

THE ELECTIONS.

In the next Congress, so far as is now evident, the democrats will lose four senators, and probably two or three representatives. This is not all; every one of the northern states has now a Republican Governor, except only Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware; and in all but these three the state legislatures are also Republican. Two new states are ready to come in—and both are Republican—namely, Nebraska and Colorado.

The democratic leaders may not think it a flood—but they will scarcely deny that it is a heavy shower. The people are evidently not inclined to trust either local or general affairs to the men who during the war were malcontents, sympathizing with the enemies of the Union; and who, now that peace has returned, seek only to renew the old alliance with southern demagogues, which gave them the power they so long misused.

What else could the country do? It saw on the one hand the Republican party, which fought out the war, which was known to be devoted to the maintenance of the Union, and which, if it contained among its leaders some unwise, some extreme, and some reckless and selfish men, was yet indisputably the friend of liberty, of progress, of equal rights, and of the Union. On the other side they saw a party whose leaders were in sympathy with our enemies during the war, who then opposed and denounced all the great measures of the war, who no sooner saw the war closed by the victory of the Union arms, in spite of their efforts and predictions, than they began to scheme to restore to political supremacy in the southern states, their old allies, the secession chiefs.

The Republican leaders managed their affairs so unwisely for a while, that they hazarded the loss of the country's support; but their opponents showed throughout so bad and dangerous a spirit, that, as we long ago predicted, the country having to choose between extremists like Stevens and others like the Woods, Vallandighams and Seymours, took the former. What confidence, indeed, can be put in the loyal profession of a party which everywhere nominated for office, and elects where it can, men notorious during the war for their hatred of the Union and its defenders in the field, and their sympathy with the Union's bitter enemies. In Pennsylvania they nominated Heister Clymer, Boyer and Glosbrenner; in Ohio, Pendleton, Finnefrock and others; in New York, Windthrop, Chanler, Brooks, Morrissey and Wood; in Indiana, Kerr, Harrington, Turpy and others; and in every state it soon became apparent that the democratic party remained under the control of the reactionary, slavery-loving, Union-despising politicians who led it to ruin in 1860, and whose course made it odious during the war; the Vallandighams, Woodwards, Seymours, Woods, Davises, Hugheses.

These men were so persuaded that they could regain power, that they would not make the least concession, even for appearance sake, to the popular feeling against them. They had in several states, as here, the opportunity to nominate candidates from among the war democrats—but they refused Dix with contempt, and took up Hoffman. Tammany Hall would not suffer a soldier to be put on its ticket; the New York Leader, its organ, refused in advance to support Dix; and the World boasted:

"There is nothing of which the democratic party has greater reason to be proud than its course during the late war." On another day it asserted vehemently that the democratic party—

"is not demoralized by a truckling regard for expediency. The nomination of Mr. Hoffman in this state, in preference to a candidate having so many just claims as General Dix, must be considered as another proof of the moral vigor and inextinguishable vitality of the party."

The country would have been weak indeed, after sacrificing so much during the war, for the Union, to put itself at once in the hands of men who so plainly showed that they were cured of none of their follies, and that they were as false friends of liberty and Union as ever.

The Republican party, by these elections, retains power for two years more. Mr. Beecher said very truly that, wisely managed, it might retain power for half a century. But to achieve that, or even to keep the country with it during the next two years, it needs to act prudently, to put its ablest statesmen forward, to show that it possesses moderation as well as vigor, and that it knows of other interests in the country besides that one to which all discussion has fixed it hitherto.

The Republican party brought the war to a successful conclusion; as a reward for that achievement the country has now committed to it the question of reorganizing

that which the war disturbed, of repairing damages, of amending the hasty and crude legislation of the war, of putting the finances and the industry of the Union on a secure footing, of eliminating from the statute-book selfish and oppressive enactments, injurious to the masses of Americans; and of so punishing treason as to make it odious. This is the work which the party has to do; it is no easy undertaking; it needs not bitterness of spirit, not violent and blind partisanship, not a weak acquiescence in the selfish schemes of a few ambitious and greedy men; but a calm, wise, statesmanlike appreciation of the needs of the whole country, strict and faithful adherence to the Constitution, and confidence in the strength of liberty, in the common sense of the people, in the ameliorating effects of time, in the powerful and irresistible wear of self-interest upon prejudices which are made each day weaker by the battering-ram of free discussion.

We hope the required wisdom will be found, in the Republican party. If so, it will inevitably quickly rally to itself all the true men who still cling to the opposite party, and who now begin at last to see that it is in vain to hope to turn the so-called democratic party back to its old and honored principles of equal and universal liberty and democracy.

The Meteoric Shower.

Astronomers have such a good understanding with the straight-forward, well-behaved heavenly bodies that any "entertainment" which they advertise for them comes off precisely "on the dot." But meteors are erratic, free and easy chaps; they don't keep their engagements; are fond of going off on a tangent; regular celestial burners, in fact; and when the astronomers give the cue to "enter" and perform their parts, they are very likely, making an ungenerous exit from some breezy locality thousands of miles distant. So the managers of the show get bowled, especially as the audience sit up all night to see the program carried out. The popular faith in astronomers, however, ought not to be withdrawn, because of the failure of the meteoric shower promised for last week. All that they pretended to say was that history shows that these great showers have long occurred at intervals of 33 or 34 years. Others and some others astronomers say that the real period is 34 years, and as the last great display occurred in 1833, the next is not due till 1867.

The number of meteors which were seen last week is rather larger than usual in the second week in November, when more are always visible than at other times in the year. Observers at New York saw 640 between 10 and 12 o'clock, Wednesday night, a few of which were quite brilliant. The New York Herald prints a dispatch, purporting to come through the cable from Greenwich observatory, England, which says that 5000 meteors were seen there in one hour, Tuesday evening, and 12,000 during the night. Some of them were very splendid and nearly all had trails of fire. These statements may be confirmed by the steamers a week hence, but the "cable telegram" reads very much as if it was written in the Herald office.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The result of the congressional elections in 1864 showed a total of 130 republicans to 33 democrats, and in the elections held this year the republicans have 128 members to 35 democrats. But as, of those elected as republicans in 1864, seven, Smith, Rousseau, and Randall of Kentucky, Noel of Missouri, Latham and Whaley of West Virginia, and Phelps of Maryland, have in reality gone over to the opposition, the republicans have actually gained five members in the recent elections—six the Tribune says, classing Mr. Raymond among the deserters in the present Congress, thus making their number eight. The democrats are quite likely to make some gains in the elections to be held next year, though if Colorado and Nebraska are admitted, the members from these states will make up for republican losses elsewhere. In several districts, also, where democrats are now said to be elected, contesting republicans stand a good chance to get the seats ultimately, so that in no event will the republican supremacy in the next House of Representatives be weaker than in the present, and is quite likely to be stronger.

Lietz was once playing before the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. In the very midst of the piece the Emperor began talking. Lietz suddenly stopped. The court circle looked at each other in astonishment; the Czar sent to know what had happened. "When the Emperor speaks," replied Lietz, "every one should be silent." Next morning the Czar, who perfectly understood the hint, sent the great pianist a magnificent diamond pin.

Dr. T. Clay Maddux was sentenced to ten days imprisonment in jail and to pay a fine of \$10, by Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, on Tuesday, for contempt of court.

A country boy, having heard of sailors heaving up anchors, wanted to know if it was sea sickness that made them do it.

We publish on our outside article from the "Delaware County Republican" on the question of the next Senatorship. It will commend itself to the attention of our readers without any further notice.

The New York Election returns, partly official, gives Fenton over 15,000 majority.

FOR THE JOURNAL.
Practical Observations, No. 1.

In a late number of your paper I observed an article taken from the Wells-borough paper on the subject of a cheese factory, with some suggestions of your own, in which I felt deeply interested. Not that I believe all the statements in that article, as the products per cow as there stated, are too much by at least one-fifth. Neither do I think that Coudersport or any other section of our county is in want of a cheese factory at present. There is hardly cows enough in the whole county to wet such an institution, to say nothing of profits. The reason of my feeling interested in that article is because it treats of a subject of the deepest interest to the farmers of the county. The statements relative to the condition and prospects of the county contained in it, though greatly disheartening, are nevertheless true. Not only is the population decreasing, but we are growing poor. Yes, sir, with few exceptions the farmers are growing poorer every year. This may not be apparent to every one, but on a little reflection they can doubtless see it for themselves.

The man whose property consists of money deposited in some bank, has there a certain amount of capital; he may use the interest derived from it, year after year, and continue to be worth just so much. But, every cent of the principal drawn out and used makes him so much poorer, and unless he adds to the deposit he soon comes to want. Precisely so is it with every land owner in the world: The soil contains a certain amount of the material drawn from it in the form of oats, buckwheat, potatoes, and the like, and no more. It is just as sure that the man who continually extracts these fruits from the earth and returns nothing to it will become poor, as in the other case.

Now here is just our case: Though our county is comparatively a new country, yet much of the cleared land is already exhausted and will hardly bear white beans. The original settlers of the county came here from the border counties of New York, and were not men of means. When a little land was cleared, it was found it could be plowed and plow they did. Oats became a leading crop and were raised in abundance. Perhaps no country in the world ever produced that variety of grain in greater abundance. One hundred bushels have been raised from an acre. The average during the early settlement, on new land would fall but little below that. On the large streams lumbering was extensively carried on, thus affording a good market for oats and hay, and stimulating the farmer to raise all he could. This brief statement is the explanation of the cause of the present condition of the farming interest in our county. It is safe to say that not more than one hundredth part of the improved lands have ever smelt the odor of any kind of fertilizer. A system of farming has been followed from which only exhaustion and consequent poverty must result. Now Mr. Editor, I am no croaker—don't believe in grumbling; it does no good. But I agree with you that something must be done or we shall take a long step backwards. If the farmers get poor it will be hard work for merchants, lawyers or editors to get very rich.

Now I propose in the first place that our county paper wake up on the subject and try hard to wake somebody else up. Election is over, so there will be no need of filling its columns with political matter. Let the people commence with ever so homely facts and communications on home subjects. Let farming be agitated until an interest is felt in improvement, and then we shall soon remedy the evils complained of.

There is no object in the way of successful farming in this county but what may be easily overcome. We only need a little light to enable us to see the mistakes we are making and to help us in getting on the right track. We have an excellent soil. Nowhere this side of the fertile bottom lands of the West can a soil be found that will stand the drain that ours has been subjected to, without becoming a barren waste. From twenty to thirty-five years continual cropping is too much for any land, yet there are fields in this vicinity that have been treated in this manner without having a shovelful of manure applied to them, and they produce buckwheat yet.

Twelve hundred bulls are announced in New York city for "the season."

The great and successful Count Bismark is prostrated by paralysis and will probably die from its effects.

The Constitutional Amendments have been rejected by the Georgia Legislature. All right, Johnny Rebs, stay out.

Judge Bartol, of Baltimore, has rendered a decision which fully sustains Gov. Swann in the removal of the old and appointing the new commissioners.

Last week, a man in Manchester, Iowa, attempted to kill his wife, child and mother-in-law. He wounded the two latter and then, properly, killed himself. Cause—jealousy.

The apple crop in Northern Pennsylvania is an average; but they decay very rapidly.

COPPERHEAD.—In the new unabridged Webster's Dictionary the following definition of Copperhead is given. It is worth preserving as a specimen of the accuracy of the term. We give it *verbatim et literaliter*. The following will be found on page 292:

COPPERHEAD (hed), n. [From its color.] 1. (*Herp.*) A poisonous American serpent, the *Trigonocephalus contortrix*;—called also copper-bell and red viper.

2. A Northern sympathizer with the Southern rebellion. [U. S.]

Again on page 1554, of the same work, devoted to explanations, we find the definition more at length, as follows:

COPPERHEAD.—A popular nickname originating at the time of the great civil war in the United States, and applied to a faction in the North, which was very generally considered to be in secret sympathy with the Rebellion, and to give it aid and comfort by attempting to thwart the measures of the Government. The name is derived from a poisonous serpent called the Copperhead, (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*) whose bite is considered as deadly as that of the rattlesnake; and whose geographical range extends from 48 degrees N. to Florida. The Copperhead, unlike the rattlesnake, gives no warning of its attack, and is, therefore, the type of a concealed foe.

A very lucid explanation, and proves conclusively, that the name is very appropriately applied to the Sham Democracy or red vipers. History is certainly indebted to Webster for his masterly analysis of the word.—*West Branch Bulletin.*

Negro Suffrage.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1866.

The movement of leading Democratic newspapers in the East and West in favor of impartial suffrage has caused a decided sensation in Washington, especially among officials and Southern men. The latter declare that the South will accept impartial suffrage in preference to ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. A well-known New Orleans editor, now here, favors it, and the Hon. W. H. Trescott of South Carolina, who was an officer of the Confederate Government, and formerly Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan, arrived here to-day, and says South Carolina prefers it to the Amendment. It is rumored to-night that the President will recommend universal amnesty for impartial suffrage, in his forthcoming message. The *Chicago Times* contains substantially the above.

Attorney General Meredith has been tendered a re-appointment by Gov. Geary.

With Gen. Sherman and Lew Campbell to represent us in Mexico, there will be a "right smart chance" of getting the country into a scrape down there. Discretion is not a conspicuous virtue with either of the two; and if they find a fair opening for putting us into embarrassing complications in that quarter, we may feel quite sure they will seize it. Our security lies in the probability that, just now, everybody down there will be in a frame of mind to do just what we may suggest they should do. Surely, Maximilian and the French will only be too glad of a hint from us to move quickly, if not already gone; and as to the parties left behind, we cannot believe any one of them is strong enough to oppose the Juarez party, against our advice and discouragement. But we shall feel a good safer from danger, when these two men, who sailed from New York last Saturday, get back home again.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has been the good and worthy custom of the Commonwealth to set apart, as a day for the special acknowledgment of the goodness of the ALMIGHTY, and for expressing, by the whole people, at one time, and with a common voice, the THANKS and PRAISE which throughout the year are springing from the hearts of men; therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do, by this, my Proclamation, recommend that the good people of the Commonwealth observe

Thursday, the 29th day of November, next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do then assemble in their respective churches and places of worship, and make their humble thank-offering to ALMIGHTY God for all His blessings during the past year.

For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth; For the thus far continued activity of Industry;

For the general preservation of Health; And especially for that in His Divine Mercy, He hath stayed the threatened Pestilence.

And, moreover, that they do beseech Him to continue unto us all His Blessings, and to confirm the hearts of the people of these United States, that by the lawful force of their will, Deeds of good Justice, Wisdom and Mercy may be done.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-first.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

P. A. Stebbins & Co.

AT THE CORNER STORE, CONTINUE TO RECEIVE ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, such as TEAS, COFFEES, WHITE and BROWN SUGARS, SYRUPS and MOLASSES, SPICES, &c., &c., &c.

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AT THE CORNER STORE, CONTINUE TO RECEIVE ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, such as IRON, NAILS, BLACKSMITH'S TRIMMINGS, CUTLERY, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., &c. ALSO, MENS' and BOYS' CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

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ALSO, PROVISIONS, FEED AND PORK, FLOUR and SALT.

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GOOD NEWS AND NEW GOODS.

STRANGE BUT TRUE! THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

No attention paid to the cost of GOODS. Prompt conformity to the Lowest Market Prices is our established RULE.

We are determined to give the public the Benefit of the FALL, this time.

We shall try to prove the Rule "Works both Ways." You paid high prices when goods went up, we will see to it that you pay low prices now GOODS are down.

Others may go down, but we do not intend to be beaten.

All we ask is to give us a Call. Shop as much as you please. If you know our prices we feel sure of a sale.

We are in for the trade this spring and are determined that

CHARLES S. JONES Shall take the lead in furnishing this section of the country with the best articles for the least money. Ours is the Store where that can be done. COME, SEE, and be CONVINCED.

All kinds of **Cotton Goods!**

we are now offering at prices which can not fail to strike the purchaser as

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BROAD-CLOTH, Plain & Fancy Cassimeres STANDARD MUSLINS Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of all Prices. Flannels of all Colors.

SILK & LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, SPOOL COTTON, Ticking, Striped Shirting, Denims, Crash, Toweling LADIES' DRESS GOODS, All-Wool Delaines, Amer. Delaines, Mohair Lustres, &c.

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds. COFFEES, WHITE & BROWN SUGARS, SYRUP & COMMON MOLASSES, GREEN & BLACK TEAS, SPICES of all kinds. A great variety of the best brands of SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO. Corn Brooms, Cedar Buckets; No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, Labrador Herring, Hams & Shoulders.

Also, DRUGS and MEDICINES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, &c.

REMEMBER WE PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE. **CHARLES S. JONES.** Coudersport, June 5, 1866