

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Spirit of Jefferson.

VOL. 20.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1867.

NO. 9.

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, October 29, 1867.

The Revolution in the North.

From some of the most prominent of the journals of the North, we present a few brief extracts, to show the importance attached to the revolution now in progress in that section.

The New York Tribune (Republican) acknowledges that the supremacy of the republican party has been due to a series of accidents, and concedes its downfall unless something be done now to commend it afresh to the people. It lays down the following as necessary:

"1. Complete promptly the reconstruction of the Southern States on a basis of blended justice and magnanimity: 2. Systematically educate and enlighten the people. The necessity and urgency of closing up the work of reconstruction on the broad and safe basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage is now so clear that we will not dwell upon it. Events are more cogent than arguments."

The Commercial Advertiser, (Republican) edited by Thurlow Weed, says:

The question involved, and the issue presented in Ohio, was open, clear, and pronounced. The question was negro supremacy (not equality) in States subject to military rule. \* \* \* The question was squarely submitted to the people, and is overwhelmingly beaten. This result, like that on the same question in Connecticut, was not half so much that the people were opposed to colored suffrage at home, as that they indignantly denounce the Radical scheme of forcing it, arbitrarily, upon States whose freedmen, just released from bondage, are unfitted for the exercise of a high prerogative.

Before and during the rebellion every Republican statesman and journal (the Tribune excepted) maintained that States half not get out of the Union. It cost half a million of dollars to establish that doctrine. But when it was established, the same Republican leaders and journals in justification of all they had professed, insisted that States were out of the Union. Union representatives from some of these States were refused seats in Congress. They are yet out of the Union. It was intended, first, to keep ten States out of the Union until a Radical President could be elected in 1868. But the middle between Congress and the President occasioned the military reconstruction act, under which they expect to bring these States back under the Constitution. And this is precisely the question on which, after full argument, Ohio has rendered a verdict which ends Chief Justice Chase's aspirations for the Presidency, and terminates Ben. Wade's Senatorial career.

The New York Times (Republican) says of these elections:

They simply show a reaction against the extreme acts and measures of the Republican party and convey an admonition to the leaders of that party which will be salutary if it shall be heeded. \* \* \* The leadership of the Republican party has grown arrogant and reckless. In the adoption of measures and the treatment of men it has been all too intemperate and relentless. The most extreme theories of the wildest and most impracticable theorists have been forced upon the party as the basis of its creed.

The Republican party is admonished by the State selections that have just occurred, that they must reform their action in these respects.

The Journal of Commerce (Democratic) says:

The strong point which it establishes is that the mass of honest people, who are not bound in party chains, are sick of radicalism in politics, and in favor of the Constitution, law and order, and an early restoration of the Union, fraternity and prosperity throughout the country.

The New York World, (Democratic) says that New York, like Pennsylvania and Ohio will send up her indignation protest, in November, against the proceedings and policy of the party in power, and adds:

For our part, we have no doubt that the great Democratic gains made, and to be made, this fall, will change the whole face of national politics.

The moral effect of great Democratic gains will permeate Congress. Seeing that their scheme must eventually miscarry, they will have no heart to persist in it. And in the last place, as soon as the prestige of overpowering strength in the Republican party is broken, its decadence will be so rapid, and the popular demand to have the Union restored so emphatic, that the Republican leaders cannot resist it. Great majorities in Congress amount to little, when great majorities of the people are of a contrary way of thinking.

NEBRO VOTES PROBABLY ELECTED HAYES.—In Fayette county, Ohio, twenty-three negro votes were polled. What took place there is said by the Cincinnati Enquirer to have taken place all over the State. No less than 600 negro votes, we are assured, were cast in Greene county alone, in defiance of the law. They were taken in Cleveland in considerable numbers, and largely in the Western Reserve. Some even were taken in Cincinnati. If General Hayes is elected, he probably owes it to this fraudulent negro vote.

Our Democratic friends owe it to themselves to obtain a list of all these negro votes, and if they amount in magnitude to Hayes' majority the election should be contested, and the Governor's office given to Judge Thurman.

A PRESIDENTIAL EXPLANATION.—The President desires it to be stated in this correspondence that he gave no permission to the Boston Post correspondent to represent him as saying that he would resist Congress in case of a bill suspending the Executive from office pending his trial for impeachment; nor did he say in the same alleged conversation, as published, that he authorized it to be stated that he would make no cabinet removals until after the November elections. The whole thing is a fabrication.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. World, Oct. 21.

The Late Vote in Ohio.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the official vote for Governor, cast in Ohio on the 8th inst., with the exception of ten counties, from which returns have not been received. Contrary to the general impression, the vote was a large one, showing an increase, in the counties reported of 59,603, as compared with the vote cast for Governor in 1865. Of this the republicans had 17,872, and the democrats 41,731. The figures compare as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Votes. Republican, 1865, 178,722; Democrat, 1865, 219,793; Republican, 1867, 216,972; Democrat, 1867, 219,793. Total, 1867, 436,994.

Hard on Butler.

We have not copied or otherwise referred to General Butler's second letter in vindication of his scheme to pay off the five twenties in currency, because there is in it nothing new, nor does he attempt to meet the arguments against this species of repudiation contained in our several articles on this theme. His letter is simply a more elaborate amplification of his first squibbles. He does not once allude to the undeniable fact that the loan was negotiated by the Government agents upon the published condition that the principal should be paid in gold, and that this promise was accepted in the public discussions in Congress as an authorized interpretation of the contract.

There never was an engagement in which a knavish party could not detect a flaw upon which to hang a legal dodge. Butler is the very man for such a work. The prevailing impression of him is that his system of ethics differs from that which governs the conduct of most honest men; and he is doing his best to confirm this popular judgment. A man who would steal if there was no law against it (or if he were surrounded by bayonets to protect him from the enforcement of the law) would not be a safe teacher of what is required by a high regard for the national honor. General Butler's letters, like his previous history, would be evidence in his favor if he were accused of too much honesty.

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

The Financial Prospect.

The trade of the city, in dry goods and general commodities, though large in the aggregate, is unsatisfactory in detail. In many leading branches marking down is the order of the day, and prices in numerous cases are now lower than before the rebellion. The approaching winter promises to be hard on trades and severe upon labor. The latter will have reduced employment, attended with high prices for provisions. All articles of food are in demand, and the prices which make it certain that cheap food is not to be realized from the present crop. Capital is as timid as at any time since the rebellion commenced, and long engagements are everywhere avoided. Few or no railroads are being built, new manufacturing enterprises are not thought of, mining speculations are in contempt, and in no department of industry is there a vigorous demand for labor. In the commercial centers there is, to be sure, a few of speculation in stocks, giving an appearance of vitality and deceptive character, wholly unlike the feeling of doubt as to the future pervading all legitimate business.

"Shrinkage" stares trades in the face so far as their assets are concerned, while the other side of the bill-book is unremoved. Contraction of the currency still in operation, and morally sure to continue, in spite of the protestations of inflationists, has brought the testations of the country to a point where it becomes apparent that specie payments must be resumed, before matters will permanently improve. To careful observers the indications of opinion from responsible representatives of all political parties are that the reign of irredeemable paper money is approaching its end, and with it comes the settlement of accounts by those trading upon it. The policy of contraction so strongly urged by Secretary McCulloch cannot be overturned, or impeded by Congress, and to advocate inflation will be to court disaster.

There was never a better time to keep out of debt, or to get out of debt, than the present. Cash is daily becoming more valuable, as any one can prove who takes it in hand and visits any one with goods to sell.—N. Y. Tribune.

Greely Thinks the Radical Party will Go Under.

The New York Tribune of last Tuesday, contains the following: If our party and its nominal antagonist shall stand substantially on the same platform in the next Presidential struggle, we foresee that the result will be much like that of the Scott campaign in 1852, and are quite resigned to the dispensation. Personally, we have an easier time, with far less anxiety and trouble, when our party is out of power. Then we are not bored to death with importunities to write office-seeking letters to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector of the Port, &c., &c. When public money is stolen, (as stolen it is and will be) we can pitch into the "powers that be" for putting thieves into office or keeping them in—an easier task than to defend them. So, when ever both parties get substantially upon the same platform, we know that ours will go under, and we contemplate that result with serene philosophy.

An Ohio Democrat got even with a Radical, who was feebly crowing over the negro majority for Governor, by informing him that they could have that office, as nearly as his whole business was to pardon men out of the penitentiary, and that the Radicals had much more need of his services than the Democrats. The Governor of Ohio has no veto, and in gaining the Legislature, the Democracy have gained nearly everything worth having in the Buckeye State.

Row in the Radical Camp—Wardwell 'Cusses and Quits.'

At a meeting at Hunnicutt's hall, on Monday night, Wardwell, who considered himself badly treated by his friend Hunnicutt, made a speech, in which he handled the nominees roughly. He wanted to know what interest Hunnicutt had in Richmond? What was he to represent in the Convention? If he had any property here, or anywhere else, God only knew where it was. He wanted further, to know why Hunnicutt told him, privately, that Washburne was unfit to be nominated for the Convention, because he was too conservative, and then got up in a public meeting and urged his claims for the nomination over him, Wardwell?

He wanted to know what interest Underwood had in Richmond to entitle him to the nomination? If he had any property it was in Alexandria, and if the people there would send him to the convention, what right had Hunnicutt or any one else to saddle him on the backs of the people of Richmond? He wanted no Underwoods. There were plenty of Richmond men to represent Richmond without importing men from abroad. He wanted to know who Morrison was, and what interest he had here? He believed he had a barrel of whiskey in a shop somewhere in the city; and that was the extent of his interest.

"Voice—You bet talk so 'cause diggers done stop buying ice and coal from you. 'No I don't," said Wardwell, and went on. As to your colored candidates, I believe one of them has some property, and that property consists of a second hand fiddle and belongs to Lewis Lindsay.

He gave the whole party a terrible castigation, and washed his hands of a further intercourse with them. He was proud to be called the "right hand of James Huntout," "no longer a trump in Hunnicutt's hand, and if he hopes to win his game must look for a better card to lead than Wardwell.

We would again call attention to the familiar old proverb.—Richmond Enquirer.

"PARSON" BROWNLOW.—The New York Times (Republican) referring to the fact that Governor Brownlow is a candidate for the U. S. Senatorship, remarks: We are rather glad to see Parson Brownlow's bid for the Senatorship, and hope he will be elected. He does infinite mischief as Executive of Tennessee; he will do none as Senator at Washington. Supreme where he is now, in Washington his eccentricities will be toned down, and he will be forced to trot in the traces. Besides, Brownlow is a man who has "chimed" on the party, on the people, on the universe generally. Men with claims have to be disposed of somehow, and the only question is "how," most expediently and with the least discomfort.—He is an elephant drawn in the lottery, and what shall be done with him is the question of the hour. He has himself proposed the best solution, and we trust it will be gratefully accepted.

DEATH OF MAJOR GEN. GEORGE H. STEUART.—This well-known citizen died in this city yesterday, in the 77th year of his age. Previous to the late war, General Steuart for some twenty years commanded the First Light Division of Maryland militia, and in his younger days represented the city in the State Legislature. He was also at one time a member of the city council. During the late war with Great Britain the deceased was one of the brave men who defended the city of Baltimore when attacked by the General. Shortly after the late civil difficulties commenced, leading to war, General Steuart went South, where he resided privately, mostly at Charlottesville, Va., and after the war went to Europe, where he remained until within some four or five months. At the first battle of Manassas General Steuart was present as a spectator, and was taken prisoner by the United States forces, but on the fact becoming known that he was engaged in actual hostilities, he was promptly released. He returned to this city, as above indicated, some months since, in the steamship Carroll, from Liverpool, in enfeebled health, brought on by advanced age. General Steuart was of an active temperament, a gentleman of the old school, and his death will be regretted by numerous friends.—Balt. Sun, Oct. 23.

DEATH OF HENRY W. SLICER, Esq.—Mr. Henry W. Slicer, Jr., a member of the firm of Cooper & Slicer, ship builders, of East Baltimore, died at his residence, southeast corner of Broadway and Hammett street, on Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, after an illness of five weeks, from typhoid fever. Mr. Slicer was the son of the Rev. Henry Slicer, who in the 36th year of his age, and had scarcely reached the prime of manhood, yet he gained a reputation for industry, integrity and manly worth which was willingly accorded by an extended circle of acquaintances. In his profession, an exercised energy, skill and enterprise. Mr. Slicer was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and being at the time of his death one of the stewards of the Broadway church, a class-leader and Sabbath school superintendent, and in all his relations thereto was regarded as an exemplar. The body of the deceased will be taken from his residence to the Broadway church at 2 o'clock this afternoon, where an hour's opportunity will be afforded his friends to take a last look at the departed, the funeral services commencing at 3 o'clock. [Baltimore Sun.]

DESERTING THE RADICALS.—It is reported that several of those who have heretofore acted or co-operated quietly with the Radical party in this place have become so thoroughly disgusted with the proceedings which have been going on for the last few months, and especially of late, that those who lead or enter into the Radical movement, that they have expressed their determination no longer to countenance such doings, or to acquiesce in what their sense and judgment tell them can only bring about mischief and evil to both white and colored people; and that this determination is not confined to white people alone. We do not know that this is so, but it would be strange indeed if it were not so. [Alexandria Gazette.]

A Southern gentleman recently passing through a crowd had his watch snatched from him by a pickpocket. Placing his hand upon the empty box, he suddenly exclaimed—"Butler!" The crowd dispersed instantly.

POETICAL.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following, although written to the memory of a particular one, is so applicable to many others, hands who fill our graves, that we insert it as much on that account as for its intrinsic poetic merit:— Young as the youngest who donned the Gray, True as the Trustee that wore it— Beneath the heavens, he maddened away, (Hot tears on the cheeks of his mother lay,) Triumphant waved our Flag one day. He fell in the front before it.

Firm as the firmest where duty led, He hurried you out a gallant— Bold as the Baldrick, he fought and bled, And the day was won—but the field was red, And the blood of his fresh young blood was shed On his country's allowed altar.

On the trampled breast of the battle plain, Where the foremost ranks had wrestled— On his pale face the marks of pain, (His mother dreams they will meet again,) The fairest form amid all the slain, Like a child asleep—his nestled and slept.

In the solemn shades of the woods that sweep: The field where his comrades found him; They buried him there—and the big tears crept Into strong men's eyes that had andid wept, (Oh mother, God pity her—smiled and slept, Dreaming her arms were around him.)

A grave in the woods with the grass overgrown, A grave in the heart of his other— His city in the one lifeless and lone; He had a name, there is no a name— And only the voice of the wind makes moan 'O'er the grave where a flower is strewn— But his memory lives in the other.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bible.

Life's last hours are grand testing hours; death tries all principles and lays bare all our foundation. Many have acted the hypocrite in life, who had to be honest in the hours of death. Misgivings of heart, that we have kept secret through life have come out in death; and many also who seemed all right and fair for Heaven have had to declare that they have been self-deceived. A gentleman of renown was on his dying bed, when a friend near him spoke of the Saviour.

"As to the Bible," he replied, "it may be true; I don't know." "What then are your prospects?" he was asked. He replied in whispers, which indeed were thunders: "Dark—very dark."

"But have you no light from the Sun of Righteousness?—have you done justice to the Bible?" "Perhaps not," he replied, "but it is now too late—too late!"

"My children I have been leading you in the wrong road all your life. I now find the broad road ends in destruction. I did not believe it before. Oh! seek to serve God, and try to find the gate to Heaven, though you may not see your mother there."

Her lips were closed forever and her spirit departed to its account, while the household, struck, looked on.

"Mother! father! would you die thus? Oh, no. Let us, then, point to Heaven and lead the way."

The Sabbath.

"Welcome, sweet day of rest!" No books to post, no orders to fill, no projects to think of, no politics to discuss—none of the thousand wearying, common-sense, heart-worrying cares of the every-day world, to-day. One day of quiet and tranquility—"emblem of eternal rest."

How sweetly comes the peace of the Sabbath morn'g, after the toils and agitations of the week! Balm to aches of aching limbs; gently as the breath of sleeping infants, or the dying winds of evening; pure as the incense that rises before the throne of God, comes the calm of this holy morning day of the week the best. It is the day of home—home hushed and quiet, home peaceful and full of comfort. To-day the father is at home, and the mother with brow free from week-day cares, sits beside him; and memories of Sabbaths in the by-gone time, when slumber made the day of repose a time of joy, come back in all their pleasantness.

Father is at home, and the little ones hang at his knee, telling their joys and troubles of the past week, and rejoicing that for a whole day he will be their company, and lavish upon them, uninterrupted, his loving words and smiles.

Aye, pure sweet and holy is the day of rest in the family; but is all too brief—transient as the outline of the silvery water that floats on the summer sky—for the rush and turmoil of the troubling world will come back to-morrow. Let not that thought mar the gentle joy of this sweet day; remember, rather, there is a "home" whose peace is never interrupted, whose joy is never broken, whose repose dreads no to-morrow, and that a part of the privileges and happiness of to-day is to secure a place in that family whose circle is united forever more, in our Father's home on high.

American Lawyers.

The incidents of the late war, between the two sections of the United States, have brought to the surface, some of the finest specimens of American lawyers, who otherwise might have passed away unremembered and unknown, as men of great professional ability. Burke and Chatham, and Curran, and the many others who make up the galaxy in the history of British eloquence, though the most distinguished lawyers in history, did not in their day surpass in greatness, the educated thorough-bred American lawyer, of the present day. We need not go back to Clay, Webster and Calhoun, in the United States Congress, for great and successful efforts in American eloquence.

But we may go into the humblest courtroom any where in the United States, and if the importance of the trial will warrant, we are startled with speeches of the greatest excellence, distinguished for learning, purity of thought, soundness of logic, and above all the power of eloquence.

In the history of our State trials, this has been remarkably so. The trials at Washington, growing out of the murder of Lincoln, have brought before the country some of the best legal talent in the world.

In anticipating the trial of Jefferson Davis for treason against the United States, the world was looking for the finest and most powerful array of professional talent; and if the trial had taken place, or if it should yet take place, this expectation will not be disappointed. The trial of Aaron Burr, elicited the finest talent, and purest eloquence then known to American judicial history; but how far short fell the most popular effort on that occasion, when compared with the speech of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, who "came from the sunset side of the western hills," to meet the bar of Virginia, in defence of the wayward boy, who attached himself to the fortunes of old John Brown.

The late trial of John H. Surratt has been fruitful in producing, for the edification and example of the admirers and lovers of forensic eloquence, the loftiest and most inimitable outbursts of impassioned and forcible utterances, known to the English language. We may go back to the debates in the Roman Senate, and we shall find nothing to surpass in chastity of language and purity of thought and expression the speech of R. M. Merriek, who "carried the jury with him," in the defence of the prisoner, John H. Surratt. At times the jury found themselves bathed in tears, sitting in a court of mercy, instead of justice. Yielding to the piercing appeals of the advocate, they for a time forgot the frailties of human nature, and that the blood of Abel had stained the hand of his brother Cain, and "crieth unto God from the ground," the judgment had lost its sway; reason was dethroned; the better nature had exalted itself high in the ascendant over every faculty of the mind; mercy had triumphed over justice, and the prisoner stood before them, in not pure and spotless, an acquitted and pardoned man. Such is the power of eloquence.

In this case, even the Judge on the bench, died to be highly prejudiced against the prisoner, often had his vision darkened by tears of sympathy. The members of the bar, manifested the strongest emotions at the success of their brother attorney, while suborners of testimony and perjured witnesses drooped their heads, and overcome by crimped feelings of sympathy, shame and remorse, rushed out of the court room overwhelmed with unutterable emotions.

There are many instances in the history of American trials, of the triumph of eloquence. A young man of great promise, and whose death the whole country lamented, was Hugh Swinton Legare, of South Carolina. His star was rapidly ascending, when it was suddenly plucked from the galaxy and extinguished forever.

His greatest effort, probably, was in a case involving the descent of a large amount of property belonging to a gentleman, who perished with his wife in a disaster at sea. The question was, which survived the other in the common calamity, the husband or the wife. In law the presumption is that the husband being the stronger of the two survivors, the rule is fixed that the husband is the survivor, and the inheritance descends accordingly. But in this case Legare knowing that the presumption might be removed by testimony, introduced survivors of the disaster, who testified that the lady in question, while being tossed upon the waves, was frequently heard to call for husband, who gave no answer. Legare seized upon her dying words, and gained the suit for the heirs of the wife, by closing his speech repeating three times, in the most eloquent strains; "my husband, oh, my husband!"

The American bar in every State in the Union, is ornamented by men eloquent and learned in their profession. And whatever may be said of the silly "phrase men," demagogues, and stump orators of poor and superficial attainments throughout the country, Americans may ever boast and feel proud of a nation that has given birth and education to American lawyers.—Houston Journal.

An Indignant Woman.

Some "horrid wretch" having ventured on the opinion that "a woman who loves ungodly, deserves the scorn of the man she loves," is shot dead by the following from a lady correspondent:—"Heaven forgive me, but may the man who penned that never see another bonnet! May no white dimpled arms ever encircle his cravat, or buttoned up his shirt. May no rosy lips ever press his moustache and fates grant that his dicky strings break short of every morning. May no Woman's heart ever learn to beat faster at the mention of his name, and may his stockings always need darning."

And when his nerves are unstrung by disease, and his head throbs with pain, as though an earthquake were brewing in it may he have nothing in his sick chamber but boots and heels, and see not one inch of muslin or crinoline.

Giv' her love unasked! O, with a true hearted man this would, methinks, be the reason of reasons why he should love her—She gives to him her whole heart; for in those things woman does not work by halves; not from pity or charity, because she has begged from gratitude because she loves her; not from pity or charity, because she has begged from gratitude because she loves her; not from pity or charity, because she has begged from gratitude because she loves her; not from pity or charity, because she has begged from gratitude because she loves her.

—A couple of neighbors because so unkindly that they would not speak to each other, but one, having been converted at a camp meeting, on seeing his former enemy, held out his hand saying: "How d'ye do, Kemp? I am humble enough to shake hands with a dog."

—The grasshoppers are making great ravages in Iowa.

Spirit of Jefferson.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, Three Insertions, \$1.50. Each Continuation, 50. One Square, One Month, 2.00. One Square, Three Months, 5.00. One Square, Six Months, 10.00. One Square, One Year, 15.00. Ten Lines or less, constitute a Square. Yearly Advertisements by Special Contract.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The total receipts from the theatres, dancing rooms, concerts, and other places of public amusement in Paris in the month of August amounted to 2,246,306 francs.

Thomas Hood, the younger, has edited, and will soon publish, "Upside Down, a Series of Amusing Subjects from Sketches by the late W. M. McConnell."

The editorship of the official journal at Rome is now filled by Father Stefano Viccolina, in place of Chevallier Monte, dead of the cholera.

Some time since a burglar in Brussels, having gagged a servant girl to prevent her from crying, and tied her legs to prevent her

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, October 29, 1867.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

As the present number terminates the second year of our editorial labors since the war, we deem it proper to notify our patrons of the fact.

Within the past year our subscription has nearly doubled itself, whilst the transient advertising patronage of the paper has fully tripled that of the first year.

For this liberality on the part of our people, we are deeply grateful, and will endeavor to repay their kindness by the publication of a paper worthy their continued support and confidence.

What the Spirit of Jefferson has been in the past, it will continue to be—the uncompromising opponent of the present radical party.

ELECTIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The annual farce, dignified with the name of election, came off in this State on Thursday last. Of the result we have yet few returns, but these indicate most decided gains for the conservative party in the western portion of the State.

In Ohio county, embracing the city of Wheeling, the conservative gain has been very heavy, amounting it is said, to more than five hundred. Brooke county, the right wing of the Pan-Handle, has also thrown off the shackles of radicalism, and returns a Democratic delegate to the Legislature.

In our county and Berkeley, the pomp, power and pusillanimity of Joe Chapline and his party, are continued. Against it, there was really no organized opposition, and it was only a few days before the election that any effort was made to turn the tide in favor of conservatism.

In another county, we publish the result in the county, as far as we have been able to ascertain it.

MILROY.

During the progress of the struggle which eventuated in the overthrow of the liberties of the South, and brought in its train, negro suffrage and all its attendant horrors, an indecent creature with the form of a man and the instincts of a hyena, commanded for a time at Winchester.

COMING ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday next, November 5th elections will be held in the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Nevada.

The result of these contests, more especially in New York, will be looked to with much interest. If the example of returning reason, recently furnished by Ohio and Pennsylvania are followed up by a portion of the States yet to vote, there still may be some hope for the future.

SENTENCED.—We announced sometime the last year the shooting of D. T. Armstrong, by Absalom Gray, which occurred in the neighborhood of Shannondah. The case came up before the Court at Shepherdstown last week, and the jury found a verdict of guilty and fixed the time of imprisonment to the penitentiary at one year.

When will Congress meet? On Thursday the 21st of November.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election for or against a State Convention, also for members of the same, and in case of its adoption, came off on Tuesday last.

The vote is a small one, the whites generally being so thoroughly disgusted with negro suffrage, as to permit the election to go by default.

RICHMOND, October 24.—Returns at General Schofield's headquarters show conclusively that the State votes in favor of a Convention. It is also certain that the Convention will be Radical by 15 majority.

Shenandoah.—550 majority against the Convention. Walton, (con.) elected over the arch-friend Ryer.

Clarke and Warren.—In all the districts in these counties "no convention" has been carried. Kennedy, conservative, has been elected by a large majority.

The latest information we have with reference to these elections is contained in the following telegram to the Baltimore Sun.

Official returns from the late elections indicate the return of 50 conservatives and 60 radicals to the State Convention. Eighteen of the 70, 77 for, and 44, 025 against the convention. A number of counties are yet to be heard from.

The polls in Richmond closed at one o'clock on Thursday morning, with a majority of 407 for the Unionist ticket.

J. H. Gilmer, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, presented Gen. Schofield a formal protest against counting the vote received after sunset on Wednesday.

Considerable excitement is caused by the fact that two citizens of Richmond—one a prominent tobacco manufacturer—have been ordered by a vigilance committee of negroes to leave the city in forty-eight hours.

Parson Brownlow and His Next Friend. Parson Brownlow doesn't know much that a decent white man would care to know, but nevertheless, he sees pretty clearly how things are going.

"I trust that the noble-hearted Republicans of New York are not going to fold their arms and let the world, the flesh and the devil (all are included in the term Democracy) sweep the field as they seem to have done in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Tennessee tyrant, we observe, is always pretending to be afraid of the "devil." He can never make a speech nor write a letter without betraying his sensitiveness concerning that personage.

The Effect of the Northern Elections.—What the Democrats Propose.—An Amendment Acceptable.

The New York World, one of the most influential journals in the North, and one which was not long ago in favor of negro suffrage, now argues that the Democrats will have power, and will use that power, to prevent the Africanization of the South, and concludes its remarks as follows:

"We come now to a more important point. If the Democrats carry New York and other States, as we expect, the country will demand the settlement of the reconstruction question without further delay. Seeing that the Radical scheme cannot succeed, the people will be impatient of persistence in having the question settled now, instead of two or four years hence.

"The result of these contests, more especially in New York, will be looked to with much interest. If the example of returning reason, recently furnished by Ohio and Pennsylvania are followed up by a portion of the States yet to vote, there still may be some hope for the future.

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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—We give the following as the result in this county, on Thursday last, as far as we have been able to ascertain it.

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LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19, 1867.

Mr. Editor:—The assurance that a letter from this Western county will not be interesting to you or your readers, is my only apology for intruding upon your columns.

What this country is, what prospects and inducements it offers to those ambitious of the smiles of fortune, can only be learned by a short residence here and slight experience. I feel that after all much depends on the man.

As a general rule, the American people have strange imaginations. They make a brute, a man; a man, a god. A story often told becomes much easier in its nature.

What we do not see, we paint in more glowing colors than that which we see. It is just so. Now I feel satisfied that if the Indian people could see these dirty, slovenly Indian squaws in this section, they would never boast of the Pechontas blood in their veins.

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THE RESULT AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE TWO RACES.

The Virginia papers concede that a Convention will be called in that State by a considerable majority of voters. The following extracts from the Charlottesville Chronicle and the Richmond Dispatch, both papers of Conservative antecedents, and from the Lynchburg Virginian, show the general feeling of the people as to the effect of the election upon the relations existing between the white and black races.

The election Tuesday settled the fact that the white race and the negro race in Virginia are enemies. The negroes gave almost to a man the most radical tickets. A large number of negroes have been elected to the Convention. Then come a body of mean white and Northern adventurers.

Every conceivable effort has been made here to harmonize the two races. Every form of overture has been made to the blacks by the whites. Every appliance was resorted to, to carry the election. All has been in vain.

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Hon. B. H. Hill on the Recent Elections—His Idea of the Duty of the South.

Hon. B. H. Hill, writes a long letter from Washington to the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, in which, alluding to the recent elections in the North, he says: "The decision of the people is more decidedly against the Radical policy than the Radical party."

This fact must teach the party that it shall adhere to a policy after it has been so emphatically condemned, the party itself must be cured, and utterly east out, for it will add contempt to heresy."

"A long conversation which I had with a very intelligent Republican ended with this speech from him: 'I belong, Mr. Hill, to the Republican Party, as you have seen. I do know the masses of the Republicans do not desire to do injustice to the Southern people. Our leaders told us that these harsh measures were necessary to keep down the spirit of resistance in the South. We are beginning to discover that the Southern people are willing to live by the Constitution, and whatever her leaders may desire the masses of the Republicans will exact nothing more. We are ready to repudiate the policy of our leaders, but we do not like the Democrats and there is no third party. Neither do we like Andrew Johnson; yet I tell you frankly that such a bad, ill-tempered man as Wade may possibly take his place. It is difficult to see what we shall do, or can do, but on this you may rely: The masses of the Republican Party North will never consent to force on the Southern people a government which they would not accept themselves. I only wish all the people, North and South, understood each other as you and I now do.'

"This was the honest expression of a man who desires to do right, and there are very many such. How such men tower above Southern Radicals."

"The total vote in Pennsylvania this year is 535,000, of which Judge Sharswood has a majority of 1,202. The total vote last year was 507,370, of which Geary (Rad.) had a majority of 17,178. The Radical loss since last year is 40,447; Democratic loss, 22,070. Some of the defeated Radicals in Philadelphia have commenced a contest in the courts with the Democrats who received certificates of election. They charge fraud on the Democracy—the old game."

"The Radicals inaugurated the Fall campaign in New York with a mass meeting at Cooper Institute last Wednesday evening. Of the score of speakers advertised to appear, only three or four were to be seen on the platform. These made desperate efforts to arouse the flagging spirits of their followers but without much success. Ohio and Pennsylvania hang over the crowd like two wet blankets, and it was almost impossible to get up any enthusiasm."

"The Reverend and saintly Mannix made a speech in Richmond one day last week, in which he went in for compelling white and negro to live on the same plane. He said that he would not believe until they see that they will see when the Southern elections are finished."

"The Dispatch says: Every one who has not been made acquainted with the thorough system of organization through secret societies of the negro population of Virginia will be amazed to see with what unanimity they have voted everywhere for the Radical nominees. There has been no division amongst them. Not the slightest respect has been paid to personalities. They have voted as unanimously for the most inconsistent, corrupt, and disreputable men as they have for those in better standing. There is hardly a single one of their nominees who is respected in respectable communities, but there are some who are very much better than others. Their black constituents show, however, no greater deference to these than they do to all others."

"A dreadful feature of this atrocious game is the complete alienation of the negro from the white people with whom he has been raised and with whom he must live. The returns from every county show that they are completely divided together as one man in a war—yet only political—against their people and their own best interests. It is the saddest feature of these monstrous times. Our citizens find that they have a body in their midst which is wholly and blindly antagonistic to them. No division amongst themselves—no appeals to reason from without—have made the slightest impression upon their soul union. 'It is as painful as it is incomprehensible.'

"The tolerance manifested by the negroes here on Tuesday towards one of their own color who had the manliness to vote 'the white man's ticket,' as he called it, shows the effect of the teaching they received from their Radical tutors. All the savagery of their nature was aroused. They hunted and hounded their intended victim through the streets and beat him until, like a stag at bay, he turned upon his tormentors and gave them a taste of his menial. They still threaten to kill him, and his life is really in jeopardy. And this is the sort of freedom we are to have under Radical rule and suffrage! Well did Mr. Doobin say that the Radical Congress had 'organized hell in the South.'

"The War Office—General Schofield. General Schofield's recent visit to Washington was the occasion of many surmises on the part of newsmongers here, and it was generally believed that he came for the purpose of consulting with General Grant regarding affairs in the First Military District. Since his return to Virginia, however, it has transpired that the occasion of his visit was an indiscretion from President Johnson, who tendered him the War Office, at the same time intimating that he was particularly desirous of giving the position to some one who would be acceptable to the Senate, and therefore insure Secretary Stanton's displacement. General Schofield refused to do anything which would place him in a position of seeming antagonism to the congressional policy of reconstruction.—Torney's Chronicle.

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