The Weekly Whig.

—AND—

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

POETRY.

A November Glory.

The gold and green have disappeared
From woodland where the partridge reared
Her timorous brood, and brown and seared
Are now these woodlands hoary.
What though the woods are brown and bare,
And Autumn leaves lie thickly there,
There's Summer lingering in the air,
And still a lingering glory.

Sweet birds have sought a Southern clime,
To others ring their merry chime,
But had they dreamed of Summer time
Still in the woodlands hoary,
They yet, awhile, had lingered here
In their old haunts, though brown and sear,
Forgetful of the waning year,
In this late Autumn glory.

As slipped from us October days,
We grieved to lose their golden haze,
The purple and the crimson blaze,
Of all the woodlands hoary;
But still there hangs a misty veil
Of golden tissue, thin and frail,
That wraps the distant hill and dale
In its November glory.

Indian Summer.

Upon the hills the autumn sun
His radiance pours like golden wine:
And low, sweet music seems to run
Among the tassels of the pine;
Around us rings the wild bird's scream;
Above, an arch of dark-blue sky;
White, like a maiden's summer dream,
The mists upon the meadows lie.

O peerless Indian Summer hours,
With bracing morn and slumbrous noon!
How pale are June's bright, flaunting flowers
Amid thy wealth of gorgeous bloom
The river ripples softly on,
With purple hills upon its breast.
And soft cloud-shadows, floating down,
Have found a scene of perfect rest

The evening darkens from the hills
The glory fades, so proudly worn;
And in the west serenely fills
The fair young moon her silver horn;
While from the deep'ning blue above
The stars steal slowly, singly forth;
And night-winds, like the breath of love,
Come floating o'er the silent earth.

TRIFLES.

Writ of error—slip of the pen.

Motto for a Journalist—"Do write and fear not."

Good thoughts are companions; often the best.

Transported for life—The man who marries happily.

Can a printer who sets type be said to adhere to his profession?

If we have no relish for our work, we have our labor for our pains.

Beautiful extract—a handsome young lady just helped out of a mud-hole.

How to get at the real complexion of some ladies—take a little soap and water.

Motto for the female suffragists—"Once more into the breeches, dear friends."

It doesn't follow that a man dislikes his bed because he turns his back upon it.

An auctioneer, however handsome, always looks for-bidding when conducting a sale.

An exchange says he can always tell what sort of a woman a man marries by the way he treats the printer.

The way to spread a matter—charge the Grundys with profound secrecy. It will go out in every first train.

A baker has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light that a pound of it only weighs twelve ounces.

At a recent public meeting in Manchester, it was resolved that "all persons in town, owning dogs, shall be muzzled."

The people of Indiana ought not, for the next year, to be without a supply of bread—they have elected a Baker Governor.

An Edinburgh paper says: "We regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W—— is a malicious fabrication."

A naval officer, named Moore, having presented his affianced with a golden anchor, a wag remarked that she had been *moored*.

Artemus Ward said that the man who wrote "I would not live always, I ask not to stay," probably never had been urged sufficiently.

Scene in a Morris & Essex railroad car. Fond Wife—"Let me see your paper a moment, dear." Husband—"Yes, as soon as we get to the tunnel."

Number one is a miracle, since it is both the largest and smallest of the numerals. It is what everybody aims at, and what if they get is the best and most.

Looked at in a different light.—Polite smoker at side of a railroad car—"Allow me to assist you to alight." Severe Old Lady—"Thank you, I do not smoke."

"I'll bring you down to the hard pan of truth, sir!" said a lawyer to the opposing counsel. "Very well," was the reply, "that's the *pan*, I suppose, that you have just *flashed* in!"

The following can be read so as to make sense, but it takes a cute individual to find how. Just try it.

I thee read see that me,
Love is up will I'll have
But that and you have you'll
One and down and you if.

"Make way gentlemen!" cried a fussy officeholder to some people the other night at a political meeting, "make way, we are the representatives of the people!" "Make way yourself," replied a sturdy member of the throng, "we are the people themselves!"

A New Orleans woman applied for legal redress for her husband's desertion. On the witness stand, after stating that they had been married about one year, she was asked by the Judge, "What minister performed the ceremony?" "Sir?" "Were you married at church?" thundered the magistrate. "N—o—o—sir, w—e—e just 'jumped the broomstick!'" The man was not fined.

A Southern exchange says: "An old deformed negro woman was passing along the street, when a fashionable miss, troubled considerable with the 'Grecian bend,' turned

GEN. GRANT AND THE JEWS.

We publish in another place, from the *Israelite* of Cincinnati, the letter of Gen. Grant, written in October last, in response to a note from Adolph Moses, Esq., of this city, in reference to which so much was said in this vicinity previous to the election. Mr. Moses, prompted by a laudable desire to do Gen. Grant entire justice, at the suggestion of Col. Morris, addressed to Gen. G. a letter (which appears with this correspondence) the object of which was to give an opportunity for an explanation of "Order No. 11" and the spirit and design with which it was issued. Gen. Grant, determined to avoid even the suspicion of seeking directly to influence a single vote in his favor, instead of replying directly, addressed his reply to Col. Morris with the understanding that, while it might be shown to Mr. Moses as an answer to the latter, it should be otherwise considered as confidential. He gives a clear, explicit and evidently frank and truthful statement of the history of "Order No. 11" and the causes which called it forth. While he does not attempt to justify the order in the light of the construction that was placed upon it, he clearly and, we believe to the satisfaction of every candid and unprejudiced reader, vindicates himself from the charge of harboring any ill-will against the Jews as a class, or even of aiming to strike at that people in his famous order, to the exclusion of others equally guilty with those against whom that order seemed especially directed.

Gen. Grant's whole letter bears the peculiar impress of that unequivocal frankness and manliness which are so characteristic of the author. It will not be wondered at by any unprejudiced mind that Mr. Moses found in it sufficient reasons for reconsidering his previously formed determination to vote against the writer. Had the letter been published at the time, as many desired, it would no doubt have had a similar effect upon the minds of thousands of other equally honorable and high-minded citizens of the Jewish persuasion, who honestly desired to be governed by what was best for their race and the nation. Gen. Grant, however, withstood all appeals for its publication, simply because he was determined not to stand in the attitude of a solicitor for the votes of any; and although his friends might have desired otherwise, they cannot but honor the motive which prompted his decision. Additional weight will be given to the letter and the matter which it contains now, in view of the circumstances under which it appears and the evident absence of all ground for suspicion of its publication having been prompted by a desire to subserve any other ends than those of truth and justice.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The draft of the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, agreed upon between Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson, has reached the State Department at Washington. The first article provides for settlement of all claims which have arisen between the two Governments since the convention of 1853. The second article provides expressly for the settlement of what are known as the Alabama claims, and proposes the formation of a joint commission, each Government to appoint two members, who shall sit in Washington, and determine the character, legality, and amount of claims. Any question which is not decided unanimously by the Commissioners is to be submitted to an arbiter agreed upon by the two Governments.

The English Government has evidently gone to work in earnest to "trump up" as large an amount of claims as can possibly be gathered together for the purpose, if possible, of "balancing the account." A dispatch, which we publish elsewhere, states that $45,000,000, have already been collected, most of which are for alleged losses to British subjects in the South during the rebellion. Most of the claimants had probably been engaged at the time of their pretended losses in attempts to give aid to the rebellion by blockade-running and otherwise. We are not yet informed that any claims have been put in for losses on account of the Confederate loan, but it is not improbable that they will be.

It is intimated that the terms of the treaty, as received at Washington, are not wholly satisfactory to Secretary Seward.

THE Democratic press, while devoting its attention largely to efforts to inveigle Gen. Grant by flattery into the support of Democratic measures, has not wholly given up the policy of threatening also. The New York *World*, of a few days ago, had the following:

> Prosperity and tranquillity in the South will be insecure as long as the policy which has been pursued at Washington is unremitted; *the lives of certain high officials may*

The Quincy Whig.

BAILHACHE & PHILLIPS. QUINCY, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868. VOL. XXXI.—NO. 36.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

At twelve o'clock on Wednesday last (the first Wednesday in December), the Presidential Electors chosen at the recent election, met at the various State Capitals, in accordance with the law of 1792, to cast the votes of their respective States for President and Vice President. As there is a popular impression that the Electors meet in a body known as the "Electoral College," and cast the votes of their States, some description of the *modus operandi* of discharging their duty may not be out of place.

The Electors for the respective States, on meeting, organize by the choice of a presiding officer and secretary, and fill vacancies, if any exist, in their number. The only example of a vacancy known to exist in the list of Electors of any State, at the present time, is in Ohio, in consequence of the recent death of Ex-Gov. Tod, who was one of the Electors at large for that State. After organizing, they will proceed to deposit their votes, first for President, and then for Vice President. Lists are required by the Constitution to be made of the ballots cast for each candidate, and then duly certified copies are prepared, of which one is preserved to be of record, a second is transmitted by mail to the President of the Senate at Washington, and the other shall be conveyed thither by special messenger—the messenger usually being one of the Electors chosen by the vote of the whole.

On the second Wednesday in February next, the two Houses of Congress meet in joint session for the purpose of canvassing the votes of of the State Electors. The President of the Senate takes the chair, and tellers are appointed from among the members of each House. The votes of the Electors of each State for President and Vice President are then read by the President of the Senate and the count made by the tellers, when, if there be a choice, the President declares the person having received a majority of the votes for such offices, respectively President and Vice President. If, however, no candidate has a majority of the whole number of votes, the House of Representatives shall proceed to choose a President from the three highest candidates voted for by the Electors. The only instances of the election of a President going to the House of Representatives were in 1800, when there being no choice by the Electors, Thomas Jefferson was chosen over Aaron Burr; and in 1824, when John Quincy Adams was chosen over General Jackson at the first time the latter was a candidate. In case of a failure to elect a Vice President, the Senate shall proceed to elect from the two candidates having received the highest votes. The only example of this kind in the history of the country was in 1836, when Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was chosen over Francis Granger, of New York.

Though there is no provision of law or the Constitution requiring Electors to vote for any candidates designated by the people at the time of their election, nevertheless it has come to be the custom for them to do so, and the result of the vote of the Electoral College may be set down as follows:

STATES WHICH VOTE FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

States.	Electors.	States.	Electors.
Alabama	8	Missouri	11
Arkansas	5	Nebraska	3
California	5	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Florida	3	North Carolina	9
Illinois	16	Ohio	21
Indiana	13	Pennsylvania	26
Iowa	8	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	3	South Carolina	6
Maine	7	Tennessee	10
Massachusetts	12	Vermont	5
Michigan	8	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	4	Wisconsin	8
		Total	214

STATES WHICH VOTE FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

States.	Electors.	States.	Electors.
Delaware	3	Maryland	7
Georgia	9	New Jersey	7
Kentucky	11	New York	33
Louisiana	7	Oregon	3
		Total	80

RECAPITULATION.

Electoral vote for Grant and Colfax,	214
Electoral vote for Seymour and Blair,	80
Grant and Colfax's majority	134

In the above, we have set down Oregon for Seymour, but it is not absolutely certain that this is the case. The latest telegraphic report on the subject was under date of San Francisco, November 10th, which put the Democratic majority at 200. A Portland (Oregon) dispatch, of November 13th, published in a San Francisco paper, states that returns from the eastern counties greatly reduce the Democratic vote, bringing it down to 23, and that the Republi-

THE ALABAMA NEGOTIATIONS.

It now seems to be pretty generally conceded that the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which have given occasion to our vain and garrulous Minister in England for so much boasting and self-gratulation, have practically "missed fire." The Secretary of State refuses to allow any information on the subject to go out, which leads to the impression that the basis of settlement proposed is not satisfactory, and a report comes from Washington indicating that dispatches have gone to Minister Johnson advising him that his action is at least partially disapproved.

A Washington special to the New York *Evening Post* says of the protocol which has been submitted to the Government by Mr. Johnson:

> "It excites universal condemnation, except among Englishmen and rebels. It is no longer concealed that Mr. Seward is highly dissatisfied with Mr. Johnson's course, as was said in these dispatches some time since. It is also generally admitted that Mr. J. went to England as a special representative of the rebel wing of the Democratic party. The rebels are well pleased with the proposed treaty, since the first article providing for a general settlement of all claims since 1853, is believed certain to secure the settlement of all claims for damages sustained by British subjects in the South during the war, which are said to amount, according to figures at the British legation here, to nearly $50,000,000. That sum is nearly equal to our Alabama claims. At the same time, it is said that the arbitor might decide against us when the commission was not unanimous, and so the Alabama claims may not be paid at all.
>
> "The present protocol will undoubtedly be rejected, unless England consents to very material modifications."

The almost universal expression of opinion about Washington is, that our flunkey, speech-making Minister has been badly over-reached by Lord Stanley. The Administration will scarcely take the responsibility of accepting terms which seem to have been designed for the especial benefit of rebels and rebel-sympathizing, blockade-running Englishmen; indeed, it is intimated that its opposition to the protocol is more decided than that of Secretary Seward. Altogether, it now seems probable that the question will yet be handed over to Gen. Grant's Administration.

A Washington dispatch says that President Johnson will give a history of the negotiations in his annual message.

THE following paragraphs are strikingly characteristic of the source from which they emanate:

> The fact that Quincy, the second city in the fourth State in the Union—in population, wealth and enterprise—*has never received a dollar from the State or Federal Government, for any purpose of public improvement*, has always puzzled us, as it has most of our citizens. No matter whether we have had a *Democratic*, Whig or Republican Administration of the Federal Government—it has always been the same, the same result has always followed.—*Quincy Herald, Nov. 24.*

Now look on this:

> The Springfield *Journal* says that Quincy was represented in Congress for many years by Democrats, during which time nothing was done for Quincy. That is partly true, and partly *not*.—*Quincy Herald, Nov. 29.*

As the Springfield *Journal* merely asserted what the *Herald* had already alleged in reference to the disregard of Quincy interests by Democratic Congressmen and Administrations, and as it is this which the *Herald* declares to be "partly true and partly not," it would seem that the latter paper sometimes utters what is "*not* true," itself being the judge. We cannot but admire and commend its candor in this instance, at least.

THE latest intelligence received by telegraph of the result of the Oregon election was contained in a San Francisco dispatch, under date of November 10th, which put the Democratic majority in the State at about 200. A Portland (Oregon) dispatch of November 13th, to the Sacramento *Union*, however, says:

> "Late reports from eastern counties of Oregon greatly reduce Democratic majorities. Baker county, heretofore reported 242 majority for Seymour, gives only 163. In Union county the majority is reduced 49 below that first reported. A Republican gain is reported in Coos and Curry counties. The Democratic majority in the State now seems to be but 23. This may be increased somewhat, but Republicans still have some hope of the State."

From this it would seem not at all impossible that Grant has carried the State. At all events, if the State has gone Democratic, the majority is insignificant compared with the 2,000 majority in September.

REVERDY JOHNSON has lost an opportunity to make a speech, but from no fault of his, as the country may rest assured. The banquet tendered to him by the Workingmen's Society of London, has been abandoned—which speaks well for the

THE COMING STRUGGLE IN SPAIN.

Spain has passed successfully through the struggle to throw off the Bourbon dynasty which had so long rested like an incubus upon the energies of the nation, but to every sagacious thinking observer it is evident that it is but the first stage of the great revolution. The juncture of time at which the outbreak occurred was a favorable one. The reigning dynasty, by a long series of the most shameless excesses and tyrannies, had rendered itself odious to the whole people, while its policy was opposed to the spirit of progress abroad elsewhere. The limbs of the nation had been bound for centuries, with scarcely a release long enough to enable it to realize what freedom was. The unsettled state of Europe and the mutual jealousies of the "Great Powers," as well as a growing respect in these latter days for the will of the people, undoubtedly favored the movement by deterring the enemies of freedom in Europe from intervening to sustain the sinking power of the Spanish monarchy. All these events and circumstances, combined with the fact that the Spanish people under the leadership of Prim and other Liberal leaders had advanced far beyond anything the rest of the world was aware of, contributed to hasten the success of the revolution which startled the world.

The second stage of the revolution is soon to be reached in the choice of a form of Government to replace that which has just been abolished. And here will be the real crisis of the revolution, for the reason that while heretofore the people have been nearly unanimous, they will now be divided into opposing parties. Already we have information that they are dividing on the question of a Republican and a monarchical form of government, with reference to the election of a constituent Cortes, which will occur on the 15th of December. Both the Republican and the monarchical parties seem to be active, and, although the former are undoubtedly the weaker, they seem to be rapidly gaining ground, while the fact that they constitute the motive power of the late revolution and are really the aggressive party, gives them a great advantage. It is not absolutely certain that they will outnumber the monarchists in the approaching election, but, unless Spain falls into the hands of some such usurper as Louis Napoleon, it may be assumed that the impulse which the nation has already received in the direction of freedom will yet carry it on to republicanism. There is great solicitude lest the excitements of the canvass among a people just emancipated from monarchical rule and still unused to the use of the ballot-box in the selection of their rulers, should result in a civil war far more dangerous than that which has passed, because it would be among the people themselves, instead of between them, on the one side, and their oppressors, on the other. Here is the greatest danger which threatens the new-born Spanish nation.

Much surprise has been felt that Prim and others of the leaders of the revolution, who have been regarded as Republicans in sentiment, should now declare themselves in favor of an elective monarchy. Their position we believe to be due to the fact, however, not that they are any the less Republicans, but that they regard the Spanish people as not yet being ready for so great an advance in government. Another motive may be their anxiety to disarm monarchical jealousy around them, and, while they thus avoid hostile intervention, enable themselves to occupy high vantage ground in determining the future of their country. When the real struggle between the rights of the people and their oppressors comes, we believe that Gen. Prim and a majority of his associates will be found on the side of the people and the Republic.

THE Democracy, after maligning Gen. Grant mercilessly for months during the Presidential campaign, are now flooding him with letters of advice, instructing him in the manner in which he shall discharge his duties in the office to which he has been elected in spite of their determined opposition. One of these, an admirer of Robert E. Lee, suggests the name of that distinguished patriot for a Cabinet appointment on the score of

State Board of Equalization.

Below will be found a list of the members elect to the State Board of Equalization, with their politics and the majorities by which they were elected:

		Maj.		Maj.
1. Thomas Wilson			Dem.	1,274
2. Wm. Friend			"	848
3. H. C. Talbott			"	3,045
4. S. F. Curlee	Rep	2,401		
5. L. B. Randle	"	1,483		
6. W. H. Reed			"	7,240
7. B. Z. Henry			"	3,753
8. J. J. Petrie			"	2,847
*9. Wm. Hancock	Rep	1,610		
*10. H. S. Durfee	"	2,937		
*11. T. Smith	"	95		
12. A. A. Glenn			"	1,363
13. A. S. Forsythe			"	805
14. B. A. Griffith	"	2,061		
*15. R. W. Miles	"	1,917		
*16. E. H. Clapp	"	1,268		
17. J. Elder	"	1,726		
18. J. C. Mosler	"	8,341		
19. W. S. Simmons	"	8,932		
20. S. A. Devine	"	10,306		
*21. H. O. Sleight	"	6,119		
*22. J. D. Platt	"	3,511		
23. W. A. McConnell	"	8,740		
24. A. U. Dalton	"	3,162		
25. H. M. Wilmarth	"	5,075		

Those marked with a * were members of the old Board.

IT has long been apparent to every moderately intelligent observer that that the publishers of the Chicago *Times* have made a serious mistake in publishing that paper north of the Ohio river. This was especially evident during the war, when, although published within the Union lines, it supported the policy and principles of the rebellion. It belongs clearly to the rebel South, often out-doing the rebels themselves by the malignity of its assaults upon loyal men and the reconstructed State Governments.

In a recent article on affairs in Louisiana, the *Times*, while approving the hostility of the Louisiana rebels to the State Government, and, by implication, justifying any attempt they may choose to make by revolution to overthrow it, encourages revolution by the most vindictive assaults upon all connected with the State Government. The following is a specimen:

> Where an incumbent is not a disreputable adventurer, fresh from some Northern penitentiary, he is an old resident who, during the war, was too cowardly to fight with the people among whom he lived; or he is some rebel, who gained his end by embracing radicalism, and swallowing, without nausea or grimace, the dose of negro-superiority.

Gov. Warmoth is spoken of in the rebel *patois* as "a scalawag and carpet-bagger from Illinois," who, "if he were in Chicago, could not command fifty votes for constable." He is declared to be "not a gentleman"—*i. e.* according to the rebel standard of gentility, which is the *Times'* standard also. The country is told that the disturbances in Louisiana cannot be expected to cease until disfranchised traitors are permitted to vote and assume control of the Government, which implies an endorsement of every act of atrocity committed by those rebels to wreak their vengeance upon the Government and loyal men. We never gave the *Times* any credit for loyalty, but it should try to keep up an appearance of decency when it advocates the cause for which better men fought in the rebel armies during the war. In this case its impotent malignity gets the better of its discretion, and it outdoes the most vituperative of the rebel sheets of the South in the spirit of bitter truculence and billingsgate.

THE London *Spectator*, one of the best of the English journals, devotes an article to the speeches, letters and characteristic sayings of Gen. Grant, which it pronounces "at least as important to England as the ideas of the Emperor Napoleon." It concludes as follows:

> Gen. Grant comes out in these letters, and orders, and—no, not speeches—sayings, a soldier politician of the best sort, a man gentle, kindly, and considerate, but with a vein of wrath in him; a man who surveys politics as he would a valley, without seeing every tree, but missing no strategic point; a soldier who is aware that there must be force somewhere to keep society together, but a politician who is determined that that force shall be the law, framed and modified by the representatives of the people. We congratulate the United States on a Premier who dislikes waste, even when the wasteful support his party, and will put down murderers even when they plead the sovereign rights of States.

IT is stated that Edwin Harlan, Democratic State Senator elect from the 8th Senatorial District of this State, composed of Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Crawford, Jasper and Effingham counties, is ineligible on account of being under the age required by the Constitution. The Legislature will probably be required to decide when it meets whether his seat shall be declared vacant, or shall be filled by his Republican opponent.

MISSOURI is receiving an immense

GRANT AND THE JEWS.

Gen. Grant's Explanation of Order No. XI—His Letter in Response to Adolph Moses, Esq.

(From the Cincinnati Israelite, Nov. 27.)

We cheerfully give place to the following distinguished correspondence which will, beyond all doubt, be read with pleasure by all of our readers who, like ourselves, desire to see justice done to General Grant, now the incoming Executive head of the Government:

(Letter from Hon. I. N. Morris, of Ill.)

QUINCY, ILL., Nov. 16, 1868.

Dr. Isaac M. Wise, Editor of the Israelite:

I send you enclosed a copy of a letter in my possession from Gen. Grant, together with one from Mr. Moses written to Gen. Grant, and to which this is a reply. Few men have the moral greatness of character to write such a letter. Its publication during the pendency of the election would have cast suspicion on the motive which prompted it, no such suspicion can arise now.

I am aware that you and many of your readers have conceived that Gen. Grant did you great injustice in promulgating Order No. 11. His frank denial of any such intention proves not only the magnanimity of his character, but that he is incapable of entertaining against the Jews, or any other people, as a sect or race, an unkind feeling. He is too great and good for that. Will you, therefore, do the General the justice to publish his letter in your widely extended paper. I assume the liberty of sending it to you for that purpose. I remain, sir,

Yours, respectfully,
I. N. MORRIS.

(Letter from Adolph Moses, Esq., to General Grant.)

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 3, 1868.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

SIR—I address you at the earnest solicitation of your friend, Hon. I. N. Morris, in relation to the matter now generally known as Order No. 11. It will hardly surprise you that we, as a people, already over-sensitive through former oppression and contumely, should lament the issuance of that order, whatever the immediate causes might have dictated. I am assured by high authority, some of which I might call Jewish, that no idea of special dislike to the Jews prompted you, on the contrary, that you regret the sweeping effect of the order.

However generous this avowal may be on your part, yet you are well aware that a word spoken or a sentence written ceases to be the property of the speaker or writer and passes into the domain of history, particularly when spoken or written by a man of super-eminent position and worth. I regret that our people, who love to enjoy the quiet retreat of private life, should be so prominently paraded in this campaign, but the instinct of self-defense presses utterance, however unwelcome the task. Our demands are simply to be judged like other people and not to have the vices and short-coming of our bad men illuminated at the expense of the many virtues and excellent qualities of our good men.

Whatever the issue of this campaign may be, Mr. M. assures me that you bear no ill-will to the Jewish people, and if they feel the severe compulsion to cast their suffrages against you in this campaign, they do so—in many instances—*under protest*, for with them their long-assailed reputation demands the greatest sacrifices, even at the risk of being misunderstood by the judgment of the hour. Excuse the liberty of addressing you—I have the encouragement of one of your friends. Very respectfully,

ADOLPH MOSES.

(Letter from Gen. Grant to Hon. I. N. Morris.)

GALENA, ILL., Sept. 14, 1868.

Hon. I. N. Morris.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of a letter of Mr. A. Moses, of the 3d inst., inclosing one from you, bearing same date. My first inclination was to answer Mr. Moses, because you desired it; then I thought it would be better to adhere to the rule of silence as to all letters. Were I once to commence answering all political questions asked of me, there would not be time between now and the 3d of November to get through. Mr. Moses, I think, will readily understand this. In regard to order No. 11, hundreds of letters have been written to me about it by persons of the faith affected by it. I do or did not answer any of the writers, but permitted a statement of the facts concerning the origin of the order to be made out and given to some one of them for publication. *I do not pretend to sustain the order.*

At the time of its publication, I was incensed by a reprimand received from Washington for permitting acts which Jews within my lines were engaged in. There were many other persons within my lines equally bad with the worst of them, but the difference was that the Jews could pass with impunity from one army to the other, and gold, in violation of orders, was being smuggled through the lines, at least so it was reported. The order was issued and sent without any reflection and without thinking of the Jews as a sect or race to themselves, but simply as persons who had successfully (I say successfully, instead of persistently, because there were plenty of others within my lines who envied their success) violated an order, which greatly inured to the help of the rebels.

MISSOURI ITEMS.

The river is open at St. Joseph and no ice running.

A noted horse thief named Donaldson was arrested at St. Joseph on Friday last.

The North Missouri Railroad is to be completed to Bloomfield, Iowa, within the next six weeks.

A charity ball was given by the G. A. R. at St. Joseph on Thanksgiving evening, which proved a success.

The Presbyterian Church at Brunswick, is advertised to be sold by the Sheriff of Chariton county for debt.

A drunkard was picked up in the streets of St. Joseph, Mo., the other day, with $27,000 in gold in his pockets.

Pardee College, at Louisiana, Mo., is reported in a very prosperous condition. There are now over 140 students there, and new ones arriving daily.

The LaGrange *American* advocates for Speaker of the House, Col. Hayward, the popular and successful President of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph railroad.

While a party of ladies and gentlemen were skating upon the river at St. Joseph Thursday, the ice gave way and some of them narrowly escaped drowning.

A company has been organized to construct a railroad from Booneville to Arrow Rock, and thence to Marshall, Grand Pass, Lexington and Independence, Mo.

A railroad is proposed across Holt county, through the town of Oregon and up the Nodway valley, from the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad to the Council Bluffs road.

Capt. Fritz Mathews, of the English army, and a party of Nimrods, left St. Joseph Saturday morning for a hunt on the head-waters of the Republican and Solomon rivers.

The farm of B. L. Green, consisting of 250 acres, one mile west of Monroe City, together with two detached 40 acre tracts of timber, was recently sold to an Illinoisan for $11,400.

G. W. Murphy captured near Breckinridge, last Saturday, the thief who robbed the safe of the Treasurer of DeKalb county, at Maysville, a few nights since, of several thousand dollars.

Wm. J. Daly, of the firm of Patrick Daly & Bro., of Springfield, had his pocket picked of $7,700 on the cars near Jerome, while on his way to St. Louis, a few days ago, to purchase a stock of boots and shoes.

On the 10th inst., Mr. A. B. Smith, a stranger, attempted to cross the Muddy, near Sedalia, with a two-horse wagon, containing himself, his wife and three children. In doing so, one of the children and the horses were drowned.

At St. Joseph, on Thursday morning last, Hercules White, a colored man, was found upon the street insensible. He was taken home and died soon after. A gash upon his forehead suggested a blow with some sharp weapon, or a terrible fall upon the pavement. The case is involved in mystery.

The Memphis, Mo., *Reveille*, is out in favor of Gen. Carl Schurz for U. S. Senator. It says: "We want no more Hendersons; we want no man who will disregard the interest of the sentiment of the people, but we want an exponent, who will labor to advance the interests of our fast growing State." The LaGrange *American* also has an article to the same effect.

REMARKABLE GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

Supposed Traces of Humanity in the Paleozoic Age—The Fossil Print of a Clothed Foot—Tracks of Horse-hoofs in Sandstone.

We find the following very interesting account of remarkable geological discoveries in the Buffalo *Courier* of the 19th:

There is now on exhibition at the rooms of the Society of Natural Sciences, in this city, two of the most remarkable discoveries recorded in the annals of science. That is, of course, if a critical examination by the leading savans of the scientific world shall prove them to be what their discoverers claim. One is the fossil imprint of the foot of a man, or rather the cast of such an imprint. It was discovered by a workman in a colliery in western Pennsylvania, in the shale overlying a run of coal, and underlying two other veins which were being worked by the company.

The spot where it was found is nearly a mile from the pit's mouth, and some three hundred feet from the surface. The rock in which it was imbedded belongs to the paleozoic age, and the imprint, if such it be, was made millions of years before the present geological era commenced. It is the cast of the left foot of a man of ordinary size, and is perfectly defined. The foot was evidently protected by a sandal or moccasin; the heel, the arch, and the ball of the foot, and the slighter depression made by the toes are perfect, and whether pronounced to be the foot of a man, or a freak of dame Nature, the cast is as perfectly defined as if it were the work of a sculptor.

By a curious coincidence, the society, a few days before this donation, received the second specimen from the Rev. Samuel Cowles, of Gowanda. It is a large slab of sandstone, on which, stamped in the solid rock, can be seen the imprint of horses' hoofs, as perfectly presented as though they were formed but yesterday upon the muddy sand of a sluggish stream. There are at least half a dozen of these impressions, varying in size from the track of a full grown horse to that of a young colt.

They point in different directions, as though the animals were leisurely walking about cropping the luxurant grasses of that tropical period, some of them being partially obliterated by the more perfect form of a fresher imprint. Mr. Cowles has sent similar specimens to the professors of

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

A course of lectures is proposed at Carrollton.

The receipts of hogs from Southern Illinois at East St. Louis are averaging 2,000 head per day.

Two highway robberies were committed at the same place between Alton and Monticello on Saturday evening last.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Agricultural Society will be held at Bunker Hill on the 15th to the 18th of December.

The store of Ben. Clark at Clyde, Macoupin county, was broken into lately and a quantity of silks and ready made clothing, to the amount of $1,000, stolen.

Peter Corbett, an employe in the water-power improvement at Moline, was run over and instantly killed while walking on the railroad track, on Monday evening last.

Frederick Ritter, about fifty years of age, was run over and instantly killed by a train on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, at Hunterstown, just below Alton, on Saturday.

A witness was ruled out from giving testimony in one of the courts at Chicago, a few days ago, on the ground (which he admitted) that he was a deist and did not believe in a God.

A little son of Daniel Kelly, member elect to the Legislature from Madison county, was badly scalded by falling into a vessel of boiling water at Edwardsville, on Friday of last week.

A man named McIntyre was seriously, if not fatally, injured by the falling of a mass of slate upon him immediately after an explosion in the coal mine at Bloomington, on Monday last.

A freight and a passenger train on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad collided near New Philadelphia, five miles east of Bushnell, on Tuesday afternoon. No lives were lost, and but little damage done.

John Caps, while harnessing a pair of mules, at Glena, Henderson county, on Tuesday last, was kicked on the head by one of them. The calks of the shoe struck him on the temple, causing instant death.

Thomas L. Powers, one of the proprietors of the Woodford *Sentinel*, at Metamora, had a leg broken on Monday last, in consequence of being thrown down by the catching of a cane with which he was walking—he being lame.

Max. Strehlow, while handling a revolver, in a saloon, at Peoria, on Saturday last, discharged it, the ball taking effect in his neck and passing out at his mouth, carrying away two teeth, and inflicting a serious but not fatal wound.

Martin Morrisey, accused, in company with confederates, of robbing a drover from Cass county of $150, several weeks ago, in Alton, was arrested on Saturday last, at Bloomington, and has been returned to jail in the former city.

James McMann a journeyman blacksmith was felled and robbed of a fine silver watch and a sum of money by some one at Tremont, Tazewell county, on Monday night last. A man named Armstrong, with whom McMann had been spending the evening, was arrested for the deed and held for trial.

A passenger train on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad collided with a stock train at Carlinville, last Monday evening. The freight and baggage cars of the passenger train were thrown from the track, and the engine wedged so tightly into the freight car that some two hours were consumed in clearing the track. The engine was so much injured that it could not proceed with the train and another one had to be procured.

The Peoria *Transcript* of Tuesday, says: "Yesterday morning as the eastward bound train on the C. B. & Q. Railroad was a few miles from Coalville, and running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, the engine struck a large boulder that had become detached from the bank and rolled down in the middle of the track. The engine was thrown off the rails and ran some distance on the ties. Beyond the boulder was a bridge, and over this the locomotive was driven by the inertia of the train, bumping on the ties. When it stopped, and an examination was made, it was found that the locomotive had picked up the boulder and carried it along wedged in between the trucks."

GENERAL NEWS.

Navigation at St. Paul is closed.

Thackeray's daughter, Mrs. Stevens, is in Boston.

Three persons were suffocated by a fire at Lowell, Mass., on Saturday last.

The Parepa-Rosa Opera troupe arrived at Omaha from Salt Lake on Sunday last.

The Missouri river at Omaha was frozen over last week. Pedestrians were crossing on Friday.

Guy M. Hulett, Receiver of the Land Office at Central City, Colorado, has died by his own hand.

Judge Wm. Harris, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, died at Memphis on the 26th.

A death from wearing tight boots, inducing mortification of the instep, occurred at Louisville a few days ago.

The display of meteors in Kansas and elsewhere in the West, on the 13th, is reported to have been very fine.

A man in Boulder, M. T., recently found a gold specimen in the exact form of a snail shell. It weighs half an ounce.

A poll was opened at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, November 3d. The vote resulted, Grant, 12t; Seymour, 6.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands report the crater of Kilanea again ac-

young lady just helped out of a mud-hole.

How to get at the real complexion of some ladies—take a little soap and water.

Motto for the female suffragists—"Once more into the breeches, dear friends."

It doesn't follow that a man dislikes his bed because he turns his back upon it.

An auctioneer, however handsome, always looks for-bidding when conducting a sale.

An exchange says he can always tell what sort of a woman a man marries by the way he treats the printer.

The way to spread a matter—charge the Grundys with profound secrecy. It will go out in every first train.

A baker has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light that a pound of it only weighs twelve ounces.

At a recent public meeting in Manchester, it was resolved that "all persons in town, owning dogs, shall be muzzled."

The people of Indiana ought not, for the next year, to be without a supply of bread—they have elected a Baker Governor.

An Edinburgh paper says: "We regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W—— is a malicious fabrication."

A naval officer, named Moore, having presented his affianced with a golden anchor, a wag remarked that she had been *moored*.

Artemus Ward said that the man who wrote "I would not live always, I ask not to stay," probably never had been urged sufficiently.

Scene in a Morris & Essex railroad car. Fond Wife—"Let me see your paper a moment, dear." Husband—"Yes, as soon as we get to the tunnel."

Number one is a miracle, since it is both the largest and smallest of the numerals. It is what everybody aims at, and what if they get is the best and most.

Looked at in a different light.—Polite smoker at side of a railroad car—"Allow me to assist you to alight." Severe Old Lady—"Thank you, I do not smoke."

"I'll bring you down to the hard pan of truth, sir!" said a lawyer to the opposing counsel. "Very well," was the reply, "that's the *pan*, I suppose, that you have just *flashed* in!"

The following can be read so as to make sense, but it takes a cute individual to find how. Just try it.

I thee read see that me,
Love is up will I'll have
But that and you have you'll
One and down and you if.

"Make way gentlemen!" cried a fussy officeholder to some people the other night at a political meeting, "make way, we are the representatives of the people!" "Make way yourself," replied a sturdy member of the throng, "we are the people themselves!"

A New Orleans woman applied for legal redress for her husband's desertion. On the witness stand, after stating that they had been married about one year, she was asked by the Judge, "What minister performed the ceremony?" "Sir?" "Were you married at church?" thundered the magistrate. "N—o—o—sir, w—e—e just 'jumped the broomstick!'" The man was not fined.

A Southern exchange says: "An old deformed negro woman was passing along the street, when a fashionable miss, troubled considerable with the 'Grecian bend,' turned around and looked after the poor old negro woman, and was rather disposed to make fun of her deformity. The old negro woman stopped and looked at her a minute or two, and very truthfully remarked: 'Lor, miss, you needn't be pokin' fun at me, kase de Lor a'mighty knows you's a bigger curiosity to look at dan I is.' The young lady 'humped' herself."

POLITICAL.

The Detroit *Tribune* takes strong ground in opposition to Mr. Chandler's re-election to the Senate.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the speaking of Mr. Seymour was "a freak of despair, and had no more influence on the result that does the beating of a tom-tom over the head of a dying Indian."

The woman's suffrage advocates have already prepared a Constitutional amendment, which they hope to have introduced on the first session of Congress, for the enfranchisement of all females over the age of 18.

The Houston *Union* says that the question of dividing Texas into three States will be agitated on the re-assembling of the Convention in December next. The bill failed by a moderate majority before, and it is said that several of the delegates who voted against division then will vote in favor of it now.

Strange phenomena are reported in the Sierra Mountains, at the head of Kern river. The earth is said to have been shaking for more than two weeks—almost a constant shake, rolling rocks down the mountain, and the earth waving like the sea. It is supposed that it is a volcano getting ready to burst out. The mountain is supposed to open like a hinge, hence it is not felt at a great distance off. The atmosphere has been very thick there for weeks.

effect upon the minds of thousands of other equally honorable and high-minded citizens of the Jewish persuasion, who honestly desired to be governed by what was best for their race and the nation. Gen. Grant, however, withstood all appeals for its publication, simply because he was determined not to stand in the attitude of a solicitor for the votes of any; and although his friends might have desired otherwise, they cannot but honor the motive which prompted his decision. Additional weight will be given to the letter and the matter which it contains now, in view of the circumstances under which it appears and the evident absence of all ground for suspicion of its publication having been prompted by a desire to subserve any other ends than those of truth and justice.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The draft of the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, agreed upon between Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson, has reached the State Department at Washington. The first article provides for settlement of all claims which have arisen between the two Governments since the convention of 1853. The second article provides expressly for the settlement of what are known as the Alabama claims, and proposes the formation of a joint commission, each Government to appoint two members, who shall sit in Washington, and determine the character, legality, and amount of claims. Any question which is not decided unanimously by the Commissioners is to be submitted to an arbiter agreed upon by the two Governments.

The English Government has evidently gone to work in earnest to "trump up" as large an amount of claims as can possibly be gathered together for the purpose, if possible, of "balancing the account." A dispatch, which we publish elsewhere, states that $45,000,000, have already been collected, most of which are for alleged losses to British subjects in the South during the rebellion. Most of the claimants had probably been engaged at the time of their pretended losses in attempts to give aid to the rebellion by blockade-running and otherwise. We are not yet informed that any claims have been put in for losses on account of the Confederate loan, but it is not improbable that they will be.

It is intimated that the terms of the treaty, as received at Washington, are not wholly satisfactory to Secretary Seward.

THE Democratic press, while devoting its attention largely to efforts to inveigle Gen. Grant by flattery into the support of Democratic measures, has not wholly given up the policy of threatening also. The New York *World*, of a few days ago, had the following:

Prosperity and tranquillity in the South will be insecure as long as the policy which has been pursued at Washington is unremitted; *the lives of certain high officials may be endangered; President Grant himself may have, as Abraham Lincoln had, a maniac for a Nemesis.*

Though more cautiously worded, this is in exact harmony with the spirit of Frank Blair's assassination threat uttered just before the election. But it would seem that Gen. Grant's life is not the only one that is to pay the penalty for refusing to yield to Democratic blandishments. The intimation that "the lives of certain high officials may be endangered," instead of only one life, implies that Mr. Colfax's assassination is contemplated, likewise. Yet for this spirit of assassination the *World* has no word of rebuke. It rather seeks to palliate the assassination of Abraham Lincoln by claiming that its perpetrator was a maniac, and therefore not justly reponsible for his crime. More than that; it intimates in advance that it will be ready with the same excuse for the assassin of Gen. Grant, should he refuse to imitate the example of Andrew Johnson by repudiating the principles on which he was elected. Gen. Grant is scarcely the man to be deterred by such threats from the discharge of his duty, after having fought against the rebellion for four years; but he will do well to keep an eye upon all connected with the *World* and their friends.

THE English elections, now at an end, have resulted in giving the Liberals a clear majority of 115 in the House of Commons, which is an increase of one hundred per cent. upon their majority in the last Parliament.

whole.

On the second Wednesday in February next, the two Houses of Congress meet in joint session for the purpose of canvassing the votes of the State Electors. The President of the Senate takes the chair, and tellers are appointed from among the members of each House. The votes of the Electors of each State for President and Vice President are then read by the President of the Senate and the count made by the tellers, when, if there be a choice, the President declares the person having received a majority of the votes for such offices, respectively President and Vice President. If, however, no candidate has a majority of the whole number of votes, the House of Representatives shall proceed to choose a President from the three highest candidates voted for by the Electors. The only instances of the election of a President going to the House of Representatives were in 1800, when there being no choice by the Electors, Thomas Jefferson was chosen over Aaron Burr; and in 1824, when John Quincy Adams was chosen over General Jackson at the first time the latter was a candidate. In case of a failure to elect a Vice President, the Senate shall proceed to elect from the two candidates having received the highest votes. The only example of this kind in the history of the country was in 1836, when Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was chosen over Francis Granger, of New York.

Though there is no provision of law or the Constitution requiring Electors to vote for any candidates designated by the people at the time of their election, nevertheless it has come to be the custom for them to do so, and the result of the vote of the Electoral College may be set down as follows:

STATES WHICH VOTE FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

States.	Electors.	States.	Electors.
Alabama	8	Missouri	11
Arkansas	5	Nebraska	3
California	5	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Florida	3	North Carolina	9
Illinois	16	Ohio	21
Indiana	13	Pennsylvania	26
Iowa	8	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	3	South Carolina	6
Maine	7	Tennessee	10
Massachusetts	12	Vermont	5
Michigan	8	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	4	Wisconsin	8
		Total	214

STATES WHICH VOTE FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

States.	Electors.	States.	Electors.
Delaware	3	Maryland	7
Georgia	9	New Jersey	7
Kentucky	11	New York	33
Louisiana	7	Oregon	3
		Total	80

RECAPITULATION.

Electoral vote for Grant and Colfax,	214
Electoral vote for Seymour and Blair,	80
Grant and Colfax's majority	134

In the above, we have set down Oregon for Seymour, but it is not absolutely certain that this is the case. The latest telegraphic report on the subject was under date of San Francisco, November 10th, which put the Democratic majority at 200. A Portland (Oregon) dispatch, of November 13th, published in a San Francisco paper, states that returns from the eastern counties greatly reduce the Democratic vote, bringing it down to 23, and that the Republicans still had hopes of carrying the State. If the State has gone for Grant, the total Electoral vote will stand—Grant, 217; Seymour, 77.

In view of the fact that the choice for President is known as soon as the vote of the States has been counted and before the Electors meet, it has become a question in many minds, Why should there be an Electoral College at all? The most plausible explanation of the fact is, that the framers of the Constitution intended that the Electors should be free to vote for whomever they chose for President; but this intention has been defeated by the system of Convention nominations, by which the Electors are pledged to vote for a certain candidate before they receive their own support. Even now the Electors chosen upon any ticket, or in any State, might support another candidate than the one on whose ticket they were nominated, if they choose to do so, as has been shown in the proposition that the Seymour Electors should vote for Gen. Grant; but it is not probable that any will do so. There is a constantly increasing demand that this redundant provision of the Constitution should be abolished, and the day is probably not far distant when this will be done, and the people allowed to vote directly for President and Vice President, without the intervention of Electors.

Eight men have mysteriously disappeared within the past three weeks within a short distance from Indianapolis.

The almost universal expression of opinion about Washington is, that our flunkey, speech-making Minister has been badly over-reached by Lord Stanley. The Administration will scarcely take the responsibility of accepting terms which seem to have been designed for the especial benefit of rebels and rebel-sympathizing, blockade-running Englishmen; indeed, it is intimated that its opposition to the protocol is more decided than that of Secretary Seward. Altogether, it now seems probable that the question will yet be handed over to Gen. Grant's Administration.

A Washington dispatch says that President Johnson will give a history of the negotiations in his annual message.

THE following paragraphs are strikingly characteristic of the source from which they emanate:

The fact that Quincy, the second city in the fourth State in the Union—in population, wealth and enterprise—*has never received a dollar from the State or Federal Government, for any purpose of public improvement*, has always puzzled us, as it has most of our citizens. No matter whether we have had a *Democratic*, Whig or Republican Administration of the Federal Government—it has always been the same, the same result has always followed.—*Quincy Herald, Nov. 24.*

Now look on this:

The Springfield *Journal* says that Quincy was represented in Congress for many years by Democrats, during which time nothing was done for Quincy. That is partly true, and partly *not*.—*Quincy Herald, Nov. 29.*

As the Springfield *Journal* merely asserted what the *Herald* had already alleged in reference to the disregard of Quincy interests by Democratic Congressmen and Administrations, and as it is this which the *Herald* declares to be "partly true and partly not," it would seem that the latter paper sometimes utters what is "*not* true," itself being the judge. We cannot but admire and commend its candor in this instance, at least.

THE latest intelligence received by telegraph of the result of the Oregon election was contained in a San Francisco dispatch, under date of November 10th, which put the Democratic majority in the State at about 200. A Portland (Oregon) dispatch of November 13th, to the Sacramento *Union*, however, says:

"Late reports from eastern counties of Oregon greatly reduce Democratic majorities. Baker county, heretofore reported 242 majority for Seymour, gives only 163. In Union county the majority is reduced 49 below that first reported. A Republican gain is reported in Coos and Curry counties. The Democratic majority in the State now seems to be but 23. This may be increased somewhat, but Republicans still have some hope of the State."

From this it would seem not at all impossible that Grant has carried the State. At all events, if the State has gone Democratic, the majority is insignificant compared with the 2,000 majority in September.

REVERDY JOHNSON has lost an opportunity to make a speech, but from no fault of his, as the country may rest assured. The banquet tendered to him by the Workingmen's Society of London, has been abandoned—which speaks well for the good sense of the working men, at least. But he is consoled for this disappointment by being asked to eat and speak at Birmingham, which he will certainly do—for who ever knew him to decline an opportunity to do either? If a kingdom of "Gab" should ever be established, Johnson will be entitled to be proclaimed its first king.

THE Democratic papers, for a week or two past, have been chuckling over the statement that Gen. Grant has written a letter to Gen. Slocum, recently elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket from New York, assuring him that there would be nothing in his Administration which would not be satisfactory to the Democratic party. The Washington *Chronicle*, referring to this story, says it is entirely without foundation. It is denied by Gen. Grant, who states that he never wrote to Gen. Slocum on any subject.

THE vote of Maine, officially declared, is as follows:

Grant	70,433
Seymour	43,394
Grant's majority	27,039

THE vote of Wisconsin is officially announced, as follows:

Grant	108,959
Seymour	84,668
Grant's majority	24,291

THE official canvass of the vote of Nebraska gives Taffe, (Rep.) for Congress, 2,436 majority; Butler, (Rep.) for Governor, 2,410, and Grant 4,290.

... abolished. And here will be the real crisis of the revolution, for the reason that while heretofore the people have been nearly unanimous, they will now be divided into opposing parties. Already we have information that they are dividing on the question of a Republican and a monarchical form of government, with reference to the election of a constituent Cortes, which will occur on the 15th of December. Both the Republican and the monarchical parties seem to be active, and, although the former are undoubtedly the weaker, they seem to be rapidly gaining ground, while the fact that they constitute the motive power of the late revolution and are really the aggressive party, gives them a great advantage. It is not absolutely certain that they will outnumber the monarchists in the approaching election, but, unless Spain falls into the hands of some such usurper as Louis Napoleon, it may be assumed that the impulse which the nation has already received in the direction of freedom will yet carry it on to republicanism. There is great solicitude lest the excitements of the canvass among a people just emancipated from monarchical rule and still unused to the use of the ballot-box in the selection of their rulers, should result in a civil war far more dangerous than that which has passed, because it would be among the people themselves, instead of between them, on the one side, and their oppressors, on the other. Here is the greatest danger which threatens the new-born Spanish nation.

Much surprise has been felt that Prim and others of the leaders of the revolution, who have been regarded as Republicans in sentiment, should now declare themselves in favor of an elective monarchy. Their position we believe to be due to the fact, however, not that they are any the less Republicans, but that they regard the Spanish people as not yet being ready for so great an advance in government. Another motive may be their anxiety to disarm monarchical jealousy around them, and, while they thus avoid hostile intervention, enable themselves to occupy high vantage ground in determining the future of their country. When the real struggle between the rights of the people and their oppressors comes, we believe that Gen. Prim and a majority of his associates will be found on the side of the people and the Republic.

THE Democracy, after maligning Gen. Grant mercilessly for months during the Presidential campaign, are now flooding him with letters of advice, instructing him in the manner in which he shall discharge his duties in the office to which he has been elected in spite of their determined opposition. One of these, an admirer of Robert E. Lee, suggests the name of that distinguished patriot for a Cabinet appointment on the score of bravery and Christianity, while still another proposes the name of Horatio Seymour for a similar place. Lee and Seymour in the same Cabinet would be fit associates, but then in order that everything should be in keeping, it should be a Democratic Cabinet, which Grant's will not be. If Seymour had been elected instead, the Democracy would no doubt have been gratified by seeing the so-called "Christian soldier" and traitor, Lee, in his Cabinet.

THE official canvass of the vote of Louisiana, just completed, results in throwing out the entire vote of several parishes where the Democratic frauds were most flagrant. The vote stands as follows:

Seymour	41,358
Grant	27,911
Seymour's maj	13,447

The Democratic candidates for Congress are declared elected in all but the Second District, where the certificate is given to the Republican. The total vote of the State before throwing out the vote of these parishes, stood: Seymour 74,672; Grant 34,224.

ACCORDING to a cable dispatch, Jeff Davis has assumed the *role* of a lecturer in England, choosing for discussion the exciting topic of Exploration of Palestine, and the peculiar fitness of Englishmen for that task. He is doubtless well convinced by this time that Englishmen are not well qualified for exploring the Confederate States with advantage to rebels.

ing the hostility of the Louisiana rebels to the State Government, and, by implication, justifying any attempt they may choose to make by revolution to overthrow it, encourages revolution by the most vindictive assaults upon all connected with the State Government. The following is a specimen:

Where an incumbent is not a disreputable adventurer, fresh from some Northern penitentiary, he is an old resident who, during the war, was too cowardly to fight with the people among whom he lived; or he is some rebel, who gained his end by embracing radicalism, and swallowing, without nausea or grimace, the dose of negro-superiority.

Gov. Warmoth is spoken of in the rebel *patois* as "a scalewag and carpet-bagger from Illinois," who, "if he were in Chicago, could not command fifty votes for constable." He is declared to be "not a gentleman"—*i. e.* according to the rebel standard of gentility, which is the *Times'* standard also. The country is told that the disturbances in Louisiana cannot be expected to cease until disfranchised traitors are permitted to vote and assume control of the Government, which implies an endorsement of every act of atrocity committed by those rebels to wreak their vengeance upon the Government and loyal men. We never gave the *Times* any credit for loyalty, but it should try to keep up an appearance of decency when it advocates the cause for which better men fought in the rebel armies during the war. In this case its impotent malignity gets the better of its discretion, and it outdoes the most vituperative of the rebel sheets of the South in the spirit of bitter truculence and billingsgate.

THE London *Spectator*, one of the best of the English journals, devotes an article to the speeches, letters and characteristic sayings of Gen. Grant, which it pronounces "at least as important to England as the ideas of the Emperor Napoleon." It concludes as follows:

Gen. Grant comes out in these letters, and orders, and—no, not speeches—sayings, a soldier politician of the best sort, a man gentle, kindly, and considerate, but with a vein of wrath in him; a man who surveys politics as he would a valley, without seeing every tree, but missing no strategic point; a soldier who is aware that there must be force somewhere to keep society together, but a politician who is determined that that force shall be the law, framed and modified by the representatives of the people. We congratulate the United States on a Premier who dislikes waste, even when the wasteful support his party, and will put down murderers even when they plead the sovereign rights of States.

IT is stated that Edwin Harlan, Democratic State Senator elect from the 8th Senatorial District of this State, composed of Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Crawford, Jasper and Effingham counties, is ineligible on account of being under the age required by the Constitution. The Legislature will probably be required to decide when it meets whether his seat shall be declared vacant, or shall be filled by his Republican opponent.

MISSOURI is receiving an immense accession to its population by immigration. Of 566 immigrants who passed Columbus, Ohio, for the West, last week, 203 were destined for Missouri, 91 for Illinois, 62 for Ohio, 40 for Indiana, 33 for Iowa, 32 for Minnesota, 29 for Kentucky, 23 for Tennessee, 20 for Michigan, 19 for Wisconsin and 16 for Kansas.

THE Peitentiary Commissioners elected at the recent election met at Joliet on Tuesday and by lot decided the term of office of each. The following was the result:

Six-year Term—Andrew Shuman, of Chicago.
Four-year Term—John Reid, of Joliet.
Two-year Term—Robert E. Logan, of Morrison.

SECRETARY SEWARD has officially called upon the Secretary of War for a sufficient naval force to proceed to Paraguay to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and secure reparation for the outrages already committed by the Lopez Government.

IT seems that Minister Johnson's treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims does not give entire satisfaction at Washington. A dispatch says there is reason to believe that Mr. Seward has sent dispatches to Minister Johnson, notifying him that our Government does not accept the proposed treaty.

TWENTY miles more of the Union Pacific Railroad have been completed, making the whole distance from Omaha to the western terminus 920 miles.

SIR—I address you at the earnest solicitation of your friend, Hon. I. N. Morris, in relation to the matter now generally known as Order No. 11. It will hardly surprise you that we, as a people, already over-sensitive through former oppression and contumely, should lament the issuance of that order, whatever the immediate causes might have dictated. I am assured by high authority, some of which I might call Jewish, that no idea of special dislike to the Jews prompted you, on the contrary, that you regret the sweeping effect of the order.

However generous this avowal may be on your part, yet you are well aware that a word spoken or a sentence written ceases to be the property of the speaker or writer and passes into the domain of history, particularly when spoken or written by a man of super-eminent position and worth. I regret that our people, who love to enjoy the quiet retreat of private life, should be so prominently paraded in this campaign, but the instinct of self-defense presses utterance, however unwelcome the task. Our demands are simply to be judged like other people and not to have the vices and short-coming of our bad men illuminated at the expense of the many virtues and excellent qualities of our good men.

Whatever the issue of this campaign may be, Mr. M. assures me that you bear no ill-will to the Jewish people, and if they feel the severe compulsion to cast their suffrages against you in this campaign, they do so—in many instances—*under protest*, for with them their long-assailed reputation demands the greatest sacrifices, even at the risk of being misunderstood by the judgment of the hour. Excuse the liberty of addressing you—I have the encouragement of one of your friends. Very respectfully,

ADOLPH MOSES.

[Letter from Gen. Grant to Hon. I. N. Morris.]

GALENA, ILL., Sept. 14 1868.

Hon. I. N. Morris.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of a letter of Mr. A. Moses, of the 3d inst., inclosing one from you, bearing same date. My first inclination was to answer Mr. Moses, because you desired it; then I thought it would be better to adhere to the rule of silence as to all letters. Were I once to commence answering all political questions asked of me, there would not be time between now and the 3d of November to get through. Mr. Moses, I think, will readily understand this. In regard to order No. 11, hundreds of letters have been written to me about it by persons of the faith affected by it. I do or did not answer any of the writers, but permitted a statement of the facts concerning the origin of the order to be made out and given to some one of them for publication. *I do not pretend to sustain the order.*

At the time of its publication, I was incensed by a reprimand received from Washington for permitting acts which Jews within my lines were engaged in. There were many other persons within my lines equally bad with the worst of them, but the difference was that the Jews could pass with impunity from one army to the other, and gold, in violation of orders, was being smuggled through the lines, at least so it was reported. The order was issued and sent without any reflection and without thinking of the Jews as a sect or race to themselves, but simply as persons who had successfully (I say successfully, instead of persistently, because there were plenty of others within my lines who envied their success) violated an order, which greatly inured to the help of the rebels.

Give Mr. Moses assurance that I have no prejudice against sect or race, but want each individual to be judged by his own merit. Order No. 11 does not sustain this statement, I admit, but then *I do not sustain that order.* It never would have been issued, if it had not been telegraphed the moment it was penned, and without reflection. Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Congressman Henry C. Deming, of Connecticut has received a legacy of $100,000. The estate consists largely of lands, lying in nine different States.

Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has been spoken of in connection with the appointment of Postmaster-General in the next administration.

Gen. Grant is said to be worth $300,000, of which a house in Washington is worth $60,000, a farm of 38 acres within the city limits worth $2,000 per acre, and real estate at St. Louis, Galena and Philadelphia, to the value of $100,000 constitute the greater part. His Philadelphia, Galena and Washington residences were all presented to him.

The daughter of the Emperor of Russia, who will next year be Queen of Bavaria, is a slender young girl of medium height, with a very sweet and regular face, beautiful hands and feet, and long, dark brown ringlets. She and her betrothed, the young King of Bavaria, will be the handsomest royal couple on the continent.

The Paris *Magazine* contains the following item: "Madam Lincoln, widow of the late President of the United States, is travelling through France, to take up her abode at Nice. We do not know if the honors to which she is entitled as the widow of a great citizen have been paid to her in our country. Ah! if Madam Lincoln were only a Japanese."

Wm. J. Daly, of the firm of Patrick Daly & Bro., of Springfield, had his pocket picked of $7,700 on the cars near Jerome, while on his way to St. Louis, a few days ago, to purchase a stock of boots and shoes.

On the 10th inst., Mr. A. B. Smith, a stranger, attempted to cross the Muddy, near Sedalia, with a two-horse wagon, containing himself, his wife and three children. In doing so, one of the children and the horses were drowned.

At St. Joseph, on Thursday morning last, Hercules White, a colored man, was found upon the street insensible. He was taken home and died soon after. A gash upon his forehead suggested a blow with some sharp weapon, or a terrible fall upon the pavement. The case is involved in mystery.

The Memphis, Mo., *Reveille*, is out in favor of Gen. Carl Schurz for U. S. Senator. It says: "We want no more Hendersons; we want no man who will disregard the interest of the sentiment of the people, but we want an exponent, who will labor to advance the interests of our fast growing State." The LaGrange *American* also has an article to the same effect.

REMARKABLE GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

Supposed Traces of Humanity in the Paleozoic Age—The Fossil Print of a Clothed Foot—Tracks of Horse-hoofs in Sandstone.

We find the following very interesting account of remarkable geological discoveries in the Buffalo *Courier* of the 19th:

There is now on exhibition at the rooms of the Society of Natural Sciences, in this city, two of the most remarkable discoveries recorded in the annals of science. That is, of course, if a critical examination by the leading savans of the scientific world shall prove them to be what their discoverers claim. One is the fossil imprint of the foot of a man, or rather the cast of such an imprint. It was discovered by a workman in a colliery in western Pennsylvania, in the shale overlying a run of coal, and underlying two other veins which were being worked by the company.

The spot where it was found is nearly a mile from the pit's mouth, and some three hundred feet from the surface. The rock in which it was imbedded belongs to the paleozoic age, and the imprint, if such it be, was made millions of years before the present geological era commenced. It is the cast of the left foot of a man of ordinary size, and is perfectly defined. The foot was evidently protected by a sandal or moccasin; the heel, the arch, and the ball of the foot, and the slighter depression made by the toes are perfect, and whether pronounced to be the foot of a man, or a freak of dame Nature, the cast is as perfectly defined as if it were the work of a sculptor.

By a curious coincidence, the society, a few days before this donation, received the second specimen from the Rev. Samuel Cowles, of Gowanda. It is a large slab of sandstone, on which, stamped in the solid rock, can be seen the imprint of horses' hoofs, as perfectly presented as though they were formed but yesterday upon the muddy sand of a sluggish stream. There are at least half a dozen of these impressions, varying in size from the track of a full grown horse to that of a young colt.

They point in different directions, as though the animals were leisurely walking about cropping the luxuriant grasses of that tropical period, some of them being partially obliterated by the more perfect form of a fresher imprint. Mr. Cowles has sent similar specimens to the professors of Yale and other colleges, and we look with interest for the theories of these high authorities respecting the nature and character of the tracks, by what formed, and the condition of the earth at the date of their formation. If the theories of the discoveries be correct, the result will be to entirely overthrow the present received geological system and to further complicate that terrible question, the effort to solve which has caused learned men so many soul disturbing doubts and fears, and which brought Hugh Miller to so tragical an end—that is, whether the geological and scriptural records of the world's creation are reconcileable?

The fossil foot-print was presented to the society by John Magee, Esq., now in Europe. We advise all who take an interest in geology to inspect for themselves these curious specimens which affect that science so momentously.

When General Grant rose to speak at the Evarts banquet, in New York, a salute of twenty-four guns was fired from miniature cannons mounted in the room.

It is rumored that John Slidell intends to make an effort to recover his property in New Orleans, and for this purpose has executed a power of attorney to two New Orleans gentlemen. This was acknowledged before General Dix, American minister in Paris, by John Slidell and his daughter, and in Frankfort by his son, before the United States consul there

Powers is chiselling "The last of the tribe," an ideal representation of the vanishing races of American Indians. Larkin G. Meade is engaged on marble ornaments for Washington public buildings, and Hart is finishing "The Woman's Triumph," representing a beautiful lady taking the last arrow from Cupid's quiver, indicating that woman must be won by love, not by assaults.

... Woodford *Sentinel*, at Metamora, had a leg broken on Monday last, in consequence of being thrown down by the catching of a cane with which he was walking—he being lame.

Max. Strehlow, while handling a revolver, in a saloon, at Peoria, on Saturday last, discharged it, the ball taking effect in his neck and passing out at his mouth, carrying away two teeth, and inflicting a serious but not fatal wound.

Martin Morrissey, accused, in company with confederates, of robbing a drover from Cass county of $450, several weeks ago, in Alton, was arrested on Saturday last, at Bloomington, and has been returned to jail in the former city.

James McMann a journeyman blacksmith was felled and robbed of a fine silver watch and a sum of money by some one at Tremont, Tazewell county, on Monday night last. A man named Armstrong, with whom McMann had been spending the evening, was arrested for the deed and held for trial.

A passenger train on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad collided with a stock train at Carlinville, last Monday evening. The freight and baggage cars of the passenger train were thrown from the track, and the engine wedged so tightly into the freight car that some two hours were consumed in clearing the track. The engine was so much injured that it could not proceed with the train and another one had to be procured.

The Peoria *Transcript* of Tuesday, says: "Yesterday morning as the eastward bound train on the C. B. & Q. Railroad was a few miles from Coalville, and running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, the engine struck a large boulder that had become detached from the bank and rolled down in the middle of the track. The engine was thrown off the rails and ran some distance on the ties. Beyond the boulder was a bridge, and over this the locomotive was driven by the inertia of the train, bumping on the ties. When it stopped, and an examination was made, it was found that the locomotive had picked up the boulder and carried it along wedged in between the trucks."

GENERAL NEWS.

Navigation at St. Paul is closed.

Thackeray's daughter, Mrs. Stevens, is in Boston.

Three persons were suffocated by a fire at Lowell, Mass., on Saturday last.

The Parepa-Rosa Opera troupe arrived at Omaha from Salt Lake on Sunday last.

The Missouri river at Omaha was frozen over last week. Pedestrians were crossing on Friday.

Guy M. Hulett, Receiver of the Land Office at Central City, Colorado, has died by his own hand.

Judge Wm. Harris, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, died at Memphis on the 26th.

A death from wearing tight boots, inducing mortification of the instep, occurred at Louisville a few days ago.

The display of meteors in Kansas and elsewhere in the West, on the 13th, is reported to have been very fine.

A man in Boulder, M. T., recently found a gold specimen in the exact form of a snail shell. It weighs half an ounce.

A poll was opened at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, November 3d. The vote resulted, Grant, 121; Seymour, 6.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands report the crater of Kilauea again active. The reflections at night are very brilliant.

The Government Commissioners have accepted another 20-mile section of the Union Pacific Railroad, to the 900th mile post west from Omaha.

The closest race in any State for President was in California, which Grant carried by 461 majority. Last year the Democrats swept the State by 9,546 votes.

On the night of the 23d, a mob of twenty men took from the jail at Denver, Colorado, a man named Musgrove, charged with horse-stealing, and hung him.

The number of steamboat arrivals at St. Paul during the year just closing has been 810, against 883 last year. In 20 years there has been only one season of navigation longer than the present, which has amounted to 237 days.

The Portuguese Minister at Washington, while walking on the street in that city on Saturday evening, slipped into a deep exposed area in front of a new building not far from the Treasury Department, and was quite seriously injured.

A fire at Dresden, Tennessee, last Monday night, destroyed all the property on the west side of the public square. The flames swept the buildings from right to left, so those on each corner burned at the same time. The loss is estimated at $29,000.

The following figures present the nationality of the late Union army, exclusive of the negro soldiers:

		Per cent.
Native Americans	1,523,300	75.48
British America	53,500	2.65
English	45,500	2.26
Irish	144,200	7.14
German	176,800	8.76
Other Foreigners	48,400	2.38
"Foreigners," nativity unknown	26,500	1.29
Total	2,018,200	100.00

From the above figures it appears that about three-fourths of the men in our armies were native, and one-fourth foreign born.

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The Weekly Whig,
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

INDIAN WARS.

It is not longer to be doubted that we are on the eve of a general Indian war, which, unless it shall be brought to a speedy close by the submission and suing for peace by the hostile savages, will prove the most stupendous in which we have been engaged for the past quarter of a century. The frequent acts of outrage committed upon the settlers on our Western frontier within the past four years, have convinced the Government that, whoever may be at fault—the Indians or the whites—permanent peace and safety for the lives and property of the population in the Western Territories, cannot be hoped for until the Indians shall have been thoroughly chastised and taught by experience that the Government has the power and the disposition to protect its citizens. Humanity might lead us to desire that another mode of settlement might be effectual in securing a permanent peace; but this now seems impossible, and if war is a necessity, like every other desperate remedy, the more sharp and decisive the better in point of humanity, as well as economy of life and money.

If the object of the war be the reaching of certain results through the destruction of human life, Indian wars, in proportion to the expense which they entail, are the least productive of results of any in which the country has been engaged. This is the result of the scattered Indian population and their nomadic life, which enables their warriors to sweep down upon the exposed settlements or military posts, and then dash off into the plains again. To counteract this advantage, the policy of a winter campaign has been resolved upon, when the Indians can not move from place to place with such facility as at other seasons, and when the destruction of their supplies strips them of the means of carrying on war and places them at the mercy of our troops. A recent compilation of official records shows the following as the results of the principal Indian wars in which the country has been engaged in the last thirty-five years:

Wars.	Lives.	Cost.
Black Hawk	400	$5,000,000
Seminole	15,000	100,000,000
Creek and Cherokee	......	1,000,000
Sioux (1862)	300	40,000,000
Cheyenne (1867)	300	12,000,000
On the Pacific (in 20 years)	......	100,000,000
In New Mexico	......	150,000,000

Of the above, the most destructive to life, and the longest continued (being prolonged for seven years,) was the Seminole war, and although it cost 15,000 lives and $100,000,000 in money, the highest estimate of the fighting strength of the Seminoles at the beginning, was 1,000 warriors. The total cost of these wars in a little more than thirteen years, it will be seen, has fallen little, if any, short of $1,000,000,000.

Gen. Sheridan in his recent report estimates the number of Indians killed in the campaigns in his Department, since the 25th of August last, at 92, with an unknown number wounded. The number of soldiers killed in the same period has been six, and of scouts in Government service five, with ten soldiers and sixteen scouts wounded. The number of citizens killed he estimates at seventy-five, with nine wounded, and 5000 head of stock run off.

Gen. Sherman, who a year ago, was one of the most enthusiastic advocates of peaceful negotiation in the treatment of the Indians, has now been converted to the belief that the only hope for permanent peace is in their thorough chastisement, and, by impoverishing them, compelling them to retire to reservations where they can be controlled, and where, it is believed, there will be more hope of their ultimate civilization. This is the opinion of Gen. Sheridan, one of the most sagacious of our military men, and a practical fighter; and this policy he is now engaged in carrying out in his campaign in the Southwest. Nothing is more apparent than that the hostile tribes are doomed, at whatever cost, in the onward march of emigration, and the only hope of the perpetuation of the Indian race for any considerable period, or even of their being able to procure the means of support, is in their settlement upon reservations, and gradual or partial civilization.

Horatio Seymour, it seems, has a friend in the person of the Copperhead Secretary of State of California, who is determined that his chief in the late Presidential campaign shall have one more vote in the Electoral, than has heretofore been credited to him. Availing himself of informality in printing the name of one of the Grant Electors, the California official has given the certificate of election to one of the Democratic Electors.

THE CATTLE CONVENTION.

The national convention of cattle dealers and graziers, which met at Springfield on Tuesday, is charged with interests of the utmost importance to a large class of people, especially in the West. It has been called with especial reference to the cattle disease which caused such havoc among the herds in this and adjoining States during the past few months, and even extended its ravages to the markets of the East.

That this disease, whether it be called the "Texas fever" or by some other name, is still imperfectly understood, is proved by the fact that stock men are still divided in opinion in reference to the character of the disease, its origin and mode of transmission. There is a popular belief that it is communicated in some manner by cattle from Texas, that native cattle suffer most from it, Texas cattle showing but little or none of its effects. A Commission appointed by Gov. Oglesby, a few months ago, visited Abilene, Kansas, the great depot for the collection of herds arriving from Texas, for the purpose of investigating the character of the disease, by tracing it through all its stages. As the result of their observations and inquiries, they report that the native cattle take this disease after continued feeding over the ground occupied by the Texas cattle; that crossing the trail of the Texans, or a few days' contact, is not sufficient to contaminate the natives; that the disease is communicated only during the warm season; and, as soon as frost appears, no cases have been known where the disease is contracted. But, of the manner of communication, they have no certain knowledge. Some dealers think it is caused by drinking water where the Texans have drank; others, that the disease is in the feet of these cattle; and still others, that it is produced by a tick which infests the foreign cattle in countless numbers. Dr. Johns and the late James N. Brown, of the Commission, especially inclined to the latter theory, in support of which they thought the evidence stronger than in favor of any other.

Illinois, as the greatest cattle-feeding and grazing State of the Union, and lying in the immediate track of the herds which are supposed to communicate this disease on their way to the Eastern markets, is more deeply interested in the objects sought to be attained by this convention—viz: the better understanding of this disease, its origin and mode of treatment or control—than any other State. The losses of dealers in Illinois alone, during the past year, have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the discovery of the means by which to control the disease, if it can be reached, will be worth that amount to our stock dealers in the next year, to say nothing of its effect upon agricultural industry in general, and the importance of banishing diseased beef from the markets. It is, by a comparison of the views of practical men, such as might be expected to assemble at Springfield on such an occasion, that this result is to be attained, and therefore the convention is a step in the right direction.

The tricks of the politicians during an election canvass appear to be very much the same in the United States and in England. No sooner is a man nominated for an office, no matter what may have been his previous character, than he at once becomes the embodiment of all that is evil. This was strikingly illustrated during our recent Presidential campaign, when Gen. Grant was accused of almost every crime in the calendar, including cotton frauds, street drunkenness, stealing the plate of Southern planters, of being a "butcher," of climbing to distinction on other men's shoulders, besides being too stupid to have an opinion of his own on any subject above a horse, by the very men and newspapers who now are seeking to flatter him into sympathy with the Democratic party.

During the Parliamentary campaign in England, a similar illustration of the same spirit was given in the assault upon the distinguished John Stuart Mill, who was denounced by the Tory party as an atheist. Mill being informed of these charges by a friend who sought authority from him to contradict them, declined to answer any questions regarding his religious creed because he denied the right of any one to ask them, and because he deemed it "to the interest of future constituencies, not to encourage a practice the effect of which would be that when no objection can be found to a candidate's character or political opinions, attempts would be made to extract from himself materials for raising a religious prejudice against him, which is often easiest stirred up against the best men." Mr. Mill's independence was undoubtedly

THE POLLARD ASSASSINATION.

The assassination of H. Rives Pollard, the editor of the *Southern Opinion*, and a younger brother of the notorious historian of "The Lost Cause," which occurred at Richmond, Va., a week ago, whether regard is had to the victim, the perpetrator, the manner, the occasion, or subsequent events, was a truly characteristic proceeding. Pollard was a representative of the most violent and vituperative class of Southern journalists, having received his training in the office of the Baltimore *Sun*, and been successively connected with the Richmond *Examiner* and *Times* newspapers during the war, and since editor and publisher of the *Southern Opinion*. In all these positions he was a most bitter enemy of the Government, but scarcely the less vindictive opponent of Jeff. Davis's administration while the war continued. Since the establishment of the *Southern Opinion*, it has been used chiefly as a vehicle for the denunciation of the Congressional plan of reconstruction and of the officers sent to the South to enforce it. Its editor aimed at the sensational in national and local matters, and generally managed to keep up an excitement around him in which he gloried, always going heavily armed and boasting that he "carried his life in his hand."

The particular provocation for the murder was the publication in the local columns of the *Opinion* of an account of the elopement of a young lady, the daughter of a wealthy tobacconist of Richmond named Grant. The young lady desiring to join a lover who had left for Texas, departed from Richmond clandestinely, but was overtaken at Philadelphia and brought back. The Richmond publishers were requested to refrain from any notice of the occurrence, and all complied except Pollard, who, it is charged, purposely kept out of the way of the friends of the family in order that he might avoid receiving the request. It is also claimed that Pollard had not seen the article until it was in print, and that he disapproved it, but was unwilling to explain, as he had a quarrel of long standing with the family. The incident was dressed up in the most sensational style—a mixture of malignity, bombast and nonsense so peculiar to Southern newspapers. The object of the writer was attained in the demand for a large edition of the paper which contained the scandalous article.

This article appeared in the Saturday morning's edition, but nothing occurred until Tuesday morning. Mr. Pollard then came into town from his country residence, in company with Mr. Hanna, his associate editor and author of the offensive article, and was on the point of entering his office, when he was fired upon from an upper window on the opposite side of the street, and instantly killed. R. B. Craddock, a detective, testified before the coroner's jury:

"About 9½ o'clock I was sitting in my office, across the street from *The Opinion* office, and heard a loud report of a firearm; I went to the door, and saw Mr. Pollard lying on the opposite side of the street; Mr Hanna was standing near him; I ran up and asked Hanna, 'who did this? certainly, Hanna, you could not have done it;' Capt. Chalkley came up in the mean time, and told him he had better see if Hanna had any arms; Mr. Hanna *produced his pistol, which was loaded*, and handed it to Capt. Chalkley; Mr. Hanna then remarked that probably Pollard had shot himself,—his pistol may have exploded in his pocket; upon examining his weapons, *three in number, it was found that all were loaded.*"

There is something strikingly significant, as well as characteristic, in all this. All were armed to the teeth. Hanna, the associate, produced his weapons, undischarged, as proof of his innocence of the murder, and Mr. Pollard's own loaded pistols proved that his death was not the result of accident. The detective was convinced that the shot had been fired from the opposite side of the street, and went over and attempted to enter a room in the third story, but found it locked, when he knocked. He testifies:

"Mr. James Grant, who was in the room, said, 'Is that you, Bob?—*it's all right. You will have to break the door open—it is locked.*' I ran against the door and burst it in. Mr. Grant was standing in the room. He handed me a Derringer pistol, saying, 'You will see me protected.' I said, certainly I will.' I then went to the station-house with him. There was no one else in the room. I found a *Colt's revolver on the table, and a double-barrelled shot gun with the right barrel empty.*"

It will be seen that the whole thing was done with the most chivalrous politeness, and with a view to stage effects, even to the breaking down of the door, when Grant chivalrously surrendered, only requiring protection. A Richmond correspondent, describing the scene on the street at the time of Grant's arrest, says:

A very large crowd of the best people of the city had collected, and as he made his appearance, a number of voices cried "*Three cheers for Grant*," *although the victim had but just breathed his last, and lay upon his bloody bier scarce ten paces distant.* * * *

As fast as the particulars could be gathered, they were given out to the public in extras, and such a thirst for news has

crimes are perpetrated and applauded, were the zealous supporters of rebellion?

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The situation of affairs in Spain is undoubtedly much more alarming than is evident on the face of the cable telegrams which we receive from that quarter. Newspaper correspondents represent that the rupture between the Republicans and the advocates of a constitutional monarchy among the ranks of the Revolutionists, is not only complete, but is daily widening, and there is much alarm in anticipation of popular outbreaks. A correspondent of the New York *Times* says that many of those who participated in the late revolution as volunteers, have retained their most effective arms, including needle-guns and revolvers. Gen. Escalante, who is a Republican and exercises unbounded influence over his followers, it is said, recently boasted that, as a signal from him, thirty thousand men, fully armed, would descend into the streets. "If the reactionists at the head of the Government put us to it," he added, "by endeavoring to rob us of the fruits of the revolution, we shall see who is the strongest. If Montpensier enters Madrid it will be over our bodies." This indicates the spirit among the opponents of the monarchical party, and gives promise of anything but peace.

It is claimed that at least three-fourths of the men enrolled in the Republican ranks are old soldiers who have served their time; and, as to the army itself, one-half of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers are with the Republicans. The other half are men of no opinions, and care little for liberal institutions. They sneer at the promotion recently bestowed on them to secure their loyalty, and say they do not mind how often these political changes occur, so that each time they bring a step with them.

The Republicans are evidently very active, as shown by their large demonstrations at Madrid, Barcelona, and elsewhere, and are gaining ground, but it is doubtful whether there is time enough for them to gain strength sufficient to secure a majority in the constituent Cortes at the elections on the 15th inst. In any event, there is strong ground to anticipate an appeal to arms before a settlement of the question at issue between the Republicans and the monarchists is reached, and there is reason to fear that Spain, for a time at least, will share the fate of Mexico, even if it should not fall into the hands of some tyrannical usurper.

The Spaniards, notwithstanding the stern work they have already had to do in throwing off the Bourbon rule, and which they still have before them in establishing a new form of Government, have a lively sense of the humorous in political matters. The Madrid correspondent of the New York *Times* relates the following successful attempt to destroy the chances of the Duc de Montpensier for the succession:

One of the cleverest and bitterest political pasquinades that I have seen is a letter addressed to the Duc de Montpensier by a *soi distant* agent professing to have been sent here by the Duke to ascertain his chances for the throne. Under the pretext of fulfilling this task the writer tells him all the unpleasant truths which are being uttered here about him and his family. I wish I had time to translate this squib for you. It cuts the Duke's pretensions all to pieces. There were circulated, yesterday, throughout the city thousands of cards bearing the name of a person of German descent who desires to put in his claims to the throne of Spain. He turns out to have been a recent inmate of a lunatic asylum. What an effective though unintentional satire on the claims of those who are secretly intriguing for this unenviable and dangerous position!

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that Disraeli administered a keen rebuke to our flunkey Minister for his "bloviating" speech about the settlement of the Alabama claims at the Lord Mayor's dinner. The cynical Premier, referring to Mr. Johnson's "gushing frankness and broad flattery," sneeringly remarked that the speech of the American Minister "prevented the necessity of *my* imparting to you any Cabinet *secrets*." Johnson confessed the disgraceful character of his speech and directly impeached the report of the London *Times*, by publishing what he called a "more authentic" one, carefully written out afterward, but no one doubts that the first report was the accurate one.

It is stated that there will be no trial of Jeff. Davis at the present session of the United States Court at Richmond. A Washington dispatch says the Government has decided to enter a motion for a continuance, for the sole reason that it is held the Chief Justice ought to preside, which he cannot do at this term on account of the approaching term of the Supreme Court in Washington. The question whether the Government ought to abandon proceedings by

QUINCY.

The Garden City of the Mississippi—Its Public Buildings, Business, Railroads, &c.—The Railroad Bridge.

Mr. H. S. Millett, City editor of the Kansas City (Mo.) *Journal of Commerce*, has been giving the results of his observations during a recent visit to this city, in a series of articles, from which we take the following:

THE CITY.

One of the most beautiful cities in Illinois is Quincy, and with her elegant private grounds and wreath of evergreens, deserves to be called the Garden City of the Mississippi. It lies on the eastern side of the river, on a fine elevation, and was originally selected as a town site by Ex-Governor Wood of Illinois, in 1821, who erected the first rude cabin on the spot where now so many splendid structures stand. In the winter of 1825, it was selected as the county seat of Adams county and christened Quincy. For ten years the new town did not grow very rapidly, but in 1834 it was incorporated, and from that period commenced her march onward. In 1837 she had a population of nearly 2000, and growing from year to year now boasts of 35,000 souls within her corporate limits, which makes her the second city of the State.

LOCATION.

The city of Quincy is surrounded by a fine rolling country, unsurpassed in fertility by any other section of the State. It is being rapidly settled up, and the highly cultivated lands and the handsome farm residences speak well for the taste, enterprise and industry of the husbandmen of Adams county, which is the second county in the State in population and wealth. Within a short distance of the city, north and east, lie large beds of fine coal—an article of incalculable wealth to a manufacturing town, while timber in the immediate neighborhood can be had in large quantities. The city has a beautiful and healthy location, superior natural advantages, and will some day make one of the largest commercial points upon the Father of Waters.

STREETS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

We were pleased to see that Quincy, besides doing much to promote trade and encourage manufactures, has not neglected to deck herself with things of beauty. Her spacious streets are fringed with maple and locust trees, her parks well laid out, while her public buildings, and many of her private residences have an elegance of architecture unsurpassed by many older towns. The general appearance of the city is attractive. It has a horse railway, a fine rink just finished, and many other public institutions. One of them, of which her citizens may well be proud, is

THE OPERA HOUSE,

which was erected last year on Maine street. The first floor is occupied for business purposes. The concert room is reached by two broad stair cases, and, as you enter, you are at once struck with the air of refinement that is evident everywhere. The auditorium is eighty by fifty feet, and over thirty feet to the ceiling, which is tastefully frescoed. The furnishing and upholstering is very rich, and the painting and gilding of the room faultless in execution. It will seat twelve hundred persons. The next floor is being splendidly fitted up for the Odd Fellows, and is divided into three apartments. We ascended to the roof, and here at an altitude of nearly one hundred feet, had a charming view of the city and surrounding country. There was the magnificent bridge, the broad river, the sculpture-ornamented cemetery, the busy city, and the farm lands in the distance, all bright and beautiful beneath the rays of an unclouded November sun.

BUSINESS, MANUFACTURES, POLITICS, &c.

The mercantile interests of Quincy are extensively represented in every department, while manufactories are numerous and prospering. There are nine flouring mills, ten packing houses, and a ship-yard that has turned out some staunch river crafts. The Union Planing Mills is quite an extensive establishment, and turning out some finely finished work. Schmitt & Mulliner are the proprietors, and we were kindly shown over the mills by the senior partner. There are three English dailies, and one German, and they bear upon their intelligent faces a look of prosperity. It is estimated that one-third of the population is German. At the last election the Democracy carried the city by about 300 majority, and the year before by 800, which shows that the good Republican party are gaining ground, and, we trust, will carry the goodly city of Quincy at the next election.

RAILROAD INTERESTS—PERSONAL.

One of the "big things" of this city is her railroad business, which has greatly increased since the completion of the bridge across the Mississippi, at that point. We were told that upwards of four hundred cars of freight per day are being received, a large proportion of which is handled by the Chicago, Quincy and Burlington Railroad. This road is now shipping one hundred car loads of freight per day, westward. To make room for this increased amount of work, a heavy force is now being employed in enlarging and improving the depot grounds. N. D. Munson, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, is in charge here, and has the happy faculty of bringing order out of chaos, in this crowded railway thoroughfare. He is an ostentatious and pleasant gentleman, and nothing escapes his vigilant watchfulness. E. A. Parker, General Passenger Agent, is another efficient officer of this road, to whom we are indebted for kind attentions.

VAN ALSTYNE TRACT.

A strange piece of vacancy in Quincy, which excites the wonder of all strangers, is a tract of 160 acres of land entirely unimproved, and almost in the very heart of the city. "war" that succeeded, prevented the prosecution of the enterprise, and the privilege was allowed to expire by limitation. Its friends, however, only let the matter rest until more propitious times. In 1865 Mr. Redmond, at that time a Representative from Adams county, succeeded in procuring a re-enactment of the act of incorporation, and Ex-Governor Wood, the founder of the city, was instrumental in obtaining the requisite act of Congress in the face of all opposition from rival interests. The incorporators under the act were John Wood, James M. Pitman, and N. Bushnell.

[Then follows a description of the Bridge which has already appeared in these columns: Ed. Whig.]

The completion of this great iron span gives an unbroken and direct line of railway communication between Kansas City and Chicago. When our railroad bridge shall be finished, the "through line" will penetrate the heart of Kansas, and greatly increase the commercial facilities of our young metropolis.

C. B. & Q. RAILROAD.

We had heard much of the superiority of the C. B. & Q. Railway over many of the Western roads, and must add our good word to the many that are spoken in its praise. Seated in one of its princely palace cars, we took a ride to Galesburg, a distance of one hundred miles, and made it in three hours and fifteen minutes. The road is even, and on the rich cushions we hardly felt any jolt whatever; while the patent coupling by which the cars are attached, permit you to pass from one to the other without danger or inconvenience. The business of this railway is steadily on the increase, and much money is now being expended to meet the growing wants. Twelve new coaches, costing $9,000 apiece, are now being made at the company's shops in Aurora. Next summer the company propose to build a new depot, with hotel accommodations, and room for six tracks. The receipts for this road, for October, were $800,000. No wonder that its stock stands high in the market. It would be a great accommodation if a through passenger car was to be run between Kansas City and Chicago.

We reached home much pleased with our trip, and much obliged to B. P. Munson, the western agent in this city of the C. B. & Q., for the delightful manner in which we "killed" time.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Johnson-Stanley Protocol Disapproved.

[Washington (Nov. 30) special to the Chicago Tribune.]

The statement that Reverdy Johnson's scheme for the settlement of the claims between our government and Great Britain was not satisfactory to the State Department, is fully confirmed by developments made to-day. It appears that the document in question was submitted to the Cabinet of Tuesday of last week, and that the Attorney-General was then asked for a legal opinion on some of the questions raised. This was furnished on Thursday, and the matter was then further discussed at the cabinet session of Friday, after which dispatches were sent by cable to Mr. Johnson, and letters by mail. It is understood that these dispatches explicitly stated the present views of the President and his advisers. Among the points in the Stanley-Johnson protocol to which objection was made are the following: The department does not like their classification of the claims, but desires that all claims since 1853 be put in one class and settled under one head. It is not deemed advisable that we shall agree to let a majority of the proposed commission decide upon classes of claims, our view being that a majority vote should decide in all cases. The State Department also desires that the selection of the arbiter by the two Governments shall be subject to ratification by our Senate. Probably there are other objections to the protocol, but these are all that have yet been ascertained. It will be seen that they in themselves require some very material changes in the Stanley-Johnson agreement.

[Washington (Nov. 30.) Special to the Chicago Times.]

The President and Secretary Seward decline to furnish any information regarding the action of the administration on the draft of the protocol, concluded at the last meeting, for the settlement of the Alabama claims; but members of the British legation state that it has been rejected, and returned with amendments. There is no good reason to doubt this statement, as the hostility to the administration to the protocol was well known as early as a week ago. The adjustment of the question is now regarded as impossible before the meeting of Congress.

GENERAL NEWS.

An illustrated weekly paper is to be issued in Boston.

Cotton is selling in Texas at nine to fifteen cents per pound.

Without counting Alaska, the United States has 1,500,000,000 acres of land.

The New Jersey, Camden and Amboy monopoly expires with this year.

Gen. P. H. Roddy, formerly of Alabama, has gone into the commission business in New York.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says the appraisement of damages resulting from the recent earthquakes will not exceed $275,000.

Leprosy is spreading in such a fearful rate in the Sandwich Islands, that it is estimated, if not checked, they will be depopulated in fifteen years.

The Lacrosse *Democrat* is to be published in New York after the 1st of January, under the name of Pomeroy's *Democrat*. The West will be relieved of a great nuisance.

The Librarian of Congress has caused to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of Alexander

MISSOURI CORRESPONDENCE.

From Shelbyville—The Shelbina Row—Rebel Spirit Illustrated—The Audrain Homicide—Condition of Affairs in that County—Trial of Galloway—The United States Senatorship.

Special Correspondence of the Quincy Whig.

SHELBYVILLE, Mo., Nov. 29.

How shall I crowd a little of everything into one short letter? The country is full of news now over here. What will be the fate of Galloway, the brave Registration officer of Audrain? Will the mob vote of that county be counted at Jefferson? Will there be another riot there? Who was wounded in the coat tail in Shelbina? There is enough afloat in the gossiping world to keep you asking and answering questions all day.

The Shelbina row was a bloodless affair and of no importance, only, as it indicates the spirit of rebelism. The brother of Col. York, who is editor of our county paper, was driven from the day school in Shelbina because he was a Radical of pluck enough to say so. The rebel boys of the school found him to be the only Union boy there, and annoyed him until he soundly thrashed one of them, and had to leave school. He next went to a night school, but they determined to drive him from that, also; but as threats had been made to that effect, Dr. York, his brother, went down with him. The school was in the upper story of the building. While there, the rebels raised another fight with young York, the Doctor knocked a few of them right and left. Here the row was up. The rebels, to the number of twenty or thirty, perhaps, had collected on the pavement below ready to receive Dr. York and his brother. When they came down they were assaulted with clubs and brickbats, and five or six shots were fired during the melee, but fortunately no one seriously hurt. One young man was wounded in the coat tail, but a little doctoring (by a tailor) will repair a damage. These rebel mobs are our "fallen foes" who ask for suffrage in Missouri, and at the same time say that twenty thousand loyal black men shall not vote here.

Audrain county is cursed with a full share of this stock, too. The true condition of affairs in that county has not been understood throughout this State. The truth is, the rebels have made a persistent effort to rule that county by mob law.

Mexico is the county-seat, here is where the mob, with Carson at their head, broke up the legal election, and, in violation of law, furnished election returns "just suited" to carry the county. Under our laws the Registrars appoint Judges of election. The legal appointees met in Mexico, but the Sheriff (Carson) would not give them the poll books. He, with a crowd of ruffians partly from Callaway county, opened a separate poll. The lawfully appointed Judges then prepared poll books and proceeded with the election, and at eleven o'clock, the Radical majority was about 80, enough to carry the whole county by sixty majority, in spite of the intimidation used in Wilson Township. The rebels saw that this would not do, and, with no provocation whatever, broke up this poll. A gang of rebels who had collected around Carson's bogus polling berth, now paraded the streets, and every Radical was threatened with instant vengeance the moment he was seen. Carson, with his mob all armed with shot guns and revolvers, drove the lawful Judges from their seats, and took what they supposed to be the ballot-box, but which afterward proved to be only the box for rejected votes, one of the Judges having the legal votes in his possession, when he was driven away. This vote was properly certified to the County Clerk giving about 70 Radical majority in the township of Salt River, in which Mexico is situated. The rebels also certified to the County Clerk the election held by the mob, giving 100 rebel majority. This vote was counted and gave the county to the rebels. To make it, *an armed mob broke up the legal election, drove the Radicals from the town with revolvers at their heads, held a mob election*, and COUNTED ALL THE REJECTED VOTES, CONTRARY TO THE LAWS OF MISSOURI.

If the Radicals of Audrain county do not contest this election to the bitter end, they are not what they ought to be.

That is the county in which James Galloway, the Registrar, so bravely defended himself. Everybody remembers the report of it. About eight months before election Galloway was registering at Martinsburg, he was attacked by a crowd of ruffians, but in no wise intimidated—he was only slightly wounded, but two or three of his assailants were killed on the spot. For thus defending himself in the discharge of his lawful duty, he was dragged off to Palmyra to jail, and is now undergoing his trial here in Shelbyville. Every Union man in North-East Missouri knows of this case, and anxiously awaits its conclusion. Every rebel longs for the execution of this brave young man. When it is over, you shall hear all about it.

John F. Benjamin, Judge Forrest, of St. Louis, and Mr. Smart of Audrain are engaged for the defense. This morning I had the pleasure of an introduction to Judge Forrest. He says Carl Schurz has no chance for the Senate, and that he cannot get more than half the vote of the St. Louis county delegation. He thinks the Senatorship lies between two of the prominent Radicals of North-east Missouri, one of whom is Ben. Loan—the other one I will not name at present. Carleton Howe, of the LaGrange *American*, is for Schurz, but the people of this part of Missouri remember enough to understand that very well.

There are fears of further trouble in Audrain county. Rebels threaten violence if the election is contested, and the Radicals will certainly contest it. Surely our "fallen foes," "our Southern brethren," ought to

Victor Hugo to Spain.

M. Victor Hugo has addressed a letter, dated October 22, to Spain. In it he says: There is a nation which, for a thousand years, from the sixth to the sixteenth century, was the first in Europe, the equal of Greece in epopoeia, of Italy in art, of France in philosophy. This nation had its Leonidas in Pelagius, and its Achilles in Cid. It began with Viriathus, and closed with Riego. It had its Lepanto, as Greece had its Salamis. Without it Corneille would not have created Tragedy, nor would Columbus have discovered America. It is the unconquerable country of the fuero Juzgo, protected by its geographical position almost as completely as Switzerland. It had forest meetings cotemporary with those of the Roman forum, where the people ruled twice every month—at the period of the new and full moon. It had its cortes in Lion 70 years before the English had a Parliament in London; it had its Tennis court oath in Medina del Campo, under Don Sanchez. As long back as 1133 its tiers etat was dominant in the cortes of Borja, and a single city, Saragossa, sent fifteen deputies to the National assembly. In 1307, under Alfonso III, it proclaimed the right of education. In Aragon it appointed an individual named Justice superior to the man called King. It established in opposition to the throne its formidable *sinon no*. It refused taxes to Charles V. At its birth it held Charlemagne in check, and Napoleon when it was expiring. This people had its diseases, but it was no more dishonored by its monks than is the lion by its vermin. They wanted but two things—to get rid of the Pope and to get rid of the King. In navigation, in adventure, in industry, in invention, in colonization, it was another England, with less of isolation and more of the sun. It has its captains, doctors, poets, prophets, heroes and sages. This nation has its Alhambra as Athens its Parthenon, its Cervantes as France its Voltaire. The soul of this great nation spread so much light on the world that a Torquemada was required to put it out. Over its jet the Pope has put his tiara—an enormous extinguisher. Papism and absolutism joined hands to ruin the nation; its light was turned into flame, and the pyre has spread over the land. The smoke of this *quemadero* has been for three centuries the hideous cloud of civilization, and—the burnings over—it might have been said—these ashes were the nation. From these ashes the nation has arisen. What is a myth in the Phœnix is true of the nation. The nation has arisen. Will it arise grand or little? That is the question. Spain can resume its rank—become the equal of France or England. The opportunity of Providence is immense, the occasion unique. Will Spain neglect it? Another monarch on the continent! For what? Spain the subject of a king who is himself the subject of other powers. What a degradation! Besides, in the present age, to set up a monarchy is to give one's self a great deal of trouble to little purpose. The decoration is going to be changed. A republic in Spain would be a "have a care" in Europe, and "have a care" pronounced in the ear of kings would mean peace; it would mean France and Prussia neutralized; it would mean the impossibility of war between the military monarchies owing to the mere presence of the revolution—a muzzle put on Sadowa as on Austerlitz—the perspective of butcheries supplanted by the perspective of labor and wealth, the Chassepot abandoned for the Jacquard; it would be the equilibrium of the continent established to the detriment of frontiers by the weight of truth in the scale, it would be old Spain regenerated by the young force—the people; it would be from a commercial and mercantile point of view, life restored to the double coast which ruled on the Mediterranean before Venice, and on the ocean before England; it would be industry reigning where misery now crouches; it would be Cadiz the equal of Southampton, Barcelona the equal of Liverpool, and Madrid the equal of Paris. It would be Portugal united to Spain by the mere attraction of civilization and prosperity. Liberty is the magnet of union. A republic in Spain would be the pure and simple declaration of man's sovereignty over himself—a sovereignty that is indisputable, and that cannot be submitted to the test of majorities and minorities; it would be production without a tariff, consumption without a custom house, circulation without a fetter, the workshop without proletarianism, wealth without parasites, conscience without prejudice, speech without a gag, law without lying, force without an army, fraternity without Cain—it would be labor for all—the scaffold for none; it would be the ideal made real, and, as there is a swallow which leads the way, there would be a nation an exemplar to others.

As to danger, there is none. Citizen Spain is Spain strong. Spain democratic is Spain a citadel. A republic in Spain would be probity in the administration, truth in the Government, liberty in power; it would be sovereignty made real and unconquerable. Liberty is tranquil because it is invincible, and invincible because it is contagious. It seizes him who touches it. The army sent to attack it reacts on the despot. It is therefore left in peace. A republic in Spain would be to the horizon the irradiation of the true—a promise for all—a menace only to what is evil; it would be this giant-justice upright in Europe behind the barricades of the Pyrenees. Spain a monarchy, Spain is little; Spain a republic, Spain is grand. Which will she choose?

A Huge Sell.

[From the Rock Island Union.]

Haverley's minstrels were the victims of a huge practical joke in Muscatine, on Monday. On arrival at the Ogilvie House they found the

Grant, from a Religious Point of View.

[From the New York Evangelist.]

Not merely in ability, but in character, in temperament, in disposition, we believe Gen. Grant to be well qualified for the high place to which he has been chosen. If anything be clear in his military history, it is that he is a man of independent mind, forming his own opinions and acting according to his own judgment. We never heard it claimed by Gen. Sherman or Sheridan, or any other of his distinguished lieutenants, that they could control him in the field, and that the glory of his great campaigns belonged to them.

On the contrary, they freely conceded to him the superiority which ought to belong to the head of the army, and testify that the most brilliant movements of the war were entirely the product of his own brain, and in some cases—as in the series of battles which ended in the capture of Vicksburg—were undertaken against their judgment. This is very high praise from one commander to another, and the best proof of the breadth of his mind, of his clear-sightedness and independence. A man who could not be controlled by his ablest Generals, we do not think will allow himself to be "managed" by subtle politicians.

Nor is he likely to be made the tool of a party. To a party, indeed, he owes his election, but when he enters on his high office he is the head of the whole nation, and, we believe, will be the President, not of a party, but of the whole country. All parts of it will share the benefit of his administration, and not less the Southern States. We know great apprehension has been felt there of his accession to power; but, we believe, without reason. For while he will be firm and decided in maintaining the laws, he will not be unjust or oppressive. His nature is magnanimous. This he showed by the terms he granted on the surrender of Gen. Lee. He had the rebel army under his feet, an enemy that had kept him at bay for many long and bloody months, yet he did not for a moment yield to a feeling of revenge. He might have insisted on conditions the most humiliating, but on the contrary, he granted terms which any brave but unfortunate commander might accept. Thus he respected the courage of an enemy, and was considerate to them in their misfortunes. In this he showed the magnanimity of a brave soldier, who respects in others the qualities of which he is conscious in himself. This brilliant example of moderation in victory ought to inspire confidence at the South in the great chieftain who, having been magnanimous in war, is not likely to prove a cruel oppressor in peace.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

The contract for grading the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad was let last week.

Orin Chatterton, of Schuyler county, was crushed under a wagon wheel last week and killed.

Wm. Hamilton, an old and valued citizen of Marion county, was accidentally killed a few days ago.

The military company of Decatur, Ill., has been named the Oglesby Zouaves, in honor of the Governor of Illinois.

There are now 1,150 convicts in the penitentiary at Joliet, and the arrivals are steadily increasing upon the discharges.

Mr. White, of White's Hotel, Rushville, attempted to kill himself with laudanum, last week, but was resuscitated.

Hamilton county has voted $200,000 stock, by a majority of 371, for a branch of the Illinois Central to Shawneetown.

On the 18th inst., Pat Sutton, of Rantoul, Champaign county, Ill., while intoxicated, got immersed in a deep slough and there perished.

By the explosion of the boiler of the engine in Maples & Babcock's warehouse, in Pontiac, Ill., on Friday of last week, the engineer, John Wilder, was killed.

The election of Circuit Clerk in Tazewell county is being contested. Allensworth, Democrat, was counted in, but Helple, Republican, contests on the ground that certain votes intended for him, and enough to have given him a majority were not counted.

On Friday last, at Tolono, Champaign county, Ill., Mr. O. S. Johnson, a merchant, was killed by a collision of two trains on the Illinois Central Railroad. Five passengers were slightly injured. Mr. Johnson was standing on the freight depot platform at the time of the accident, and was killed by being struck by a caboose, thrown on the track to run over.

The Canton *Register* says that a young man named John Heller paid his addresses to the daughter of Jacob Mowry, but not obtaining grace in the eyes of the father, he was forbidden the premises. The young couple met clandestinely and finally agreed to elope. Heller sent the girl a note stating that he would be at her bedroom window Thursday at midnight to receive her. The note fell into the hands of Mowry, and he put the daughter into another room, and stationed himself on the watch with a shot gun. A little after midnight Heller appeared at the residence as agreed, and not receiving any response to his rap, raised the window—with the intention of waking his intended—when Mowry discharged his gun, the charge passing through the arm of Heller just above the elbow. Heller made his way to a doctor, and had his arm dressed, and at last accounts was lying in a critical condition. He is said to be a young man of good character, and has the sympathy of the whole community.

PERSONAL.

Janauschek begins a season in

upon, when the Indians can not move from place to place with such facility as at other seasons, and when the destruction of their supplies strips them of the means of carrying on war and places them at the mercy of our troops. A recent compilation of official records shows the following as the results of the principal Indian wars in which the country has been engaged in the last thirty-five years:

Wars.	Lives.	Cost.
Black Hawk	400	$5,000,000
Seminole	15,000	100,000,000
Creek and Cherokee	......	1,000,000
Sioux (1862)	300	40,000,000
Cheyenne (1867)	200	12,000,000
On the Pacific (in 20 years)	....	[illegible]
In New Mexico	....	150,000,000

Of the above, the most destructive to life, and the longest continued (being prolonged for seven years,) was the Seminole war, and although it cost 15,000 lives and $100,000,000 in money, the highest estimate of the fighting strength of the Seminoles at the beginning, was 1,000 warriors. The total cost of these wars in a little more than thirteen years, it will be seen, has fallen little, if any, short of $1,000,000,000.

Gen. Sheridan in his recent report estimates the number of Indians killed in the campaigns in his Department, since the 25th of August last, at 92, with an unknown number wounded. The number of soldiers killed in the same period has been six, and of scouts in Government service five, with ten soldiers and sixteen scouts wounded. The number of citizens killed he estimates at seventy-five, with nine wounded, and 5000 head of stock run off.

Gen. Sherman, who a year ago, was one of the most enthusiastic advocates of peaceful negotiation in the treatment of the Indians, has now been converted to the belief that the only hope for permanent peace is in their thorough chastisement, and, by impoverishing them, compelling them to retire to reservations where they can be controlled, and where, it is believed, there will be more hope of their ultimate civilization. This is the opinion of Gen. Sheridan, one of the most sagacious of our military men, and a practical fighter; and this policy he is now engaged in carrying out in his campaign in the Southwest. Nothing is more apparent than that the hostile tribes are doomed, at whatever cost, in the onward march of emigration, and the only hope of the perpetuation of the Indian race for any considerable period, or even of their being able to procure the means of support, is in their settlement upon reservations, and gradual or partial civilization.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, it seems, has a friend in the person of the Copperhead Secretary of State of California, who is determined that his chief in the late Presidential campaign shall have one more vote in the Electoral, than has heretofore been credited to him. Availing himself of informality in printing the name of one of the Grant Electors, the California official has given the certificate of election to one of the Democratic Electors, thus, as far as may be in his power, defeating the will of the people. The result may be to give Seymour one Electoral vote to which he is not entitled, but even with this he will still fall of an election by a majority of more than 130 in a total of 294.

MISSOURI is already putting in a claim for a place in Gen. Grant's Cabinet for some one of its representative men. Among those mentioned in this connection are ex-Senator B. Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz and Gov. Fletcher. A strong endorsement for Mr. Brown, for the Secretaryship of the Interior, it is reported will go up from St. Louis at the proper time. The friends of Gov. Fletcher and Mr. Schurz, it is understood, will urge their favorites respectively for Senator Henderson's place, with the chances in favor of Schurz. The Senatorial canvass has not yet fairly opened, however, and will not until the Legislature meets.

In one of the Louisiana Districts, the Radicals elected a negro member of Congress, at the late election. Chickens will roost high in Washington when that fellow gets there. —*Democratic Exchange.*

He will still be an improvement upon the Democratic Congressmen from the same State who, under a Democratic Administration, plundered the national treasury and arsenals, and then attempted traitorously to destroy the Government which had nourished them.

THE official majority for Grant in California is 506.

... inclined to the latter theory, in support of which they thought the evidence stronger than in favor of any other.

Illinois, as the greatest cattle-feeding and grazing State of the Union, and lying in the immediate track of the herds which are supposed to communicate this disease on their way to the Eastern markets, is more deeply interested in the objects sought to be attained by this convention—viz: the better understanding of this disease, its origin and mode of treatment or control—than any other State. The losses of dealers in Illinois alone, during the past year, have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the discovery of the means by which to control the disease, if it can be reached, will be worth that amount to our stock dealers in the next year, to say nothing of its effect upon agricultural industry in general, and the importance of banishing diseased beef from the markets. It is, by a comparison of the views of practical men, such as might be expected to assemble at Springfield on such an occasion, that this result is to be attained, and therefore the convention is a step in the right direction.

THE tricks of the politicians during an election canvass appear to be very much the same in the United States and in England. No sooner is a man nominated for an office, no matter what may have been his previous character, than he at once becomes the embodiment of all that is evil. This was strikingly illustrated during our recent Presidential campaign, when Gen. Grant was accused of almost every crime in the calendar, including cotton frauds, street drunkenness, stealing the plate of Southern planters, of being a "butcher," of climbing to distinction on other men's shoulders, besides being too stupid to have an opinion of his own on any subject above a horse, by the very men and newspapers who now are seeking to flatter him into sympathy with the Democratic party.

During the Parliamentary campaign in England, a similar illustration of the same spirit was given in the assault upon the distinguished John Stuart Mill, who was denounced by the Tory party as an atheist. Mill being informed of these charges by a friend who sought authority from him to contradict them, declined to answer any questions regarding his religious creed because he denied the right of any one to ask them, and because he deemed it "to the interest of future constituencies, not to encourage a practice the effect of which would be that when no objection can be found to a candidate's character or political opinions, attempts would be made to extract from himself materials for raising a religious prejudice against him, which is often easiest stirred up against the best men." Mr. Mill's independence was undoubtedly praiseworthy. The spirit of the accusation against him is indicated in the fact that the same party charged Mr. Gladstone, an Episcopalian, with being a Roman Catholic at heart for the reason that he favors the separation of Church and State in Ireland.

GEN. MEADE's official report of his administration of affairs in the Third Military District, comprising the States of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, furnishes an instructive commentary upon the Democratic clamor to which we have listened for months past in reference to the alleged tyranny of military rule in the South. Out of thirty-two cases which came before Military Commissions in those States during his administration of eight months, Gen. Meade says that but fifteen resulted in conviction; four of these sentences were disapproved, eight were remitted, two were referred to the President and are still awaiting his action, and *one* person is under confinement for violation of the civil law under sentence of a Military Commission. So much for the hardships of military rule over which so many Democratic tears have been shed in the past.

THE grand reunion of soldiers of the Western Armies, in Chicago, on the 15th and 16th of this month, promises to be a most interesting occasion. Gen. Grant, the President elect, Lieut. Gen. Sherman, Secretary Schofield, and a number of the most distinguished soldiers of the country are expected to be present.

... seen the article until it was in print, and that he disapproved it, but was unwilling to explain, as he had a quarrel of long standing with the family. The incident was dressed up in the most sensational style—a mixture of malignity, bombast and nonsense so peculiar to Southern newspapers. The object of the writer was attained in the demand for a large edition of the paper which contained the scandalous article.

This article appeared in the Saturday morning's edition, but nothing occurred until Tuesday morning. Mr. Pollard then came into town from his country residence, in company with Mr. Hanna, his associate editor and author of the offensive article, and was on the point of entering his office, when he was fired upon from an upper window on the opposite side of the street, and instantly killed. R. B Craddock, a detective, testified before the coroner's jury:

"About 9½ o'clock I was sitting in my office, across the street from *The Opinion* office, and heard a loud report of a firearm; I went to the door, and saw Mr. Pollard lying on the opposite side of the street; Mr Hanna was standing near him; I ran up and asked Hanna, 'who did this? certainly, Hanna, you could not have done it;' Capt. Chalkley came up in the mean time, and told him he had better see if Hanna had any arms; Mr. Hanna *produced his pistol, which was loaded*, and handed it to Capt. Chalkley; Mr. Hanna then remarked that probably Pollard had shot himself,—his pistol may have exploded in his pocket; upon examining his weapons, *three in number, it was found that all were loaded.*"

There is something strikingly significant, as well as characteristic, in all this. All were armed to the teeth. Hanna, the associate, produced his weapons, undischarged, as proof of his innocence of the murder, and Mr. Pollard's own loaded pistols proved that his death was not the result of accident. The detective was convinced that the shot had been fired from the opposite side of the street, and went over and attempted to enter a room in the third story, but found it locked, when he knocked. He testifies

"Mr. James Grant, who was in the room, said, 'Is that you, Bob?—*it's all right. You will have to break the door open—it is locked.*' I ran against the door and burst it in. Mr. Grant was standing in the room. He handed me a Derringer pistol, saying, 'You will see me protected.' I said, certainly I will.' I then went to the station-house with him. There was no one else in the room. I found a *Colt's revolver on the table, and a double-barreled shot gun with the right barrel empty.*"

It will be seen that the whole thing was done with the most chivalrous politeness, and with a view to stage effects, even to the breaking down of the door, when Grant chivalrously surrendered, only requiring protection. A Richmond correspondent, describing the scene on the street at the time of Grant's arrest, says:

A very large crowd of the best people of the city had collected, and as he made his appearance, a number of voices cried "*Three cheers for Grant,*" *although the victim had but just breathed his last, and lay upon his bloody bier scarce ten paces distant..* * * *

As fast as the particulars could be gathered, they were given out to the public in extras, and such a thirst for news has not been witnessed since the war. To be true to history, I regret that I have to record that there was more joy than sorrow expressed. I passed through the dense throng and was pained to hear the congratulatory and exulting greetings of the people. And, strange to say, some applauded the secret manner of the deed, but to the honor of knight, and of army, I am pleased to say that most of the people thought he should have had some chance for his life—some word of warning, a moment at least to swear a prayer for his soul, ere he was hurled into eternity.

The objection seems to have been not to the killing—that was approved—but it was thought there should have been a show of chivalry about it, such as might have been attained by the murderer meeting his victim on the street and shooting him at the same instant that he was ordered to "draw." All the parties were leading rebels, young Grant having been an officer on the staff of the rebel Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

The remaining proceedings were in keeping with what has already been described. The coroner's jury, with the unquestioned evidence of Grant's guilt before them and with the plaudits of the crowd for the act and its perpetrator still ringing in their ears, rendered a verdict of death "at the hands of some person to them *unknown.*" This was promptly followed by the discharge of Grant on $10,000 bail, and he is now the hero of the hour in Richmond. No matter how infamous Pollard's character may have been, the manner of his killing was no less a barbarous, revolting murder. But such is chivalry and Richmond justice. Is it to be wondered at that a people among whom such bloody ...

... active, as shown by their large demonstrations at Madrid, Barcelona, and elsewhere, and are gaining ground, but it is doubtful whether there is time enough for them to gain strength sufficient to secure a majority in the constituent Cortes at the elections on the 15th inst. In any event, there is strong ground to anticipate an appeal to arms before a settlement of the question at issue between the Republicans and the monarchists is reached, and there is reason to fear that Spain, for a time at least, will share the fate of Mexico, even if it should not fall into the hands of some tyrannical usurper.

THE Spaniards, notwithstanding the stern work they have already had to do in throwing off the Bourbon rule, and which they still have before them in establishing a new form of Government, have a lively sense of the humorous in political matters. The Madrid correspondent of the New York *Times* relates the following successful attempt to destroy the chances of the Duc de Montpensier for the succession:

One of the cleverest and bitterest political pasquinades that I have seen is a letter addressed to the Duc de Montpensier by a *soi distant* agent professing to have been sent here by the Duke to ascertain his chances for the throne. Under the pretext of fulfilling this task the writer tells him all the unpleasant truths which are being uttered here about him and his family. I wish I had time to translate this squib for you. It cuts the Duke's pretensions all to pieces. There were circulated, yesterday, throughout the city thousands of cards bearing the name of a person of German descent who desires to put in his claims to the throne of Spain. He turns out to have been a recent inmate of a lunatic asylum. What an effective though unintentional satire on the claims of those who are secretly intriguing for this unenviable and dangerous position!

THE London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that Disraeli administered a keen rebuke to our flunkey Minister for his "bloviating" speech about the settlement of the Alabama claims at the Lord Mayor's dinner. The cynical Premier, referring to Mr. Johnson's "gushing frankness and broad flattery," sneeringly remarked that the speech of the American Minister "prevented the necessity of *my* imparting to you any Cabinet *secrets.*" Johnson confessed the disgraceful character of his speech and directly impeached the report of the London *Times*, by publishing what he called a "more authentic" one, carefully written out afterward, but no one doubts that the first report was the accurate one.

IT is stated that there will be no trial of Jeff. Davis at the present session of the United States Court at Richmond. A Washington dispatch says the Government has decided to enter a motion for a continuance, for the sole reason that it is held the Chief Justice ought to preside, which he cannot do at this term on account of the approaching term of the Supreme Court in Washington. The question whether the Government ought to abandon proceedings by entering a *nolle prosequi* has not been considered. Mr. Evarts is of opinion that the trial would have come off last March, if impeachment had not interfered.

THE following paragraphs are peculiarly characteristic:

The Radicals have succeeded in dividing the Union—why not divide the Empire State of the Union.—*Quincy Herald, Dec. 1.*

No State has been out of the Union, and while there is a Union remaining, no State can get out.—*Same paper, same date.*

If "no State has been out of the Union," and there is still "a Union remaining," as we believe—thanks to the arms of Union soldiers and a Republican Administration—it would be interesting to know how "the Radicals have succeeded in dividing the Union." But then self-contradiction, in the language of Mr. Weller, is the *Herald's* "partickler vanity."

BY the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of California, Hoffman (Rep.) is declared legally chosen Presidential Elector for that State, the decision of the Democratic Secretary of State in favor of the Seymour Elector to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE number of buildings erected in Chicago during the year is estimated at 8,000, at a cost of $25,000,000.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON's message is reported about completed, and so, we are glad to say, is his official term.

A Boston bride recently received $200,000 worth of wedding presents.

... locust trees, her parks well laid out, while her public buildings, and many of her private residences have an elegance of architecture unsurpassed by many older towns. The general appearance of the city is attractive. It has a horse railway, a fine rink just finished, and many other public institutions. One of them, of which her citizens may well be proud, is

THE OPERA HOUSE,

which was erected last year on Maine street. The first floor is occupied for business purposes. The concert room is reached by two broad stair cases, and, as you enter, you are at once struck with the air of refinement that is evident everywhere. The auditorium is eighty by fifty feet, and over thirty feet to the ceiling, which is tastefully frescoed. The furnishing and upholstering is very rich, and the painting and gilding of the room faultless in execution. It will seat twelve hundred persons. The next floor is being splendidly fitted up for the Odd Fellows, and is divided into three apartments. We ascended to the roof, and here at an altitude of nearly one hundred feet, had a charming view of the city and surrounding country. There was the magnificent bridge, the broad river, the sculpture-ornamented cemetery, the busy city, and the farm lands in the distance, all bright and beautiful beneath the rays of an unclouded November sun.

BUSINESS, MANUFACTURES, POLITICS, &C.,

The mercantile interests of Quincy are extensively represented in every department, while manufactories are numerous and prospering. There are nine flouring mills, ten packing houses, and a ship-yard that has turned out some staunch river crafts. The Union Planing Mills is quite an extensive establishment, and turning out some finely finished work. Schmitt & Mulliner are the proprietors, and we were kindly shown over the mills by the senior partner. There are three English dailies, and one German, and they bear upon their intelligent faces a look of prosperity. It is estimated that one-third of the population is German. At the last election the Democracy carried the city by about 300 majority, and the year before by 800, which shows that the good Republican party are gaining ground, and, we trust, will carry the goodly city of Quincy at the next election.

RAILROAD INTERESTS—PERSONAL.

One of the "big things" of this city is her railroad business, which has greatly increased since the completion of the bridge across the Mississippi, at that point. We were told that upwards of four hundred cars of freight per day are being received, a large proportion of which is handled by the Chicago, Quincy and Burlington Railroad. This road is now shipping one hundred car loads of freight per day, westward. To make room for this increased amount of work, a heavy force is now being employed in enlarging and improving the depot grounds. N. D. Munson, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, is in charge here, and has the happy faculty of bringing order out of chaos, in this crowded railway thoroughfare. He is an ostentatious and pleasant gentleman, and nothing escapes his vigilant watchfulness. E. A. Parker, General Passenger Agent, is another efficient officer of this road, to whom we are indebted for kind attentions.

VAN ALSTYNE TRACT.

A strange piece of vacancy in Quincy, which excites the wonder of all strangers, is a tract of 160 acres of land entirely unimproved, and almost in the very heart of the city. It is owned by a gentleman in New York, who refuses to sell part or parcel of it for love or money; and there it lies, a dreary waste amid so much opulence and improvement. It is worth over $2,000 per acre.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Quincy is steadily improving, and the buildings now going up are large and costly; and while they are substantial ornaments to her handsome streets, add wealth and power to her as a municipality. We should like to visit Quincy in the sunny days of June, when the leaves cast a welcome shade over her sidewalks, and her many private gardens are fragrant with the perfumes of a thousand flowers. It must be a lovely city then.

PERSONAL.

We took our Thanksgiving dinner at the depot eating rooms, and dined like a prince. The bill of fare was rich and varied, and the attentions of one of the prettiest of waiter girls wonderfully increased our appetite, and appreciation of culinary skill. E. D. Ilsley is the landlord, but the good will of the establishment is greatly increased, by the kindness and courtesy of A. J. Brown, who superintends the entire establishment.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

In a subsequent number Mr. Millett gives the following description of the Quincy Railroad Bridge:

The greatest attraction in Quincy is the magnificent railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at that point. It stands as a splendid monument of Western enterprise and skill, binds with its iron bands the commerce of two great States, and gives an unbroken line of transit between the East and West. The project of spanning the Mississippi at Quincy was long a pet one among her business men, and as early as 1855 a charter for this purpose was obtained from the Illinois Legislature. The financial troubles of '57 and the "cruel ... "killed" time.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Johnson-Stanley Protocol Disapproved.

(Washington (Nov. 30) special to the Chicago Tribune.)

The statement that Reverdy Johnson's scheme for the settlement of the claims between our government and Great Britain was not satisfactory to the State Department, is fully confirmed by developments made to-day. It appears that the document in question was submitted to the Cabinet of Tuesday of last week, and that the Attorney-General was then asked for a legal opinion on some of the questions raised. This was furnished on Thursday, and the matter was then further discussed at the cabinet session of Friday, after which dispatches were sent by cable to Mr. Johnson, and letters by mail. It is understood that these dispatches explicitly stated the present views of the President and his advisers. Among the points in the Stanley-Johnson protocol to which objection was made are the following: The department does not like their classification of the claims, but desires that all claims since 1853 be put in one class and settled under one head. It is not deemed advisable that we shall agree to let a majority of the proposed commission decide upon class of claims, our view being that a majority vote should decide in all cases. The State Department also desires that the selection of the arbiter by the two Governments shall be subject to ratification by our Senate. Probably there are other objections to the protocol, but these are all that have yet been ascertained. It will be seen that they in themselves require some very material changes in the Stanley-Johnson agreement.

(Washington (Nov. 30.) Special to the Chicago Times.)

The President and Secretary Seward decline to furnish any information regarding the action of the administration on the draft of the protocol, concluded at the last meeting, for the settlement of the Alabama claims; but members of the British legation state that it has been rejected, and returned with amendments. There is no good reason to doubt this statement, as the hostility to the administration to the protocol was well known as early as a week ago. The adjustment of the question is now regarded as impossible before the meeting of Congress.

GENERAL NEWS.

An illustrated weekly paper is to be issued in Boston.

Cotton is selling in Texas at nine to fifteen cents per pound.

Without counting Alaska, the United States has 1,500,000,000 acres of land.

The New Jersey, Camden and Amboy monopoly expires with this year.

Gen. P. H. Roddy, formerly of Alabama, has gone into the commission business in New York.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says the appraisement of damages resulting from the recent earthquakes will not exceed $275,000.

Leprosy is spreading at such a fearful rate in the Sandwich Islands, that it is estimated, if not checked, they will be depopulated in fifteen years.

The Lacrosse *Democrat* is to be published in New York after the 1st of January, under the name of Pomeroy's *Democrat.* The West will be relieved of a great nuisance.

The Librarian of Congress has caused to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of Alexander Hamilton, heroic size, executed in Italy by Horatio Stone, under an order of Congress.

A new project is on foot now to build a railway from St. James, Missouri, on the Southwest Pacific Road via Little Rock and Shreveport to Galveston. A company is being formed for the prosecution of this scheme.

Iowa has 1,580 miles of railroad which cost $57,500,000. In 1864 she had only 800 miles, which cost $26,000,000. Iowa has 480 miles more than Missouri, 1,120 miles more than Minnesota, 480 more than Wisconsin, and 420 more than Michigan.

Geo. Thomas will adjourn the Dyer Court for the purpose of going to Chicago to attend the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland. Gen. Schofield will also attend with most of his staff, and Gen. Sherman sent word that he will be at the reunion

Charles L. Johnson, a resident of Tiffin, Ohio, was found dead in his bed at the Burtis House, Davenport, Iowa, Tuesday. Traces of laudanum were found in a tumbler on a stand in his room, and a broken two-ounce vial labelled "laudanum" found outside his window. No clue to his reason for committing the awful deed has been discovered.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Union* says: "The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad proposes shortly to build a temporary bridge over the Missouri river at Omaha, one that will be independent of the Union Pacific railroad, as well as the Northwestern. Heretofore, it seems, the only track from Council Bluffs to the river, has refused to allow cars belonging to the C. B. and St. Joe R. R. to run down to the river, so that all freight from the road must be broken at the depot in Council Bluffs and transported over four miles of road by wagon. This of course involves a heavy tariff and a bridge is to be built to avoid it."

... to rule that county by mob law.

Mexico is the county-seat, here is where the mob, with Carson at their head, broke up the legal election, and, in violation of law, furnished election returns "just suited" to carry the county. Under our laws the Registrars appoint Judges of election. The legal appointees met in Mexico, but the Sheriff (Carson) would not give them the poll books. He, with a crowd of ruffians partly from Callaway county, opened a separate poll. The lawfully appointed Judges then prepared poll books and proceeded with the election, and at eleven o'clock, the Radical majority was about 80, enough to carry the whole county by sixty majority, in spite of the intimidation used in Wilson Township. The rebels saw that this would not do, and, with no provocation whatever, broke up this poll. A gang of rebels who had collected around Carson's bogus polling berth, now paraded the streets, and every Radical was threatened with instant vengeance the moment he was seen. Carson, with his mob all armed with shot guns and revolvers, drove the lawful Judges from their seats, and took what they supposed to be the ballot-box, but which afterward proved to be only the box for rejected votes, one of the Judges having the legal votes in his possession, when he was driven away. This vote was properly certified to the County Clerk giving about 70 Radical majority in the township of Salt River, in which Mexico is situated. The rebels also certified to the County Clerk the election held by the mob, giving 100 rebel majority. This vote was counted and gave the county to the rebels. To make it, *an armed mob broke up the legal election, drove the Radicals from the town with revolvers at their heads, held a mob election*, and COUNTED ALL THE REJECTED VOTES, CONTRARY TO THE LAWS OF MISSOURI.

If the Radicals of Audrain county do not contest this election to the bitter end, they are not what they ought to be:

That is the county in which James Galloway, the Registrar, so bravely defended himself. Everybody remembers the report of it. About eight months before election Galloway was registering at Martinsburg, he was attacked by a crowd of ruffians, but in no wise intimidated—he was only slightly wounded, but two or three of his assailants were killed on the spot. For thus defending himself in the discharge of his lawful duty, he was dragged off to Palmyra to jail, and is now undergoing his trial here in Shelbyville. Every Union man in North-East Missouri knows of this case, and anxiously awaits its conclusion. Every rebel longs for the execution of this brave young man. When it is over, you shall hear all about it.

John F. Benjamin, Judge Forrest, of St. Louis, and Mr. Smart of Audrain are engaged for the defense. This morning I had the pleasure of an introduction to Judge Forrest. He says Carl Schurz has no chance for the Senate, and that he cannot get more than half the vote of the St. Louis county delegation. He thinks the Senatorship lies between two of the prominent Radicals of North-east Missouri, one of whom is Ben. Loan—the other one I will not name at present. Carleton Howe, of the LaGrange *American*, is for Schurz, but the people of this part of Missouri remember enough to understand that very well.

There are fears of further trouble in Audrain county. Rebels threaten violence if the election is contested, and the Radicals will certainly contest it. Surely our "fallen foes," "our Southern brethren," ought to be allowed to vote, and Union men be disfranchized. This would have such a conciliatory effect on rebels.

Bosco.

FROM PALMYRA, MO.

The Audrain Homicide Cases—Contested Election Cases in Marion County.

(Special Correspondence Quincy Whig.)

PALMYRA, Mo., Nov. 30, 1868.

Nothing of interest has occurred in our quiet city since my last. The fall term of the Shelby County Circuit Court commenced at Shelbyville on last Monday, and is at present engaged in the trial of Messrs. Galloway and Purdy. Mr. Galloway was one of the officers of Registration for Audrain county, and Mr. Purdy was acting as a guard for the Board, and while so acting, and in self defense, they shot and mortally wounded three rebels. During the row Mr. Galloway was slightly wounded. They were indicted for murder by the Grand Jury of Audrain county, and took a change of venue to Shelby.

During the past week all of the Republican officers elect, for this county, have received notices of contest from their Democratic opponents, but the contest will not probably amount to much. The same course was taken two years ago, when the Republican majority was not near so large at the last election. The Democrats were not successful two years ago, and have less chance of success now than then. The contest will be before the Circuit Court at the next term, in February next. More anon. Yours,

TANNER.

A dandy, strutting about a tavern, took up a pair of green spectacles which lay on the table, put them on his nose, and turning to the looking-glass said: "Landlord, how do these become me? Don't you think they improve my looks?" "I think they do?" replied the landlord, "they hide a part of your face."

... ous cloud of civilization, and—the burnings over—it might have been said—these ashes were the nation. From these ashes the nation has arisen. What is a myth in the Phœnix is true of the nation. The nation has arisen. Will it arise grand or little? That is the question. Spain can resume its rank—become the equal of France or England. The opportunity of Providence is immense, the occasion unique. Will Spain neglect it? Another monarch on the continent! For what? Spain the subject of a king who is himself the subject of other powers. What a degradation! Besides, in the present age, to set up a monarchy is to give one's self a great deal of trouble to little purpose. The decoration is going to be changed. A republic in Spain would be a "have a care" in Europa, and "have a care" pronounced in the ear of kings would mean peace; it would mean France and Prussia neutralized; it would mean the impossibility of war between the military monarchies owing to the mere presence of the revolution—a muzzle put on Sadowa as on Austerlitz—the perspective of butcheries supplanted by the perspective of labor and wealth, the Chassepot abandoned for the Jacquard; it would be the equilibrium of the continent established to the detriment of fictions by the weight of truth in the scale, it would be old Spain regenerated by the young force—the people; it would be from a commercial and mercantile point of view, life restored to the double coast which ruled on the Mediterranean before Venice, and on the ocean before England; it would be industry reigning where misery now crouches; it would be Cadiz the equal of Southampton, Barcelona the equal of Liverpool, and Madrid the equal of Paris. It would be Portugal united to Spain by the mere attraction of civilization and prosperity. Liberty is the magnet of union. A republic in Spain would be the pure and simple declaration of man's sovereignty over himself—a sovereignty that is indisputable, and that cannot be submitted to the test of majorities and minorities; it would be production without a tariff, consumption without a custom house, circulation without a fetter, the workshop without proletarianism, wealth without parasitics, conscience without prejudice, speech without a gag, law without lying, force without an army, fraternity without Cain—it would be labor for all—the scaffold for none; it would be the ideal made real, and, as there is a swallow which leads the way, there would be a nation an exemplar to others.

As to danger, there is none. Citizen Spain is Spain strong. Spain democratic is Spain a citadel. A republic in Spain would be probity in the administration, truth in the Government, liberty in power; it would be sovereignty made real and unconquorable. Liberty is tranquil because it is invincible, and invincible because it is contagious. It seizes him who touches it. The army sent to attack it reacts on the despot. It is therefore left in peace. A republic in Spain would be to the horizon the irradiation of the true—a promise for all—a menace only to what is evil; it would be this giant-justice upright in Europe behind the barricades of the Pyrenees. Spain a monarchy, Spain is little; Spain a republic, Spain is grand. Which will she choose?

A Huge Sell.

(From the Rock Island Union.)

Haverly's minstrels were the victims of a huge practical joke in Muscatine, on Monday. On arrival at the Ogilvie House they found the guests apparently greatly excited in discussing a mysterious visitation that had been sent to that region, and which gave evidence of superseding the horrors of the seven plagues of Egypt; a deadly foe, whose sting was like the bite of an adder, its venom that of the scorpion, accompanied with the ferocity of the dragon. In fact, a swarm of Mexican tarantula. So quietly was the subject broached, that the minstrels suspected nothing, and began to think Muscatine an unhealthy place to stay in. After a time a man with patch on his face came in. He had been bitten a week ago, and thanked Providence he still lived. Another followed, with bleeding wounds upon his neck. A third appeared giving the startling information that a huge swarm of tarantula was following him Quickly were doors and windows closed, and then—an insect was discovered flying about the room, when, like a shot, it took Mr. Haverly a dab on the neck, which made him a sudden convert to St. Anthony. Starting suddenly from his seat, he rushed like a Bedlamite for his room, where he was seen bathing his face in a solution of camphor. In quick succession, Charley Reynolds and other members of the troupe were made victims of the venomous bug, most of whom sought refuge in the open air, rushing pell mell up the streets, heedless of the points of compass, and calling loudly for doctors, drugs and chemicals. After the manager had made arrangements to leave town by the first train, he was informed that the cause of all his terror was nothing more than a toy bug controlled by a horse hair in the hands of Mr. Tyrrell, a practical joker. The "victims" were accomplices, and the whole town had united to "sell" the minstrels.

Fred. Hudson, formerly of the New York *Herald*, is writing a history of American journalism.

... sinerate to them in their misfortunes. In this he showed the magnanimity of a brave soldier, who respects in others the qualities of which he is conscious in himself. This brilliant example of moderation in victory ought to inspire confidence at the South in the great chieftain who, having been magnanimous in war, is not likely to prove a cruel oppressor in peace.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

The contract for grading the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad was let last week.

Orin Chatterton, of Schuyler county, was crushed under a wagon wheel last week and killed.

Wm. Hamilton, an old and valued citizen of Macoupin county, was accidentally killed a few days ago.

The military company of Decatur, Ill., has been named the Oglesby Zouaves, in honor of the Governor of Illinois.

There are now 1,150 convicts in the penitentiary at Joliet, and the arrivals are steadily increasing upon the discharges.

Mr. White, of White's Hotel, Rushville, attempted to kill himself with laudanum, last week, but was resuscitated.

Hamilton county has voted $200,000 stock, by a majority of 374, for a branch of the Illinois Central to Shawneetown.

On the 18th inst., Pat Sutton, of Rantoul, Champaign county, Ill., while intoxicated, got immersed in a deep slough and there perished.

By the explosion of the boiler of the engine in Maples & Babcock's warehouse, in Pontiac, Ill., on Friday of last week, the engineer, John Wilder, was killed.

The election of Circuit Clerk in Tazewell county is being contested. Allensworth, Democrat, was counted in, but Heiple, Republican, contests on the ground that certain votes intended for him, and enough to have given him a majority were not counted.

On Friday last, at Tolono, Champaign county, Ill., Mr. O. S. Johnson, a merchant, was killed by a collision of two trains on the Illinois Central Railroad. Five passengers were slightly injured. Mr. Johnson was standing on the freight depot platform at the time of the accident, and was killed by being struck by a caboose, thrown on the track to run over.

The Canton *Register* says that a young man named John Heller paid his addresses to the daughter of Jacob Mowry, but not obtaining grace in the eyes of the father, he was forbidden the premises. The young couple met clandestinely and finally agreed to elope. Heller sent the girl a note stating that he would be at her bedroom window Thursday at midnight to receive her. The note fell into the hands of Mowry, and he put the daughter into another room, and stationed himself on the watch with a shot gun. A little after midnight Heller appeared at the residence as agreed, and not receiving any response to his rap, raised the window—with the intention of waking his intended—when Mowry discharged his gun, the charge passing through the arm of Heller just above the elbow. Heller made his way to a doctor, and had his arm dressed, and at last accounts was lying in a critical condition. He is said to be a young man of good character, and has the sympathy of the whole community.

PERSONAL.

Janauschek begins a season in Chicago this week.

John B. Gough celebrated his silver wedding on Tuesday.

Herbert Spencer has postponed his visit to the United States.

Ristori is to perform "Marie Antoinette" in a Florence theatre.

Hon. Michael Hahn has assumed editorial charge of the New Orleans *Republican.*

The Duke of Nassau is said to own one million dollars' worth of United States 5-20 bonds.

Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, is in this country, soliciting aid for the Liberian college.

Gen. Grant is to visit Boston this week. Arrangements have been made to give him a public reception.

Henry Ward Beecher and Charles A. Dana are both practicing with a velocipede, and are reported to cut awkward figures.

The two daughters of Chief Justice Taney are copyists in the Department of the Interior, Washington, and are very poor.

Mrs. Nellie Clark, of Topeka, Kansas, will be a candidate before the next Legislature for Enrolling Clerk of the House.

Marfori, Isabella's discharged favorite, was once a travelling scullion in Andalusia, for which position he was fitted by nature.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, a wealthy banker, and Anthony Trollope, the novelist, were both defeated as candidates for Parliament.

A. T. Stewart offers $1,500,000 for the franchise of the Broadway railroad, if it is chartered; and another bidder, nameless, offers $1,000,000 more.

Mrs. Catherine Cootes, of St. Louis, has instituted suit against her father, James Clemens, for $20,000. She claims that her father has swindled her out of that amount, due her as heiress of some estate.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Black alpacca at 50 cents per yard, worth 75 cents, at Joseph & Nelke's, 44 Fourth street, west side of public Square.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Trains leave this city on the Quincy and St. Joseph Railroad as follows: Night express, 7:45 P. M.; Day express, 6:45 A. M. Trains arrive in this city at 5:50 P. M., and 5:15 A. M.

You will do well by seeing and pricing the new goods, adapted for presents, just received at J. W. Brown's, before you purchase, as prettier or cheaper, watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, etc., etc., cannot be found elsewhere.

A couple of farmers from Liberty, this county, left their team hitched, on the the north side of the Square, till after dark last night. In the wagon was a saddle and some groceries worth $25, all of which were stolen by some miscreant. The owners of the team were pretty well obfusticated by the ardent.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the range of the thermometer, morning, noon and evening, for the week ending, November 29th, as kept by T. W. Francis:

	MORN.	NOON.	EVE.	AVERAGE.
Monday	28	31	36	32
Tuesday	36	41	40	40
Wednesday	40	48	38	42
Thursday	32	41	32	26
Friday	27	38	56	34
Saturday	32	48	36	39
Sunday	34	50	48	43

Ten thousand yards of prints, best quality, at 12½ cents, at Joseph & Nelke's, 44 Fourth street, west side of public square.

GREASE ON CARPETS.—There is nothing that annoys a tidy housekeeper so much as to have her carpet spotted with lamp oil or grease, and we therefore make known for their benefit, the following recipe for extracting oil or grease spots from carpets or clothes: Cover the grease spot with whiting, and let it remain until it becomes saturated with the grease; then scrape it off, and cover it with another coat of whiting, and if this does not remove the grease, repeat the application. Three coats of whiting will in most cases, remove the spot, when it should be brushed off with a clothes brush.

ACCIDENT.—A man who works in the railroad yards in this city, had his foot badly injured. He was trying to uncouple two empty cars from a train of loaded cattle cars while the train was in motion, though moving slowly, when his foot was caught between the rail proper and an inner rail, used to prevent the cars from running off the track at a switch when on a curve. He had sufficient presence of mind to grasp with both hands the break rod that runs up the end of the car, and hold fast till the train was stopped. Had he lost his hold he would have been run over by the whole train. His foot was mangled in a frightful manner. He was taken to the United States Hotel, and a surgeon was called, who thinks the foot can be saved.

A large lot of changeable poplins, at 50 cents only, worth $1, at Joseph & Nelke's, 44 Fourth street, west side of public square.

BASE BALL CLUB AVERAGES.—The following are the averages of the "Occidental Junior" base ball club. This club has played seven first nine matches this season, and have won five of them. The clubs they defeated were the "Hawkeye," of Keokuk; "Charter Oak," of Monmouth; "Mutual," of Warsaw; "Novelty," of Quincy, and a picked "nine" of the "Senior." They lost games with the "Hawkeye," of Keokuk, and "Liberty," of Springfield. In the seven games played they scored a total of 193 runs against 147, with an average of twenty-eight and two runs over, to a match. Their highest score in a game was fifty-nine, and their lowest nine; the same on the part of their opponents being respectively forty-six and seven. Below we give the averages of those that have played in three games and over, with other interesting matters:

NAMES.	Number of matches	Outs	Average	Runs	Average	Home runs	Clean scores	Blank scores	Most outs in game	Most runs in game	Number times led score	Fly catches
Comstock, c.	7	18	1-6	24	3-3	2	0	1	3	7	0	12
Castle, 1st b.	6	13	2 1	16	3-1	0	0	0	4	4	0	3
Solmes, s. s.	6	7	1-3	16	2 4	0	1	0	3	4	0	4
Gamble, l. f.	6	9	1-3	24	4-0	0	1	0	4	5	2	2
Sullivan, r. f.	5	13	2-2	16	3-0	0	1	0	5	6	0	1
Sawyer, 3d b.	4	13	3-1	13	3 1	0	0	0	6	7	0	1
Richardson, p.	4	6	1 2	61	6-1	0	1	0	3	10	1	2
Keller, c. f.	3	8	2 2	9	3-0	0	0	0	5	5	0	4
McDade, 2d b.	3	6	2-0	6	2-0	2	0	1	4	4	0	1

SCORES OF THE DIFFERENT GAMES.

	Occidental Juniors.	Opposition.
Liberty	29	46
Hawkeye	31	16
Hawkeye	9	16
Charter Oak	15	7
Picked Nine	23	23
Novelties	32	12
Mutual Juniors	59	20

A beautiful assortment of ladies, and children's fur capes, muffs, and hoods, at Joseph & Nelke's, 44 Fourth street, west side of public square.

In traveling westward on the Hannibal and St. Joe. railroad, one takes his seat in one of the many fine coaches now in use on this greatly improved road, and popular route to the west, at the passenger depot of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, at the seasonable hour of 6 45 A. M. The iron horse gives his snort, and away you go. The railroad bridge is reached, crossed, and away speeds the train, out through the bottom lands of woods and prairie. This prairie bottom is the best place probably on the whole length of the road for a train to run off the track, it don't often happen, though, because it affords a nice, soft alighting place. No stops are made, except to water, till Palmyra Junction is reached, where the trains from Hannibal and Quincy are united and form a train of from four to six coaches, which continues on its career to the turbulent Missouri river at St. Joe.

But Palmyra Junction is more particularly the object of this sketch. It is situated

The Weekly Whig,
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Quite a number of our subscribers have fallen into arrears for their paper. Their neglect is a source of inconvenience to us, and we hope they will remit the amount due us. Each person's account is shown on the address label, and each one can see how he stands by referring to it. The paper is liable to be stopped in all cases of continued neglect.

OFFICIAL BLANKS.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS, AGENTS and all persons requiring Blanks for the transaction of their business are invited to send us their orders. We use the best paper and guaranty satisfaction in style and price. We will duplicate bills made at St. Louis, Chicago or elsewhere.

POETRY.

The American Flag.

[The following, from an English magazine, and evidently written by an English pen, is so good as almost to make us believe we shall have to go to England for our national hymn:]

Fling out the Starry Flag,
Men of the kingless land,
The hour of duty is tolling
Be ready, heart and hand.

Pass all who dare deride it,
Clasp all who seek its shade,
If need be, die beside it
For the country it has made

They come to you in millions,
As once they came to Rome;
Give every man a welcome,
Give each and all a home

But read them all this lesson—
They in return must stand
Ready to lay for the Starry Flag,
Or to die for the kingless land.

Pride.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

'Tis a curious fact as ever was known—
But often in human nature shown,
Alike in castle and cottage—
That pride, like pigs of a certain breed,
Will manage to live and thrive on food
As poor as a pauper's pottage!

Of all the notable things of earth
The queerest thing is the pride of birth
Among our "fierce democracy!"
A bridge across a hundred years,
Without a prop to save it from sneers—
Not even a couple of rotten piers—
A thing of laughter, flings and jeers—
Is American aristocracy!

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed at the other end
By some plebeian vocation;
Or, worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine,
That plagued some worthy relation.

Because you flourish in worldly affairs
Don't be haughty and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station,
Don't be proud and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes;
But learn for the sake of your mind's repose,
That all proud flesh—wherever it goes—
Is subject to irritation.

TRIFLES.

Why is a spendthrift's purse like a thunder-cloud? Because it is continually *lightning*.

"Sir, you are just like the motion of a dog's tail." "How so?" "Because you are a *wag*.

One of the Hartford papers announces a Grecian bend ball in that city, with a premium of $10 for the largest "bend."

A lady was urged by her friends to marry a widower; and, as an argument, spoke of his two beautiful children. "Children," replied the lady, "are like toothpicks. A person wants their own."

In Nevada, a contemplative Digger Indian sat watching a party of base-ball players, who seemed to him to be working very hard. Turning to one of them, he said: "How much you get one day?"

"Send and get me the strongest adhesive plaster that the art of man can make," said an irritable husband to his street-yarn spinning wife.

"What do you want of that, my dear?"

"I want to see if I can make you stick to your domestic duties, madam."

"I'll broomstick you to yours," was the wife's reply, preparing to suit the action to the word, but the husband outran her.

CITY NEWS SUMMARY.—A free evening school has been organized for the benefit of mechanics, clerks and the laboring classes generally. It is in successful operation with a hundred and fifty students.——Thanksgiving day was duly observed throughout the city. Services were held in most of the churches.——The grocery store of S. P. Bartlett was robbed of a quantity of articles on Friday night last.——A train got off the track, Monday, on the railroad bridge across the bay.——There was a big row between a gang of thieves and a party of citizens, at the corner of Twelfth and Broadway, on Tuesday night.——Mr. J. F. Mayback was accidentally injured by jumping from his wagon, Tuesday night. His team became unmanageable and ran away with him.——A couple of farmers had a saddle and a quantity of groceries stolen from their wagon on Tuesday night.——The officers of the different railroads centering here, held a meeting to adjust the accounts of the railroad bridge, on Wednesday. Everything was amicably arranged.——A house and lot, No. 523 Hampshire street, sold at auction, Tuesday, brought $612 20 per foot.——Little has been done in the police courts during the past week. The cases were principally for drunkenness.——Three boys, in crossing the river in a skiff, Tuesday, were upset and nearly drowned before being rescued by some boatmen who fortunately were near at hand.——The weather has been very pleasant for the past week. The river has been on the rise for a few days past.——Ole Bull's concert, Thursday evening, was a grand success, the house being crowded with the *elite* of the city.

LOCAL NOTICES

"What everybody says must be true." Burnett's preparations are reliable.—*Home Weekly*, Philadelphia. The most popular toilet goods and flavoring extracts in America.

PROGRESS.—Columbus sailed to the American coast in a four hundred ton ship, and first landed upon the island of St. Domingo.

Commercial Honesty.

Several days ago the Chicago *Tribune* had an article on "Commercial Honesty," which recited the fact that a grain commission house in that city had been guilty of an attempt to cheat a country patron out of several thousand dollars:

"On Saturday the country dealer, fearful that something might happen before Monday to break the corner, telegraphed his brokers to sell upon receipt of his dispatch. Wheat closed Saturday evening at $1 96. On Monday wheat had advanced to $2 20. The dispatch was not delivered to his brokers until Monday morning. In the meantime the country correspondent had followed his dispatch, and, calling upon his brokers, was told by them that the dispatch had been received by them on Saturday night and his wheat then sold at the ruling price."

Not choosing to believe the story, the countryman instituted a suit and obtained a verdict for the value of his wheat on Monday. We are happy to state that we believe there is not a man among our grain men or commission dealers who would be guilty of an act, not to say crime, of such meanness. So far we have never heard an intimation from any one that there has ever been the least departure from the strictest integrity. We are personally acquainted with most of them, and we can say of them—not in the sense in which Anthony applied the words to Cæsar's assassins—they are all honorable men. Our country friends may consign any of the products of the farm they may wish to sell, with the utmost confidence that their interests will be attended to with ability, promptness and a proper regard to their customers' wishes, and their accounts will be rendered with scrupulous honesty.

We advise farmers and country dealers to consult our advertising columns for names of commission men, and to correspond with them. They can often effect a sale to better advantage than the owners themselves, being posted in the markets and having extensive acquaintance, and where they cannot sell, they can frequently consult them to the latter's interest. Their charges for sale and storage are light, and will give satisfaction.

We close this subject by asking those who have anything to sell not to send it off to distant cities, where, on the average, we are sure, it will net the producer less than here, and where, if cheated, they will have a long journey to make to try an uncertain chance of obtaining justice, but consign your produce to men of probity near to you, and if any misunderstanding occurs you will not have far to go to have it rectified, and we guarantee you will not need to resort to law to secure your rights.

Which is the Greater, the Work or the Workman?

"One half of the world does not know how the other half lives," is undoubtedly true. A man in one kind of business does not know the rope to pull in order to move the machinery of another kind of business. Indeed, were this known, business would soon lose half its interest, or be shunned as a contagious disease. Probably, did the class of society called the "bon ton," "elite," etc., know from what source all their elegance springs, they would be disgusted with their elegance; and yet it has a substratum working for the benefit of mankind

The silk worm feeds, grows fat, spins its web and dies, that the elegant silks worn, may be spun and used for our benefit. But the wearer of the silk has no regard for the one that wrought it. Nor could the fastidious lady of to-day, who has wealth at her command, and walks forth shielded from the chilling winds, with a Cashmere shawl worth, perhaps, a hundred or so of dollars, be induced to lay her dainty hand upon the goat from which it is taken. And so on in every department of usefulness.

But, perhaps, nothing would cause our fastidious readers to turn away in greater disgust than to witness the manipulations through which their food passes; especially pork. A trip through one of our slaughter houses would probably diminish the relish for a nice pork steak to many that now indulge therein, Perhaps a cursory glance behind the scenes would not be altogether without interest.

Graham's slaughter house, in the south part of the city deserves attention. The building is of boards, probably a hundred feet long by nearly as many wide, divided into the killing, dressing and cooling department, cutting and rendering rooms, and the engine house. The process of packing pork is a follows: The animal is driven up an inclined plane to a platform, where it is knocked in the head, (the jugular vein cut,) and passed into a large vat of hot water, from which it is taken upon a long platform or table, the bristles removed, and the hog swung upon a hook, disemboweled, run around upon an iron rail, and taken off upon two parallel pieces, fastened to the joist overhead, where it hangs twenty-four hours to cool. From thence to the cutting room, where it is cut up into the different kinds of meat for packing, smoking and rendering. The rendering is done in two large iron tanks, by means of steam. The fat is placed in these tanks, water let on till full, when the hot steam is applied, with a pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch. When cool, the lard rises to the top, and is drawn off by means of stop cocks, arranged one above the other—the topmost drawing off the first quality, and so on. The water is afterwards let into a large vat, and after all the fatty substance has risen, it is skimmed off and put into its proper grade. There is no waste of any part: even the bristles are sold to the brush makers, and the feet to the glue factory. Graham's slaughter house has been run only two days, this season, and has dressed over a thousand hogs. It is calculated to do double that work as soon as the weather shall be cool enough to insure the meat against spoiling. Notwithstanding the hundreds that turn up their

1869.

THE QUINCY WHIG

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A First Class Commercial, Political and Family Newspaper.

THE DAILY issue contains the cream of all the intelligence gathered at the various news centers, which is received by telegraph and published simultaneously with its appearance in the great cities. By this means it is able to give all the important market reports and financial intelligence several days in advance of its reception through eastern papers, and ONE DAY AHEAD of either the St. Louis or Chicago papers, and in the most correct and reliable form. Especial attention is also given to making up correct daily reports of the Quincy market, which are carefully prepared, new every day, for its columns.

THE WEEKLY issue is made up with great care and with especial reference to the wants of our country readers. Each number contains the News of the week; the fullest and most reliable statements of the condition of the Produce and Live Stock Markets of New York, St. Louis, Chicago and Quincy; a summary of the Proceedings of Congress and the Illinois and Missouri State Legislatures, when in session, Letters from Correspondents; a choice selection of Literary, Political, Poetical and Miscellaneous Reading; besides a Good Story and the Latest News by Telegraph from all parts of the country; City news summary; Agricultural news, etc.

POLITICAL POSITION.

In conclusion, we may remark, THE WHIG AND REPUBLICAN will ever be found, in the future, as in the past, battling in the cause of Patriotism and Virtue, Justice and Humanity, now best illustrated by the great Republican Party, which has for the third time selected the President and will govern the country during the next four years. The best efforts of the Publishers and their able Editorial staff will be given to make it the best newspaper for the FAMILY, as well as the COUNTING ROOM. Nothing vile or indecent shall pollute its columns or bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of its thousands of readers. During the past season the office has been improved by the introduction of one of Hoe's celebrated cylinder presses, securing speed, accuracy and clearness of impression in the letter press, which will be of advantage to news dealers, and agreeable to our readers. Other and more powerful machinery has likewise been added, and the WHIG office is now better supplied, in this respect, than any printing establishment in the State west of the Illinois river. We ask our friends, and the friends of the common cause, so dear to us all, to lend us their aid in securing a large addition to our list of readers for the ensuing year.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DAILY:

The Daily Edition per year, single copy	$10 00
" " six months	5 00
" " three months	2 50
Five copies one year, one club	40 00

(NO SUNDAY ISSUE.)

WEEKLY:

Single copy, per year	$2 00
Clubs of ten copies, one year	15 00
With privilege of adding any number at $1 50 per year.	
Clubs of twenty copies, one year	$29 00
With privilege of adding any number at $1 45 per year	
Clubs of thirty copies, one year	$42 00
With privilege of adding any number at $1 40 per year.	

Each subscriber's name will be printed on his paper at above rates.

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Postmasters may retain 10 per cent. of all money forwarded to us for subscriptions secured by them

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QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

☞SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY

OBITUARY.

M. Pierre Antoine Berryer.

A cable telegram announces the death of the distinguished French advocate and legislator, Pierre Antoine Berryer, which took place at Paris, on Sunday last, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr. Berryer was born in Paris, January 4, 1790. His father was an advocate before him, and the associate of the distinguished Dupin. The younger Berryer desired to become a priest, but yielded to the wishes of his father and studied law, in which he arrived at the greatest distinction. He early began to take a part in politics, in 1814 having proclaimed the fall of Napoleon in the presence of the magistrates and students of Rennes, and mounted the white cockade. A tumult was raised, but he escaped to Nantes, and afterward took up arms as one of the royal volunteers in support of the restoration of the Bourbons, and to resist the second invasion of Napoleon, and subsequently labored to moderate the Bourbon rule.

Pork Packing.

We continue our notices of the packing houses of our city. Slaughtering and packing is quite lively at two or three houses. Among those in operation yesterday was Prevost's, or Keenan Bros. This house is situated up the bay, just below the railroad bridge. It is probably the largest slaughtering establishment in the city. The building is of boards, supported by a stone foundation; is two stories high, and admirably arranged for convenience and dispatch. At the west end, and on the second floor of the building, the scalding tub and cleaning table are placed; also, the steam tanks (four in number) for rendering lard. The remainder of this floor is used to hang up the dressed hogs to cool. At the east end are situated the tables for cutting; at the first two men are stationed, each armed with a heavy cleaver, one blow of which severs the head from the body, and if it is desired to cut the hog up into mess pork, sixteen blows are sufficient to accomplish the feat. At the other tables, the hams, shoulders and sides are trimmed to proper shape, and relieved of the fat and such portions of meat as is sold fresh or goes into the trying pot Spoutways lead to the lower floor where the meat is received ready for the barrel or storeroom.

The engine house stands some thirty feet south of the west end of the main building. Near the east end is a small house with ranges, where the pieces trimmed from the packing meat is tried out. Hosts of men, women and children collect here daily to procure such meat as is not salted, and go away loaded and happy.

When the season has fully set in this house will slaughter and pack on an average about 900 porkers a day. The stock killed so far has been of an excellent quality.

Prevost's sugar cured hams have a wide-spread renown, and are in great favor in every market that they reach. The utmost care is observed in preparing them, which insures their sweetness a great length of time, giving them a great preference over same cured in other markets. Mr. Prevost has been engaged about eight years in the pork packing business in this city, and he has materially aided in bringing it to its present importance among the leading interests of the city.

Railroad Matters.

The representatives of the railroads centering here, held a meeting, yesterday, at the Bridge Company's office, to settle up the accounts of the railroad bridge. Everything was amicably adjusted. As was announced at the time of the completion of the bridge, it is to be under the control of the H. and St. Jo. R. R. Company

There are a number of citizens of Carthage in town looking after the project of building an air line railroad from Quincy to that place. There is considerable talk of calling a meeting of our citizens at the Quincy House, to-day, to confer upon the subject. The building of such a road would greatly affect the interests of Quincy for the better, and there is a lively interest manifested in the project by the railroad men now here.

Mr. J. F. Joy, President of the C., B. and Q. R. R., leaves this morning for Monroe, Mo., to encourage the projected road from that point to the Mississippi, and making Quincy its terminus, thus bringing the traffic to this point. The road will eventually run diagonally to the Missouri river. Once Mr. Joy becomes interested in this matter it is sure to be accomplished. Such a road would head off private roads centering at points adjacent to this city, but which offer inferior advantages to the general public as channels of travel and commerce. With a crossing successfully established at this point, and the connections already made by the C., B. and Q. road, and those within the reach of other roads centering here, it is not probable that any other crossing will be deemed necessary or desirable north of the mouth of the Illinois.

It is the interest of Quincy to encourage the T., W. and W. road to extend its track from Naples direct to this point. Having equal privileges in the bridge with the other roads, it would then be in a condition to compete with them for the carrying trade east and west.

MARRIED.

In this city, Nov. 24th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. August Schmieding, Capt. HENRY A. DIX and Miss BARBARA E. ELLIGOTT.

In Lima, Adams Co., Ill., on the 18th inst., at the Protestant Methodist Church, by Eld. E. J. Lampton, of Augusta, WALTER C. LEACHMAN, of Ursa, and Miss PURLE SELBY, of Lima.

In this city, November 18th, by Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, Mr. WILLIAM GARRETSON and Miss SARAH H. VERMILYA, both of Galesburg.

In this city, November 19th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. Foote, assisted by Rev. S. R. Dimmick, Mr. H. L. SMITH to Miss ALICE McCOMB. No cards.

In this city, at the Unitarian Church, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. S. S. Hunting, assisted by Rev. M. W. Willis, Dr. R. W. McMAHAN and Miss ANNA DENNESON, all of this city.

In this city, November 19th, by Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, Mr. ROBERT H. CANNELL and Miss SOPHIA E. REESE, all of Quincy.

On Thursday, November 19th, at Liberty, Ills. by Rev. R. K. McCoy, Mr. F. O. COLLINS to Miss EMMA BOOTH, both of that place.

In Ellington, November 27th, 1868, by Baltis Sigsbee, Esq., Mr. FREDERICK H. SOMMER and Miss ANNA RICKERS, all of Quincy, Ills.

November 26th, 1868, by Rev. J. C. Sargent, CHAS H. HICKS and Mrs LUCY E. EMERY, all of this city.

In this city, on the 30th inst., by Rev. J. C. Sargent, Mr. STEPHEN B. HUBBARD and Miss FANNIE KING, all of Quincy

Chicago *Times* and *Tribune* please copy.

DIED.

In Griggsville, November 20th, JOHN WESLEY, second son of the late Rev. Emmor Elliott, aged 5 years and 7 months.

At her residence on 7th street, between Hampshire and Vermont, November 19th, 1868, MARGARET, wife of Henry W. Galvin, in the 45th year of her age, after a protracted illness.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY,

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE JOURNAL.

The Most Interesting Stories

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Improved Tracing or Excelsior DRESS CHART.

THIS SYSTEM COMBINES ALL the modern improvements of Dress, Coat, Sacques, Basques and Cloak cutting, full and complete scales and guides for grown persons and children, forms for every part of a dress, sacque or basque including a patent former by which patterns may be platted in the most perfect manner; also new guides for chemise, yoke and sleeve, acknowledged by all to be the most useful article ever invented, embracing as much practical utility as La Trobe's French Scales which cannot be procured for less than one hundred dollars. All on one sheet or card with printed directions, and can be learned in five minutes, offered to the public for the low price of $2.00.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.—A large invoice of these Charts, a little soiled, but as good as perfect for practical purposes, can be had for 60c each. Call and get one at the room adjoining The Gem Picture Gallery, near the corner of Hampshire and 5th streets, or address Horace Ranny, Quincy, Ill., and have one sent by mail, post-paid, for 70 cts.

☞AGENTS wanted everywhere. dec2-1tlwtf

HATS, CAPS & FURS
F. GAUSHELL,
420 Hampshire Street,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Just opened a Choice Stock of
Fall and Winter styles
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS,
Made expressly for the Retail Trade. Also
Trunks, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, Canes &c., and
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
All for
CASH AT BOTTOM PRICES.
N. B.—Silk Hats Shaped to the Head.
North side Public Square, near Fifth street.
oct20:dawtf

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE QUINCY WHIG, Wednesday Evening, December 2, 1868.

The present week has exhibited fully as active a produce trade as it was proper to expect in these times of transition from high to moderate prices. The murmurs of the farmers have subsided in a measure and they "accept the situation" to a very limited extent. They do not now sell under protest, as they are aware that it is useless, and they are generally well informed in regard to probable prices before offering their products for sale, so that what is brought in is deliberately put upon the market, and the result seldom disappoints the expectation.

On the other hand the mechanics are congratulating themselves that they can now obtain breadstuffs at more reasonable and easier rates. They tell us the farmers have had their "good times" these last eight years and that the working town-people should now have theirs. We confess that the workingmen in the cities have not had, and do not generally have, remuneration for their services proportionate to the cost of living in town, but we are glad the farmers have made money and hope the time will never come when their crops will not amply repay them for all labor and expense.

The prosperity of the city is intimately blended with the interests of the farmers, and one can not receive a check or injury without the other suffers. If city property depreciates in actual value, or if want of money restricts the enterprise of business men or oppresses the humble mechanic, the farmer will find a hard market for his produce and a poor incentive to labor as the city will buy only the actual necessities of life and these in as limited quantity as possible, and in such a contingency the farmer's lands must become less valuable and his income smaller.

On the other hand, if the rural community raise but small and poor crops or obtain inadequate prices, our retail trade is reduced, business suffers, and in case of short crops, high prices of living obtain which the poor laborer can hardly bear up against.

Plenty and low prices should always go together, and must. It is not in the power of men to keep them apart for a great length of time. The truth of this is self evident. No one will deny but the granaries of the land are abundantly filled. What then is the deduction! That breadstuffs must be sold low. We can see no other conclusion. Why then should holders hesitate to sell?

It seems highly probable that our pork men are about to commit the same error that millers and grain buyers have, namely, of paying too high for what they buy. At the present price of hogs we feel sure that if packers go in heavily they cannot come out with profit. The tremendous amount of breadstuffs in the country is ultimately bound to press down on the provision market and flatten out the round prices that rule now. In consequence of the low prices that must prevail for flour and meal people will use more of these articles than has ever been the case before, but, as business and prices threaten to be uncertain and may possibly undergo great changes, the masses will study economy and will calculate closely which will be the cheapest, bread or meat, and will be governed in a great measure by the result of the reckoning. If they find that bread is costing them proportionately less than pork, they will be likely to depend more on the former and less on the latter.

Prices will be regulated by the relation of the demand to the supply. If the demand be light and the supply be copious the article will not sell unless it is very cheap, and if the requirements are large and the stock sparse it will readily sell at high rates. In the case of pork we may estimate an ample average amount with a tendency to low prices for everything and only a fair prospective demand. At present, breadstuffs, though perhaps not as low as will be the case, are relatively the cheaper class of food.

Since the above was written we have received P. W. Crane & Co's St. Louis provision circular of the 28th ult., from which we give some extracts part *verbatim* and part second-hand, in order to condense as much as possible, and all confirming our views:

"That the price of hogs at the present time, say 6½ to 7¼c. is altogether too high for the packing and selling of mess pork at $22 per bbl, is patent to any one acquainted with packing pork. Besides this money is becoming close. This of itself, we judge, will materially affect the price of hogs. With at any disturbance in financial matters prices would necessarily recede; but with a stringent money market they will have to give way. No business can prosper without a fair margin for profit and we state understandingly that at the present prices of the product no packer can prosper."

The signs of the times and policy the of government is towards specie payment, and the business man will do well to direct his attention to this point which has a tendency to lower prices. Packers have been obliged to work with much caution and the product is forced off as quickly as possible. "The great bulk of receipts thus far are hogs that average from 230 to 250 lbs. At St. Joseph and points above, packers are buying freely at 6c."

"There have been slaughtered in this market, so far, 57,000 hogs."

"Sales were made to-day of 100 tcs prime steam lard at 13½c, spot; 500 tcs do at 13¾c, seller January. Hogs at the close are selling at 7¼ to $7 50 for choice, and supply not equal to demand. All lots that will average 260 lbs, are taken at once to-day at 7c."

We clip the following from our exchanges as showing how the pork trade prospers, and that our readers may be better able to judge of the merits of the market here:—

Messrs. Wolfin & Guthrie appear to be in the full tide of success in the matter of pork packing, having already slaughtered eighteen hundred head. On Tuesday they shipped per steamer Andy Johnson, some 00 bbls of prime and mess pork and lard, besides several hundred bbls the week previous.—*Canton, (Mo.,) Press, Nov. 26*

About 800 hogs were slaughtered at the pork establishment of Messrs. J. L. Lamb & Co., near this city, yesterday. The pens, yesterday morning, contained 4,600 hogs Prices rang from six to six and a half cents.—*Springfield Journal, Nov. 28.*

Messrs. Wells, Dow & Graves, and Furry, Thompson & Co. will pack pork, this season, in Pittsfield They will, of course, pay as much as any body else. It is rumored that Hugh Thomas, as well as Fishall & Co. will also pack. There are also four packing houses in Perry.—*Pike County (Ill.) Democrat.*

In conformation of what we have reiterated in regard to the inability of millers to make any paying profit, are the facts that come under our notice here and elsewhere. The Peoria papers chronicle the failure of a heavy milling firm in that city. A member of a prominent milling firm here who are not running their mills said to us, a day or two ago, that in consequence of stopping their mills were making more money than any in Quincy—i. e., were not losing as much.

We learn that the New York Canal Commissioners have decided to close the Erie canal on the 7th of next month and it is reasonable to suppose that immediately after, if not before that event, freights to the East will advance and the increased cost of transportation will likely be charged against the producer thus reducing the prices. There is the more reason for this belief from the fact that by the 7th of December there will probably be a stock of wheat in New York of 5,000,000 bushels, which will be sufficient to meet all the home and export demand from that port this winter unless the foreign markets should afford better opportunities for American produce than are apparent now. We can not, of course, tell what amount of wheat will be left over in the lake cities to be stored there or shipped by rail eastward, but it will be ample, and will absorb a large capital. Not one-fifth of the grain of the West has yet passed out of the farmers' hands, and we estimate that by spring not over a third will be sold. Should the prospect of a good crop for 1869 be apparent then we cannot see how prices can be better than now.

American millers are invited, through our diplomatic officers, to take part in a great fair, to be held in Leipsic, Germany, next May. We should be proud to learn that Quincy is to be represented on that occasion. The very fact of our having a representation would be the best advertisement that our millers could desire.

RYE—Receipts continue light and prices firm at quotations. Millers are in fair supply and are not active buyers, but shippers take nearly all offerings. Rye flour is dull.

CORN AND MEAL—The market is decidedly weaker and somewhat lower, though choice white milling still brings 50c, and even good yellow was sold at the same price, but the bulk of sales of common and yellow was at lower figures ranging from 45 to 49c. We learn that it is probable a leading distiller will soon be a buyer in the market. There seems to be a better export demand from New York, and speculation gives a little more activity on that market. Lower freights to Liverpool and a rise in gold enables shippers to do a little in both corn and wheat.

OATS—The market is steady at yesterday's rates with very moderate receipts.

SEEDS—The market is quiet, and there is nothing about it worthy of special mention. Quotations mostly nominal,

HAY—The demand still continues good and receipts are improved. Bright barn timothy sold at $20, and good stack at $18@$19.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs continue steady at yesterday's quotations—7½@8c, dividing on 200 lbs. To bring the latter figure they must be smooth, fat and heavy. Sales to day were light, and packing generally quiet. We estimate that at least 4000 and perhaps 5000 hogs have been packed thus far.

BUTTER—Sales to day show a farther decline under copious receipts, and the market still shows a weakness and inclination to go lower. Very good qualities were offered and the market is well supplied.

EGGS—Maintain about the same prices as yesterday, but in some instances went a trifle higher. We quote 25@28c as the range;

POTATOES—The advance in commission merchant's prices has not affected sales from wagon to any appreciable extent, but they are firmer,

POULTRY—The market is well supplied and receipts fair, but not as copious as yesterday. In some instances prices were lower, but on the average, values were about maintained. Game is not offered in any considerable quantity.

HIDES—The market is characterized by a fair activity, but prices are weak.

SHEEP PELTS—Active at present rates

WOOL—Very quiet but steady.

FURS—Market firm and beginning to show a little life.

DRUGS—Borax, camphor and canary seed show lower figures

Wholesale dealers all testify that they have no opportunity to complain of light business, most lines showing an active and all a fair trade all the week. There are no changes to make in prices, except what are mentioned above, and they are generally steady and firm. Groceries are generally dull at the East, Dry goods are very firm and steady here, and a New York there is a decided improvement in the views of jobbers.

The New York Bulletin in reviewing the markets for the week ending last Monday, says:

"In the general markets an important feature has been the rise in cotton, as the tendency before had been downwards for some weeks. In articles of imported merchandise the depression in sugar is quite marked, the prices of this and other foreign merchandise seem to have been less influenced of late by the fluctuations in gold than was formerly the case"

We append prices of leading articles in New York City now and at the same time last year, the first price being given for this year and the second for last year, the highest price being given in each instance:

	1868	1867
New York flour	$6 60	$9.85
Chicago Spring wheat	1.32	2.30
Rye	1.48	1.72
Corn	1.16½	1.37
Oats	71	80
Barley	2 17	1.70
Coffee, (in gold)	17	17¾
Cotton	25	17
Cuba molasses	45	52
Spts. Turpentine	47½	57
Crude petroleum	21	17½
Mess pork	26.00	21 00
Butter	50	45
Cheese	16	16½
Lard	17½	13½
Tallow	12¾	11½
Fine wool	58	80

We give a brief *resume* of the New York mercantile markets as obtained from our latest commercial papers:

COFFEE—Good grades of Rio in moderate supply and in request at full prices Low and medium grades dull.

FRUITS—Steady New crop Smyrna Figs are nearly out of market.

HIDES—Improved and firmer.

LEATHER—The market for Hemlock Sole is steady, the receipts are only moderate, and the stock lighter.

COAL OIL—The demand is light and prices lower, the speculative excitement having subsided

SPICES—Prices a little easier.

TALLOW—A trifle firmer for prime.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The ruling rates for eastward-bound freights are as follows:

	1st Cl.	2d Cl.	3d Cl.	4th Cl.	Flour.
New York	$2 15	$1 75	$1 25	75	$1 50
Boston	2 28	1 85	1 30	80	1 60
Philadelphia / Baltimore	2 03	1 60	1 17	82	1 64
Chicago	63	50	37	27	60

Flour—To Portland, $1 90. Grain in bulk—Same as fourth class,

FLOUR, PROVISION AND COMMISSION PRODUCE MARKET.

Articles in this market are quoted at dealers' selling rates in jobbing lots

Flour and Meal.

FLOURS—℔ bbl.		CORN MEAL—℔ cwt.	
Choice City	8 50@	Best Bolted	@ 1 00
2d Quality	7 50@	Coarse—Feed	1 85
Third Rate	5 50@	Hominy, bbl.	8 50
Spr'g Wheat	7 00@ 7 50	MILL-FEED—℔ cwt.	
No. 1 Rye	@ 7 00	Shipstuff	@ 1 50
Buckwheat	@10 00	Shorts (bu.20c)	60
CHOICE FLOUR—Retail	10 00@		

Provisions and Lard.

HAMS, S. C.		BULK MEATS	
In pickle	@	Shoulders	@
Smoked	@	Clear Sides	@
Canvassed	@	do Ribs	@
BACON		Rough Sides	@
Shoulders	@	LARD	@
Clear Sides	@	MESS PORK	

Commission Produce.

BUTTER—per lb.		ONIONS—per bu.	
Wis. Dairy	40	F. to good	
Store tub	30@ 35	POTATOES—per bu.	
CHEESE—per lb.		From store	1 10
N. Y. Fact.	19½	On car	1 00
Ohio Fact.	19½@ 20	DRIED APPLES—per lb.	
PEAS—per lb.		Quartered	11 @ 12
Green Dri'd	8½	DRIED PEACHES—per lb.	
BEANS—per bu.		Pared	
Navy	3 60 @3 75	Unpared	12½@ 13
Medium	3 50 @3 00	CRANBERRIES—per bbl.	

COMMERCIAL.

Old Cordage and Bagging, etc.	1 @2	Brass	10
Woolen	1 @1¼	Copper	12½@15
		Cast Iron Scrap	1½
		Wro't " do	¾

MANUFACTURERS' & MERCHANTS' WHOLESALE MARKET.

Ales, Beer and Brewers' Stock.

ALES & BEER—℔ hf. bbl.		BOTTLED ALES ℔ doz.	
Lill's F. Cream	7 00	Phila., & Pitts.	2 00
do Stock	8 00	Bot. Porter	2 25
Lager Beer	6 00	Bot. Lon. Stout	3 60
HOPS, ℔ lb.	23@ 29	Lag. Beer, qts.	2 35
MALT, ℔ bu.	2 50	do do pts.	1 60

50 cents off for bottles returned.

Bagging.

FLOUR SACKS—℔ hund		JUTE BAGS—℔ hund.	
Cot., ½ bbl.	18 00@17 00	Burlaps, 4 bu.	21 00@23 00
" ¼ "	10 75@12 00	Gunnies, 2½	21 00@22 00
Paper ¼ "	5 00@ 6 00	Wool Sacks	71 00@75 00
SEAMLESS BAGS ℔ hund		MISCELLANEOUS	
Stark A	46 00@50 00	Grocers' bgs	
Ontario A	44 00@48 00	Paper, ½ M.	50@ 6 00
Lewistown A	44 00@47 00	Sack'g Twine	50@ 60
Androscogin	42 00	Jute Twine	33@ 35
Empire City	35 00	Wag. Cov. ea.	10 00@10 50

Boots and Shoes.

MENS' D. S. BOOTS.		WOMENS' D. S. BAL'S	
Kip, custom	4 25@5 00	Goat, M. S.	2 50@2 75
Kip, eastern	3 25@4 25	Pebbled, M. S.	2 00@2 75
Calf, custom	5 00@5 50	Calf, L. L.	1 75@2 25
Calf, eastern	3 50@5 00	A. Calf, L. L.	1 50@2 00
BOYS' D. S. BOOTS		Buff, do	1 25@1 65
Gents and Kip	2 50@3 50	Cong. Serge	1 90@2 50
YOUTHS' D. S. BOOTS		MISSES' D. S. BAL'S	
Gents and Kip	1 75@2 50	Buff & A. Calf	1 15@1 50
MENS D. S. SHOES		CHILDS' D. S. BAL'S	
Wax Brogans	1 60@1 00	Buff	75@1 00
Buff Balmorals	1 90@2 25	A. Calf	75@1 15

Brooms and Wooden Ware.

BROOMS—℔ doz.		BROOM STOCK	
Com. House	2 25@ 3 50	Handles, ℔ M	15 00@20 00
Extra, do	3 75@ 4 00	Wire, per lb.	20@ 25
Warehouse	4 75	Twine, sew.	40@ 55
Stable	5 75@ 6 75		
TUBS		CHURNS	
No. 1 ℔ doz.	12 50	No. 1 ℔ doz.	12 50
No. 2 ℔ "	11 00	No. 2 ℔ "	11 50
No. 3 ℔ "	9 50	No. 3 ℔ "	10 50
BUCKETS—		WASH-BOARDS—	
Two hoop, ℔ doz.	2 68	Zinc	2 50
Three hoop, ℔ doz.	3 00	Extra Heavy Zinc	2 81

Canned Goods, Pickles, Etc.

CANNED GOODS—℔ doz		PICKLES, ETC.—℔ doz	
Oysters, 1 lb.	1 90@2 00	Gherkins, qts.	4 50
" 2 lb.	2 90@3 00	" ½gal	5 50
Sardines, ¼'s	2 65@2 75	" 1 gal	10 00
" ½'s	@4 50	Catsups, pints	1 75
Peaches, 2 lb.	@4 50	Pep. Sauce, pts	1 75
Tomatoes, 2 lb.	@3 00	Pickles, per bbl	14 00

Coffee, Teas, and Spices.

COFFEE.		TEAS.	
Rio, fair	22½@23	Imperial	1 35@1 75
do prime	24½@25	Gunpowder	1 55@2 00
Rio, choice	25 @25½	Oolong, blk.	85@1 50
Laguayra	24½@25½	Japan	1 15@1 55
Java, old Gov.	25 @40	Hyson	1 40@1 50

SPICES.

Allspice	35	Cassia	00	Mace	1 75
Pepper	37	Cloves	50	Nutmegs	1 50

Confections and Crackers.

CONFECTIONS—℔ lb.		CRACKERS—℔ lb.	
Brown & Bros' Pure Stick, ℔ box of 20 lbs.	21	Soda, Picnic	7
Com. Stick, box 18	@1d	Butter	7
Large Stick	23 @25	Ex. Fine Soda	10
Fancy Mixed	30 @27	Sugar	12½
Lozenges	35 @38	Boston Butter	13½
Gum Drops	30 @40	Cream	15
		Ginger Nuts	17 @20

Cooperage.

BARRELS—Each		TIERCES AND HHDS.	
Pork	1 40@ 1 64	Lard Tierces	1 65@1 70
Flour	55@ 60	Slack do	1 10@1 25
Lime, Apple	45@ 50	Hhds, slack	2 25@2 50
Cider	1 75	Hf. Hhds, slack	1 65
STAVES AND POLES		HEADING, Machine.	
Soft, machine	10 00	Soft Woods, west	09
Blk Oak, do	11 50	Black Oak, do	11
Wh " split	15 00@20 00	HEADING, Rough.	
Hick'ry poles	15 00@20 00	Wh. Oak, ℔ M	20 00@23 00

Drugs.

Aloes, Cape	60	Epsom Salts	7
" Socot.	@1 20	Glue	25@ 75
Alum	7	Ipecac.	5 25
Arrowroot	60	Indigo	1 40@1 75
Assafoetida	60	Logwood ext.	
Borax, refined	45	Liquorice, ext.	35@ 50
Brimstone, roll	8	Morphine	11 00
Blue Vitriol	15	Madder	24
Copaiba	1 10	Oil Pepperm't.	7 00
Calomel	1 25@1 50	Opium, Turk'y.	1d 00
Camphor	1 35	Quinine	2 50
Canary Seed	14	Rhubarb, E. I	3 25
Castor Oil	3 00	Sugar of Lead	50
Chloroform	1 75	Saltpetre	15@ 25
Copperas	4½	Tannin	40
Cudbear	35	Turpentine, V.	35
Gum Arabic	85@1 00	Tartaric Acid	00

Fruits and Nuts.

DRIED FRUIT, ℔ lb		NUTS, ℔ lb	
Figs	18@20	Almonds, h. s.	30
Dates	16@18	do s. s.	35@40
Citrons	40@45	Brazil	18@20
Currants	16	Pecans	16@20
Prunes, Turk.	20	Filberts	18@20
Raisins, layer	@4 55	Peanuts, raw	12@14
LEMONS, box	7 50@	do bak'd	16@18
ORANGES, bbl	10 50	Hickory, ℔ bu	1 00

Fish.

White No. 1	8 00@8 25	MACKEREL	
do do 2	7 00@7 50	Bay, ½ bbl.	13 5
Trout, No. 1	7 00@7 50	" kits	0 00
HERRING.		Shore, ½ bbl	16 00
Lake, ½ bbl.	5 50	" kits	2 50
East'n, ½ bbl	8 00	No. 2, ½ bbl.	10 75
Dutch, keg	2 75	" kits	2 50
Scaled ℔ box	75@ 85	Family, ½ bbl	0 00
Dried, No. 1	65	" kits	2 10
Codfish, ℔ lb.	7@ 9	Ex. Family, ½ kits	
Halibut, smo'	16		

Iron, Steel and Nails.

IRON		STEEL	
Common Bar	4½	Ger Plow	12½
Horse-shoe	6 @6½	English Cast	30
Heavy Band	4½@5½	German	20
Light do	5½@9	English Blister	20
NAILS		American do	15
10s	5 25 / 8s 5 50	English Spring	13@14
8s	5 75 / 4s 6 00	Springs, com	20
6s common	6 75	do war.	24
3s, fine	8 00	Machin'y, large	20
		do small	25

Lumber and Building Stock.

ROUGH LUMBER		DRESSED LUMBER	
Cl 1¼ & 2 in.	55 00@00 00	Cl Flooring	50 00
do 1 inch	50 00	2d cl. do	45 00
2d cl. 1 inch	40 00	Com do	35 00
Stock Boards	22 50@25 00	⅝ in. 2d cl.	25 00@27 50
Barn siding	20 00@22 50	Siding	30 00
Fencing	20 00@22 50	BUILDING STOCK	
Sheathing	15 @17 50	Stucco	3 75@ 4 00
Grub Plank	15 00@18 00	Cement	3 25
Long Joist	27 50@30 00	Lime, white	1 50@ 1 60
Short Joist	20 00@22 50	Plaster Paris	4 00@ 4 50
Scantling	17 50@20 00	" Land	2 50
Timbers	20 00@30 00	Hair, per bu.	65@ 75
Lath	4 00@ 4 50	Brick, Mil.	50 10
Pickets, sq.	22 50	" " pr'd	40 00
do flat	20 00	" com	7 50
Shingles, shv.	5 50	" fire	6 00
do sawed	3 50@ 0 00	Fire Clay, cwt	30

Leather.

OAK		HEMLOCK	
Slaut Sole	45 @ 48	Span Sole	32 @ 35
Harness	45 @ 46	Slaut do	30 @ 37
Upper	30 @ 32	Harness	40 @ 42
do h'vy.		Upper	28 @ 32
Kip, light	1 00 @1 25	Collar	20 @ 24
do heavy	75 @ 00	Calf	1 25 @1 50
Ss Fr'h.	1 50 @1 70	Kip	70 @1 25
Calf, extra	1 00 @1 75	LININGS, ETC.—℔ doz.	
do Fr.	1 80 @2 40	Lining	7 00 @12 00
Skirting	50 @ 52	Roans	10 00 @15 00

Oils and Petroleum Products

OILS		PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	
Bank	1 25	Benzine	37
Straits	1 20	Coal Oil, white	35 @
Lard, extra	1 60@1 75	" " 2d gr	34 @
Whale, W. B.	1 25@1 50	M. & M. Lubr.	36
Sperm, do	3 00	W. Va. Lubric.	45
Neatsfoot	1 35	Axle Grease,	
PINE TAR—		per doz., wood	2 50
℔ doz. cans	5 75	Do. do., tin	3 00

Paint-Oils, Paints and Glass.

PAINT-OILS		LAMP CHIMNEYS—℔ gross	
Linseed, raw	1 10	No. 1, common	6 00
" boiled	1 18	No. 1, heavy	0 00
Spts. Turp.	70 @ 75	No. 1, ex. heavy	13 20
Japan Dryer		No. 2, common	13 20
WHITE LEAD.		W. GLASS, 30@40 ℔c. disc.	
Prem. Lead	10 00	6x 8 to 8x10	6 50
Collier Co.	14 00	8x11 to 10x18	7 00
M & Co's Alb.	13 00	11x14 to 12x18	8 00
R & M's Pure	13 00	18x18 to 18x24	8 50
PAINTS—per lb.		16x22 to 20x20	10 60
Zinc White	14@ 15	20x20 to 24x30	12 00
Red Lead	13@ 14	24x30 to 24x36	13 00
Chrome Yellow	20@ 13	25x36 to 30x44	15 00
" Green	18@ 26	Putty, in blads	6¼

Sugars and Syrups.

SUGARS		SYRUPS	
Cuba	12½@14¼	Sorghum	55 @ 60
Porto Rico	14½@15½	N. Y. Com.	00 @
N. Y. Extra C.	15½@16½	B. Gold	80 @ 88
N. Y. Extra B.	16½@18¼	R. do ½	55 @ 60
N. Y. Coffee A.	16½@17½	E. do kgs	90 @ 96
N. Y. Crushed	17½@17¾	N. Y. ex S. H.	00 @1 05
New Orleans	14 @14½	Amber	1 25 @1 20

Starch, Rice, Etc.

STARCH		RICE, ETC	
Watts'	8	Rangoon	10½@11
Pearl	8½@ 8	Carolina	11½@12½
Ottowa	13	P. Barley	11½@12
Silver Gloss	13	Macaroni	17½@18
Oswego Corn	13½	Sago, Gr.	15@2

Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Etc.

ONONDAGA		SODA (Bi-Carb.)—℔ lb.	
Common	2 20	Reg., in kegs	7½@ 8½
Dairy	3 00	do papers	10
Dairy with bgs	3 00	Am., in kegs	7 @ 8
SAGINAW		Wash. Soda	3 @ 6½
OHIO RIVER		SALERATUS—℔ lb.	
Common	2 20	Fisher's Gilt E.	10
Packing	4 50	Darkee's Chall.	10½
Dairy	4 00	DeLand's Pure	9½
do with kgs	3 60	CONCENTR. LYE—	
G. A. L., ℔ sack	2 85	Per case	8 00@ 8 50

Soap, Candles, Grease.

COMMERCIAL.

Starr No. 90	25	Daymakers'	20
do do 40	22½	Hamilton	17½
Common	15@16	Union	22
BROWN DENIMS.		COTTONADES.	
Lewiston	30	Farmers & Mck's	42½
Warren	60	Whittenton	26
Algeden	22½	Forks, plain	21½
Newark	20	do Plaid	21½
KENTUCKY JEANS.		ROLL JEANS.	
Brown	18@35	Heavy Blue	37½@
Grey & blue mx'd	18@45	do Brown	67½@
FLAT CAMBRICS.		PAPER CAMBRIC.	
Victoria	10	Common Colors	12½
Washington	10½	High Colors	13
GINGHAMS.		PRINTED DELAINES	
Lancaster	18	Hamilton	17@21
Roanoke	12	Manchester	17@21
Scotch	30	Pacific	17@21
French	22@35	All Wool	31@40
CORSET JEANS.		SPOOL COTTON.	
White	18@	J & P. Coats	1 10
Colored	12@15	Green & Daniels	85
Brown Drills	16@18	Victoria	08½
		CARPETS.	
Lowell, 3-ply	$3 00	Superfine	1 00@1 50
do super	2 40	Belgrades	30@1 25
do medium	1 20	Cotton & Wool	55@ 85
Hartford, ex 3-p	3 00	Twilled Hemp	60
Brussels	1 65@1 50	Plain	30 / 50

QUINCY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

There has been a rather better class of cattle in the yards than last week, but first class shipping beeves have been very scarce. Butchers have taken hold lightly, and, owing to the dullness of the Chicago market, shippers have not been buyers

Hogs have been in active demand at increasing values. Owing to the strong competition between rival steamboat lines, river freights have been very cheap, and drovers and dealers have taken advantage of this to send large numbers of hogs to St. Louis. We have not been able to obtain the exact number shipped per river, but estimate these at not less than from 2000 to 2500. Sales to packers range from 6½c to 6¾c for 250@300 lb. hogs.

Sheep are quiet with no transactions.

RECEIPTS

For the week including to-day

Per H. & St. Jo. R. R.	
No. cars of cattle	30
No. cars of hogs	26
No. cars of sheep	2
Per C. B. & Q. R. R.	
No. cars of hogs	6
Per T., W. & W. R. W.	
No. cars of hogs	2
Cattle driven in, 140 head.	

SHIPMENTS

Per C. B. & Q. R. R.	
Cattle to Chicago	518
Cattle to Colchester	140
Hogs to Chicago	021
Per T. W. & W. R. W.	
Cattle to Berlin	276
Cattle to Orleans	18
Cattle to Homer	423
Cattle to Buffalo	84
Cattle to Jacksonville	54

Total shipments by rail · Cattle, 1521 head; hogs 621 head; sheep, none.

SALES.

The following gives the transactions in live stock as far as we were able to obtain them in the present condition of things, weighing being done at various and uncertain parts of the city. These sales comprise but a small part of the number of hogs bought by packers which we estimate at from 3000 to 4000, nor do they comprise all the sales made of any class of live stock. We, in common with dealers and sellers, shall be pleased when the weighing scales at the Live Stock Yards are again in a condition to accommodate the public.

Nov. 25—Geo Ross bought hogs of the following parties: Of Lewis, 18, avg 40 lbs, at 6c; McIntyre, 15, avg 260 lbs, at 6½c; Hendricks, 55, avg 240 lbs, at 6c; Nichols, 67, avg 338 lbs, at 6¼c; Baldwin, 22, avg 281 lbs, at 6½c; Forsythe, 17, avg 266 lbs, at 6c.

Nov. 27—— to Geo. Ross, 76 smooth hogs, avg 611 lbs, and 114 do do, avg 250 lbs, each lot at 6¼c.

Adams, Sawyer & Co, bought about 300 head of hogs, ranging in weight from 100 to 250 lbs., at prices running from 5½ to 6½c

Stockwell & Davis, shippers, bought in the vicinity of 200 hogs avg 280 lbs, at $6 00 per gross cwt.

Nov. 23—McRoberts to Cook, 16 medium cows and heifers avg 905 lbs, at $3 60 per cwt.

—— to Geo. Ross, 150 head of good fat, but not even, hogs, avg 315 lbs, at 6½c, delivered on the cars at Clayton.

TRANSPORTATION.

We give the following as the present tariff rates for rail-transportation of live stock eastward:

Live stock to { Chicago.... $70 ℔ car. / Buffalo... $115 ℔ car, hogs and sheep / Pittsburg } $130 ℔ car cattle

QUOTATIONS.

We quote for stock off the cars, fed and watered, as below. For shipping stock, driven in, a deduction is generally made to compensate for future shrinkage:

SHIPPING STEERS.

Extra-fat shipping steers, not over 6 years old, averaging 1800 lbs.	6 00@ 6 25
Prime-fat shipping steers, from 3 to 6 yrs. old, and averaging 1250 to 1500 lbs	5 15@ 5 50
Medium-fat shipping steers, 2d grade, average weight 1100 lbs, and upwards	4 50@ 4 75
BUTCHERS' AND STOCK CATTLE.	
Light-weight, fair, young, butchers' steers averaging 800 to 1000 lbs	6 00@ 4 50
Good to choice butchers' cows and oxen, and fair to good stock steers	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair butchers' cows and oxen and inferior stock cattle	2 00@ 2 75
HOGS.	
Choice to extra hogs 275 to 300 lbs. cash	3 50@ 6 75
Fair to good hogs, 300 to 250 lbs cash	5 00@ 6 25
Common hogs, 150 to 175 lbs. cash	5 50@ 5 50
SHEEP.	
Good to choice fat sheep from 100 to 115 lbs	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair sheep	1 50@ 2 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market—December 2.

Gold closed at 134¾@135.

Money market active and firm at 6@7 on call. Gold quiet, opened at 135¼ and closed 134¾@135 In governments bear efforts continue, but without much effect. The market is generally dull but steady.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

The closing prices were as follows:

U.S. 6's, '81	114½@114¾	U. S. new '65	110½@110¾
U. S. old '62	110½@110¾	U. S. '67	110½@110¾
U.S. old 04	107 @107¼	U. S. new, '68	110½@
U. S. '65	107¾@107½	U. S. 10-40's	105 @

RAILROAD STOCKS.

The stock market generally was strong at the close. New York Central has been to-day the leading feature of the market, having risen largely on the report of large script dividends to be soon declared. Transactions in Express stocks have been embarrassed by the premature closing of the transfer books of the American Company at two day's notice, which cuts off the stockholder at a distance from having their stock transferred. It follows that a large class of holders will be without a title to the new stock The open Board has determined that, under the circumstances, American stock is a good delivery. The regular Board has requested the American Company to reopen the books, and received a reply that the Company is no longer in existence. Prices at 5:30 p. m., were as follows

U. S.	46½@ 47	St. Paul	65½@ 00
M. U. Ex.	17 @ 17½	do pref.	8½ @ 60½
Pacific Mail	@	R. I.	107½@107¾
W. U. Tel	@	N. W.	84½@ 85
N. Y. Central	133½@133¾	do pref	87½@ 87¾
Erie	38 @ 38½	Ft. Wayne	110½@110¾
Wabash	57½@ 58		

[Special to the Quincy Whig.]

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

CATTLE—Receipts 1561 head for two days. Quality good, and the market brisk and ½c higher. Common to extra 12@17½c, fair to good Illinois 14½@15½c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 4000 head. Firmer with a good demand at 8½@8 13-16.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.

FLOUR—Less active and nominally unchanged,

GRAIN—Wheat in light demand, but holders are firm, and prices a shade higher. No 1 spring sold at $1 22@1 23, the latter in North Wells and North Side houses No 2 spring closed steady at $1 12@1 12½ Corn, old No. 1 entirely nominal at 75@80c cash, new somewhat firmer but quiet, closing 54@ 4½. Oats more active, closing at 46½@47c. Rye easier: No. 1 $1 12½@1 13, No. 2 $1 11@1 12. Barley closed dull at $1 61.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and more active. Sales of mess pork at $2 25@22 50, cash, $21, seller January. Bulk meats fairly active. Green hams in good demand at 10½@11¼c. Lard firm at 14c for steam.

LATEST.

GRAIN—In the afternoon the grain market was quiet, and prices nominally the same as at the close of 'Change, except in wheat, which was in poor demand at a slight advance, closing at $1 13 for No 2.

At the evening Board wheat was in good demand at a further advance of ¼@½c per bus. Liberal sales at $1 13@1 13½, closing with buyer at outside figure, cash or seller month.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

FLOUR—Closed dull and heavy for medium and good grades, steady for common.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; nominally in buyer's favor. Rye quiet at $1 48@1 50. Oats dull and heavy at

SAINT LOUIS LETTER.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27, 1868.

In a city of 250,000 people, with its vast and intimate relations with all the surrounding region for hundreds of miles, there are always matters of interest to record. I often see the good citizens of Quincy, who come here to do business, or behold the elephant always on exhibition in St. Louis.

The Young Men's Christian Association have just closed their very successful Convention. Full of spirit and energy, they have demonstrated themselves to be a power in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Mercantile Hall yesterday morning was crowded with 2,500 people, celebrating a Union Thanksgiving, and the sympathy of the audience more than once expressed in applause, recalled to the church historian the early gatherings of Christians who applauded the preacher when he said anything that touched their hearts. But modern church manners repress the buoyant enthusiasm that the human heart naturally indulges. In stiff high-backed and isolated pews, individuals and families pride themselves, while the minister deals out it may be, lifeless formalities. Perhaps we are coming back to a more natural expression of human nature, here in the great West, where free thought and free speech are as free as the breezes that blow upon our prairies. I like to have the Yankees come to the West, but let them leave their angularities and conventionalism behind them.

St. Louis is "cutting it fat" in the pork business this season. Several large, new establishments are at work on the product. Pork builds palatial houses. Pork greases the wheels of the costly private carriage. Pork buys corner lots. Pork greases the rough ways of life. Pork is king. *Vive le Pork.* I ought perhaps to add that pork does other things not quite so comfortable. It sometimes cleans a man out of his bottom dollar, and he has to break the slate and begin again. But, such is the fortune of war.

A good many of the people of St. Louis have the habit of growling at this place because of its lack of enterprise. Still St. Louis goes ahead, adding about 30,000 a year to her population, building two or three thousand houses annually, that are houses. I am sorry to say that we spend three millions of dollars a year for intoxicating drinks. If the people were taxed that amount by the Government, the cry of "oppression" would ring from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains. But, here a single city, voluntarily, taxes itself three millions of dollars, which adds not an hour to human life nor a dollar to the increase of property.

I am no fanatic, and am looking at this thing merely as a matter of dollars and cents. One consequence of this is, that we have 4000 pauper families, now suffering for the daily necessities of life. Four thousand families that Mayor Thomas has knowledge of! I presume there are four thousand families more, who secretly suffer and make no sign. Many a greenhorn from the country comes to St. Louis, gets drugged with doctored whisky, and then is robbed; or perhaps, he frequents the gambling hells, and is cleaned out before he knows it.

In the theatres, there is no great sensation, nor have we yet heard of any programme of distinguished hundred-dollar lecturers, who fret their brief hour upon the Lyceum stage, and then go elsewhere to speak their piece. But we doubt not that Wendell Phillips and other bitter "carpet-baggers" will be on "the rampage" now that the winter opens.

Speaking of Wendell Phillips—I have met him East and West, and a more mild-mannered and courteous gentleman, in private, does not breathe on this globe of ours, and I but re-echo English criticism, in saying that he is the finest pronouncer of the English tongue now living. Every man has his devil, and Wendell Phillips is not exempt. I think he would feel a loss of self-respect to find himself agreeing with the majority, at any time.

He was born in the opposition. Life would lose half its pleasure, if, unhappily, he found nothing to oppose. Like the Mississippi boatman, he is spoiling for a fight. And yet he is doing brave and noble service, and is a necessary element in the development of this great American life. But it will take history and coming time to give him his grand and noble position.

Our burglars are helping themselves too liberally just now. Our politics are quiet. The rebels mum. The *Democrat* spicy. Money a little tight, when you want to get it—but very loose, when you come to spend it.

I like Quincy—its people, its progress, its bridge, and used to like the hams that the pork packers there were accustomed so generously to bestow upon

MARTIN W. WILLIS,
1621 Washington Av., St. Louis.

An Interesting Law Suit and an Important Decision.

An important case was decided in the Circuit Court at St. Louis, a few days ago. Some months since, E. O Stanard, a prominent miller, and Lieutenant Governor elect, sold to Lamb & Quinlan 2,400 barrels of flour, giving them an order for it on his miller. Lamb & Quinlan sold the order to Mr. Merritt, of the Southwestern Transportation and Cotton Press Company, and made out bills of lading, and disposed of them. Soon after selling the flour, Stanard discovered that Lamb & Quinlan had failed, and he stopped the delivery of the flour. Merritt insisted upon the delivery of the flour, and contended that, according to the usage of merchants, the giving of an order for goods was equivalent to delivery. Stanard claimed that the sale was a cash one, and that he had a right to withhold the delivery when he discovered that the purchaser was unable to pay. The matter created much excitement on 'Change, and was referred to the Commissioner of Arbitration of the Merchants' Exchange, who after taking voluminous ...

The Weekly Whig.

—AND—

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

POETRY.

Old Letters.

BY WILL WILSON.

Old letters! oh, then spare them,
They are priceless for their age;
I love, oh, how I love to see
Each yellow, time-stained page.
They tell of joys that are no more,
Of hopes that long have fled,
Old letters! oh, then spare them,
They are sacred as the dead.

They tell of times, of happy times,
In years long, long gone by,
Of dear ones that have ceased to live,
But in the memory;
They paint to many a bright, bright scene,
In sunny days of yore;
Old letters! oh, then spare them,
They are a priceless store.

Another; know I not the hand?
Oh! she was bright and fair,
Too pure, too gentle and too good
For angels long to spare.
Her to this world of grief and woe;
Well, dear, thou might'st be vain,
Thou hast not such another flower,
In all thy dark domain.

Oh! ye are now the only links,
That bind me to the past;
Sweet, sweet memorials of the days,
Too happy far to last.
The tear drop dims again the eye,
Whence tears had almost fled,
Old letters! ye are precious,
Ye are sacred as the dead.

Old am I now, and silver haired,
Deserted and alone,
And all of those I once could call
My friends, alas, are gone;
But oft at midnight's stilly hour,
In solitude's retreat,
With each one in his silent tomb,
I hold communion sweet.

Old letters!—here is one, the hand
Of youth is on its face,
Ah! that is from a brother young,
In some far, foreign place;
A sailor boy, beloved by all,
Frank, generous and brave,
Cold, cold and lonesome now he lies
Beneath the ocean wave.

MISCELLANY.

THE DOERS ARE KINGS.—Put a man into society, with largest capacity to serve that society, and you have given that people a king. I care not what you name him, or how he serve; he that serves most is greatest! The years rest like a burden on all the travellers. He that can lift most and make it easiest for his fellows, is best, is greatest. It may be Bernard de Palissy, with his pots of glazing for earthenware; yet in his service he is crowned, and in all homes he is blest. It may be a Simpson, or a Punshon entering into the service of the Church with an inspiration that teaches us some needful thing from out eternity; it matters not precisely what, he still rises to his service to royalty. The trowel makes room for the golden girdle. Field runs his thought under the waters of the Atlantic. We follow him. Difficulties are in the way, we strangle and give up. He works on and on. By and by he makes two continents touch. No sooner is his charge rendered, than he is anointed for posterity. That poor mechanic manufactures in the deep workshop of his brain, a machine that goes into all homes and does the housewife's sewing. He is immediately transformed into fifty millions of seamstresses, all skillful, patient, obedient, and speechless, never gossiping. "All these homes are happy, and unite in blessing the mechanic. He that would be chief must be servant of all!"—*Rev. C. H. Fowler.*

GNARLED LIVES. It is a solemn thing to grow out of youth and not be a Christian. It is a solemn thing for a young man to grow up into manhood and not a Christian. It is a solemn thing for parents to wait for their children to get into the trough of the sea before they attempt to bring them to the Lord Jesus Christ. It is a solemn thing to abandon a child to hope, and chance, and promise, when all growth beyond youth is wrong growth. I buy an old place of a careless man, and find that the grape trellises have been neglected, until the vines have gone in and out, an twisted themselves around the trellis. I look at it for a while and say to my gardener, "See here, which is the cheapest, to take that vine up and burn it, and plant a new vine there, or undertake to trim this up and give it a new start, and endeavor to train it right?" He would say it was about "six of one and half a dozen of the other." On the whole it is better to plant a new root than to seek to change the old vine. Is not this true in regard to a great many men? To undertake to untwist and unlock those gnarled branches which are twirled round their life, is it not like taking the very root of them? How many are here who know this from experience. Conceive yourself as being again in the state of a child and your whole life as conforming to the wish of your Father who is in heaven. What a mighty change would that be.—*Beecher.*

Harbor Improvements at Quincy.

[From the Illinois State Journal.]

The Quincy *Herald* is all of a sudden intensely excited over the subject of securing an appropriation by Congress to improve the harbor of Quincy. In its new born zeal it seems to think that every one who does not talk on this subject all the time is opposed to this measure. It absurdly intimates that the Springfield *Journal* is ...

It may be of some comfort to the *Herald* to know, that we have always and at all times, during our political life, been uncompromisingly in favor of Western River and Harbor Improvements by the National Government. We are to-day in favor of the largest possible appropriation that can be obtained for the improvement of the Quincy harbor. In this we are consistent with our lifelong political faith. Nothing that we can do shall be left undone to secure to that city all that may be needed to insure her growth and prosperity.

But how long is it that the *Herald* has been in favor of River and Harbor Improvements by the General Government? Since when has it become a convert to this ...

ISABELLA II. OF SPAIN.

BY JAMES PARTON

Unhappy Spain! It had been cursed for nearly two centuries by a royal family which has united the pride and languor of Spaniards with the obstinacy and ignorance of the Bourbons. Isabella II., the tawdry, idle and sensual woman just driven from the throne of Spain, fitly ends a dynasty which has never contributed to the throne a respectable individual.

Her full name is Maria Louise Isabella, and she was born in 1830. Her father was that absurd, incompetent Ferdinand VII. whom Napoleon deprived of his crown, in order to place it upon the head of Joseph Bonaparte. This Ferdinand, as the reader may remember, was so infatuated by Napoleon, that he sent from his French prison "his sincere compliments to the Emperor upon the installation of his well-beloved brother upon the throne of Spain." Nay, more; the dethroned monarch wrote to Joseph, soliciting the "honor of his friendship," and asking to be decorated with the grand cordon of his order.

At the same time he sent him proclamations, signed by his own hand, calling upon his late subjects to submit to their new sovereign. At the chateau assigned him by Napoleon, he celebrated the victories of that conqueror by fireworks and illuminations; and especially did he thus celebrate the victories gained by Napoleon over the Spanish. Having asked in vain the hand of an imperial princess in marriage, he stooped to write to one of Napoleon's senators words like these:

"That which occupies me at present is the ardent and cherished desire of my heart to become the adopted son of his majesty the Emperor, our august sovereign."

After degrading himself and his country thus, he was allowed, upon the settlement of European affairs, to return to Spain, and reascend the the throne. Then, with his usual weakness, he fell into the hands of bad advisors who caused him to revive the Inquisition, and return to the system of absolute government. There never was a worse king. He would have ruined Spain, if Spain had not existed in a state of ruin for a hundred years. He was one of these bad, weak monarchs, who are as ungrateful to their friends as they are cruel to their enemies. One day, during an insurrection, when a regiment of royal volunteers came to salute him, he said to the attendant courtiers:

"These are the same dogs, with different collars."

Three times this royal fool had been married; but each of his wives in succession had died without leaving an heir to the throne.

In 1829 he married a daughter of the King of Naples, who, a year after, gave birth to Isabella, the subject of this article.

She came of bad blood on both sides, for it is difficult to say which royal family was the most detestable, that of Naples or of Spain.

Ruled by his new wife (for it was a necessity of his nature to be ruled by somebody,) the king now promulgated an edict which was the cause of lasting calamities. For a hundred and fifty years the Salic law had been in force in Spain, which excluded females from the throne. According to this law, and according to public expectation, Don Carlos, the king's brother, was the heir presumptive, and the new born infant was excluded. Ferdinand's young wife, however, three days after the birth of Isabella, prevailed upon him to issue a decree which annulled the Salic law, and re-established the right of females to inherit the crown.

Soon after, to appease the anger of his brother Carlos, he rescinded this decree. A little latter, overcome by the reproaches of his wife and his wife's family, he re-established it. Soon after this second promulgation the poor weak king died, leaving to his daughter, aged two years and eleven months, a disputed succession and to Spain a civil war. The queen-mother was appointed Regent of the Kingdom. To ingratiate herself with the people, she granted a liberal constitution. The Cortes, soon after, formally accepted her daughter as Queen of Spain, and as formally rejected the claim of Don Carlos. That prince, however, at the head of a formidable party, maintained the contest for seven years, during which some of the fairest provinces of Spain were devastated by fire and sword. In August, 1839, the forces of Don Carlos were finally defeated by Espartero, and the prince himself sought refuge in France. He subsequently retired to Austria, where, I think, he is living still, a quiet and harmless old man of eighty.

During the minority of Isabella the history of Spain consists only of the struggles of rival politicians, and partial, fruitless revolts. In Spain, as everywhere else on earth, there was a Liberal party and a Conservative party, both contending for the possession of the Government. Sometimes the tories triumphed. Then an insurrection would give a brief ascendency to the Liberal party. Ministries were formed, only to be dissolved. The mother of the young Queen became, at length, so odious that she was compelled to seek safety in France, and on her return she gave herself up completely to the Conservatives, and placed the whole of Spain under military law. Meanwhile the Cortes declared the young Queen, when she was not yet fourteen years of age, to have attained her majority.

At sixteen, Isabella II. was a robust, rosy and handsome girl, distinguished for nothing except, perhaps, an unusual love of pleasure and decoration. The question of her marriage agitated Europe. England offered Prince Leopold of Coburg; Russia recommended a son of Don Carlos who had fought seven years for her throne; Louis Philippe of France, was in favor of her cousin, Francis, Duke of Cadiz, the son of her father's brother, and other Powers favored the pretensions of a Prince of ... honorable; the women, as a rule, are chaste. The spectacle of a fat and sensual woman, loaded with the hereditary jewels of the Spanish Crown, living such a life as Catherine of Russia lived, but without possessing a spark of Catherine's talent or patriotism, became at length intolerable.

Seldom has a revolution taken place with so little violence. The spirit of revolt appears to have pervaded the whole kingdom, and to have animated every breast. When a party of dragoons appeared to clear the public square of Madrid, the people hung around their horses necks, and begged the soldiers to take sides with their country. When the troops hesitated the people surrounded them and kept them from advancing by their weight and number. In a few minutes the officer in command waved his cap in token that the soldiers had joined the people. The animosity of the multitude appeared to be directed against the persons and character of the odious Queen and her contemptible husband. The busts, and inscriptions, bearing the name of the Queen, or the Royal Arms, were taken down everywhere, and trodden in the dust; but, with the exception of such harmless violence as this, the behavior of the people was excellent.

Spain then, has shaken off the incubus which condemned her to be the by-word of Europe, the bulwark of bigotry and reaction. It remains to be seen whether there is wisdom and virtue enough in the country to form and support a constitutional government and bring up laggard Spain a little nearer the van of progressive nations. As to the dethroned Queen, she took care, it is said, to accumulate enormous private wealth, a small portion of which will suffice to maintain her, in her exile, in a style superior to that enjoyed by most women of her class.

Important Revelation—Origin of the Papal Irish and North American Indians—Coming Deliverance of the Former.

The following which comes to us all the way from North Yam Hill, Oregon, seems quite too important to be kept from the public. In accordance with the request of the writer, we give it publication:

North Yam Hill, Oregon, Oct. 25, 1868.

EDITOR QUINCY WHIG:—At the office of the Wellington (New Zeeland) *Independent*, of Aug. 1846, a pamphlet was published, in which the writer stated "That the Papal Irish and North American Indians are the offspring of the Lord's ancient people, and in the West India Islands many of them will be found." That pamphlet was afterwards published in the Adelaide *Observer*, South Australia. He (the writer) in 1840, received the revelation on board the barque Mariner on the passage from Quebec to London. By O'Blake's discovery of an ancient manuscript, that revelation is confirmed, and now awaits its final confirmation in 1869, the year of Ireland's deliverance from the yoke of England. I request you will not delay to give this publicity.

JAMES JAMISON SHEASGREEN.

Grant on Horse and Peace—An Ex-Confederate Makes a Slight Mistake.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

While Gen. Grant was here after his return from Galena lately, a gentleman not long in the city happened to pass by the stables of the President elect, and having a curiosity to look in, faced toward the place and entered. A plain looking little man, in his shirt sleeves, was sitting on an inverted water bucket, quietly smoking a cigar. To this plain little man went the inquisitive gentleman.

"Good day to you," said the gentleman.

"Good day," responded the plain little smoker.

"This Grant's stable?"

"This is his stable."

"Any objection to looking at Hiram Ulysses' horse flesh?"

"Not a bit; quite welcome to look, sir."

"Heard so much about the General's fast beasts that I thought I would like to view them. By Jove! that is a fine animal and no mistake, (looking at one of them) Grant is very fond of his horses, isn't he?"

"Yes, he is rather given that way," answered the little smoker, with an unaccountable twinkle in his eye.

"Rather drive a fast team any day than get serenaded, I suppose, or hold a Cabinet?"

"That's rather a broad question," replied the little man, with another curious twinkle.

Something in the twinkle disconcerted the questioner at this juncture, and prompted him to utter:

"Oh, I beg pardon, sir, but I don't mean to be inquisitive."

"No occasion to beg pardon at all," answered the little man in short sleeves.

This reassured the curious gentleman, who recommenced his questioning, while he kept eyeing the horse flesh.

"How does Grant take his election now? Does he really take it as coolly as the newspapers say? I have never seen him, you know, and know nothing of him except by report."

"Well, yes; the newspapers are about right there anyhow. The General does take the election about the same as anything else," said the little man.

"Well, now, he must be a wonderful fellow. By Jove! sir, the man who can bear every honor so easily and coolly as Grant must be something above the rest of mankind."

"Did you ever see Grant's likeness?" dryly asked the little man.

"Oh, yes; of course. They say he's uglier than the prints make him. I suppose you know him well now. He talks to you, of course, a great deal about his horses, and I wouldn't wonder if he told you a good deal more than most people about him."

"Well, I am supposed to know a good deal about Grant, that's a fact. You say you have seen Grant's likeness, and that people say he is uglier ...

VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Quincy Whig]

STAUNTON, VA., Nov. 26, '68.

With all the wrangling of her fallen politicians, the venom of her political journals, the stubborn hate of her *niggerless* aristocracy, and the great bugbear of Congressional Reconstruction, Virginia cannot be contemplated without a degree of satisfaction. Whatever may have been the evil effect of the war within her borders, it developed her strength and caused her to put forth all her energies. And having, by that untoward strife learned to labor, she has not subsided into that inactivity and slothfulness which had hitherto characterized her history. However much this may be due to the abolition of slavery, or to the introduction of Northern thews and sinews, she has cast off her lethargy, and may, in time, gain the foremost rank in the onward march.

The spring of 1865 found Virginia bankrupt. Her strength was exhausted; her currency was valueless; her specie had been conveyed to Europe for the purchase of arms and munitions of war; the blight of slavery had deprived her lands of their wanted fertility; her people were disheartened and demoralized. But three years have brought wondrous changes. The lands have been tilled with a thrift never before known to her; energy, never before evinced, has gone forth to the development of her great resources, and in the introduction of new and improved machinery in agriculture, she has excelled all that the most visionary had fancied.

Virginia has ceased to move in the groove of centuries; old and aristocratic customs are becoming extinct, and the spirit of the irrepressible Yankee is being infused into her people. This is but the beginning of the end. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is now in process of construction, and in two years Richmond will strike hands with Cincinnati. Then, with the wealth and trade of the West pouring into our State capital, Virginians will no longer be driven to Baltimore to seek a market, but will aid in raising Richmond to rank among the cities of the Union.

The Valley Railroad is now within nine miles of Harrisonburg. It will tap the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. at this point, and our thrifty town will no longer be immured among the mountains. Increased facilities will bring a proportionate increase of capital and enterprise. Large store-houses, manufactories, and a daily press will result, a new impetus will be given to the agricultural interests of this fertile region; its vast mineral resources and unsurpassed water power will be developed, and wealth and industry will crown the blessings of Heaven.

A party of capitalists from Philadelphia have undertaken the completion of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville road—a work long since discontinued for want of funds.

Lately two villages have sprung into existence within the boundary lines of the "Old Dominion"—Clifton, near Alexandria, and Rosslyn, opposite Georgetown. The latter is soon to be dedicated. Speeches will be delivered by Gov. H. H. Wells and others.

An important movement, lately got on foot, is to reinstate Norfolk as a seaport. For this purpose a commercial convention convened in that city, representing the industrial interests of the State. Measures were taken to put in successful operation a line of steamboats from Norfolk to Flushing, in Holland. Virginia furnishes the ports which are farthest to the North, and which are never obstructed by ice in winter. The same with Flushing on the other side. Flushing is but five hours steaming from England, and Holland affords at this point the nearest and best seaport to all of Southern and Central Germany, extending as far back as the valley of the Danube; precisely as the tide-water harbors of Virginia afford the nearest sea port to the centre of the Mississippi Valley, to St. Louis, and all the landings in the Missouri river. The Dutch are alive to the importance of this subject, and Virginia is ready to second them.

It may be expected that I shall say something regarding the reconstruction of this State. In this matter the Virginians have been apparently stubborn, but much is due to the pernicious and ill-grounded hope held out by their Democratic brethren of the North, and no one should express an opinion upon this subject without considering the fact that the reconstruction of Virginia differs from that of any other State lately in rebellion. Immediately after the close of the war the Alexandria Constitution was forced upon the people. Under that Constitution Virginia entered into the Union. The Pierrepont administration of West Virginia was established at Richmond. No Provisional Government was appointed as in North Carolina. Subsequent events proved the weakness of the West Virginia administration, and demonstrated the necessity of reconstruction on a fundamental basis. But it was not for a rebel to perceive the imbecility of Pierrepont; and when the representatives, duly elected by the people, demanded admission upon the floor of Congress and were rejected, the cry of arbitrary government was raised by the press and heeded by the people.

But, as the triumph of the Republican party in 1864 extinguished the ardor of the Confederates, so has the election of "our brave Ulysses" deprived anti-reconstructionists of all hope. Soon Virginia will be reconciled to her sons and daughters of the great North-West, and will, I doubt not, evince more enlightenment than her sister States of Maryland and Kentucky.

What a sad record do the latter States present! But a few years ago, under Hicks and Morehead, what glorious Whig majorities were polled. Alas, for degraded humanity! They possessed neither slavery to ...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Revolt in the Interior.

When the stomach is rebellious, the liver contumacious, the bowels disordered, the brain confused, and the nerves in a tumult, call in the aid of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if you would restore quiet, regularity and harmony to the action of these important organs. A large proportion of the complaints to which the human family are subject, originate in indigestion. For this distressing malady, and parent of innumerable ailments as distressing as itself, the BITTERS are the only article proved by experience to be a universal and unfailing remedy. But although it was as a remedy for dyspepsia and biliousness that they first obtained *prestige* twenty years ago, it is now well understood, both by the public and medical profession, that their curative properties take a far wider range. In nervous complaints, spasmodic affections, fever and ague, and every variety of general and local debility, their effect is most salutary; and as a means of preparing the system to resist damp, cold, poisonous elements in the water or the air, privation, exposure, &c., no medicinal agent at present known can be justly compared with this powerful yet harmless tonic. The feeble and sensitive, who can ill withstand the inclemency of the winter season, will find the BITTERS exactly the article they need to fortify and sustain them

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

To Art we owe a thousand graces,
Improving Nature no disgrace is.
So, as gray hair don't please the eye,
Use CRISTADORO'S MATCHLESS DYE

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative.

Striking, astounding, are the Effects produced by Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier. Be the hair ever so wiry, coarse and unmanageable by brush and comb, in one week this article will render it flexible, lustrous, and inclined to curl.

Sold by Druggists, and applied by all Hair Dressers, Manufactory No. 68 Maiden Lane. Principal Depot No. 6 Astor House. nov17-dawlm

How a Decline is Produced.

Pure blood makes us well, bad blood makes us sick. Vapors from poorly digested food in the blood are condensed upon the various organs, and serve to make them grow or repair their waste. Organs made with a greater or lesser proportion of such materials cannot be sound. If the bad condition of blood continues but for a few days or weeks the body will be out of sorts; and if it continues, the whole of the body will in time be renewed with imperfect blood, and the health bad; it is in a decline—popularly called a consumption.

Now Brandreth's Pills penetrate the whole mass of blood, causing the expulsion of impurities; the body feels relieved from a single dose—what then may be expected from twenty? By continuing their use the whole of the blood in time becomes purified, and the body reconstructed from good material, the decline stopped, and a new lease of life secured.

Principal office, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all druggists. nv17-dawlm

"Children's Lives Saved for 50 Cents."

Thousands of Children die annually of Croup. Now Mothers, if you would spend 50 cents, and always have a bottle of Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in the house you never need fear losing your little one when attacked with this complaint. It is now 21 years since I put up my Liniment, and never heard of a child dying of Croup when my Liniment was used; but hundreds of cures have been reported to me, and many state if it was $10 per bottle they would not be without it. Besides which, it is a certain cure for Cuts Burns, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Mumps, Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Spasms, Old Sores and Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest. No one, once tries it who is ever without it. It is warranted perfectly safe to take internally. Full directions on every bottle. Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers in the United States. Depot 10 Park Place, N Y. nov17 dawlm

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SECOND EDITION.
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The food of Plants, Whence it is obtained; How they take it up; How they make use of it; What their healthy growth depends on; The character of their parts; Their use as food; and a Clear account of the relations of Plants to the Atmosphere, to the Soil, and to animal life.

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What it is and how it is formed; Its relations to Vegetation. Its fertility and barrenness; The subsoil; Mechanical Improvement.

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Character and kinds. Digestion, how it acts on The Food and how it affects the Excrement. Waste of Manure, Evaporation. Leaching. Muck. Lime. Composting. Liquid Manure. Manure from different Animals. Night Soil. Bones. Fish. Green Crops. Mineral Manures. Guano & Super-Phosphate Irrigation.

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Analysis of Soil—utility doubtful. Tables of Analysis—of Various Plants, parts of Plants, Manures, etc., etc.

The foregoing subjects are all discussed in plain and simple language that any farmer or boy may understand.

The book is written by a successful *practical farmer* and is full of information, good advice and sound doctrine.

MR. GREELEY says of it—"Though dealing with facts unfamiliar to many, there is no obscure sentence and scarcely a hard word in the book; its 254 pages may be read in the course of two evenings and thoroughly studied in the leisure hours of a week, and we pity the man or boy, however old or young, who can find it dull reading. Hardly any one is so wise that he will not learn something of value from its perusal; no one is so ignorant or undeveloped that he cannot generally understand it; and no farmer or farmer's son can study it thoroughly without being a better and more successful cultivator than before."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Supervisors' Meeting.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A request addressed to the undersigned, clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Adams county, Illinois, by one-third of the members thereof, a special meeting of said Board will be held on Monday, the seventh day of December, 1868, at the court house, in the city of Quincy in said county.

nov26d1tw2t CHARLES H. MORTON, Clk.

Attention!

FOR 50 CENTS I WILL SEND TO ANY address a Receipt by which the poorest horse can be fattened in two weeks. Address F. D. BOWAN.
nov28w2t Monticello, Armstrong Co., Pa.

Notice to Printers.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR of the Clayton STANDARD, having discontinued its publication, offers for sale, at the very lowest rates, the material with which it was printed. It consists of the following:

One No. 4 Hand Press, Long Primmer, Bourgeois, Minion, and several founts of advertising type. Chases, cases, column rules, cross rules, leads, side-sticks, dash-rules, galleys, sticks, &c., all in good and complete order, ready for use.

The above will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars, address J. T. MITCHELL,
nov28w1t Quincy, Illinois.

Farmers Take Notice!

J. BURNS, Jr., & CO.,
Will pay the highest market price for
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Apples, Peaches, &c.,
their Warehouse on 7th St.
jul4-dawtf Quincy, July 14, 1868.

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FOR DR. TIFFANY'S LIVES of the Patriarchs and Prophets. A work of rare value, over 625 octavo pages and illustrated with steel engravings. Agents now in the field take as high as 400 orders per month and will sell no other book. As I publish my own books and have no General Agents I am enabled to give large commissions. Old agents know the advantage of dealing with the publisher. Address CHARLES HILL,
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Fine Electro-Plated Ware.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., having the largest manufactory of Solid Silver Ware in the world, with the most improved machinery, and employing the most skilled labor, are enabled to offer an unequalled variety of new and beautiful designs in Dinner Services, Tea Services, and every article specially adapted for Holiday and Bridal Gifts.

They offer also their well known and unrivalled Nickel Silver Electro-Plated Ware, in which they have introduced new patterns of rare elegance. The Solid Silver is guaranteed to be of sterling purity by U. S. Mint assay. The Electro Plate is guaranteed to be superior to the finest Sheffield ware. Orders received from the Trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

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N. G. PEARSONS,

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Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Braids, Switches, Curls, Puffs,

And every variety of Ornamental Hair Goods, Hair Dyes and Hair Restoratives,

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VERMIFUGE,

The Tape Worm is one of the most cruel and relentless enemies of man, and occasions the most distressing symptoms. A dull pain in the forehead, giddiness, alternate paleness and flushing of the face, paleness of the lips; emaciation; alternate loss and excess of appetite; cravings for particular articles of food; offensive breath, swelling of the abdomen; depression of spirits and nervous irritability, are the leading symptoms.

Now, why not, in view of this dangerous enemy, make use of a remedy which many years of experience has proved to be a safe and certain remedy? If A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, if used according to the directions which accompany each bottle, will not fail to eradicate the destroyer.

Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of Fahnestock is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. Fahnestock, and be satisfied with nothing else

B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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SOLE PROPRIETORS. aug8 w1m

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

THE FIRST PREMIUM OF A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 10, 1868.

BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the Hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious Ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.
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We are prepared to duplicate St. Louis and Chicago prices. Dealers in our line and the public generally, will save money by examining our stock and prices. ja23 dreg wlm

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LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

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OFFICE 131 MAINE ST.,

February 10, 1868.—12dawtf QUINCY, ILL

FARMERS' & MERCHANTS'

INSURANCE COMPANY.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

for intoxicating drinks. If the people were taxed that amount by the Government, the cry of "oppression" would ring from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains. But, here a single city, voluntarily, taxes itself three millions of dollars, which adds not an hour to human life nor a dollar to the increase of property.

I am no fanatic, and am looking at this thing merely as a matter of dollars and cents. One consequence of this is, that we have 4000 pauper families, now suffering for the daily necessities of life. Four thousand families that Mayor Thomas has knowledge of! I presume there are four thousand families more, who secretly suffer and make no sign. Many a greenhorn from the country comes to St. Louis, gets drugged with doctored whisky, and then is robbed; or perhaps, he frequents the gambling hells, and is cleaned out before he knows it.

In the theatres, there is no great sensation, nor have we yet heard of any programme of distinguished hundred-dollar lecturers, who fret their brief hour upon the Lyceum stage, and then go elsewhere to speak their piece. But we doubt not that Wendell Phillips and other bitter "carpet-baggers" will be on "the rampage" now that the winter opens.

Speaking of Wendell Phillips—I have met him East and West, and a more mild-mannered and courteous gentleman, in private, does not breathe on this globe of ours, and I but re-echo English criticism, in saying that he is the finest pronouncer of the English tongue now living. Every man has his devil, and Wendell Phillips is not exempt. I think he would feel a loss of self-respect to find himself agreeing with the majority, at any time.

He was born in the opposition. Life would lose half its pleasure, if, unhappily, he found nothing to oppose. Like the Mississippi boatman, he is spoiling for a fight. And yet he is doing brave and noble service, and is a necessary element in the development of this great American life. But it will take history and coming time to give him his grand and noble position.

Our burglars are helping themselves too liberally just now. Our politics are quiet. The rebels mum. The *Democrat* spicy. Money a little tight, when you want to get it—but very loose, when you come to spend it.

I like Quincy—its people, its progress, its bridge, and used to like the hams that the pork packers there were accustomed so generously to bestow upon

MARTIN W. WILLIE,
1621 Washington Av., St. Louis.

An Interesting Law Suit and an Important Decision.

An important case was decided in the Circuit Court at St. Louis, a few days ago. Some months since, E. O Stanard, a prominent miller, and Lieutenant Governor elect, sold to Lamb & Quinlan 2,400 barrels of flour, giving them an order for it on his miller. Lamb & Quinlan sold the order to Mr. Merritt, of the Southwestern Transportation and Cotton Press Company, and made out bills of lading, and disposed of them. Soon after selling the flour, Stanard discovered that Lamb & Quinlan had failed, and he stopped the delivery of the flour. Merritt insisted upon the delivery of the flour, and contended that, according to the usage of merchants, the giving of an order for goods was equivalent to delivery. Stanard claimed that the sale was a cash one, and that he had a right to withhold the delivery when he discovered that the purchaser was unable to pay. The matter created much excitement on 'Change, and was referred to the Commissioner of Arbitration of the Merchants' Exchange, who, after taking voluminous testimony, and hearing arguments on both sides, decided that Stanard was right. Merritt then sued Stanard in the Circuit Court, and Judge Smith decided the case in favor of Stanard. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Something New for Naturalists.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Last week a hunter at Guard Island, Maumee Bay, discovered in a flock of wild ducks a few of an entirely different kind from any heretofore seen in this region. He succeeded in shooting two of them, a male and female, which were brought to this city and purchased by Mr. Cummings, at whose store they were examined by a number of sportsmen and others, on Saturday, but none of them had ever before seen a similar kind of duck, and the species are entirely unknown in this locality. Their wings are white on the back, with cream color inside, mottled breasts and cream color bodies. The back of the male is mixed grey and white; that of the female mottled, with white intermixture. The male has a green head; the other grey, or brown. Their feet and legs are in every way similar to those of the mallard. The aggregate weight of the two is ten and one-half pounds. The plumage is very thick, soft and beautiful.

The town of Louisiana is in a thriving condition. A large number of buildings have been erected there the past season, some of which are said to be very fine and costly.

Mr. W. H. H. Sallyards, editor of the Liberty, Clay county, *Tribune*, fell down stairs at the Franklin House, in Kansas City, Tuesday morning, and received injuries which will probably cause his death.

ell homes he is blest. It may be a Simpson, or a Punshon entering into the service of the Church with an inspiration that teaches us some needful thing from out eternity; it matters not precisely what, he still rises in his service to royalty. The trowel makes room for the golden girdle. Field runs his thought under the waters of the Atlantic. We follow him. Difficulties are in the way, we strangle and give up. He works on and on. By and by he makes two continents touch. No sooner is his charge rendered, than he is anointed for posterity. That poor mechanic manufactures in the deep workshop of his brain, a machine that goes into all homes and does the housewife's sewing. He is immediately transformed into fifty millions of seamstresses, all skillful, patient, obedient, and speechless, never gossiping. "All these homes are happy, and unite in blessing the mechanic. He that would be chief must be servant of all!"—*Rev. C. H. Fowler.*

GNARLED LIVES.—It is a solemn thing to grow out of youth and not be a Christian. It is a solemn thing for a young man to grow up into manhood and not a Christian. It is a solemn thing for parents to wait for their children to get into the trough of the sea before they attempt to bring them to the Lord Jesus Christ. It is a solemn thing to abandon a child to hope, and chance, and promise, when all growth beyond youth is wrong growth. I buy an old place of a careless man, and find that the grape trellises have been neglected, until the vines have gone in and out, and twisted themselves around the trellis. I look at it for a while and say to my gardener, "See here, which is the cheapest, to take that vine up and burn it, and plant a new vine there, or undertake to trim this up and give it a new start, and endeavor to train it right?" He would say it was about "six of one and half a dozen of the other." On the whole it is better to plant a new root than to seek to change the old vine. Is not this true in regard to a great many men? To undertake to untwist and unlock those gnarled branches which are twirled round their life, is it not like taking the very root out of them? How many are here who know this from experience. Conceive yourself as being again in the state of a child and your whole life as conforming to the wish of your Father who is in heaven. What a mighty change would that be.—*Beecher.*

Harbor Improvements at Quincy.

[From the Illinois State Journal.]

The Quincy *Herald* is all of a sudden intensely excited over the subject of securing an appropriation by Congress to improve the harbor of Quincy. In its new born zeal it seems to think that every one who does not talk on this subject all the time is opposed to this measure. It absurdly intimates that the Springfield *Journal* is.

It may be of some comfort to the *Herald* to know, that we have always and at all times, during our political life, been uncompromisingly in favor of Western River and Harbor Improvements by the National Government. We are to-day in favor of the largest possible appropriation that can be obtained for the improvement of the Quincy harbor. In this we are consistent with our lifelong political faith. Nothing that we can do shall be left undone to secure to that city all that may be needed to insure her growth and prosperity.

But how long is it that the *Herald* has been in favor of River and Harbor Improvements by the General Government? Since when has it become a convert to this old fashioned Whig doctrine? For it is notorious that for years and years that sheet and its whole party have been utterly opposed to Congressional appropriations for such purposes. They based their opposition on the plea that they were a violation of the Constitution of the United States; and they even absurdly proposed a system of "tonnage duties" instead. From the first Quincy has been represented in Congress by Democrats. Until 1864 there has been an unbroken succession of them. Where was their zeal in favor of River and Harbor Improvements all that time? Where has been the zeal of the *Herald* for the last twenty years? Since when has it discovered that such appropriations are constitutional?

The old saying is, in the case of the Quincy *Herald*, fully verified, that "new converts always shout the loudest." We certainly have no objection to its shouting; but it must not therefore foolishly suppose that everybody else yet remains to be converted.

Andrew Johnson's native village, in North Carolina, gave 240 majority for Grant.

O. N. Payne, the pedestrian, concluded the feat at Buffalo, on Thursday last, of walking 160 miles in 23 hours, 20 minutes and 57 seconds.

Some days ago, in Big River township, not far from De Soto, Jefferson county, Alexander Walker, a carpenter residing in the family of Charles Waldron, was shot and instantly killed by some unknown person, while standing on the porch of the latter. A man named Bigford was arrested on suspicion of committing the crime, but on the pretext that he wished to change his clothing, went to his house in company with an officer, when he managed to escape.

are cruel to their enemies. One day, during an insurrection, when a regiment of royal volunteers came to salute him, he said to the attendant courtiers:

"These are the same dogs, with different collars."

Three times this royal fool had been married; but each of his wives in succession had died without leaving an heir to the throne.

In 1829 he married a daughter of the King of Naples, who, a year after, gave birth to Isabella, the subject of this article.

She came of bad blood on both sides, for it is difficult to say which royal family was the most detestable, that of Naples or of Spain.

Ruled by his new wife (for it was a necessity of his nature to be ruled by somebody,) the king now promulgated an edict which was the cause of lasting calamities. For a hundred and fifty years the Salic law had been in force in Spain, which excluded females from the throne. According to this law, and according to public expectation, Don Carlos, the king's brother, was the heir presumptive, and the new born infant was excluded. Ferdinand's young wife, however, three days after the birth of Isabella, prevailed upon him to issue a decree which annulled the Salic law, and re-established the right of females to inherit the crown.

Soon after, to appease the anger of his brother Carlos, he rescinded this decree. A little latter, overcome by the reproaches of his wife and his wife's family, he re-established it. Soon after this second promulgation the poor weak king died, leaving to his daughter, aged two years and eleven months, a disputed succession and to Spain a civil war. The queen-mother was appointed Regent of the Kingdom. To ingratiate herself with the people, she granted a liberal constitution. The Cortes, soon after, formally accepted her daughter as Queen of Spain, and as formally rejected the claim of Don Carlos. That prince, however, at the head of a formidable party, maintained the contest for seven years, during which some of the fairest provinces of Spain were devastated by fire and sword. In August, 1839, the forces of Don Carlos were finally defeated by Espartero, and the prince himself sought refuge in France. He subsequently retired to Austria, where, I think, he is living still, a quiet and harmless old man of eighty.

During the minority of Isabella the history of Spain consists only of the struggles of rival politicians, and partial, fruitless revolts. In Spain, as everywhere else on earth, there was a Liberal party and a Conservative party, both contending for the possession of the Government. Sometimes the tories triumphed. Then an insurrection would give a brief ascendency to the Liberal party. Ministries were formed, only to be dissolved. The mother of the young Queen became, at length, so odious that she was compelled to seek safety in France, and on her return she gave herself up completely to the Conservatives, and placed the whole of Spain under military law. Meanwhile the Cortes declared the young Queen, when she was not yet fourteen years of age, to have attained her majority.

At sixteen, Isabella II. was a robust, rosy and handsome girl, distinguished for nothing except, perhaps, an unusual love of pleasure and decoration. The question of her marriage agitated Europe. England offered Prince Leopold of Coburg; Russia recommended a son of Don Carlos who had fought seven years for her throne; Louis Philippe of France, was in favor of her cousin, Francis, Duke of Cadiz, the son of her father's brother, and other Powers favored the pretensions of a Prince of Sicily. The crafty politics of Louis Philippe carried the day, and she married her cousin when she was not quite seventeen. At the same time the Duc de Montpensier, a son of the King of the French, married the Queen's sister.

Her reign has been a continuous scandal, indolent, luxurious, and vain, she has not even had the grace to set an example of common decency to her subjects. Lover has succeed lover; so that, although she has had several children, two of whom are living, the Spaniards do not believe that she has presented them with a legitimate heir to the throne. Absorbed in pleasure, it was only with the greatest reluctance that she attended to the most necessary business of the kingdom. She rose about ten, and passing to her boudoir, occupied herself with gossip, games and the toilet until dinner time, which in Spain is earlier than with us. After dinner it was her custom to repair to her garden, where she frequently spent some hours in dancing and other amusements.

In the evening assuming an attire more magnificent, she went to the theatre; and on her return, proceeded to her music room, where she occupied herself with music until two in the morning, when she took a supper and went to bed. If Ministers came to the palace on public business, she almost always kept them waiting a considerable time, and frequently sent them away without having seen them.

Every decent human being in Spain looked upon the scandals of the palace with disgust, contempt and shame; remembering that there was once upon the throne an Isabella of more than spotless fame. The Spaniards, with all their faults, have great pride of character and pride of country. The men, as a rule, are

a pamphlet was published, in which the writer stated "That the Papal Irish and North American Indians are the offspring of the Lord's ancient people, and in the West India Islands many of them will be found." That pamphlet was afterwards published in the Adelaide *Observer*, South Australia. He (the writer) in 1840, received the revelation on board the barque Mariner on the passage from Quebec to London. By O'Blake's discovery of an ancient manuscript, that revelation is confirmed, and now awaits its final confirmation in 1869, the year of Ireland's deliverance from the yoke of England. I request you will not delay to give this publicity.

JAMES JAMISON SHEASGREEN.

Grant on Horse and Peace—An Ex-Confederate Makes a Slight Mistake.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

While Gen. Grant was here after his return from Galena lately, a gentleman not long in the city happened to pass by the stables of the President elect, and having a curiosity to look in, faced toward the place and entered. A plain looking little man, in his shirt sleeves, was sitting on an inverted water bucket, quietly smoking a cigar. To this plain little man went the inquisitive gentleman.

"Good day to you," said the gentleman.

"Good day," responded the plain little smoker.

"This Grant's stable?"

"This is his stable."

"Any objection to looking at Hiram Ulysses' horse flesh?

"Not a bit; quite welcome to look, sir."

"Heard so much about the General's fast beasts that I thought I would like to view them. By Jove! that is a fine animal and no mistake, (looking at one of them) Grant is very fond of his horses, isn't he?"

"Yes, he is rather given that way," answered the little smoker, with an unaccountable twinkle in his eye.

"Rather drive a fast team any day than get serenaded, I suppose, or hold a Cabinet?"

"That's rather a broad question," replied the little man, with another curious twinkle.

Something in the twinkle disconcerted the questioner at this juncture, and prompted him to utter:

"Oh, I beg pardon, sir, but I don't mean to be inquisitive."

"No occasion to beg pardon at all," answered the little man in short sleeves.

This reassured the curious gentleman, who recommenced his questioning, while he kept eyeing the horse flesh.

"How does Grant take his election now? Does he really take it as coolly as the newspapers say? I have never seen him, you know, and know nothing of him except by report."

"Well, yes; the newspapers are about right there anyhow. The General does take the election about the same as anything else," said the little man.

"Well, now, he must be a wonderful fellow. By Jove! sir, the man who can bear every honor so easily and coolly as Grant must be something above the rest of mankind."

"Did you ever see Grant's likeness?" dryly asked the little man.

"Oh, yes; of course. They say he's uglier than the prints make him. I suppose you know him well now. He talks to you, of course, a great deal about his horses, and I wouldn't wonder if he told you a good deal more than most people about him."

"Well, I am supposed to know a good deal about Grant, that's a fact. You say you have seen Grant's likeness, and that people say he is uglier than his pictures. Now, what do you think? Do I look any thing like his pictures?"

A flood of light overwhelmed the curious gentleman in an instant. The little man in shirt sleeves, and smoking, was Grant himself! What a mistake! A number of apologies escaped from the gentleman. He was sorry to have made such a mistake—very sorry. He himself had been on the Confederate side, fighting against Grant, and was still more sorry for that. Wouldn't have been so impertinent had he known he was conversing with Grant himself.

"My dear sir," said Grant, "no apology is necessary; glad to see you. Whether you were a Confederate or a Union man, makes no difference now. That is all over, you know, and should be forgotten. The sooner the distinction is ignored, the sooner we will have peace. I will be glad to see you again, sir. Good-day to you."

"Good-day, General;" and the curious gentleman withdrew, cogitating on Grant's "Let us have peace."

John D. Defrees, at present Congressional printer, is one of the candidates for United States Senator from Indiana.

Reports say John S. Eldridge, ex-President of the Erie Railroad, made over $2,000,000 by the recent fluctuations in that stock.

A gentleman arrived at Omaha, from Fort Randall, reports four steamers frozen in between Sioux City and Grand River.

Two old ladies committed suicide in Sullivan county, Tennessee, lately. The first, a widow named Cresswell, hung herself with a hank of thread. The second was a Mrs. Baum, who lived near Blountville. Both were about seventy years of age.

the mountains. Increased facilities will bring a proportionate increase of capital and enterprise. Large store-houses, manufactories, and a daily press will result, a new impetus will be given to the agricultural interests of this fertile region; its vast mineral resources and unsurpassed water power will be developed, and wealth and industry will crown the blessings of Heaven.

A party of capitalists from Philadelphia have undertaken the completion of the Fredricksburg and Gordonsville road—a work long since discontinued for want of funds.

Lately two villages have sprung into existence within the boundary lines of the "Old Dominion"—Clifton, near Alexandria, and Rosslyn, opposite Georgetown. The latter is soon to be dedicated. Speeches will be delivered by Gov. H. H. Wells and others.

An important movement, lately got on foot, is to reinstate Norfolk as a seaport. For this purpose a commercial convention convened in that city, representing the industrial interests of the State. Measures were taken to put in successful operation a line of steamboats from Norfolk to Flushing, in Holland. Virginia furnishes the ports which are farthest to the North, and which are never obstructed by ice in winter. The same with Flushing on the other side. Flushing is but five hours steaming from England, and Holland affords at this point the nearest and best seaport to all of Southern and Central Germany, extending as far back as the valley of the Danube; precisely as the tide-water harbors of Virginia afford the nearest sea port to the centre of the Mississippi Valley, to St. Louis, and all the landings in the Missouri river. The Dutch are alive to the importance of this subject, and Virginia is ready to second them.

It may be expected that I shall say something regarding the reconstruction of this State. In this matter the Virginians have been apparently stubborn, but much is due to the pernicious and ill-grounded hope held out by their Democratic brethren of the North, and no one should express an opinion upon this subject without considering the fact that the reconstruction of Virginia differs from that of any other State lately in rebellion. Immediately after the close of the war the Alexandria Constitution was forced upon the people. Under that Constitution Virginia entered into the Union. The Pierrepont administration of West Virginia was established at Richmond. No Provisional Government was appointed as in North Carolina. Subsequent events proved the weakness of the West Virginia administration, and demonstrated the necessity of reconstruction on a fundamental basis. But it was not for a rebel to perceive the imbecility of Pierrepont; and when the representatives, duly elected by the people, demanded admission upon the floor of Congress and were rejected, the cry of arbitrary government was raised by the press and heeded by the people.

But, as the triumph of the Republican party in 1864 extinguished the ardor of the Confederates, so has the election of "our brave Ulysses" deprived anti-reconstructionists of all hope. Soon Virginia will be reconciled to her sons and daughters of the great North-West, and will, I doubt not, evince more enlightenment than her sister States of Maryland and Kentucky.

What a sad record do the latter States present! But a few years ago, under Hicks and Morehead, what glorious Whig majorities were polled. Alas, for degraded humanity! They possessed neither slavery to back aristocracy, nor courage to back the Confederacy. Their history in the past few years proves that neither slavery nor courage is necessary in the formation of a rebel. Their's is a hatred of the negro and a sympathy with the South, which they deem chivalrous. Such is human nature. The lower a man's social status the more earnestly will he strive to keep the negro beneath him. The rich man and the educated man have nothing to fear from the poor, ignorant freedman. It is the poor white trash of the South (and let me add, of the North,) who are not above the African in culture or natural ability, that most despise him. Should the negro receive his deserts and come into favor, these poor whites would be regarded as the very dregs of humanity—and *they know it.*

It is to the prejudices of this degraded mass that the Democratic politician appeals. He excites them, he pictures their prejudices in glowing terms, making falsehood and infamy appear as truth and right. By this vile resort he strengthens his party, is wafted into favor by the multitude, and makes the blackman a slave, mentally, morally, and corporeally. May God enlighten us!

Adieu, H. F.

A young lady was arrested at Jamaica, L. I., a few days ago, suspected of having caused many of the incendiary fires in that place and vicinity within a short time. She confesses to have set two barns on fire.

A dispatch from Batesville, Ark., states that Captain Edward W. Thompson, Acting District Attorney in Arkansas, has been shot and mortally wounded by persons who took offence at his voting for Grant. Captain Thompson was formerly of the first Maine battery and twelfth Maine regiment.

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