The Chestertown Transcript.

VOL. V. CH[illegible]URDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866. NO. 17.

THE
Chestertown Transcript
Is published every Saturday, at
Chestertown, Kent County, Md.,
Office, Court Street.

E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE. If not paid within three months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be charged.

Advertisements

Of TEN LINES Bourgeois (or its equivalent in space) 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, five Dollars: One Year, eight 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.

JOB PRINTING.

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

HANDBILLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SUITABLE FOR
STORES,
TRUSTEES' SALES,
Public Sales,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

☞ Cheap for Cash, and at short notice. ☜

COUGH no MORE. **DR. STRICKLAND'S** 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, softening, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

CURE for PILES. **DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY** 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.

Doctor Strickland's TONIC. **DYSPEPSIA.** DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antiacids 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

BURGESS, BRAMBLE & HINES,
COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
OYSTERS,
Grain, Fruit, Produce, &c.,
152 Pratt Street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
T. H. Burgess, C. H. Bramble, V. B. Hines.

NOTICE TO FRUIT GROWERS.

FROM past experience, the facilities now in our possession and our extensive acquaintance with the principal PACKERS and DEALERS in Fruit—we can at all times command the HIGHEST PRICES for all

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

consigned to us for sale, and respectfully solicit consignments.

☞ Prompt returns made, and PARTICULAR attention given to the return of Boxes.

BURGESS, BRAMBLE & HINES,
No. 152 PRATT STREET.
Baltimore, March 17, 1865—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF MEDDERS, SUTTON & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the First day of February, inst., Jacob Pearson withdrawing from the firm. Philip Medders and Orlando F. Sutton are alone authorized to settle up the business of the firm, to whom, persons indebted, will please make immediate payment.

PHILIP MEDDERS,
O. F. SUTTON,
JACOB PEARSON.

CONTINUATION OF BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully notify their friends, that they are conducting the

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at their old stand in GALENA, where they will be pleased to see those wanting anything in their line.

PHILIP MEDDERS,
O. F. SUTTON.
Galena, Feb. 10, 1866—6m.

Wool Notice.

WE will take on account, exchange for Kersey, or pay Cash for Wool, at the "People's Popular Store."

W. A. VICKERS.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Partnership, under the name of HINES & WEST, was dissolved, by mutual consent, February the 1st, 1866. The undersigned has taken the Warehouse,

No. 132 West Pratt Street,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF DOING A
GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

Particular attention given to the sale of

GRAIN, FRUITS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Having been extensively engaged in the

Fruit Business

for a number of years, and knowing the disadvantage the Peach Growers labor under, by the loss of Boxes, all persons intending to send their Fruit, and notifying me how many Boxes they will need, I will furnish the Boxes; the Grower paying only for what Boxes he has on hand at the end of the season, at market price.

W. H. WEST,
132 West Pratt street, Baltimore.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. John A. Stephens & Bro., of Balto.
" Norris & Pusey, " "
Dr. C. H. B. Massey, of Kent County.
R. C. Johnson, " "
John S. Hurlock, " "
Messrs. Mallalieu & Bro., of Queen Ann's Co.
June 23, 1866—tf.

Register's Notice.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

The undersigned officer of Registration for the Fifth Election District of Kent County, hereby gives notice that he will open the books and sit at FORKTOWN, on the First Tuesday and Wednesday after the second Monday of August instant, (being the 14th and 15th days of August,) and every

Tuesday and Wednesday

of each week until the Third Wednesday of September, inclusive,

for the purpose of discharging his duty as Officer of Registration, according to an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed March 24th, 1865, relating to the Registration of the voters of the State.

JAMES H. EDES,
Registration Officer for the Fifth District.
August 4, 1866—7t.

Register's Notice.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

The undersigned Officer of Registration for the Fourth Election District of Kent County, hereby gives notice that he will open the books and sit at the COURT HOUSE, Chestertown, on the first Tuesday and Wednesday after the second Monday of August inst., (being the 14th and 15th days of August,) and

Every Tuesday and Wednesday

of each week thereafter, until the Third Wednesday of September, inclusive,

for the purpose of discharging his duty as Officer of Registration, according to an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed March 24th, 1865, relating to the Registration of the voters of the State.

GEORGE N. HINES,
Registration Officer for the 4th District.
August 4, 1866—7t.

Register's Notice.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

[redacted]

[redacted] duty of the officers of registration to notify each other of such removal, certificates and re-registration, and unless the provisions of this section are complied with, such persons shall not be registered as a legal voter in such district or precinct, and such certificates shall be filed with the list of voters or books of registration in the office of said clerks.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 5, P. M.

ALEXANDER WILSON,
Registration Officer for the First District.
August 18, 1866—5t.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY,

Dentist,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent county, that having located in Chestertown, he can always be found at his office on High Street, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw.

☞ His charges are moderate and all work done by him guaranteed to be as he represents.
May 13, 1865—y.

[redacted]

[redacted] rop were strung on a wire, allowing two and a half grains to an inch, lengthwise, there being 67,200 in a bushel, this wire would reach to the moon 250 times, forming a cable four inches in diameter.

Now, if this gigantic cable could be twisted about the necks of speculators, parasites, monopolists, middle men, and all others who swindle the honest farmer and producer, and the two ends fastened, one to the earth and the other to her attending satellite, and these planets commence revolving in different directions, the future avails of corn crops would be most likely to find their way into the pockets of those who honestly earned them.

Sleep-Working.

A case is related of an English clergyman who used to get up in the night, light his candle, write sermons, correct them with interlineations, and retire to bed again, being all the time asleep.

The Archbishop of Bordeaux mentions a similar case of a student, who got up to compose a sermon while asleep, wrote it correctly, read it over from one end to the other, or at least appeared to read it, made corrections on it, scratched out lines, and substituted others, put in its place a word which had been omitted, composed music, wrote it accurately down, and performed other things equally surprising.

Dr. Gall notices a miller who was in the habit of getting up every night and attending to his usual avocations at the mill, then returning to bed; on awakening in the morning he recollected nothing of all that had passed during the night.

Martinet speaks of a saddler who was accustomed to rise in his sleep and work at his trade: and Dr. Prichard, of a farmer who got out of bed, dressed himself, saddled his horse, and rode to the market, being all the while asleep.

Dr. Blacklock, on one occasion, rose from bed, to which he had retired at an early hour, came into the room where the family were assembled, conversed with them, and afterward entertained them with a pleasant song, without any of them suspecting he was asleep, and without his retaining, after he awoke, the least recollection of what he had done.

It is a singular, yet well authenticated fact, that in the disastrous retreat of Sir John Moore, many of the soldiers fell asleep, yet continued to march along with their comrades.

☞ We have received quite an interesting letter from our Missouri correspondent "Dalverny," but its length precludes our giving it entire: we make the following extracts:

ST. JOSEPH, MO.,
Aug. 20, 1866.

The two wings of the Radical party in this, the seventh, district, are in a very pretty muddle just now. One of them is persistent in its demands, that the present incumbent, the Hon. B. F. Loan, shall be sent to Congress again; the other insists that Isaac C. Parker, a lawyer of this city, is the only man who shall represent them Both of the candidates are original Rebels, and the way they backbite each other is amusing. Loan has never yet been known to do any thing for the interest of the district which he represents. He has been in office four years, and was elected by bayonets, not ballots. He is but seldom heard from, except when mileage and salary are discussed, and then he is sure to vote to fill his own pockets. * * *

Our Governor has for some time past been arming and drilling the negroes and Radicals, nominally for the safety of the citizens and to keep the peace, but really to control the elections this fall, to let none but the pluperfectly loyal vote. With such a state of affairs, I may well say that the prospect is a gloomy one, but notwithstanding all these difficulties, there is a settled determination among the masses to vote this fall, Tommy Fletcher and his hirelings to the contrary notwithstanding. We have the assurance of Andrew Johnson that the people of Missouri shall not be intimidated at the polls, and he is proving that he will be as good as his word: he has instructed General Sherman what to do, and only last week Gen. Hancock was hunting for Governor Fletcher for four days before he could find him. Hancock has put a flea in his ear, the upshot of which is, that the Governor yesterday issued a proclamation ordering all armed bands to disperse and saying that no armed organizations would be allowed at the polls this fall.

St. Joseph is still going ahead with improvements. About four hundred houses have been built here since the opening of Spring; and many more are in process of erection. Many of them are magnificent buildings, and are ornaments to the city.

Since I last wrote, a rail road has been started from here, which is to go through Northern Kansas to meet the Pacific rail road. Taking all things into consideration, our city is in a very prosperous condition, and no *thanks* to the Radical element either. I hope the citizens of your county are fully alive to the interest that would accrue to them from the rail road scheme now agitated by you. It is quite time they were taking hold of such a thing, and I am glad to see that an interest is felt that way. DALVERNY.

A New Method of Saving a Person from Drowning.

A person may be saved from drowning by the proper use of a man's hat and pocket handkerchief, which being all the apparatus necessary, is to be used thus:—Spread the handkerchief on the ground and place a hat, with brim downward, on the middle of the handkerchief, and tie the handkerchief around the hat as you would tie up a bundle, keeping the knots as near the centre of the crown as may be. Now, by seizing the knots in one hand and keeping the opening of the hat upward, a person, without knowing how to swim, may fearlessly plunge into the water with what may be necessary to save the life of a fellow-creature.

If a person should fall out of a boat, or the boat upset by going foul of a cable, or should he fall off the quays, or indeed fall into water from which he could not extricate himself, but must wait some little time for assistance, had the presence of mind to whip off his hat and hold it by the brim, placing his fingers inside the crown, and hold it so, (top downward) he would be able by this method to keep his mouth well above water until assistance could reach him. It often happens that danger is descried long before we are in the peril, and time enough to prepare the above methods, and a courageous person would, in seven cases out of ten, apply them with success.

A Courting Case in Court.

The La Crosse Democrat of a recent date, tells the following story:

There came on to-day before Police Justice Hubbard, in this city, a singular law suit growing out of the following particulars: Charles Morland and Robert W. Undine, two young men about 25 years of age, have for some months been courting a young lady. The men grew jealous of each other, and each strove to win the girl to consent to a marriage. But she could not decide which to have. Sunday night of last week, the two men were sitting on the porch talking with the girl, when a dispute arose between them which was the shortest route to North La Crosse—Morland saying by the depot, Undine claiming by the wagon road. They referred the matter to the girl, who laughingly replied that the best way to decide was to walk there and back, each by his route, when they could decide which was the quickest, and as there was but little difference in the distance, she could know which was the smartest man. And she playfully added, "Go, noble knights, and he who first returns may claim my hand in marriage!"

Each man started, Morland disappearing around the corner by the depot route, Undine around the other corner, to go by the wagon road. When Undine returned after a 40 minute walk on a hot night, he was made still hotter by seeing Morland coolly sitting on the porch where he had been for 35 minutes, as he only stepped around the corner and returned, preferring sitting with the young lady to walking three miles over railroad ties. After some hard words Undine told the girl to go to —a hotter place than LaCrosse, and left the house. He brought suit against the girl to recover pay for the following bill of goods which he had presented her while sparking her. We copy the bill from the court records:

One gold ring	$5 00
One fancy fan	3 00
One pair white kinds	3 00
One box confectionery	2 50
	$13 50

On the trial, the Hon. Angus Cameron appeared for the prosecution, and "Brick" Pomeroy, by particular request, for the defense, under whose instructions the young lady presented a bill as follows:

To kerosene oil 7 months	$ 3 00
To rent of parlor for sparking	10 50
To confectionery eaten by plaintiff	25
Total	$13 75

After a rather amusing trial, during which the plaintiff admitted that he ate some of the confectionery he brought the girl, the court gave a verdict of 25 cents and costs against the plaintiff. His Honor, Mayor Levy, Judge Flint, Gen. Washburn, ex-Mayor Lloyd, and several of our prominent business men were in attendance out of curiosity, and were summoned as witnesses on the part of the defense, as to cost of kerosene, worth of room for sparking purposes, etc., etc! The cost of the suit amounted to $13 62½. Reckon this ain't a smart city! Guess not!

Ancient Masonic Memorials.

While digging in various parts of England, for the purpose of securing foundations for new edifices, many ancient memorials have from time to time been brought to light, which seem to afford some evidence of the antiquity of Masonry, inasmuch as they have been of a character known and understood as appertaining to that ancient craft, and cannot properly be appropriated by others than operative Masons. They are, at least, of interest. January 17th, 1712, in a ploughed field in the parish of Stunsford, near Woodford, Oxfordshire, was found an entire tesselated pavement of thirty-five feet in length, and twenty in breadth, formed of little square stones of the size of dice, of various colors, and disposed in regular order. It appeared to have been constructed upwards of 1,400 years.

August 15th, 1733, a Roman pavement of mosaic work was discovered in digging for a foundation in Bishopsgate street, which must have been executed considerably more than one thousand seven hundred years.

April 13th, 1739, a mile beyond Stilton, a leaden coffin was dug up, containing a fresh skeleton, and there were also found many ancient coins in silver and brass; an urn containing ashes, on which was represented a female. It is supposed that these relics must have been there since the year 1308.

September 4th, 1747, a curious tasselated pavement was discovered in Lincolnshire, being twelve feet wide and thirty long, wrought in circles with a bust in the centre, representing a man, in the same mosaic work as the pavement.

September 22d, 1751, several workmen employed excavating upon the site of the ancient city of Aventicum, built by Vespacian, and destroyed in the fifteenth century, discovered a mosaic work sixty feet long and forty feet broad, with figures and ornaments well preserved. They also found several broken columns, and valuable marble statues.—*Masonic Monthly.*

Law.

Law, properly understood, is no other than right reason, agreeing with nature, spread abroad among all men, ever consistent with itself, eternal; whose office it is to summon to duty by its commands, to deter from vice by its prohibitions,—which, however, to the good, never commands or forbids in vain, never influences the wicked either by commanding or forbidding.

In contradiction to this law, nothing can be laid down, nor does it admit of partial or entire repeal. Nor can we be released from this law either by vote of the Senate or decree of the people. Nor does it require any commentator or interpreter besides itself. Nor will there be one law at Athens, and another at Rome, one now, and another hereafter; but one eternal, immutable law will both embrace all nations and at all times. And there will be one common Master, as it were, and Ruler of all, namely, *God*, the great Originator, Expositor, Enactor of this Law; which law whoever will not obey, will be flying from himself, and, having treated with contempt his human nature, will in that very fact pay the greatest penalty, even if he shall have escaped other punishments, as they are commonly considered. CICERO.

Who is Old.

A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will do something for himself, for his neighbor or for his posterity. Almost the last hour of his life Wellington was at work. So were Newton, Bacon, Milton and Franklin. The vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea that we must lie down because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; not the day-laborer in science, art or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to run to waste, and the spring of life to become motionless, on whose hands the hours drag heavily.

☞ Why was the garden of Eden like a family of bears. Because A-dam was there.

Writing for the Press.

In publishing the following, from the *Journal of Commerce*, we would not intimate that its pleasant strictures can apply to any of our correspondents, but we publish it nevertheless, commending it to all "whom it may concern":

"Very queer ideas are entertained by a portion of the public in regard to the rights and duties of editors, and the relationship subsisting between the editor and his subscribers. When James I. was asked to define a free monarchy, he replied that it was a government where the monarch was left free to do as he chose. Some people, by a similar process of reasoning, seem to think that a free press is a press that is 'free for me to say what I please of others provided, always, that nobody shall have the liberty of saying anything against me.'—The editorial work-shop is often the theatre of many amusing scenes from which hundreds of comic sketches might be drawn every year. Nearly every man thinks himself capable of giving the best possible advice to an editor, and writes him down as a very long-eared animal if he does not follow it—forgetting that there are any other principles, views, or opinions, than those entertained by himself. In this happy country every one is not only born a politician, but a statesman; and nearly every one who supposes he has caught hold of the leg or the wing of an idea thinks he is qualified forthwith to write for the press—and each of course, thinks that his own darling essay must have the first place, and that creation will stand still till it is published. And if the editor dares to reject it on account of its objectionable character, or because of its sorrowful composition, or for want of room, he is often denounced as blockhead, or as wanting in spirit.

"Again: there is a large class of writers, both for the city and country press, who think they are conferring a particular favor upon the editors by every line they write, because it will help to 'fill up.'—Indeed, the popular opinion, everywhere, seems to be that newspaper editors are wonderfully perplexed to find matter to fill columns; whereas the reverse of this is the fact. Their trouble is to find space for the tenth part of the matter they get prepared and many of their own editorials are swept into the waste basket for want of room.

"A fruitful source of vexation arises from the complaints of people who either are attacked, or fancy they are, by correspondents, or perhaps for cause, by the editor himself. Cases often occur in which a person puts a cap upon his head that was fitted up for some one else; and it often happens that covert attacks are made upon individuals, which, in the hurry of business, are not apparent to the editor, or do not meet his eye until after the publication. In all these cases, involving every shade and variety, he is obliged either to meet the case directly (as he will, if an honorable man, if the responsibility justly devolves upon him), or, in case of accidental mistakes, do the best he can. In London and Paris the editor rarely has any difficulty of this description to encounter, because he is not known as such, and the publisher there stands in the gap. One of these, the publisher of a violent political paper, always abounding in personalities, restored to the device of paying a salary to a fighting editor. For this purpose, a huge Patagonian fellow, six feet three in his stockings, was engaged, who answered all belligerent calls upon the editor.—Whenever an enraged individual called to demand the name of a writer, or satisfaction of the editor, the giant form of 'Tom' would come forth, buttoned to the chin with a 'dreadnaught coat,' and a stout oaken shillalah under his arm, and answer the summons. His *appearance* was usually sufficient to give satisfaction, and his catechists were generally glad to retire with an apology for having interrupted his studies! The policy, as far as we know, has not yet been adopted in this country.

"The practice of withdrawing patronage from papers for a mere difference of opinion between the editor and subscriber, upon accidental questions, is very pitiful.—It is, moreover, purely *American*. In no other country is it so frequently resorted to as in this; and it is but a sorry method of manifesting displeasure or dissent."

A Gipsy Divorce.

A writer on the habits of the Gipsies gives the following account of the ceremonies of divorce. He says:

Divorce is common. It is performed over the body of a horse, which is sacrificed for the occasion. The ceremony must take place, if possible, "when the sun is at its height." All the parties concerned in it carry long staves in their hands. A horse without blemish is led forth, and a member of the company is chosen by lot to act as priest on the occasion. He walks round the animal several times, repeating the names of all the persons in whose possession it has been, and extolling its rare qualities. It is then let loose, and several Gipsies set off in pursuit of it. If it is wild and intractable, leaps ditches, kicks, and will not allow itself to be easily caught, the guilt of the woman is looked upon as enormous; but if it is tame and docile, her crimes are thought to be less heinous, and the death of the horse is sufficient to wash them away. But sometimes both woman and horse used to be sacrificed together.

The individuals who catch the horse bring it before the priest. They repeat to him all the faults and tricks it has committed; laying the whole of the crimes of which the woman is supposed to have been guilty to its charge; and upbraiding and scolding the dumb creature, in an angry manner, for its conduct. They bring, as it were, an accusation against it, and plead for its condemnation. When this part of the trial is finished, the priest takes a large knife and thrusts it into the heart of the horse; and its blood is allowed to flow upon the ground till life is extinct. The dead animal is now stretched out upon the ground. The husband then takes his stand on one side of it and the wife on the other, and, holding each other by the hand, repeat certain appropriate sentences in the Gipsy language. They then quit hold of each other, and walk three times round the body of the horse, contrariwise, passing and crossing each other at certain points as they proceed in opposite directions. At certain parts of the animal (the corners of the horse was the Gipsy's expressions,) such as the hind and fore feet, the shoulders and haunches, the head and tail, the parties halt and face each other, and again repeat sentences in their own speech at each time they halt. The two last stops they make, in their circuit round the sacrifice, are at the head and tail.—At the head, they again face each other, utter some more Gipsy expressions, shake hands, and finally part, the one going north, the other south, never again to be united in this life. Immediately after the separation takes place, the woman receives a token, which is made of cast-iron, about an inch and a half square, with a mark upon it resembling the Roman character, T. After the marriage has been dissolved and the woman dismissed from the sacrifice, the heart of the horse is taken out and roasted with fire, then sprinkled with vinegar or brandy, and eaten by the husband and friends then present; the female not being allowed to join in this part of the ceremony. The body of the horse, skin and everything about it, except the heart, is buried on the spot; and years after the ceremony has taken place, the husband and his friends visit the grave of the animal, to see whether it has been disturbed. At those visits they walk round about the grave, with much grief and mourning.

They husband may take another wife whenever he pleases, but the female is never permitted to marry again. The token, or rather bill of divorce, which she receives, must never be from about her person. If she loses it, or attempts to pass herself off as a woman never before married, she becomes liable to the punishment of death. In the event of her breaking this law, a council of the chiefs is held upon her conduct and her fate is decided by a majority of the members, and, if she is to suffer death, her sentence must be confirmed by the king, or principal leader. The culprit is then tied to a stake, with an iron chain, and there cudgled to death. The executioners do not extinguish life at one beating, but leave the unhappy woman for a little while, and return to her, and at last complete their work by dispatching her on the spot.

The Signature of the Cross.

The signature of the cross is confined in our day to those unable to write their own names, and it is inferred, very naturally, that when it was almost universal centuries ago, it indicated a deplorable ignorance among all classes of people. But an exchange takes exception to this opinion and says: "How many of those who daily see X appended to a document of those who are unable to write ever take the trouble to discover its signification? The mark that persons unable to write are required to make instead of their signature is the sign of the cross, and this practice, having formerly been followed by Kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariable proof of such ignorance anciently. The use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons, for among the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was requred to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write.

"In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof postive or presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word 'clericus,' or clerk, was synonymous with penman; and the laity or people, who were not clerks, did not feel any necessity for the use of letters." The ancient use of the cross was therefore, universal, alike by those who could and by those who could not write; it was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its holy association, and generally its mark. On this account Mr. Charles Knight, in his notes to the Pictorial Shakespeare, explains the expression of "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching the character of an oath.

This phrase occurs three or four times in the plays of Shakespeare: but hitherto it has been left by the commentators in its original obscurity. With these associations clustering round it, the sign of the cross should not be made a subject for ridicule, but rather be treated as having important meaning when appended to a document, being at once a signature and affirmation to the truth of what is there written.

Bleeding from the Nose.

Some two years ago, while going down Broadway, New York, blood commenced dripping from my nose quite rapidly. I stepped aside and applied my handkerchief, intending to apply to the nearest hotel, when a gentleman accosted me, saying, "Just put a piece of paper in your mouth, chew it rapidly, and it will stop your nose bleeding." Thanking him rather doubtfully, I did as he suggested and the flow of blood ceased almost immediately. I have seen the remedy tried since quite frequently, and with success always. Doubtless any substance would answer the same purpose as well as paper, the stoppage of the flow of blood being caused by the rapid motion of the jaws, and the contraction of the muscles connecting the jaws and nose.—*Cor. Cultivator.*

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