerable importance, it should receive careful attention. On high strong ground ten or twelve stalks may be grown in a hill, or in a space which, if the soil were weak, would not support more than two or three, and these insufficiently. If an excess of plants is allowed, the growth will be feeble and sluggish; if, on the other hand, the quantity is insufficient, the energies of the soil will develop, with some varieties of cane, innumerable *suckers*, which rob and dwarf the main plant, and not themselves mature, or only in part. As it is desirable to occupy the ground fully with an original, uniform growth, it is best to plant an excess rather than an insufficient quantity of seed, and afterwards thin out if too many plants appear. Young cane is very tenacious, and may be transplanted with more safety than almost any other plant The labor of transplanting is, of course, considerable, and will be generally avoided; but in latitudes where cane cannot be matured from the seed direct, this plan may be resorted to.

In cultivating, all the labor bestowed in the early stages will be well rewarded. Its sluggish growth for a few weeks after the young blades appear is discouraging to persons unacquainted with its habits, and frequently causes it to be neglected, and in some instances abandoned, at a time when it merely needs the attentions of the cultivator and hoe. Its hardiness secures it from injury by what may be called rough cultivation. It submits to the utmost freedom with the implement, and pines only when neglected. Late cultivation prolongs the growth and retards maturity; hence, in latitudes where the season is short, this should be avoided. It is not proper to plough deep furrows after the cane has acquired considerable size; the roots permeate the whole ground from one row to another, and deep ploughing will sever them to such an extent as to dwarf the cane.—*Wm. Clough, Editor Sorgo Journal.*

Launch of the American Cigar Ship.

The celebrated cigar ship, the Ross Winans, was launched in the Thames on the 20th ult. Mrs. W. L. Winans, of Baltimore, named the ship. An account of the event says:

On Monday the remarkable structure known to travelers up and down the Thames as the cigar ship, was launched from the yard of Mr. Hepworth, at Cubitt Town. This singular looking craft has been built for Messrs. T. & W. L. Winans, from designs for which they are the patentees, being the fourth which they have constructed on the same principle. One was built several years ago for them at Baltimore, and from this, which was propelled by a large screw in the centre of the ship, they obtained a speed of fifteen knots per hour. Two smaller ones, each about 70 feet in length and 8 feet in breadth and hight, have lately been launched at St. Petersburg and Havre. The present ship is 256 feet in length and 16 feet in breadth, being of the same breadth as that built in America, and 26 feet longer. Her shape along the sides and bottom is that of two arcs of a circle, the screw shaft running from end to end along the centre, being the chord of both arcs, and she floats exactly up to her centre in the water, as was proved on her being launched.

Up to the water line she is constructed of the finest iron plates 5-8 inch thick, and above this she is of steel plates 5-15 inch in thickness. She is divided into twenty water-tight compartments, and 18 feet at each end is fixed to the screw shaft and revolves with it. The shaft is 7½ inches in thickness in the center, but near the screws is 15 inches thick. It is worked by three upright cylinder high pressure condensing engines, supplied with superheated steam by 4 boilers, of a construction similar to those of locomotive engines. A fourth cylinder is added, whose work it is to shift 20 tuns of lead to counteract the tendency to roll from the motion of the screw. The engine room is in the centre of the vessel, and the boiler room and furnaces are below—the first being 20 feet in length and the other 25 feet. In front of the engine room is a smoking saloon, handsomely fitted up, 12 feet in length, and behind which are sundry state-rooms, with berths, etc. Further forward is the cook's galley, and yet further is the forecastle, where are the births of the firemen and engineers. Abaft the engine-room are the saloon, 26 feet in length, and several state-rooms. There is accommodation on board for 30 passengers. Proceeding further aft you come to the sleeping apartments of the crew, where is the windlass, a long crank to be worked by hand, and here also are the anchors, which are like two great clock weights suspended in a couple of canisters, which rise from the bottom of the ship, and are open below. Through these tubes the anchors, weighing a ton each, are lowered, and are supposed to be quite strong enough to hold a vessel giving so little resistance to the water as this vessel is expected to offer. The engines are in all about 250 horse power, nominal, but it is intended to work them to from 1,500 to 1,800 horse power. The screws will protrude beyond the widest part of the vessel 3 feet on each side, being 22 feet in diameter, and are constructed with nine blades. Near the screws, and about 6 feet in toward the centre of the ship, are the rudders, which are worked by machinery placed between the funnels. The deck is 120 feet in length by 10½ feet in width, and from it rise two telescopic masts. She was launched just at four o'clock on Monday, and being built level on the cradle, she went into the water so that the centre of the vessel touched the water first. Mrs. W. L. Winans broke the bottle on her point; for it can hardly be called a bow, and, naming her the Ross Winans, wished her success.

Southern Relief Fair.

A number of the Ladies of Maryland have formed an Association for the purpose of alleviating to the extent of their ability, the wretchedness and want which the late war has entailed upon large portions of the population of the South. As the work which they propose to themselves is purely one of charity, and as its scope, unhappily, must needs be ample to be of much avail, they feel justified in calling for liberal assistance upon all good people who sympathise with human creatures and brethren in suffering and sorrow. They, therefore, respectfully and earnestly invite contributions of all sorts to the end in view, and especially in furtherance of a Fair or Bazaar, which they are preparing to open in the city of Baltimore, on the 2nd day of April next. They do not deem it necessary to enlarge upon the wide-spread misery and want throughout the South, of which every day brings them heart-rending accounts, unfortunately too true. They can safely assure the charitable, whose almoners they ask to be, that no wider or sadder field was ever opened to the kindliness of those cheerful givers whom God loves.

The following named Ladies have been appointed a Sub-Committee for Kent County, to promote the objects of the Association, who will receive donations in aid of the Fair:

Mrs. Dr. Twilley,
" N. G. Westcott,
" Rachel Wright,
" Dr. Houston,
" G. W. T. Perkins,
" Joseph A. Wickes,
" Richard Hynson,
" George Vickers,
" Jesse K. Hines,
" William A. Vickers,
" William F. Baker,
" Pere L. Wickes,
" Samuel W. Spencer,
" Thomas P. Dixon,
Miss Harriet Sudler,
Mrs. William T. Betton,
" Hannah M. Ireland,
" Dennis McCauley,
" Richard C. Johnson,
" John E. Cacy,
" Robert S. Griffith,
" James Hurtt,
" William M. Gilpin,
" Dr. Massey,
" E. E. Miller,
" Alexander Willson,
Miss Kate A. Blackiston,
" Laura Spencer,
" Georgianna Spear,
Mrs. William Janvier,
" William B. Wilmer,
" William Welch,
" S. T. Brooks,
" John M. Comegys,
" Dr. Kennard,
" Sewell Hepbron,
" Dr. Maxwell,
" Caleb W. Spry,
" William T. Hepbron,
" Joshua Clark,
" Mrs. Jervis Spencer,
" Joseph W. Webb,
" Henry T. Jump,
" Lewin Usilton,
" Daniel Hanes,
" James Beck of Geo.,
" John T. Skirven,
" Dr. T. G. Wroth,
" John Gale,
" William Bacchus,
" Dr. Gemmill,
" Wm. W. Stephens,
" James P. Wickes,
" Horatio Beck,
" Thos. W. Ringgold,
" Celino Jessup,
" James Page,
" David Jones,
" S. A. J. Wickes,
" Dr. Ricaud,
" Augusta Camp,
" Comegys Cosden,
" Dr. S. G. Fisher,
" J. Harper Gale,
" Richard W. Jones.

In order that the contributions made in this county may be collected, and forwarded to Baltimore, there will be meetings of the Committee, held at the Sunday School Room of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Chestertown, every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, to which place all Needle-work and Fancy Articles, contributed or received by the members of the Committee may be sent During the intervals between these meetings, such articles may be sent to Mrs. George W. T. Perkins, in Chestertown.

A depot has been selected by the Committee, located in Chestertown, for the receipt of Heavy Goods and Country Produce, which will be taken charge of by the following named gentlemen, to whom such articles may be sent, and who will forward them to Baltimore.

Wm. N. E. Wickes,
Geo. W. T. Perkins,
John L. Stam,
James A. Pearce.

March 12, 1866.

From the Carrier Dos Ewis Vals.

Education in the United States.

The question of public education, we are happy to say, is one of those that has been much agitated in France for several years past, and which attracts the enlightened care of the Emperor's Government. In the discussions to which this subject gives rise, the example of the United States is frequently cited, and a system is demanded, formed upon theirs Certainly, the American Union is one of the countries in the world, where public schools are the most widely organized, and the appropriations for education the largest.—But while borrowing from them certain processes, and imitating above all their liberality in what relates to the endowment of schools, we ought to guard against copying them servilely, and transplanting entire into Europe, a system whose imperfections are manifest.

We are told that in the United States every one knows how to read, write and cipher, but with the exception of a very small number of cultivated persons, what more do they know? and what real development of intellect is there?

We will take for our text the last report of the Superintendent of Schools in Rhode Island, one of the States where education attains comparatively its highest level.—The Superintendent does not find everything perfect in the system in his State, and he particularly laments the deplorable indifference of the studies. It is not enough to know how to read, write, and cipher. It is a good deal, no doubt, but it is not enough.

These are only the rudiments of learning, not learning itself; and a man who can sign his name, read his newspaper and keep his accounts, may still be perfectly ignorant. Now, the Superintendent tells us that, out of ten scholars, nine are satisfied with this elementary instruction. If, with this light freight of knowledge, they continued to learn after they leave school, we should have nothing to complain of; but we know that it is not so; and, entering very early upon life, those who were yesterday at school, and who have not even acquired a habit of study, are satisfied that they know enough.

The greatest defect of education in public schools is in our opinion, the entire want of method and discipline. A young person not only leaves school without knowing much, but he does not even acquire the means of studying profitably for himself. The excessively small number who seek instruction after their school days are over, for want of method, fill their heads with a confused mass of undigested knowledge, useless alike to themselves and others. Sense, order and classification, without which all knowledge is vain, are entirely wanting. Ignorance that mistrusts itself would be better than the chaos of ideas of which those who have acquired them are so unreasonably proud.

In most of the schools education is very superficial. Instead of beginning the pyramid at the bottom, they begin at the top—that is, the dry but necessary elementary studies are left out in order to acquire by steam, knowledge of which these elementary studies are the base, and knowledge will always be imperfect and unsubstantial, if the foundations on which it rests are not deep enough. One of the branches most neglected in the United States, we may say entirely neglected, is history, and yet what study would be more profitable to men who are to be trained for self-government.

Out of twenty scholars in five years, so says the report we have quoted, fifteen were tolerably well acquainted with the history of the United States, eight with the history of England, three with that of France, and one was somewhat versed in universal history. We may add, without wronging him, that the reporter is not exacting. And now what history do they study in American schools? Hence arises that extraordinary ignorance of great historical facts, as well among the so-called upper classes as among the laboring classes, for a perfect equality of ignorance prevails on this head.

All facts which are not immediately contemporary, and indispensible to the discussion of the politics of the day, are considered of no use. Hence that strange want of appreciation of certain classes of European politics, for it is necessary to be well acquainted with history to judge of it properly. Hence, too, that surprising credulity of the American people, of whom the press, and what a press, is the only and pernicious instructor.

We could go on indefinitely on this subject, and demonstrate that other branches of education are as little and as poorly cultivated as history, but we should pass the limits of an ordinary newspaper article. We sum up thus: Primary instruction, and very primary is general in the United States. Secondary instruction, with very rare exceptions, is there unknown. It seems to us this is not the kind wanted in France. In the United States, education is like a great stream, which loses in depth what it gains in width. We should like in France, to have the channel of the stream widened, notwithstanding its bed.

On this side of the Atlantic education is too democratic that any superiority is almost impossible. We do not desire for France a democracy of this nature. Let our country copy from the United States their liberal appropriations for public education, but except this generous disposition to which we do full justice, we should be sorry to see them copy any thing whatever of the system, which regulates education among them, and makes it so illusory.

An Editor's Dream.

The editor of the Charlottsville (Va.) *Chronicle*, having the fear of the Freedmen's Bureau in his eye, publishes his views in allegory, as follows:

We dreamed the other night that it was twenty-five hundred years ago, and that we were a poor printer publishing a little paper in the interior of Persia. Business was dull, and there was little advertising, and subscribers (as at present) did not pay their subscriptions, and the world generally went wrong. We wrote the most judicious and well-conceived editorials on all the questions of the day, but without the slightest visible effect on the course of the world, or the practice of mankind.—The roads in Persia continued as bad, the tax gatherers continued as rapacious, the government continued as deaf, the currency continued as vicious, property continued as insecure as if *The Plowboy of Iera* (that was what we called our paper) had never spoken, or given one solitary word of advice. It was in the days of fairies and genii. One day about noon as we [illegible] of the lofty mountain that overlooked the little village of Morisana, a great rock opened in an instant and a gigantic form stood beside us. It was a Genii. He asked us what was the matter?

We told him that our writing did no good. "O Philosopher!" he said. "I have watched your labors and utterances of wisdom these many years! Know that Truth at last ever finds its reward, though its gait be halting; your hour has arrived—ask of me what you will have for all your toils in the cause of virtue.

As it happens in dreams, the environment now seemed suddenly entirely changed. Instead of being on the side of the mountain in Persia, we were on the summit of Monticello mountain near this place, and the Rivanna winding like a thread of yellow gold at our feet. "What do you want?" said the Genii. "I can give you one of three things: wealth, the most beautiful woman in the world, or the ability to accomplish any one cherished social scheme which you may have at heart in connection with your labors as an editor." We were very poor, and sadly needed an overcoat, and a supply of paper for our next quarter, and we had nearly asked for "wealth." But fancy brought before us so lovely a vision in the form of a magnificently dressed female, that we sighed—"O Genii, we adore beauty, and are lonely and solitary." "Think," said the Genii, "your wish is irrevocable—have you any great political or social end which you would wish to achieve?" "We have, O Genii!"

Our mind was made up. "Look over this beautiful land, O Genii, darkened with the sons of Ham—we have a wish with regard to them." "Speak it," said the Genii—"it shall be fulfilled."

We then told him that we wanted these four millions of negroes carried to the six New England States through the air in the twinkling of an eye, and set among the excellent philanthropists of that virtuous theocracy. "It shall be done," said the Genii. "Stop! we cried, "we are not through." We then proceeded to say that perfect political and social equality was to be established between the old and new settlers. It was to be the doom of every New Englander to live in the perpetual presence of one or more niggers. No marriage was to have more than one white or one black party to it. In all public assemblies no two persons of the same color were to sit together—but there was to be always on such occasions one black person and then one white person. At table a black person was to be at one end and a white person at the other end, and alternate colors at the sides. So in the cars and omnibuses. At parties only black gentlemen were to dance with white ladies, and at boarding schools one little black girl and one little white girl should be put in the same room. The Governor and one half of the legislature of a State should be black.—One half of the Town Council should always be black. One half of every Board of Trustees should be black. One half of every committee should be black.

Everything in New England should be fairly divided between white and black.—Half of every house that was white-washed should be black. Half of every shirt and chemise should be black. Half of every ostrich plume should be black.—Half of every tooth should be black. The

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