

A. A. EARLE, Editor.

BRADFORD, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1866.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Bradford.

SAUCY GOOD NIGHT.—Last Saturday night Mr. Geo. W. Hallett went into the room of the Metropolitan Hoop Skirt Co. and after assuring himself that everything was "all right" stepped upon a stool...

COLD INDICATION.—A week ago Moose Hillcock had on his snowy cap. Since that time the Bradford boys have been chasing each other round the corners with snow balls...

POTATOES.—Mr. J. K. Davis, of this place says that he has raised and sold this year 1,300 bushels of potatoes. Another man in Haverhill has raised 1,700.

CHOLERA.—Mr. Geo. H. Bradford, who went from this place to Chicago a few weeks ago has since had the cholera, and writes us that for a while he had all he could do to keep from "going under," but he says, "I still live."

Rev. S. A. Parker, of Bethel, will preach at the Town Hall, Sunday Nov. 4th, and lecture on Temperance, at the same place, in the evening.

Mr. John K. Williams, of the last class at Andover, and a graduate of Middlebury College, has accepted the call of the Congregational Church and society of this place, to become their pastor...

WHO BEATS THIS!—Mr. Andrew Crook informs us that Mr. Archibald McLaughlin, of Peacham raised from 2 1/2 bushels sowing, on 1 1/2 acre, 58 bushels wheat by exact measurement.

Topsham. THE LEVEE.—There was a grand turn out to the Levee at West Topsham on the 23rd ultimo.

STARTLING RUMOR FROM BERLIN.—LOUIS NAPOLEON ON THE VERGE OF THE GRAVE.—New York Oct. 27.—The Tribune's Berlin correspondent says that on the 9th inst. the celebrated Dr. Langenbeck, chief surgeon of the Prussian army, left for Biarritz to consult with the physicians of Napoleon on the possibility of an operation.

The boy generally forebushadows the man.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

MONDAY, Oct. 19. SENATE.

Prayer by the Chaplain. No quorum being present, on the motion of Mr. Smith, of Addison, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON. No quorum being present, on the motion of Mr. Reed, of Washington, the Senate adjourned.

OCTOBER, 20. FORENOON. No quorum being present, on the motion of Mr. Reed, of Washington, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON. No quorum being present on motion of Mr. Dutton the Senate adjourned.

OCTOBER, 22. FORENOON. No quorum being present, on motion of Mr. Dutton, of Windsor, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON. No quorum being present, on motion of Mr. Hendee, of Lamoille, the Senate adjourned.

OCTOBER, 23. FORENOON. Bills introduced.—By Senator Henshaw, authorizing the Mount Mansfield Hotel Company to issue bonds, referred to general committee.

By Senator Skinner, to pay Thos. E. Powers the balance due him for superintending the construction of the State House.

Senator Porter presented the petition of H. A. Sheldon of Middlebury and others for the passage of a law authorizing the Secretary to compel idle and dissipated persons to labor.

The bill making habitual drunkenness a cause of divorce was taken up, and Senator Dorr addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

On motion of Senator Reed the bill was ordered to lie and made the special order for Wednesday, Oct. 24 at 10:30 a. m.

Bills Passed.—In relation to the earnings of married women and in addition to chapter 71 of General Statutes.

To amend sections 18 and 26 of chapter 86 of General Statutes in relation to the redemption of land sold for taxes.

Relating to the Statistics of Divorce. Incorporating the Providence Hospital, and Orphan Asylum at Burlington.

House bill providing for the preservation of shad and white fish in Lake Champlain and its tributaries. Senator Dorr made a report from the Constitutional amendment which was agreed to.

So the Constitutional amendment was adopted by the Senate. On motion of Senator Martin the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON. ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS. At two o'clock the Senate proceeded to the election of United States Senator for the term of six years from the 4th of March 1867, when the roll was called and each Senator arose in his seat and cast his vote for Justin S. Morrill of Stratford. Mr. Morrill received 29 votes and was declared unanimously elected.

On the part of the Senate Luke P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury was then unanimously elected Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Jacob Collamer ending March 4, 1867.

George F. Edmunds of Burlington was then unanimously elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Solomon Foot ending March 4th, 1869.

HOUSE. FORENOON. Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Sheild of Hardwick, to pay all substitute soldiers of Vermont \$7 per month during their term of service; to committee on military affairs.

By Mr. Hubbard of Stockbridge, securing the attendance of children of certain ages in district schools and in addition to chapter 22, general statutes, to committee on education.

By Mr. Miles of Hinesburgh, to incorporate the Hinesburgh Cornet Band, to committee on corporations. The resolution adopting the constitutional amendment was made the special order for Tuesday Oct. 30th, at 10:30 a. m.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS. The House at 2 o'clock proceeded to the election of United States Senators. The roll was called, with the following result:

To fill the unexpired term of the late Jacob Collamer, ending March 4, 1867. LUKE P. POLAND, ST. JOHNSBURY. Luke P. Poland, (Republican) 213 Henry Keyes, (Democrat) 15

To fill the unexpired term of the late Solomon Foot, ending March 4, 1867. GEO. F. EDMUNDS, BURLINGTON. Geo. F. Edmunds (Republican) 212 H. B. Smith (Democrat) 16

For the term of six years from March 4, 1867. JUSTIN S. MORRILL, STRAFFORD. Justin S. Morrill, (Republican) 213 Timothy P. Redfield, (Democrat) 16

On motion of Mr. Park the House adjourned. Population of Chicago, 200,405.

SENATE.

FORENOON. OCTOBER, 24.

Bills Introduced.—By Senator Kellogg, to incorporate the Brattleboro' Melodeon Co.

By Senator Hyde, to incorporate the Vt. and Boston State Company. By Senator Barstow, to create the County of "Union" from certain towns in Windham and Windsor Counties.

By Senator Taft, in aid of Drafted men, giving to them the right to vote money to draft men, and exempting such money from trustee process.

Senator Martin offered a Joint Resolution providing for a Joint Assembly at 12 M. to-day to complete the election of U. S. Senators, adopted.

Senate Bill No. 1, making habitual intoxication a ground for divorce, was discussed by Reed in favor of, and Dorr against, and was ordered to lie.

Senator Reed a Joint Resolution providing for final adjournment on Friday, Nov. 2, ordered to lie. By Senator Dorr, increasing fees of Grand and Petit Jurors.

By Senator Hendee, to amend section 14 of Chap. 72 of the General Statutes, relative to the appointment of guardians for insane persons and spendthrifts.

AFTERNOON. House bill 24, being an act to amend an act incorporating the Vermont and New York Railroad was passed.

Bills introduced.—By Senator Taft amending an act incorporating the City of Burlington approved Nov. 22, 1864.

Mr. Reed, for committee on judiciary, reported the bill regulating the salaries of States' Attorneys, and providing for an Attorney General, with the recommendation that the bill be divided.

Recommendation was adopted and both bills ordered to a third reading to-morrow afternoon.

WHY IRISHMEN SHOULD SUSTAIN ANDREW JOHNSON.—One of the main dependencies of the Johnson party in the contested Congressional Districts in this city for the success of their candidates is the vote of our naturalized citizens.

They are courted and flattered by the leaders of that party, in public and in private, and promised almost anything they may ask if they will pledge themselves to vote for the Johnson candidates.

They are playing the same game in New York, and this attempt has caused a patriotic Irishman to put on record, in the Tribune, the following fact, why Irish voters should—or rather should not—sustain Andrew Johnson.

We commend his "fact" to the attention of the naturalized voters of New England. He says:

"I am an Irishman. In the words of the great O'Connell, 'I love the fair and fruitful land of my birth—my fatherland! I love the Irish people, too, abroad and at home, and it is because of this love I step in with a gentle reminder when I find that political capital is sought to be made by appealing to Irish gratitude for an Irish vote for 'my policy'."

My countrymen, sir, are, I'm afraid, to a high degree, they are generous to a fault; none so readily forgive it; but there are some injuries too deep and lasting to be forgotten; injuries to dead parents—injuries to departed wives and children; and to-day, from the famine graves of Ireland there come voices of appeal to the descendants of their occupants in this country not to sustain the man who, in the time of their sore tribulation, refused to attend their sustenance.

What are the facts? Simply these. In the winter of 1856-57, during the prevalence of the potato rot and consequent famine in Ireland, the proposition was made in Congress to appropriate a sum of money to purchase corn and flour to send to my starving countrymen.

The bill passed the Senate and was sent to the House. The title was read—when ANDREW JOHNSON OF TENNESSEE OBJECTED TO IT ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL TO FEED STARVING IRISHMEN AND WOMEN, AND MOVED TO LAY THE BILL ON THE TABLE!!!

WHEN THE VOTE WAS TAKEN, ANDREW JOHNSON VOTED TO LAY IT ON THE TABLE!!!

In spite of Andrew Johnson the American people did send several ship-loads of corn and flour to Ireland. I, sir, will remember the joy and gratitude with which the people were filled. I remember how Capt. Clarke, of the Victor, was feted and feasted in Dublin as the commander of the vessel dispatched on this errand of mercy. Did let me ask my countrymen: Can they forget the realities of the past in the hypocrisies of the present? There be many among them who remember the appalling scenes of the famine year; many will go to the ballot-box on election day whose parents occupy pauper graves in the old land, and I would ask them before daring, in the face of such remembrances, to deposit a vote for Andrew Johnson's supporters, to recall Andrew Johnson's vote against their relatives and friends."

Nathan Boyd of Leavenworth, Kansas, and seven companions were recently killed by fiftiains while en route to Montana.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1866. This being Cabinet day, visitors are not admitted at the White House. Gen. Sherman was in attendance and had audience with the President this morning. His presence here is regarded as confirmatory of the report that he is to be Acting Secretary of War, and that Mr. Stanton is to retire very soon.

WALLACE. BEARS AMONG THE APPLES.—Recently fourteen bears have been killed in Albany in this State. They have been quite bold. Three of them committed the offence of visiting a farmer's orchard. When discovered, one of them had ascended a tree and was deliberately slipping off the fruit, while the other two were gathering it up. One bear was killed in Conway Centre, near the Town House.—Portsmouth, (N. H.) Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The rebels carried everything before them in the late Arkansas Election, and they are already enjoying "the spoils of victory." The Fort Smith New Era of Sept. 5th, says: "About the time Sheriff Williams was killed in Pope county, a couple of weeks ago, a man named Ray, who had been a soldier in the 2d Arkansas (Union) Cavalry, was most barbarously murdered in the same county.—Several men rode up to Ray's house late in the evening, and inquired if they could have some supper. Ray told them that his wife was very sick, but that he would do what he could for them. Whereupon he himself prepared a meal for them, and they partook of it. Supper over and their horses fed, the bushwhackers, for such they were, asked Ray what they had to pay. He hospitably refused compensation."

"What followed is of a nature so diabolical and heart-rending as almost to stagger belief. The fiends then coolly told Ray that they had come to kill him, and that he had to die immediately, accusing him of having killed a friend of theirs during the war. Horror-struck, Ray pleaded for his life, for the sake of his poor wife, who was confined to her bed a helpless invalid. But the monsters knew no mercy, and as one of them was about to fire, the wife sprang out of her bed and placed herself before her husband, begging with all the fervor of a devoted wife, under circumstances so dreadful, for her husband's life. But in vain. The savages removed one of her arms from her husband and fired, shooting the man (whose only crime was to be Union man and an ex-Union soldier) through the body. Breaking away from his wife, he staggered across the room, trying, perhaps, to escape, but fell dead after receiving three more shots. The assassin then fired off the remaining two charges of his revolver in the room, and then the whole party left."

"No arrests have been made, nor will there ever be. The murderer, before he killed Ray, confessed he did not know anything of him, but that he was a Union man, and that Union men could not live there."

"Since writing the above, we learn that two other Union men were killed in the same county, one of whom was Capt. Dodson, late of the 4th Arkansas (Union) Cavalry. The rebels attempted to kill Captain Wood, but he got out of their way."

"There can be no doubt that there is an organized band of rebel cut-throats in that part of the State, who do the bidding of their masters with terrible fidelity."

THE CHICAGO PAPERS do not record half the deaths from cholera that occur in that city. Two leading physicians, three well known lawyers and several members of the board of trade have already fallen victims to the disease, and the average is over a hundred deaths per day.

A prize fight between two women recently took place in a New York dance house. A ring was pitched, seconds, umpire and bottle-holder chosen. The women divested themselves of curls and waterfalls, and fell to man fashion, until, after several rounds, the sponge was thrown, and victory declared for one Jennie Kelly.

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THE FARMINGTON MURDER.—The murder of L. G. Thompson of Farmington, Conn., is still involved in mystery. The police have little if any clue to the guilty party, but they are still hard at work. One of the latest reports comes from Mr. Henry Barbour, who states that about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, soon after the murder, a man passed his house crying out "I have done it! I have done it! I have killed him!" The man appeared excited, and Mr. Barbour thought he was crazy. A neighbor of Mr. Thompson drew \$3000 from a bank in Hartford on Saturday, and it has been surmised that the murderer mistook Mr. Thompson for this person. One or more persons have been arrested for the crime, but no one has been identified with it or held in custody.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.—The official canvass of votes for Member of Congress is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Luke P. Poland, 10,844; C. M. Chase, 3,935; P. T. Washburn, 55; D. C. Dennison, 53; Hampden Curtis, 52; Julius Converse, 48; Scattering, 28.

Albert Lake, of Castleton, had his face badly burnt, his eyes shut up, and his skull nearly fractured, while out shooting ducks the other day, by the bursting of his gun, caused by loading a rifle with shot instead of a bullet.

GREAT FIRE AT NASHVILLE.—Loss \$1,000,000.—Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 24. A fire broke out here this forenoon destroying \$1,000,000 worth of property, including the Banner newspaper office, the large drug store of Yargan & Co., the Louisiana billiard saloon, the drug house of Haslock & Co., and many smaller establishments, scattered among which were a number of law offices and private apartments.

The fire was not checked until 3 o'clock this morning. It has destroyed everything south of Front and Cedar streets from Chertrey Street. More's photograph gallery, well known to the Army of the Cumberland, was entirely consumed. A man sleeping up stairs broke his leg by leaping to the street. A number of old landmarks of Nashville are destroyed.

One of the oldest papers in the world, the Postzeitung, of Frankfurt, established in 1616, has just disappeared—suppressed by Bismark.

It is reported that five Southern papers are now in favor of the Constitutional Amendment.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 27.—Gov. Orr authorizes the South Carolinian to say he is utterly opposed to the Constitutional Amendment, and will not recommend its adoption by the Legislature.

"Nonsense blended with bad grammar," is what an Englishman calls American poetry. Bite him Saxe.

Another war with Turkey is at hand—next Thanksgiving day.

A horse which Mrs. Booth and Miss Gleason were driving going to Bellows Falls last week Saturday, took fright and ran away; the women were thrown out and picked up insensible. Mrs. Booth received several internal injuries, but Mrs. Gleason was not seriously hurt.

Orville Cheney, a lad of fifteen years of age, and a son of Cutting C. Cheney, of Washington, shot a large lynx on the 8th inst., measuring three feet in length and two and a half feet in height.

Gov. Smyth has appointed Thursday November 29, a day of Thanksgiving in New Hampshire.

Ramm's fat woman lately broke down a cab in Toronto and fell out into the mud.

Mrs. Cunningham, of New York, who figured so conspicuously in connection with the murder of Dr. Burcell, in that city a few years ago, was among the passengers lost by the recent sinking of the steamer Evening Star.

The official returns of the Ohio election gave a Radical majority of 42,696. Total number of votes cast 466,908.

Prof. A. Wood, with a party of gentlemen, lately ascended Mount Hood, in Oregon. His report establishes the fact that Mount Hood is really a volcano, and that it is the highest mountain in the United States, being 17,600.

A counterfeit of the new five cent coin is in circulation. It may be distinguished from the genuine by the softness of the metal.

Fannie and Persis, eleven and nine years old, daughters of Martindale Woodard of Halifax, picked up 100 bushels of potatoes on Thursday last week.

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CONDEMNATION OF LYNCH, THE FENIAN.—His Speech in his Own Defence.—The scene in the court room at Toronto, Canada, on Thursday, when Robert Bloss Lynch was convicted and condemned for his share in the Fenian raid last summer, is described as having been a very striking one.

After the pleadings and the Judge's charge, which is considered to have been very fair and temperate, the jury retired at a few minutes past four o'clock, and the Court took a recess. While waiting for the jury the prisoner occupied himself in reading a newspaper and in conversing with his counsel and friends. He expressed himself satisfied with the manner of his trial and defense. At twenty minutes to six the jury returned into court and gave their verdict of "Guilty," which was recorded. The Solicitor General requested the judgment of the Court, and Justice Wilson asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why judgment should not be passed upon him for the felony of which he had been convicted. Lynch answered in a clear tone as follows:

SPEECH OF LYNCH. Well, my Lord, you must beware, you must have noticed the inconvenience and disadvantage my counsel labored under in not being able to bring the evidence of those who could have proven clearly that I had no connection with the Fenian raid. I state now that I had neither hand, act nor part in the late invasion, and that I came to Canada not in the capacity in which it has been represented. I came simply as a correspondent of a public journal, and in so doing I was not aware that I violated either the laws of Canada or those of my adopted country. I was not aware that there could be any objection to a reporter following the army and chronicling the incidents. Had I known this I would have been careful to have remained on the other side. With regard to the manner in which the Crown has conducted the prosecution in my case I think I must confess that I have been very fairly dealt with, both by the Crown and the Solicitor General, and Mr. Cameron has carried on the prosecution in the most fair and impartial manner, and I feel that it is but right in me to make this statement.

Judge Wilson. The object in asking you to address the Court was to give you an opportunity of using any legal objections, if you had any. It is too late now to discuss the facts of the case.

Lynch. Well, my Lord, you must be aware with regard to legal objections that I am not cognizant enough of law to make any. I only know that I am innocent of the crime laid to my charge, and I here pledge myself before that God in whose presence I must appear some day, that I am wholly innocent of the crime for which I was brought here, and that I never saw Stevens till I was arrested and brought into my very house on the 2d of June. On that occasion I saw him when placed in his house for a short time previous to being brought up to the Court House.

The prisoner then sat down, but immediately got up, when the clerk made the usual proclamation prior to passing sentence of death, which was done in the customary manner—the Judge recapitulating very briefly the grounds on which the verdict of guilty had been established. The Court expressed a willingness to extend the period during which the unfortunate prisoner was assigned by law to live, but could not do so to a degree. Judge Wilson said:

"As the law now stands you might be sentenced to immediate execution. The law puts that discretion in my hands; but inasmuch as that law is an ex post facto one as to you, I shall certainly not exercise any discretion I may have to shorten your existence one hour."

Moreover, you have a right to bring into court the whole case to appeal from the decision of a court adverse to you if there was anything wrong in the evidence and the proceedings, and God forbid I should deprive you of that opportunity of appeal. You shall be treated just as the law was when you committed the offense, so that if the evidence does not in the opinion of my learned brethren sustain the conviction, time and opportunity will be given you to move against it. If I have received evidence such as ought not to have been received, or have put a wrong construction on any part of it, it will be open for you to make a complaint to that effect, and the period of your execution will be delayed till the end of the next term, just as if that law had not been passed, so as to afford you an opportunity of appeal. It now only remains for me to pass the dreaded sentence of the law. Yours is an offense punishable with death. I can exercise no discretion. The sentence of the court on you, therefore, is that you be taken to the place from whence you came, to be there detained till Thursday, the 13th day of December next, and to be taken on that day to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The court and audience were deeply affected during that part of the address we have quoted. The

prisoner was soon thereafter removed to jail.

Lynch, according to his own statements, was born in Hadford county, Galway, Ireland. He was employed in the Department of the Board of Charitable Donations and Charitable Bequests, in Dublin Castle, Ireland, from 1837 to 1842, when he emigrated to the United States. He was engaged in the grocery business in Louisville from the time of his arrival in the United States until he went to California, in 1849. He then visited the South American republics and the West India islands, in 1850. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion he was appointed quartermaster, with the rank of major, in the Twenty-Fourth Volunteers, and during the latter part of the rebellion he held the position of chief clerk in the discharge department, with the rank of captain. He says that he came to Canada under the direction of Adjutant General McDermot, of the Fenian Brotherhood of Louisville, Ky., to report the Fenian incidents of the campaign in Canada, and that he was not a belligerent. He appeared to have hope that his case would not turn out so tragically as its present aspect showed.

GOV. WISE ON THE VIRGINIA SITUATION.—In course of his speech at the dedication of the Stonewall Cemetery, at Winchester, Va., Henry A. Wise, the orator, after enforcing the immortality of the example of Stonewall Jackson, said:

"The Captain of our Salvation was conquered; He died that the cause might live; and from that day to this the blood of the martyr has been the seed of the church. So with the seeds of truth on the earth. If our cause was lost, it was false; if true, it is not lost. First victories cannot be termed final results. There were many errors in our ways of going out to war. Those errors fell. The truths for which we fought yet live. While waiting for their resurrection or their coming, in this hour of darkness and of doubt, to all who, repentant, would abandon faith; to all who, despairing, would abandon hope; to all who, tempted, would resort to forbidden ways; to all who, timid, would shamefully succumb; to all who, impatient, eagerly cry out, 'what better can we do?' the Stonewall example strongly and firmly speaks. There is a kind of pride, a decent dignity due to ourselves, which, spite of our misfortunes, may be maintained and cherished to the end."

Addressing the older Virginians he said the glories of old things must pass away with the weakness of years included, and advised the young to bear their lot patiently and uncomplainingly. He urged them not to emigrate; to take their fallen fortunes as best they may, and from their present small beginnings again work their forward. He asked them where they would go if they left Virginia. Would they leave the United States? If they supposed the United States not free, where else on earth did they expect to find a people as free? He exhorted them to a life of work, of constant, unobtrusive, quiet labor, and said of Virginia, in this connection, "Here every one is working her to its brightest day. If her sons will but serve her and save her she shall indeed be one and indivisible—a new Virginia, greater, stronger, grander than ever was our Virginia."

The orator stated his views as to the causes that accounted for the slow progress of Virginia, as compared with the other States. In brief they were—that slavery created a landed aristocracy which was antagonistic to progress, and repellant to immigration. He stated at length the advantages of Virginia's inviting immigration now that slavery was destroyed, concluding that there is still substance enough left in Virginia to insure her honor, and more than restore her pre-eminence.

Jefferson Davis is allowed twenty dollars per week for the purchase of rations. What do those who barely survived the horrors of Andersonville think of this method of making treason odious?

IDaho.—The official return for Delegate to Congress from Idaho is as follows: Holbrook [Dem.] 3,641; Kilpatrick, 2,923; majority for Holbrook, 718.

A girl dressed in male attire was arrested in Philadelphia last week for high way robbery. She and a young man waylaid and robbed a Catholic priest. She is about sixteen years old and has been leading a reckless life for three years.

The wind carried firebrands and leaves of book from the great fire at Quebec fifteen miles into the interior.

Just after Johnson became President, and it was thought that Gen. Butler would be assigned to command at Richmond, Va., a member of the Virginia Legislature offered a resolution instructing the Governor of the State to issue a proclamation to the people to bury the silver, etc. The said member had just turned out a defaulter to the sum of \$50,000.

Never insult an old man.