The Chestertown Transcript.

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Chestertown Transcript
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E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

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Advertisements

Of TEN LINES Bourgeois (or its equivalent n 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 mderatoc rates. Yearly and semi-annual advertis ments 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.

A FIRST CLASS BLACKSMITH SHOP IN CHESTERTOWN.

JUST WHAT IS NEEDED!

Where the People can get Blacksmithing done by Experienced Workmen.

Chapman & Lambert

Take this method of informing their friends and patrons and the public generally, that they have completed their large and commodious Shop on Cross street on the site of the former Shop. Expressing thanks to the public for their patronage in the past and hoping for a continuance of the same, we think our past work a sufficient reference for our ability in doing business.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Chestertown, August 24, 1867.

Look at This

A NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP UP TOWN.

THE undersigned having taken the new Shop up town, nearly opposite Mr. S. S. Usilton's, respectfully informs the Farmers and Public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the BLACKSMITHING LINE, *at the lowest prices, and on the shortest notice.*

Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING,

AT THE LOW PRICE OF $1.50, *and all other work in proportion.* He hopes by strict and punctual attendance to his business to merit a share of the public patronage.

ALFRED L. BENJAMIN.
Chestertown, Apr. 20, 1867—6m.

BAKERY.

EVERY PERSON SHOULD LOOK TO HIS OWN INTEREST.

THOSE in want of *CAKE and CONFECTIONARY* for the coming Holidays, should not forget to call at HUDGINS' BAKERY, where Cakes are made up in style surpassed by no other Bakery in Kent county,

SUCH AS

Fine Lady Cakes, French Wine Cakes, Almond Drops, Jelly Cake of different kinds, New Year Tea Cake, Cakes for Parties, in fact

CAKES OF DIFFERENT KINDS, such as you will find in a similar establishment in the City. Also, a full assortment of

Confectionary of all Kinds.

Nuts,	Kisses,	Raisins,
Currants,	Dates,	Figs,
Prunes,	Citron,	Candies.

BREAD, RUSK, BISCUITS, AND PIES,
FRESH EVERY DAY.

Our Mince Pies are delicious—just try them.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully asks a continuance of the Public patronage.

WASHINGTON HUDGINS,
Main St., nearly opposite Post Office.
N. B.—Cakes at Retail, Wholesale and by the Barrel. Dec. 19, 1863.

SODA! SODA!!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Of the Town and County,

You are respectfully invited to call at LEVI FIDDIS', JR., and try his Soda Water. It is superior to any thing ever offered in this Town, and you will find it delightfully refreshing this warm weather. He has a very superior Fountain, and every facility for furnishing the best article. June 1.

Lumber,

LIME, FERTILIZERS, COAL,
AND PEACH TREES,
From Pullen's Nursery, New Jersey, for sale by JAMES SHUSTER,
June 29, 1867—6m. Buck Neck.

SASH CORD—SASH CORD—For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

MACHINE OIL of superior quality, just opened by
Aug. 3, 1867. THOMAS S. WICKES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 1st, 1865.

THOMAS NORRIS, for TEN years past engaged in the sale of *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* and Machines, FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, etc., respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has this day associated with him Mr. JOEL PUSEY, of Havre de Grace, very favorably known to many of the farmers of Maryland. The business will be continued under the name and style of

NORRIS & PUSEY,

at the old stand, No. 141 PRATT STREET, (near Light.) The senior partner tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his many friends who have so liberally patronized him, and solicits for the new firm a continuation of their favors.

In addition to the old business, the subscribers will be prepared to transact, in an extensive way, the

Lime, Plaster and Cement Business.

Yielding to the solicitations of many friends in the country, they beg to offer their services as

General Commission Merchants

for the sale of GRAIN and all kinds of *Country Produce.*

By a faithful attention to business, they expect to merit a good share of public favor, and ask a continuation of the patronage of old customers, and a fair trial by new ones.

They will continue the sale of *Wood's Prize Mower, Wood's Self-Raking Reaper, Westinghouse's Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, Beckford & Hoffman's Grain and Guano Drills, Van Wickle's Grain Fans,* and many other Implements and Machines, of superior merit.

They assure their customers that they are prepared to furnish any article in their line on as good terms as they can be supplied by any house in Baltimore.

Circulars, Catalogues, etc., giving descriptions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application.

NORRIS & PUSEY,
March 11, 1867 41 Pratt Street.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,
Nos. 22 & 24 S. Calvert St., Balto., Md.,
Manufacturers of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SEEDS, FERTILIZERS AND AGRICULTURAL HARDWARE.
SOUTHERN AGENTS FOR
"Buckeye" Mowing & Reaping Machines.
Wagoner's Celebrated Grain and Guano Drills.
"American" Sugar Mills and Evaporators.
The "Sweepstakes" Threshers & Cleaners.
Grant's Grain Cradles.
The Celebrated "Maryland" Wheel Horse Rakes.
Montgomery's Rockaway Wheat Fans.
The "Keystone" Cider Mills.
Hutchinson's Family Wine and Cider Mills, and a general stock of Implements and Machinery, embracing nearly every variety in use.
The above Machines have all of the latest improvements, and are confidently recommended as the best of the kind, in the country.
Repairing parts of any of the above Machinery furnished, and Machines repaired at short notice.
We have in store a large and carefully selected stock of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which we confidently recommend as fresh and genuine. Send for one of our Seed Catalogues, giving practical directions for planting all varieties of Seeds.
Garden and Flower Seeds forwarded by mail. Baltimore, March 2, 1867—y.

REMOVED.

F. LLOYD
Has removed to the New Building
COR. BALTO. AND HOLLIDAY STS., 94 Baltimore Street,

WHERE he intends keeping on hand a large assortment of
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,
&c., which he intends to sell at greatly reduced prices. He invites the citizens of Chestertown and the County of Kent to call and examine. He is confident he can sell cheaper for Cash than any Fashionable Establishment in the City of Baltimore, considering the quality of his Goods. Give him a call at 94 Baltimore street, corner of Holliday.
F. LLOYD.
January 26, 1867—y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

BUY YOUR
HOSIERY, GLOVES, DRAWERS, UNDER SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS and Small Wares,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
FROM
RINGGOLD & Bro.,
175 Balt. St., near Light.
November 24, 1866.

CHESTERTOWN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT

Having associated themselves with GEORGE E. LAMBERT for the Manufacture and Repair of Carriages in all its branches, respectfully inform the public that they have taken
THE SHOP ON CROSS STREET,
recently occupied by R. W. Caulder, and
Having laid in a Stock
Of the Very Best Material,
are now prepared to build to order
FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
TRIMMING, PAINTING
AND ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS
Neatly and promptly done.

Believing a good Carriage Manufactory will be sustained in our town, we respectfully ask the public patronage.

GEO. E. LAMBERT & CO.
Chestertown, March 9, 1867.

WATER COOLERS and Tumbler Drainers—for sale low, at
J. K. ALDRIDGE'S

The Poet.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Just after the death of the flowers,
And before they are buried in snow,
There comes a festival season.
When Nature is all aglow—
Aglow with a mystical splendor
That rivals the brightness of Spring—
Aglow with a beauty more tender
Than aught which fair Summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow
Then borrows its magical dyes,
And mantles the far-spreading landscape
In hues that bewilder the eyes.
The Sun from his cloud-pillowed chamber,
Smiles soft on a vision so gay,
And dreams that his favorite children,
The Flowers, have not yet passed away.

There's a luminous mist on the mountains,
A light azure haze in the air,
As if angels, while heavenward soaring,
Had left their bright robes floating there;
The breeze is so soft, so caressing,
It seems a mute token of love,
And floats to the heart like a blessing
From some happy spirit above.

These days, so serene and so charming,
Awaken a dreamy delight—
A tremulous, tearful enjoyment,
Like soft strains of music at night;
We know they are fading and fleeting,
That quickly, too quickly, they'll end,
And we watch them with yearning affection,
As at parting we watch a dear friend.

Oh! beautiful Indian Summer!
Thou favorite child of the year—
Thou darling, whom Nature enriches
With gifts and adornments so dear!
How fain would we woo thee to linger
On mountain and meadow awhile,
For our hearts, like the sweet haunts of Nature'
Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

Not alone to the sad fields of Autumn,
Dost thou a lost brightness restore,
But thou bringest a world-weary spirit
Sweet dreams of its childhood once more.
Thy loveliness fills us with memories
Of all that was brightest and best—
Thy peace and serenity offer
A foretaste of heavenly rest.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR.—May we ask of you the favor of inserting the following notice in your paper.

The 5th Annual Convention of the Sunday School Association of Maryland and District of Columbia, will be held in Wesley Chapel, Washington City, on Tuesday the 3d of December, 1867 at 1 o'clock P. M. All the Sunday Schools in Maryland and District of Columbia are expected to send delegates. Cards of invitation have been sent to all the schools as far as known, but if any schools have not received circulars they are hereby cordially invited to elect one or more delegates and notify David A. Burr, Esq., 7th and F. streets, Washington City, Chairman of the Committee of reception, of their appointment, on or before the 1st of November. Send by mail giving names in full, Post Office address and the church to which they belong. This is necessary in order that arrangements may be made for their entertainment during the session of the Convention.

Please also prepare a report, giving name and location of school; Superintendent's name and Post Office address; the number of teachers and scholars: number of volumes in library; number added to the church from the school during the past year and names of delegates to Convention, and forward the same to my address on or before November 1st, 1867. REV. GRIFFIN OWEN,
73 Fayette st., Baltimore.

The Chameleon and Porcupine. A Fable.

Chameleon once met a porcupine, and complained that he had taken great pains to make friends with everybody, but, strange to say, he had entirely failed, and could not now be sure that he had a friend in the world.

"And by what means," said the porcupine, "have you sought to make friends?"

"By flattery," said the chameleon.—"I have adopted myself to all I meet, humored the follies and foibles of every one. In order to make people believe that I like them, I have imitated their manners, as if I considered them models of perfection. So far have I gone in this that it has become a habit with me, and now my very skin takes the hue and complexion of the thing that happens to be nearest. Yet all this has been in vain, for everybody calls me a turn-coat, and I am generally considered selfish, hypocritical and base."

"And no doubt you deserve all this," said the porcupine. "I have taken a different course, but I must confess that I have as few friends as you. I adopted a rule to resent every injury, nay, every encroachment upon my dignity. I would allow no one, even, to touch me without sticking into him one or more of my sharp quills. I determined to take care of number one; and the result has been, that while I have vindicated my rights, I have created a universal dislike. I am called old Touch-me-not, and if I am not as much despised, I am even more disliked than you, Sir Chameleon."

It is said five thousand different articles are manufactured out of our common willow. Of weeping willows the chief article made is poetry.

Farmers' Column.

The Profits of Farming.

While the business of Farming in many respects differs from all other business, we have never been able to see that in the general principles on which it is to be conducted, it is exceptional in character, or differs from all other pursuits more than they differ from each other. These differences are in kind, but not in degree. A man may make a successful merchant or an unsuccessful farmer, and *vice versa*, and precisely the same reasons operate in both cases. Success in any pursuit implies first that a man must be interested in it, that he must make himself thoroughly master of it in principle and in practice, and *then* that he must attend to it energetically and perseveringly.

It is utterly impossible to carve doctors and lawyers out of some people, and we know of one person who failed three times as a dry goods merchant, and afterwards succeeded, and became very wealthy, as a machinist. We happen to know of another case, where a person seems to have a *dislike* to green grass and green fields, remaining in Philadelphia as a matter *of choice* through the *whole* of the most sultry season, often remarking "that nothing looks so green and delightful as the red bricks." Let circumstances of any kind place this person in possession of a fine farm, well ornamented, and stocked with the finest cows, sheep, horses, &c., and we should soon hear of farming being very unprofitable,—of the expenses of fencing, of accidents to the live stock, of short crops, and everything working the wrong way. Aversion to a business of any kind is no more certain to result in want of success than is ignorance of the proper way to manage it; and this brings us to the question of why farming has the standing stigma of being, *per se*, unprofitable.

It cannot be disputed that in the United States the high price of labor, no less than its inefficiency, is the great drawback to the business of a farmer. This is greatly lessened, but cannot be wholly superseded, by machinery. There may be said to be two classes who make farming a paying business. The one, born and brought up in the country, accustomed to labor, early rising and abstemious habits, works with and leads his men, thus getting more labor and at a low cost. By *habit*, by *inclination*, and by *necessity*, he has been *taught* to look on the paternal acres as the only source of competency, if not wealth, and as affording the only means of settlement on arrival at manhood. Every one can point to hundreds of cases like this, in every section of the country, where such beginners, after passing through the ordinary active period of life, have settled down at last in a quiet evening and an abundant competency.—These men "started on the shin of beef, and they can afford to finish off on the rib." Money with this class is made and saved, and it is also accumulated by saving. Their own labor and unremitted attention and devotion to business, makes up, and more than makes up, often for inadequate and unscientific culture. The other class averted to, who also make money by farming, consists of those who, brought up in the city, have yet a preference for agricultural life. They cannot labor, but they have capital. They invest in good land, and, by draining, liming and manuring, by deep ploughing and thorough culture, raise premium crops. Their live stock embraces the best breeds, and yields the largest products—If their cows and sheep cost some hundreds of dollars each, they also yield a heavy percentage or profit on the investment. A cow costing $350 (a frightful price to many farmers) is considered a very profitable investment, if she produces a calf which is worth $100 at a few weeks old, and also yields $50 to $75 worth of milk and butter per anum.

These men have *working capital* to expend in the management of their land, and they charge it (the land) with the interest of this capital, and do not saddle the outlay on the annual crop. We know of cases like these where money to a pretty large amount has been invested in such farming, and where it is considered to pay, taking an average of five or ten years as well as merchandising.

A cow making six pounds of butter only per week would soon be weeded out and sold to the butcher, and 150 bushels of potatoes to the acre, 40 bushels of corn or oats, 20 of wheat and one and a half tons of hay, would be considered behind the times, and as more adapted to the earlier years of the 19th century, and most certainly not its last half. These men have been accustomed to keeping regular book accunts with their business, giving it debits and credits for profits and losses, and they decline to grow oxeye daisy, wild carrot and other noxious weeds, because they will not pay, the market for them being always a dull one.—For the same reason they consider it rather cheaper to stop the liquid waste from their barnyards than to pay $100 per ton for Peruvian guano.—*Practical Farmer,*

The Boston *Post* is responsible for this: At a printer's festival recently held in Massachusetts, the following toast was presented: "The Printer—The master of all trades—he beats the farmer with his Hoe, the carpenter with his rules, and the mason with setting up tall columns; he surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attending to his cases, and beats the parson in the management of the "devil."

A well known minister repudiates the received theory that they have music in Heaven. He declares that his choir has given him so much trouble on earth that the idea of music in the world to come is wholly repugnant to his ideas of eternal peace and rest.

The Antiquity of Man.

The following paper by Mr. J. Crawford, F. R. S. was read in the Ethnological department of the British Association at the late meeting at Dundee:—Man, when he first appeared on earth, was without articulate speech, and, like the lower animals, must have expressed himself by what was little better than mere interjection. He had, therefore, to frame a language—a seemingly difficult achievement, yet one which every savage tribe had been able to achieve, and that not in one place only, but in several thousand separate and independent localities. It followed, then, that as every tongue was regularly constructed and perfect for its own purposes, many ages must have passed before language could have reached its present maturity. Even the languages of a people so low in the scale of humanity as the Australians, incapable of reckoning beyond duality, were found to be not only skillfully, but even completely constructed. It must be evident, then, what ages must have transpired from the first attempts to give names to a few visible objects to the completion even of such rude languages as those of the Australians, Feejeans, and Esquimaux, and how many more must have passed before the discovery of the art of writing. Like languages, the ordinary arts bore abundants proofs of man's antiquity. They were not the results of instinct; but on the contrary, bore indications of man's brain and hands.—The distaff and the loom were as much inventions as the steam engine and the telegraph. They had been invented in many independent localities, and at so early a a time that in no instance had there been any record of the discovery. The discovery of metals, without a knowledge of which man must have ever remained a feeble savage, attested man's antiquity.—The difficult art of making malleable iron seemed to have been immemorially known and practiced even by the rudest people of the Old World, but it might be fairly conjectured that the first discovery must have been made by natives who had previously made considerable advances in civilization, and that from them the art came to be disseminated among ruder tribes. Were the languages of the negroes of Africa investigated—the rudest of which are known to practise the art of fabricating malleable iron—it would probably be found that it was acquired from the Mauritanians, Carthaginians, and Egyptians on the western and from the Hindoos on the eastern side of the continent. Cultivated plants and domesticated animals also yielded proofs of the antiquity of man. The countries in which—through the auspicious character of the physical geography and the intellectual quality of the races inhabiting them—the earliest civilization sprang up, were Egypt, Syria, the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, India, and China; and, in a minor degree, Persia, the region lying between India and China, Japan, and one or two islands of the Malayen Archipelego. In all these writing had been early discovered and a calendar formed—arts indispensable to the rudest record of human events. But it was not necessary alone that the capacity for framing a record should exist, it was not necessary that the monument containing it should be of durable materials, and be under conditions favorable to its preservation. In regions subject to violent alternations of heat and cold, drought and moisture, the most lasting materials were in time decomposed, while in tropical climates the same destruction was produced by a rank vegetation. Hume made true history begin with the page of Thucydides, but man's story went back far beyond the time of either Thucydides or Herodotus. Egypt was, far beyond all other countries that in which the chronicle of civilized man could be carried to the highest antiquity. After many dynasties of gods and demigods, the earliest date which, with any show of antiquity, could be ascribed to the history of Egypt began with the first dynasty of civil writers, and the learned made that correspond with the year before Christ 8086, which would make the first dawn of reliable history 10,833 years old, reckoning to our own time. The pyramids of the first dynasty were built, according to the same authority, Lesueur, B. C. 3460; the great Pyramid, B. C. 3280—respectively 5327 and 5127 years ago. At the earliest of these dates the Egyptians was already a civilized people, in possession of a high scale of numbers, of a calendar, and of the art of writing; while at the latest of them they were certainly a numerous people, skilled in architecture, and equal to the construction of gigantic monuments. This history of the Jews could pretend to no such antiquity as that of the Egyptians, or even as that of the Chinese. There was a general assent among critics in fixing the building of the temple to the year before Christ, 1015—a date which would make it 2446 years later than the construction of the oldest of the pyramids. Reckoning backwards, the exodus, proceeded the building of the Temple of 480 years, and the bondage in Egypt was given as having lasted 430 years. There were other races of man which from their conspicious position, must have made a very early advancement, although probably not equaling that of the Egyptians. The valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, from the climate, fertility of soil, and facility of investigation, with the genius of their inhabitants, were formed by nature to be the seat of a very early civilization, and we have abundant evidence of such a civilization, having sprung up, rivalling that of Egypt in extent and greatly surpassing it in power. Its perishable monuments, however, do not furnish us with the same satisfactory evidence of antiquity as do the enduring monuments of Egypt. After a reference to the civilization of Assyria and India, the paper concluded this paper with a recapitulation of the conclusions which may, I think, be legitimately deduced from the facts stated in it. Man, although the latest creation of the class of beings to which he is most nearly allied, is yet of vast antiquity, although that portion of his history which has transpired since he acquired the art of making a durable and authentic record of his own existence, forms but a very small fraction of it. From the time in which he acquired the skill to frame this record, we have to trace him back over the many stages he had to pass through up to the discovery of his remains in caves, and those of handiwork in the most recent geological formation, "the drift." We must, indeed, go beyond this, and to his first appearance, when he was without speech, ignorant of every art, and, like the lower animals, chiefly guided by instinct. This is to be inferred from the fact that, where material evidence of man's presence exists, where in caves or "drifts," he is already found in possession of implements of stone, implying a considerable step in advance. But the localities in which the physical geography of the land and the genius of its people combined to effect such an early social advancement as was necessary to be attainment of the skill indispensable to the production of a reliable and enduring record of human events, however rude and imperfect, have been few in numbers, and confined to such as I have endeavored briefly to enumerate. Over the greater part of the earth's surface, auspicious locality and genius of race were not so combined as to have enabled mankind to reach that point. The red man of America, the shepards of Tartary, the black races of Africa never even approached it. The most highly endowed and the most happily situated of the nations of Europe had reached it only in comparatively modern times, and might not, indeed, have reached it at all had they not borrowed largely from their more precocious neighbors of Asia. The physical geography of wild region of Tartary, independent of the quality of race, has ever made it impossible that man should have advanced beyond the condition of migrating shepards, who have now and then united in formidable hosts, and proved the scourges of civilized man. The peculiar productions, both as to locality and race, which characterize some regions of the earth have made advance in arts beyond what was indispensable to a bare preservation of existence impossible, and of this we have examples in the land of the Esquimaux and of the Australians.—In a few localities even this amount of skill had not been attained. Thus Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, and even Iceland, when first seen by civilized man, were uninhabited; and when we see the Esquimaux living and multiplying and spreading in equally rigorous or even more rigorous climates, it is hard to believe but that they must once have had an aboriginal population, seeing that at least animal food is abundant in them. If they had they must have perished for want of skill to maintain existence. New Zealand would seem to have had no native inhabitants until it came to be colonized by savages and canibals from the tropical islands of the Pacific. It is difficult in this case too, to believe that prolific nature should have left so large a country without aboriginal inhabitants, yet it is more probable that the aborigines were either extirpated or absorbed by the more powerful invaders, than that they perished from want of skill in the arts.

How our Ancesters Lived.

The improvement in social comfort and refinement over past ages is strikingly shown in the following paragraph:

"Erasmus, who visited England in the early part of the sixteenth century, gives a curious description of an English interior of the better class. The furniture was rough, the walls unplastered, but sometimes wainscotted or hung with tapestry, and the floor covered with rushes, which were not changed for months. The dogs and cats had free access to the eating rooms, and the fragments of meat and bones were thrown to them, which they devoured among the rushes, leaving what they could not eat to rot there, with the draining of beer-vessels and all manner of unmentionable abominations. There was nothing like refinement or elegance in the luxury of the higher ranks; the indulgences which their wealth permitted consisted in rough and wasteful profusion.—Salt beef and strong ale constituted the principal part of Queen Elizabeth's breakfast, and similar refreshments were served to her in bed for supper. At a series of entertainments given by the nobility in 1669, where each exhausted his invention to out do the others, it was universally admitted that Lord Goring] won the palm for the magnificence of his fancy. The description of this supper will give us an idea of what was then thought magnificent. It consisted of four huge, brawny pigs, piping hot, bitted and harnessed, with ropes of sausages, to a huge pudding bag, which served for a chariot.

HERE LIES ONE, ETC.—"Bury me and put on my humble monument the simple inscription, 'Here lies one who saved the lives of his soldiers at Fort Fisher.'"—*Gen. Butler.*

"Don't you know me?" said a soldier to his former commander. "No, my friend, I don't." "Why, sir, you once saved my life." "Ah! how was that?" "Why, my dear sir, I served under you at the battle of——, and when you ran away in the begining of the fight, I ran after you—else I might have been killed. God bless you, my preserver, my benefactor."—*Louisville Journal.*

The Athens *Republican*, a Radical newspaper of Bradford county, Pa., has turned into the Democratic line.

The Recent Elections.

From the National Intelligencer, (Ind.,) Oct. 11.

The reconstruction measures of Congress, the question of impeachment and the extension of negro suffrage to all the States have been presented in a practical shape. These were the living issues in the recent elections. Upon these the fight was made in all the States in which elections have been held. Upon these issues, thus practically and tangibly presented for an expression of popular opinion, the people have spoken in thunder tones in Connecticut and California, in Maine and New Jersey, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in Indiana and Iowa. Wherever elections have been held the result has been a popular condemnation of all the measures of the Radical leaders, in the face of an army of officeholders and an inexhaustible money-chest, with which it was attempted to intimidate or bribe the people to sustain the Radical programme.

From the Boston Post, (Dem.) Oct. 10.

The returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, India, Iowa and Connecticut indicate a desire by the inhabitants of those regions to remain inside of the Constitution, and under the form of government established by such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Adams and their fellow-laborers in rearing this great Republic. These indication do not spring so much from mere party divisions as from a devotion of the mass of the people to the principles and the institutions of the fathers. They love the Union and the Constitution, and adhere to that division of power between the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government which secures a true Republic through a clearly defined distribution of authority. While they would treat the negro with justice and kindness, and secure to him his civil rights, they shrink from the attempt to make the white man subservient to the black, and to establish a military despotism under the pretense of philanthropic motives.

From the Boston Advertiser, (Rad,) Oct. 10.

Pennsylvania and Ohio, States which have seemed to be securely Republican, and which we carried last fall by aggregate majorities of nearly 60,000, have seen those majorities disappear, and we lose the one, while the other is saved at best by a close contest, which leaves her Legislature still in doubt. In Iowa we have also largely reduced majorities. If moreover the common impression as to the October elections does not prove to be erroneous, and still more if the causes which have produced these misfortunes do not suddenly cease to operate, we may expect to see New York imperilled if not lost at the next month's election.

* * * * * *

It adds not a little to the mortification with which this result must be regarded, that our heavy loss in Ohio is so plainly due in large part to the proposed amendment of the State Constitution, introducing impartial suffrage. Here in Massachusetts our record is clear upon this point, and what we have undertaken to prescribe for others has had its place for years upon our statute-book. But it is little less than humiliating to have this public demonstration, that after such a period of awakening as the nation has now had, a great State like Ohio, which is supposed to be well advanced in its political ideas, and which has not been thought to hold any doubtful position as regards the reconstruction of the South, should thus draw back, as did Connecticut before her, from the needed step in amendment of her own institutions.

The Number Seven.

This number is frequently used in the writings of the Bible:

On the 7th day God ended his works.
In the 7th month Noah's ark touched the ground.
In 7 days a dove was sent out.
Abraham pleaded 7 times for Sodom.
Jacob served 7 years for Rachel,
And yet other 7 more.
Jacob was pursued at 7 days journey by Laban.
A plenty of 7 years and a famine of 7 years were foretold in Pharoah's dream by 7 fat and 7 lean beasts, and 7 ears of full and 7 ears of blasted corn.
On the 7th day of the 7th month the children of Israel fasted 7 days, and remained 7 days in tents.
Every 7 years the land rested.
Every 7th year all the bondmen were set free.
Every 7th year the law was read to the people.
In the destruction of Jericho, 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; on the 7th day they surrounded the walls 7 times; and at the end of the 7th round, the walls fell.
Solomon was 7 years in building the temple, and feasted 7 days at its dedication.
In the tabernacle were 7 lamps.
The golden candlesticks had 7 branches.
Naaman washed 7 times in Jordan.
Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement.
Our Savior spoke 7 times from the cross, on which he hung 7 hours, and after his resurrection appeared 7 times.
In the Lord's prayer are 7 petitions, containing 7 times 7 words.
In the Revelations we read of 7 churches, 7 candlesticks, 7 stars, 7 plagues, 7 thunders, 7 vials, 7 angels and a 7 headed monster.

They are making rum in Louisiana out of sweet potatoes Seven barrels of potatoes yield a barrel of rum.

Official reports show that 1,120,000 children attend school in Russia—one and a half per cent. of the population.

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