

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THESE instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, have upon their excellence alone, attained an UNPARALLELED PRE-EMINENCE that pronounces them unequalled.

TOUCH combines great power, richness, sweetness, and engaging quality, as well as great purity of intonation and harmoniousness throughout the entire scale.

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Are now offering their Entire Stock at the lowest Prices since 1860.

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Nurseries on the Hookstown Road, Adjoining Druid Hill Park.

WOULD invite the attention of the citizens of the Valley of Virginia to his stock of GARDEN SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, FRUIT TREES, GRAPY VINES, and ALL SMALL FRUITS.

ENTER HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have entered into a Co-Partnership under the name of STARBY & LOCK.

To the Farmers, Millers and Others in the COUNTIES OF JEFFERSON & CLARKE.

HAVING associated ourselves in business for the purpose of the above Card, we will pay for Wheat, Flour, Corn and all other kinds of Produce the highest market prices in Cash, or will receive and forward on Commission, making sales and returns in the shortest time.

Starby & Lock, CHARLESTOWN, D. C. Jan. 15, 1867.

A FULL line of Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, at D. BEHRENS'S.

Spirit of Jefferson.

VOL. 20. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1867. NO. 10.

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA. Tuesday Morning, November 5, 1867.

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

The "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" read and welcomed in every Conservative household, has the largest circulation in the county of Jefferson of any paper published within its boundaries.

THE LATE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

So gross and outrageous were the frauds resorted to by the radicals, to carry the city of Richmond at the late election, that JOHN H. GILMER, Esq., an able and prominent lawyer of that city has sent to Gen. SCHOFIELD an earnest and indignant protest against the proceedings of the 24th ult.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, Commanding General of First Military District of Virginia.

Sir,—I had the honor, on yesterday, to address you a brief note, protesting against the polls being kept open on yesterday in this city, and informing you that Colonel Thompson B. Rose had been guilty of conduct in his official capacity as Superintendent of Elections "degrading to the Department he served and unbecoming an officer."

I now respectfully address you on this subject. In approaching you, sir, in your official character this important and delicate subject, I at once recognize the dignity, power, and supremacy of the United States Government. From my knowledge of you personally, I am glad to feel assured that, however we may differ in opinion, we shall not misapprehend each other.

Sir, there are periods in the development of nations and peoples when the whole theory of government and essential elements of popular power, by concurring and advantageous circumstances, centre in and hang around a single incident, awaiting pointed and firm action, the result of which involves the maintenance of the true spirit of liberty or the utter subversion of all law, order, and safety.

I am sure, sir, you know me well enough to appreciate the full force and meaning of the language I use. I am persuaded that, under all circumstances, your judgment will abide in the conviction that I am actuated by proper motives and influenced alone by patriotic considerations in entering, as I now do, most respectfully, my earnest and solemn protest against the count of every vote recorded in this city after sundown of the 23d day of this month, on which day at which hour, by and in virtue of your original order appointing the "time and places" for voting, the polls were closed.

the military bills, still remains intact, and is even under these harsh and restrictive laws, sacred. There is no rightful power any where to assail them, to modify them, or to qualify them, much less to destroy them.

The second section of the supplemental act of Congress, as published in General Order No. 35, current series, reads as follows: "That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and places therein as the commanding General shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention."

It is only from this section of the law that you ever possessed the power to "appoint and direct" as stated at all. Here is the great source and limitation of your power in this behalf. It is a granted power; it is a specified power; it is a limited power; it is a conditional power—restrained, defined, and encompassed in the very terms of the law creating and bestowing it.

As far as offending good taste is concerned, the present legislators of the United States are certainly to be commended in comparison with the English parliamentarians of two centuries ago; but that seems to be the only difference between them as regards the matter in hand.

I am prepared to establish by positive proof, as I am informed (certain interested parties and officials to the contrary notwithstanding), the following summary of facts: 1st. That it was the purpose, design, and foregone conclusion of certain parties, among whom are included Colonel Thomas B. Rose and General O. Brown, that the election in this city must go in favor of the Radical party without a full comprehension of their legal import.

It is a summary of the facts, as they are, and are not to be taken as a mere list of names. It is a summary of the facts, as they are, and are not to be taken as a mere list of names. It is a summary of the facts, as they are, and are not to be taken as a mere list of names.

Such, sir, are the facts and circumstances on which I base my protest and assert my rights. I protest in my own name and on behalf of the Conservative voters of this city. I protest in the name of the sanctity of the ballot-box; in the name of the inviolability of the law; in the name of the integrity, fidelity, and patriotism of the American people; in the name of law and order; against this election on the day and night of the 24th (yesterday). In so doing, allow me to express to you, sir, my convictions that, with an unprejudiced judgment, you will decide this matter—that you will furnish a full opportunity to meet these important and vital issues.

It is to me a painful duty thus to communicate with you. But it is an imperative duty from the full discharge of which I shall not shrink. Should you unfortunately determine to curtail me, I realize a proud consciousness of being fully sustained in my opinion, and shall, with all personal respect for you, neither yield my convictions nor discontinue my efforts to remedy the evils incident to the unfortunate extension of the "time" of voting.

As this is a public, national matter, may I respectfully ask an early reply, that I may know precisely how this matter stands; and in the event of your not agreeing I may at once pursue my remedies.

Very respectfully, JOHN H. GILMER. [From the New York League.] WOOL AND WOOLENS.

The Parliament of England passed a law in 1678 that thereafter in that kingdom bodies should be prepared for burial by being wrapped in woolen cloth. The purpose of the law was to encourage the woolen manufacturers by compelling all persons to purchase woolen fabrics on the occasion of the death of their friends.

The Lincoln Scandal. The radicals, having damaged Mr. Lincoln irreparably, are now engaged in heaping upon him what may or may not be obloquy on the grave of her husband.

An exchange informs us that an arduous named Thompson, who ascended recently from Toronto, descended safely near this city, the balloon having been taken by a strong up current across the lakes.

It is stated in "dispatches" from Washington that the man who was once a gardener at the President's House, during Mr. Lincoln's administration, and is now living in Washington, is offering to sell, for publication, letters formerly received by him from Mrs. of a decidedly character, and also to give a full history of domestic affairs, &c. This is shameful.

A letter from Washington says:—"The appropriation made by Congress in July last, to defray the expenses of reconstruction in the military district has all been expended, and a deficiency of several thousand dollars exists. The cost of reconstruction thus far is ascertained to be approximately as follows: First district, Gen. Schofield, \$190,000; second district, Gen. Sickles, \$249,000; third district, Gen. Pope, \$175,000; fourth district, General Ord, \$400,000; fifth district, Gen. Sheridan, \$350,000."

A German newspaper says:—"Two years ago Mr. Christian Stegemayer became a father to his fifty-eighth child. His new wife bore birth to twenty-three, of which were twins and eleven single-born children. Of these fifty-eight children twenty eight are living, all being daughters, and the man has never been sick, and enjoys good health, as do his children."

secret methods. Besides, it is comparatively easy to go to Canada or even to Europe to replenish one's wardrobe. Canadian and European prices for a good article are from one-third to one-half less than is demanded at home for an inferior article.

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POETICAL.

REST. Rest thee, Christian, rest On thy Saviour's breast. Trust thee in the gracious love, All His care and mercy prove. What though the tempter threaten, Lift the Cross, and he is beaten. Rest thee on thy Saviour's breast, Rest thee, Christian, rest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.] Perilous Night Ride in a Balloon.

An exchange informs us that an arduous named Thompson, who ascended recently from Toronto, descended safely near this city, the balloon having been taken by a strong up current across the lakes.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, Three Insertions, \$1.50 Each Continuance, 50 One Square, One Month, 2.00 One Square, Three Months, 5.00 One Square, Six Months, 8.00 One Square, One Year, 15.00 Ten Lines or less, constitute a Square. Yearly Advertisements by Special Contract.

Domestic Recipes.

A Cure for all kinds of Sick Headache.—Take half a drachm of aromatic spirits of ammonia, in a little water; at the same time apply cloths wet in solution of muriate of ammonia, (once ounce of muriate ammonia in nine ounces of water and an ounce of alcohol) to the forehead.

Mustard Plasters.—By using glycer or molasses for mustard plasters, they will keep soft and flexible, and not dry up and become hard, as when mixed with water. A thin paper or fine cloth should come between the plaster and skin. The strength of the plaster is varied by the addition of more or less flour.

Use of Geranium Leaves.—It is not generally known that the leaves of a geranium are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cicatrized in a short time.

To Cure a Felon.—A correspondent says: When indications of a felon appear, take a piece of rannel and soak it in warm milk until it becomes soft, then apply it to the part affected, renewing it occasionally, and keeping on until a cure is produced.

To Kill Warts.—The following is said to never fail, if properly applied: make a strong steep, from red oak bark, in hot water; when cold, apply as convenient, the oftener the better. In a few days the wart will disappear.

Scurf in the Head.—The following ointment must be used: Lard two ounces; sulphuric acid, diluted, two drachms. Rub them together and anoint the head once a day. To restore the skin to a healthy condition, proper medicine should be taken a short time.

Stir the Soil.—If you expect to gather good fruit, or large and fragrant flowers, keep the soil frequently stirred; never let it get packed down and dried.

The Advantages of Advertising.

"The advantages of Advertising" have just received a curious and amusing illustration in Boston. A wealthy gentleman of that city, who was in country residence in the suburbs, becoming dissatisfied with it, determined to have another, and instructed an auctioneer famous for his descriptive powers, to advertise it in the papers at private sale, but to conceal the locality, telling purchasers to apply at his office. In a few days the gentleman happened upon the advertisement, was pleased with the account of the place, showed it to his wife, and the two concluded that it was just what they wanted and that they would secure it at once. So he went to the office of the auctioneer and told him that the place he had advertised was such a place as he desired; and he would purchase it. The auctioneer burst into a laugh, and told him that that was the description of his own house, where he was then living. He read over the advertisement again, pondered over 'the grassy slopes,' 'beautiful vistas,' 'smooth lawns,' etc., and broke out: 'Is it possible! Well, auctioneer, I will give you the advertising and expenses for George! I wouldn't sell my place for three times what it cost me!'

A HUMAN BODY AND THE HOUR OF THE DAY.—Seat yourself at a table. Attach a piece of metal (say a dime) to a thread.—Having placed your elbow on a table, hold the thread between the points of the thumb and forefinger, and allow the dime to hang in the centre of the glass tumbler; the pulse will immediately cause the dime to vibrate like a pendulum and the vibrations will increase until the dime strikes the side of the glass; and suppose the time of experiment be the hour of seven or half-past, the pendulum will strike the glass seven times and then lose its momentum and return to the centre. If you hold the thread a sufficient length of time the effect will be repeated; but not until a sufficient space of time has elapsed to convince you that the experiment is complete. We need not add that the thread must be held in a steady hand; otherwise the vibrating motion would be counteracted. At whatever hour of the day or night the experiment is made the coincidence will be the same.

A NEW USE FOR PAPER.—A new process has been discovered, by which paper can be chemically and mechanically influenced, be rendered as hard as hickory wood, and be manufactured into a variety of articles hitherto made of wood, tin, copper and iron. The substance produced is a non-conductor of heat, impervious to the action of acids, and not liable to be injured by heat or cold. It can bear a heat of three hundred Fahrenheit without injury. When the preparation is soft it is shaped in moulds, and made into water-pipes, wash-basins, pitchers, &c. When finished and improved to be the fields and hedges, and they appeared to vanish as quickly as objects passed when in an express train. A town was at last seen, and I heard the sound of musical instruments. I then called out to know where I was, but the reply was unintelligible. They, however, saw it was a balloon.

About two miles further on the grapple caught in a large oak tree and held fast. This afterward proved to be a little village near Cleveland. I then called out lustily; the sounds of persons singing and playing music were heard. These proved to be four young men who had been to a ball. They were natives of Cleveland, and as they advanced nearer my voice was heard. It was at once set to work to pull the balloon out of the woods, and convey it to a field where it could be folded up. It was then three o'clock in the morning.

DEATH OF A SOUTHERN POET.—Our Southern exchanges announce the death of Henry Timrod, the poet of South Carolina.—This young man, scarcely known outside the Southern States, was one of our most gifted writers—in all probability unequalled by any of our most lauded bards. He was a poet of nature—inspired by Southern forests and the wild beauty of Southern skies. During the war for independence his songs inspired many of the "hearts of steel" to deeds of uncommon valor. It is to be hoped that some one will collect his magic breathing and give them to the world in a proper form.—Savannah Spectator.

DOUBLE.—"Mr. James, how do you keep your books?" "Oh, by double entry." "Double entry, how's that?" "Easy enough; I make an entry, and father makes another."

ONE.—"Are you not afraid your wife will quarrel again when you go to bed?" "I hope she may, as there will be one man in the world who will know how to pity me."

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BRALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, November 3, 1867.

DETERMINED TO RESIST.

Iniquant at the outrages which have, for the present at least, surrendered Virginia to negro domination, the Richmond Enquirer, defiantly sounds the slogan of resistance, which will find a hearty response in the hearts of the conservatives of the Old Dominion, and we trust will be echoed from the hills and valleys of the North, in the elections to be held to-day. We cannot better employ our editorial space than in presenting this gallant appeal of the Enquirer:

"Like some rich and noble treasure ship, freighted with the renown of centuries of Canaanian domination, the merited wealth of historic glory and countless ingots of proud traditions, Virginia has been captured by black and mongrel buccaners as desperate as ever cruised beneath the red flag upon the 'Spanish Main.' While the pirates are gloating over the prize which they have won by fraud and the disfranchisement of our ablest men, we tell them in the name of the white men, not only of Virginia, but of the North, that the negro shall not rule in this fair State designed by God to be the dominion of the highest type of the white race.

We unfurl the standard of resistance to the wretched creatures who are soon to meet to complete the work of Africanizing Virginia, and tell them that there are no chains which they can forge in the shape of a mongrel organic law, which can bind the giant limbs of the Old Dominion.

Firm in the conviction that God will protect the right, we now take the issue before the aroused and indignant North, and ask the triumphant Conservative masses, 'Shall the land of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, be made a negro Inferno, more horrible than that visited by Dante and Virgil? Shall a negro dispense the mockery of justice where Marshall illumined the name of American jurisprudence? Shall some brutal black occupy the gubernatorial chair once adorned by Henry and Jefferson? and shall the blacks, like the frogs of Egypt, swarm in the most sacred places of the mother of States and of statesmen.'

We call upon the people of this much-traded Commonwealth, by conventions, primary meetings, resolutions, through organization, speeches and public addresses, to prepare to treat the work of the proposed Convention as a nullity and a mockery. Death is preferable to negro supremacy, and revolution will be the inevitable result of an attempt upon the part of a Mongrel Convention to make a Hayti of Virginia. We desire the people of this State to treat the proposed Convention from the very outset as a monstrous and wicked farce. We desire them to ceaselessly proclaim to the North their loyalty to the laws and Constitution of the Union, but their determination to oppose to the death the elevation of the negro over the white man. Let this issue be speedily and most distinctly made. Unless the ancient spirit of the men, whose ancestors have ruled Virginia for more than two centuries, is dead—unless the splendid valor which flamed forth in the van of battle from Boston to Yorktown during the Revolution of 1776, has become a mere phosphorescent light emitted by the bones of a decaying ancestry—unless all those heroes who made the name of Virginia the admiration of Christendom during the late civil war, have turned to dust, and our very women have lost their noble enthusiasm,—this outrage shall not and cannot be perpetrated. The negro and his wretched parasites shall not rule this State.

The race which has made it famous and renowned, and which has filled the Senate and the army with great statesmen and warriors, shall not creep through life the helms of their late slaves, and hide their sorrows and dishonor in the grave. No Convention can be permitted thus to violate the relation of the two races in Virginia, and no organic law, framed by a mongrel minority, can impose the galling yoke of negro supremacy upon the white race of this State.

In the spirit of these declarations, the country will recognize the public sentiment in Virginia, and the North will sustain us in the sharp, well defined issue of 'Virginia must be ruled by white men.' 'In hoc signo vinces.' The war cry which toppled over Radicalism in Pennsylvania, paralyzed the party in Ohio, and which will soon deliver New York from the bondage of fanaticism, make strike a chord of sympathy when hurled by Virginians in the teeth of the Mongrel Convention which will soon attempt to Africanize this noble State.

Undismayed by the result of the late election, confident of the undeveloped strength of the Conservative party, assured of Northern sympathy, and outraged by the character of the delegates elected to the so-called Convention, we declare this early our determined hostility to it. We ask from the press and people of Virginia a united, determined, enthusiastic resistance and defiance of this last attempt which will ever be made to Africanize the Old Dominion.

In view of the brutal lust for power manifested by the negro at the late elections, and of his objects and designs, the severest penalties which Congress could inflict, and the most protected military rule under the harshest military despotism, would be preferable to the control of public affairs by the negro and the rascals who have degraded themselves below the black.

The Slashes of 'Old Havoer,' that produced a Patrick Henry and a Henry Clay now sends a Barwell Toler, (negro) to the Convention for the purpose of making a Constitution for Virginia.

The returns from the Virginia election as far as received, shows 86,038, votes for the Convention, and 53,716 against it.

JURY MATERIAL.

At the recent term of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, nothing so disturbed the equanimity of the Judge and distressed the Sheriff of the county, as the scarcity of jury material. The patience of the old stereotyped list was exhausted before the end of the docket was half reached, and the dodging of the faithful at the county seat, rendered it exceedingly difficult to procure twelve eligible men to try the yet remaining untried cases. But fortune favors the brave, and in her profuse dispensations, she smiled upon our friend GEORGE KOONCE, and gave him at least one juror that was unlooked for. The story is a short one but requires considerable space for its narration. Shepherdstown, among other of her radical celebrities boasts a certain Andrew Jackson Gynasticus Pale-Cat Waldock, who at one period of time held the important position of town sergeant, but from some cause or other has retired to private life. The same town is fortunate in the possession of an enterprising business man, who exercises the functions of a J. P., and who boasts the poetic patronym of Van Ouderdonk.—Van's health is unfortunately delicate, and he is subject to spasms of heart palpitation which render him quite nervous. During the court he was seized with one of these spells on the street, and was compelled by its violence to take a seat on the curbstone, while a friend hurried off for restoratives.

In the absence of this friend, the Pale-Cat came along, and not having any particular affection for Van, he deliberately drew a revolver and commenced discharging it in the air. This of course startled the sick justice, and greatly aggravated his indisposition; and at the same time naturally excited his magisterial wrath. Andrew Jackson was arrested and brought to law for this presumptuous indignity to a West Virginia official, as well as his indecent disregard of the dignity and propriety of the law. His radicalism palliated his offense, and the moderate fine of \$1 and costs was imposed. The depths of his pocket were sounded, but no lone dollar responded; with its companions, the last one.

Here then, was an ex-official in the middle of a bad fix—the jail loomed up before his disturbed vision—and would you believe it, he wept—the 'tears ran down like rain'—the manly cheeks of A. J. were suffused, and his heart melted. The sympathies of Geo. Koonce were enlisted, and he generously paid the fine, and the mercury in Waldock's thermometer instantly went up to 197. This was in the morning, about the hour when the 10 o'clock drink was becoming effective.—A. J. was not ungrateful and he didn't mean to receive that favor without reciprocating.—He went home, sobered off, and that afternoon, 'clothed in his right mind,' his august form adorned the jury box, and he aided in finding a verdict in an important suit.—Such is jury material—we mean in W. Va.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, says that the Radical party never fired upon the flag of the Union. The men who constitute the leaders of the Radical party in this section, and hold all the offices within its gift, never fired upon anything. During the war they belonged to the reserve corps, and never got into action. Joe Chapline, one of the Senators from this district was a revenue officer, and fired a broad-side into several whisky barrels, while Hoke the other Senator, 'snuffed the battle from afar,' with the conviction earnestly impressed, 'that distance gave enchantment to the view'; Dr. Logie, the President of the Board of Supervisors of this county, was a practicing physician, and when the rebels were about 'of the South, Southy' George Koonce, Deputy Sheriff, and late Delegate, sold goods at Harper's Ferry, and frequently to rebel sympathizers, who soon had them on their way through the lines; Potterfield, the High Sheriff, butchered for the Federals and kept the soldiers in fighting trim; Kiichen, the member of Congress from this District, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy; Capt. Smith, of Smithfield, who wants an office, but can't get it, hired his own son, under age, as a substitute in the rebel army. Perhaps he fired on the 'old flag.' We don't know certainly.—So of all the leaders of Radicalism in this county. They didn't fire on anything.

Looking to the End.

The N. Y. World has an elaborate article on Southern Politics, in which it reviews the past, contemplates the present, and predicts the future for the negro. The termination, if unresisted, would be the acquisition, by the negroes, in a very few years, of 'all the landed property in the States of which they have control.'

The World reasons rightly in supposing that the white people 'would not permit the experiment to reach its natural termination without uprisings to resist it. Before it had proceeded far,' continues the World, 'the South would be a wide theatre of violence and blood, or, else it would require a federal army of half a million to keep the peace.—But the North will refuse to support such armies, and the final upshot will be that the federal government, after having whetted the appetite for vengeance, will leave the two races to slay each other, when negroes will be slaughtered with as little compunction or remorse as if they were herds of wolves.'

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE LOUDOUN AND HAMPSHIRE.—The merchants of Georgetown held an informal meeting yesterday morning, at the rooms of the Merchants' Exchange, when Mr. Wm. H. Tenney gave notice that he would, at the meeting of the merchants to be held on Monday morning next, introduce a resolution requesting the corporate authorities of Georgetown to appropriate \$200,000 to aid in the extension of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad to the District, provided that the corporate authorities of Washington would appropriate \$300,000 for that purpose.—Nat. Intelligencer, Oct. 26.

—Ex-Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is dead.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

From the official returns received at headquarters in Richmond, it appears that the majority in favor of the proposed Convention under the Congressional reconstruction measures is 45,455, out of a vote amounting in the aggregate to 169,229.

The returns show the following as the vote of white and negroes respectively, viz: For a Convention—Whites, 14,885; negroes 92,507. Total, 107,392. Against a Convention—Whites, 61,259; negroes, 638. Total, 61,897.

White majority against a Convention, 46,414, out of a total white vote of 76,084. Negro majority for a Convention, 91,869 out of a total negro vote of 93,145.

The total number of registered voters in Virginia, whites and negroes, is 216,247, divided as follows: Whites, 115,157; negroes, 101,490; white majority, 13,667. It therefore appears that there were 47,018 registered voters in the State who did not vote in the late election. These were divided as follows: Whites, 39,073; negroes, 8,345. The Convention will consist of 105 members; radicals, 72; conservatives, 33.—Whites, 80; negroes, 25.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order concerning the State Convention in Richmond, on Tuesday the 3d of December.

The venerable Daniel Haymond, of Ritchie county, has, it is reported in the Parkersburg Times, been elected to the Senate of West Virginia by a majority of two. He is the uncle of General T. S. Haymond, of this city, who, on the other hand, is himself the uncle of Creed Haymond, Esq., one of the prominent Democratic candidates for the United States Senate in California. 'Politics certainly make strange bed-fellows,' when such men as Daniel Haymond and Benjamin Fleming (just elected in Marion county) are classed as Democrats. They were, when that respectable party existed, among the staunchest and most unflinching Whigs in West Virginia.—Rich. Dispatch.

THE HAYMONDS are Whigs after the style of the patriots of '76, and as pure in their patriotism as the men who participated in the formation of the government. They believe that the government was made for the people, and not for the benefit of speculators and thieves, and consequently they are classed now with the only party that has a distinct organization against radical plunder.

The Whigs of '76 opposed tyranny, so the Whigs of a few years ago have arrayed themselves against a worse species of oppression and misrule—yet retaining, perhaps, their former views of public policy, but holding them in abeyance. CREED HAYMOND, spoken of in the paragraph above, is a son of Wm. O. Haymond, in his day, one of the foremost lawyers in West Virginia. Creed left Farmington in 1852 for California, where he has made himself a name and a reputation, and will perhaps be sent from that State to the Senate of the United States. He is quite a young man, not over 35 years of age, but if the promise of his early youth has been fulfilled—and we have no doubt it has—he is worthy the position. At the time he left his home for the golden shores of the Pacific, he was a boy in years, but a mature man in culture. Of all the young men of a lifetime acquaintance, we have never met with one whom we regarded as the equal, in all respects, of Creed Haymond, and when we saw his name prominent in the list mentioned in connection with the Senatorship from California, the announcement created no surprise.

State Elections To-Day.

The result of the State elections to take place to-day in Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin, will, of course, be looked for with intense interest.

The main interest centres in the State of New York. The republican majority for Governor last year was 13,780. This year a Secretary of State and other State officers are to be chosen, a full State Legislature, and a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Conkling's resignation. Homer N. Nelson is the democratic candidate for Secretary of State, and James B. McKean the republican.

In Massachusetts the contest is for Governor, State officers, and a Legislature. The vote stood last year, radical, 25,988; democrat, 15,775; radical majority, 10,208.

Kansas votes for a Legislature, and also on constitutional amendments giving the suffrage to negroes and to women. The Republican State Convention have declared themselves in favor of negro suffrage, and 'unanimously opposed' to granting this privilege to women. The vote last year was, radical, 19,370; democrat, 8,151. The Legislature stands on joint ballot, 18 democrats and 91 republicans.

Wisconsin elects a Governor, State officers, and a Legislature on whom will devolve the choice of a successor to Senator Dolittle.—The candidates for Governor are John J. Tallmadge, democrat, and Lucius Fairchild, republicans. The radical majority for Governor in 1865, was 10,002. Last year for Congress, the radical majority was 25,907.

Baltimore Markets.

SATURDAY, November 3, 1867. GOLD.—Was exceedingly dull to-day.—We renew previous quotations: Super 9.25 to 10.50. Extra 10.00 to 11.50. Family 12.50 to 13.50. Rye Flour, 8.50 to 9.00. Corn Meal, 3.75. Buckwheat, No. 1, per 100 lbs, 4.25 to 4.50.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The market was heavy and prices closed 5/10 cts lower. 'No sales of white; red brought from 2.00 to 2.70. Corn.—Market dull and prices further favored buyers; white 1.00 to 1.15, yellow 1.00 to 1.15, according to quality. Oats.—62 to 73 cents. Rye.—\$1.50.

It appears that of the ninety seven (97) delegates called to form the State Convention in Alabama, seventy eight (78) are white and nineteen (19) black. Two out of the whole ninety seven are Conservative.—Messrs. Howard and Dyke—and the remaining ninety five (95) Radicals of the deepest dye.

The Indian Commission.

We have been deeply interested in reading the reports from the Indian Commission, as furnished by the correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat. On the 19th of October, the members of the commission held a council with the chiefs of the principal, hostile tribes at a point known as Medicine Lodge Creek. On the part of the commission, Senator Henderson of Missouri, addressed the chiefs, closing his remarks as follows:—

What has the government done of which you complain? If soldiers have done wrong to you, tell us when and where, and who are the guilty parties. If these agents whom we have put here to protect you have cheated and defrauded you, be not afraid to tell us. We have come to hear all your complaints and to correct all your wrongs. We have full power to do these things, and we pledge you that you may rely in this council you shall not be harmed. Before we proceed to inform you what we are authorized to do for you, we desire to hear fully from your own lips what you have done, what you have suffered and what you want. We say, however, that we intend to do justice to the red man. If we have harmed him, we will correct it; if the red man has harmed us, we believe he is brave and generous enough to acknowledge it, and to cease from doing any more wrong. At present we have only to say that we are greatly rejoiced to see our red brethren so well disposed towards peace. We are especially glad because we as individuals would give them all the comforts of civilization, religion and wealth, and now we are authorized by the Great Father to provide for them comfortable homes upon our best agricultural lands. We are authorized to build for the Indian school houses and churches, and provide teachers to educate his children. We can furnish him with agricultural implements to work, and domestic cattle, sheep and hogs to stock his farm. We now cease and shall wait to hear what you have to say, and after we have heard it, we will tell you the road to go. We are now anxious to hear from you.

In response to these remarks of Senator Henderson, SATANTA, a Kiowa chief, made the following characteristic speech:—

The commissioners have come from afar to listen to our grievances. My heart is glad, and I shall hide nothing from you. I understand you are coming down here to see me. I moved away from these deserts to war, and I also came from afar to see you. The Kiowas and Camanches have not been fighting. We were away down South when we heard that you were coming to see us. The Cheyennes are those who have been fighting with you. They did it in broad daylight, so that all could see them. If I had been fighting I would have done so also. Two years ago I made peace with General Harney, Sanborn and Col. Leavenworth, and I am now of the Little Arkansas band. That peace I have never broken. When the grass was growing this spring, a large body of soldiers came along on the Santa Fe road. I had not done anything, and therefore was not afraid.

All the chiefs of the Kiowas, Camanches and Arapahoes are here to-day. They have come to listen to the good word. We have been waiting a long time to see you, and we are getting tired. All the land south of the Arkansas belongs to the Kiowas and Camanches, and I don't want to give away any of it. I love the land and the buffalo, and will not part with any. I want you to understand also that the Kiowas don't want to fight and have not been fighting since we made the treaty. I hear a good deal of fine talk from these gentlemen, but they never do what they say. I don't want any of these medicine men built in the country; I want the palanquins brought up just exactly as I am. When I make peace, it is a long and lasting one; there is no end to it. We thank you for your presents.

All these chiefs and head men feel happy. They will do what you want. They know that you are doing the best you can. I and they will do so. There is one big chief lately dead—Jim Pockmark, of the (Saddos)—he was a great peace-maker, and we are sorry he is dead.

When I look up to you I know you are all big chiefs. While you are in the country you do to sleep happy and are not afraid. I have heard that you intend to settle us on a reservation near the mountains. I don't want to settle there. I love to roam over the wide prairie, and when I do it, I feel free and happy, but when we settle down, we grow pale and die.

Hearken well to what I say. I have laid aside my lance, my bow and my shield; and I feel safe in your presence. I have told you the truth. I have no little lies hid about me, but I don't know how it is with the commissioners; are they as clear as I am? A long time ago this land belonged to our fathers, but when I go up to the river I see a camp of soldiers, and they are cutting my broom wood, or killing my buffalo. I don't like that, and when I see it my heart feels bursting with sorrow. I have spoken.

Satanta's speech produced a rather blank look upon the faces of the peace commissioners. Satanta has a knack of saying boldly what he needs, regardless of what anybody thinks. On the close of his speech he sat down, and wrapped a crimson blanket around his form. The next day, October 20th, the council was continued, and a number of speeches were made by the different chiefs in attendance. When the commission desired to bear again from the Kiowas, SATANTA rose and delivered the following brief, but sententious speech:—

'The Kiowas have no more to say. We have spoken already. When you issue goods, do not give all that is due to us; do not hide any from us. Keep none back. I want all that is mine.'

It seems that the Radical Congressional Executive Committee have issued an 'address' which they are sending all over the country. The following analysis of this electioneering paper is given by the New York Herald:—

'It is an intemperate document, substituting broad assertions for argument, violent in its abuse, appealing to passion in place of reason, and seeking to revive and intensify sectional strife. It abounds in all the hackneyed platitudes of the Radical press, and is supported by the President by Radical politicians for the past year and a half, and pretends that the committee are in receipt of intelligence of 'new outrages upon the Union men of the South, white and black,' since the recent Northern reaction against Radicalism, which intelligence, singularly enough, is confined to the committee, and unknown to everybody else. Under the specious cry of protection for the 'Unionists' of the South it justifies the disfranchisement of the white race and the elevation of the Southern blacks to political supremacy. In short, it is an unfortunate document for the party in whose interest it is written, and shows that it has no better weapons than violence and slang with which to fight its battle.'

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

VIRGINIA SYNOD.—As heretofore announced, this body will convene in the Presbyterian Church of this town on to-morrow night, (Wednesday), the opening sermon to be preached, as we have learned, by the Rev. Dr. Peck. Should the weather be favorable, the attendance of ministers, laymen, and friends of the church, is expected to be quite large, and all citizens generally will no doubt extend to our brethren cordial reception.

BRIG. GEN. JEFF. THOMPSON.—This gallant gentleman recently paid a brief visit to his relatives and friends in this county, but his restless, active spirit, did not permit him to tarry long. Looking over the register of the Shenandoah House at Harper's Ferry, we find the following entry, under date of October 20th:—

M. JEFF. THOMPSON, New Orleans, La. 'A native hero and a true major born.' 'My father's father was a rebel. And mother's father was a rebel too. So when the South called on her soldiers, pray what else, what did you have me do, but follow on my father's ashore. And size at once his hasty gun And strike a blow for Southern freedom, like old Virginia's faithful son. For Grand-pa Thompson stood with Henry On Hanover's sacred soil, And Grand-ma followed Henry In the light horse foremost squad, And my grand-sire stood together When the foe at Yorktown fell, Stock like this against oppression Could do naught else but rebel.'

ANOTHER KILLED.—Mr. Jacob Moler, during a cold cut on Wednesday night last, 'tread' a wood cat near the railroad at Flowing Spring, which upon shooting and mearing was found fully equal in size to the one noticed in our last issue. It is supposed to have been the mate of that one, but the query is, 'where did they come from?' as the genus is not indigenous to our locality, unless his character has undergone a change with the introduction of Radicalism. Verily, with wild cats, pole cats, and radicals in the ascendancy, we are a doomed people.

SHEEP.—The dogs are still annoying our farmers by depredations upon their sheep.—Dr. Wallace, on the farm of Mrs. Wm. Hurst, and Mr. Geo. W. Boyer, lost several killed and others injured, during the last week. In these times of perplexity to our farmers, this nuisance of sheep-killing dogs running at large, should by some means be abated, if an indiscriminate slaughter of the worthless curs, is the only remedy. One good sheep is worth a legion of them.

HALLOW EVE.—Thursday night last, our juveniles celebrated the recurrence of this anniversary, that would be more honored in the breach than its observance, with great gusto. If some of them failed to be salted and peppered, it was more owing to expertness of dodging or fleetness of foot, than lack of impudence in 'cabbaging' their neighbor's vegetables. Of its origin an exchange says:—

On this night, the last of October, according to Scotch tradition, fairies and witches held their carnival, and festivities and fortune telling often characterized the celebration of the event in the olden time. It was in keeping with this view that Burns wrote his celebrated poem 'Hallow e'en.'

Among the bonnie winding banks, Where Doon was winding clear, When Bruce sweetly the martial ranks, And shook his Carrick spear, Some merry friendly countra folks, Together did convene, To burn their kils 'an' your stocks, An' haud their Hallow-eve.'

The First.—On Thursday morning of last week the earth was richly carpeted with the first snow of the season. Following the severe rain and wind storms of the several days preceding, on Wednesday night the winter king made his appearance, but not in sufficient force to retain his place long after being subjected to the rays of a mid day sun. This snow reminds us of the lightness of our wood pile, which a number of our patrons have promised to replenish, but thus far have neglected to do. We hope this week will tell a different story.

SOMETHING SWEET.—Some time ago we noticed the prolific honey crop of Mr. H. W. Crittenden, a resident of the southern section of this county, who had just then shipped some \$500 worth to Baltimore. Last week Mr. C. placed under obligations for a nice crop of clear and beautiful honey in the comb, just as it came from the hands—or feet as it may be—of its ingenious manufacturer. In this connection, we may mention a little anecdote we heard of a young gentleman of this town. In company with a friend, he had visited Mr. Crittenden, who took great pains in showing them a cap of magnificent and rich comb, most elegantly arranged. The admiration of our townsman was excited, and he said enthusiastically, 'Why, Crittenden, I don't see how you managed to get that in there, with such perfect arrangement without crushing some of the comb.' 'My dear sir,' said Mr. C., 'I did not put it there—it is the work of the bees.' 'Oh! Pahaw!' exclaimed our town friend, 'you can't fool me with such a story as that, and it is said he does not yet believe that the comb was placed in the cap by the bees, but looks upon it as a Yankee trick of Mr. Crittenden.'

WELL PREPARED.—It may not be amiss to say our dry goods merchants have made special provision for the wants of any of their country friends who may be in attendance on the Synod, whilst our grocery houses have received every useful article for the housekeepers of the town, with a fresh supply of canvass hams, sweet-potatoes, buckwheat, &c. Our butchers also, will be in market with fresh sausage, pork and beef every morning. If our country friends can spare a supply of butter and eggs, at present prices, they will find ready purchasers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—We are requested to state that the Rev. J. W. TONGUE, will commence a protracted meeting at Myerstown, on Saturday night next. This meeting will be held in the School House near Myerstown.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. Daniel H. Little has accepted a unanimous call from the Lutheran congregation of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, his duties commencing on the 1st of January next. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Rev. J. F. Campbell.

RADICAL MEETING IN RICHMOND.

More Incendiarism. On Tuesday evening last a large gathering of the negroes of Richmond, washed in the Capitol Square, to hear a speech from Bunnicutt. The Dispatch furnishes the following report of the meeting:—

The meeting was called to order about 4 o'clock, and the exercises were commenced with a prayer from 'Rev. Dr.' Hudson, colored, after which Bunnicutt stepped forward and said he would introduce the Rev. Dr. Conway, of New York, who was on his way South, but had stopped 'to congratulate us upon our glorious, triumphant success.'

Conway is a white man, who seems to be a sort of 'baster' between the North and the South, and while on the wing makes a speech everywhere he can get a handful of negroes to listen to him. While Conway was preparing to launch himself out, Bunnicutt asked every body, 'Do you know you?' 'A unanimous—Yes, that we do,' was the response. 'We have conquered despite the fraudulent treacheries of the other party. I say of you, do you cheat? do you beat 'em, and gain to do it again?' 'Yes, we have beat them.' General Schofield has acted like a soldier, a Christian, a patriot, and a gentleman.'

After congratulating his audience upon their recent success, he advised them not to indulge in feelings of resentment against the Conservative party. 'You have much work yet to do—this is your first step. Throughout the State the Republican party has conquered, and the Conservative party has been crushed, but that inasmuch as, in their chief merit; yet some of them have capacity, and God will provide wisdom, let us let you know that we are the colored people's friends.'

I have learned since my arrival here that some colored men have sent notes to white men warning them to leave. In this regard, I say, 'No! No! I hope not. It is an old slaveholder's dodge, and awfully dirty work it is, and I know you will not engage in it.' (Cries from all sides, 'Yes, yes, yes, and we want sent any.') 'If then commenced talking about the free school system, and advised the negroes to see that their representatives in the Convention made the free school system the first and foremost item on the broad platform of equality for all.'

THE DISCHARGED NEGROES were next alluded to. He advised them not to get made to hear it, but to be strong. 'If you would be made right, do not attack or do anything against the white people and so long as General Schofield and his party are let you know that we fear any injury from them.'

After speaking a while longer, he yielded the stand to Bunnicutt. HENRICUTT'S SPEECH was long, but we only report those portions of it which will interest our readers. He commenced by mentioning the negroes on the triumph, and in their 'good conduct.' 'You behaved like gentlemen and like Christians—not one of you deserted the party. I never dreamed that white men could be so base and vile hypocrites.' During the election some yielded to me from a promise of Governor or street; 'Yes, God do—n you Bunnicutt, we have got to go to land you?' This was only one of the number of things said and in allusion to.

THE DISCHARGED NEGROES I advise the white people who are discharging their negroes, that they should not be about slaves and vote as they wished, hoping that they may starve and freeze this winter, to take their backs give them coal, and give them a dollar. The eight hundred negro men and their wives will not be permitted to starve in this civilized, Christian country. Congress will protect the property of the people to support the papers who were made peace by them. If the whites go on as they have been doing, I don't say who will come, but I do say that something worse than has ever yet been done in this country, will be done. I want every one of you charged people to be there, especially those who have been discharged, and I want you to stand up and name the names of those who discharged you. This list will be sent to Congress, and if confession does come, war, was to be proposed to the names appear on that list. If the white people want to prevent everything being handed to the negroes to support the discharged men, they must take them back.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS. I tell you my friends, there is another thing we must attend to, and that is our election or city officers. There must be an entire revolution in our city. The old party must be broken up, and loyal, honest men put in. We must have a new mayor, new magistrates, new policemen, and new everything, for the old party has done nothing but get justice here now? We want petition General Schofield to order an election, and in the reform, petition Congress to request the General to order it. An election we must have, and that, especially.

The speaker, after a vain cautioning his hearers to be moderate and to believe themselves discharged, then said:—

'High Carnival' Hayward was an active fighter Bunnicutt's speech. Would it be possible, think some one else should be arrested for 'using inflammatory language?'

BERKELEY COUNTY.

From the New Eraist last week we take the following local items:—

MASONIC.—Lebanon Chapter No. 9, in this place, has been visited during the last week by Past High Priest, H. T. Wartinman, from Harrisonburg, Va., and put in working order. The following persons have been elected officers for the year ending, June, 1868:— High Priest, A. S. Chambers; King, John M. Wolf; Scribe, John W. Daley; Captain of Host, Wm. M. VanCleave; Principal Sejourner, E. G. Alburts; R. A. Capt. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch; Master 3d Veil, Wm. Clark; 2d do, Wm. Showers; 1st do, Thomas B. Simpson; Treasurer, Philip Showers; Secretary, Thomas P. Hollis; Guard and Tyler, Joseph S. Chambers.

The Regular Convocation of the Chapter will be on the Second and Fourth Monday of each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. —The Young Men's Literary Association of Martinsburg had quite an interesting time at their meeting last Friday evening. The Essay read before the Association on that occasion would have done credit to an older head. The Debate was animated and spicy. The society is now in a flourishing condition, and we would advise those of our young men not already members, to connect themselves with the Society at once, as no more pleasant or profitable mode of spending an evening can be devised.

LAND SALE.—Messrs. Luce & Lorraine of this place sold on the 28th inst., the valuable property known as Bedington, owned by Jno T. Gibson Esq. of this county, to Messrs. John and Emanuel Houz, of Centre County Pa. for \$28,000. We consider this as cheap a property as has been sold in our county for years, and we wish the purchasers success in their undertaking. We hope, that by this sale, we shall not lose our best educated friend, Col. Gibson, but hope he will continue with us.

A correspondent of the Era writing from Berkeley Springs, Morgan county says:—

At about 11 o'clock on Thursday night last, the citizens of Berkeley Springs were startled by the cry of fire, and the cause was soon discovered. The large bowling alley owned by Gen. D. H. Strother, and leased by Mr. T. J. Cronc, was wrapped in flames; and was soon a mass of embers and ashes, consuming also a valuable dog belonging to Mr. C.; also, the frame, sash, flooring, and shingles prepared for erection by Mrs. Cone, upon whom the loss fell heavily. The insurance policy, was unfortunately having expired, the building and alleys are a total loss. It will be quite a loss to the Springs, as it was a place of general resort for ladies and gentlemen during the season. As the origin of the fire cannot be traced to an accident, we are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the spirit of incendiarism is yet stalking abroad, and it behoves all good citizens to keep a watch upon suspicious characters, and if possible detect and punish the microscans.

CESAR'S IDEA OF VOTING.

The Woodstock Herald thus happily illustrates the negroes idea of voting, a privilege which he has unfortunately inherited as one of the results of his new condition:—

Cesar was made a voter by the reconstruction acts of Congress, and he exercised the blessed right at the late so-called election for members of a State Convention. He was eager to be initiated into the mysteries of the ballot box. He knew what 'log and hominy' meant, and he could penetrate the mystery of an old Tutakabe ash cake; but this mysterious ballot-box was a riddle to him. This required his profoundest meditation and study. 'Where could he learn all about this Yankee invention? Caesar was sorely perplexed. He met with a nasal twanged pilgrim, who had come all the way from the 'Hub of the Universe' to teach the unenlightened sons of Africa how to penetrate the mystery of the ballot, and how the concealer of 'possessive and peeler corn' could be transformed from tiler of the soil into a law maker. He took charge of our excellent colored friend and initiated him into the 'Union League,' and made him an officer. Bureke found out all about it. He became a shrewd politician. He was taught how to handle the 'possessive and peeler corn' which he now looked upon as regarded his friends he now looked upon as deadly enemies. He took an oath that he would never vote for 'rebels,' but did not swear that he would not work for them, nor that he would not take their money.

Very well. The day of election came.—Caesar put his little slip of paper into the mysterious ballot box. He had voted! He expressed his opinion—yes, his opinion, on a great question! He was met by one of his white friends, who accosted him thus:— 'Well, Cesar, did you vote?' 'Yes, yes, I did vote.' 'Well, how did you vote?' 'Don't know, sah; 'twon't be known for several days. When do vote's counted den I'll know all about it.' Very intelligent derby! He knew how to vote. He had learned a thing or two in the 'Union League.' Verbum sat.

A National Thanksgiving.

