The Democratic Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1868.

The State Legislature.

The following are the names of Senators and Assemblymen elected on the 13 ult, in the several Districts of this State:

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

The following gentlemen will compose the Senate of Pennsylvania during the session of 1869. Those marked with a (*) were newly elected.

City of Philadelphia—First District—W. M. McCandless, D; Second District—A W Heasey, * R; Third District—D A Nagle, D; Fourth District—Geo Connell, R.

V. Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—W W Worthington, R; C H Stinson R

VI Bucks—R J Linderman, D.

VII. Lehigh and Northampton—R S Brown, D.

VIII; Berks—J D Davis, D.

IX. Schuylkill W M Randall, D

X Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Charleton Burnett, D.

XI. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—P M Osterhout, * R.

XII, Luzerne—Samuel G Turner, * D

XIII. Potter, Tioga, M Kean and Clinton—A G Olmstead, * R

XIV. Lycoming, Union and Snyder—John B Beck, D.

XV. Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan—George F Jackson D.

XVI Dauphin and Lebanon—G Dawson Coleman, R

XVII. Lancaster—E Billingfelt, R, J W. Fisher, A.

XVIII York and Cumberland Andrew G Miller, * D

XIX. Adams and Franklin C M Duncan, * D

XX Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Alexander Stutzman, A

XXI Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry C J T McIntire, D; Col Robinson, A

XXII Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson,—Harry White, * A

XXIII Clearfield, Cameron, Clinton, Forest and Elk—William A Wallace, * D

XXIV Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene Thomas B, Searight, D

XXV. Allegheny—James L Graham, * A, Russel Errett, A.

XXVI Washington and Beaver A W Taylor, A

XXVII Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong—James Kerr, * A

XXVIII Mercer, Venango and Warren—G L Brown, A.

XXIX. Crawford and Erie—M B Lowry, A

ASSEMBLY—PHILADELPHIA.

Districts—1st, David Loy, A; 2nd, James Mc[illegible] D; 3d Samuel [illegible]phs D; 5th, George W Meyers D; 5th, Jos. L Rogers, D; 6th, Chas J Kleasner A; 7th, James [illegible] A; 8th, J V [illegible] A; 9th, Garrard D. Bailey, D; 10th, [illegible] W Dar[illegible] D; 11th, [illegible] Wrham, D; 12th Alex Adare A; 13th Michael Marker, D; 14th, John Ebert, A; 15th, J [illegible], A; 16th, M C Hone A; 17th, Colonel J. Clark, A; 18th, R Herve, A.

Adams—Dr A R Dill, D

Allegheny—George Wilson, A; Geo I Morgan, A; James Taylor, A; M S Humphreys, A; Vincent Moder A; Samuel [illegible], A

Armstrong—Colonel S M Jackson A

Beaver and Washington—H J Vankirk, A; A J. Buffington, A; Thomas Nicholson A

Bedford, Fulton and Somerset—Lieutenant J H Longenecker, A; John Weller A

Berks—H S Hottenstein, D; Henry Boebel, D; E L Grond L Jones D

Blair—Joseph Robinson, A

Bradford and Sullivan—John L Chamberlain James H Webb A

Bucks—Joshua Beans, D; E L M Kinsey, D

Butler, Lawrence and Mercer—Alexander Lessig, A; George S Westlake, A; David Robinson, A; John Edwards A.

Cambria—John Porter, D

Carbon and Monroe—James Place, D

Cameron, Clinton and M Lean—W J Davis, D

Centre—P Gray Meek, D.

Chester—Dr S M Meredith, A; Archies Robb, A; James M Phillips, A

Clarion and Jefferson—R E Brown, D.

Clearfield, Elk and Forest—Thomas McCullough, D

Columbia and Montour—George Scott, D

Crawford—William Beatty, A; S W Ames, A

Cumberland—Theodore Cornman, D.

Dauphin—A J Herr, A, H B Hoffman, A.

Delaware—Augustus B Leedom, A

Erie—George P Rea, A, John D Stranahan, A

Fayette—Wm J Playford, D

Franklin and Perry—Capt W H Sherbley, D; Capt John H Walker, A

Greene—John Sedgwick D

Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin—Sam'l F Brown, A; Amos H Martin, A

Indiana and Westmoreland—Dr David M Marshall, A; James A Hunter, A; A C Hamilton, A.

Lancaster—Aaron H Summy, A; W W Hopkins, A; Jacob G Peters, A; J C Gatchell, A.

Lebanon—J G Heilman, A

Lehigh—John H Fogel, D; Daniel H Creiz, D.

Luzerne—S F Bossard, D; D L O'Neil D; N G Wentler, D

Lycoming, Snyder and Union—W P I Painter, A, Capt Thomas M Church, William G Herrold A.

Montgomery—James Eschbach, D; Henry M Miller, D.

Northampton—George H. Goundie, D; Lewis H Stout, D

Northumberland—R Fiske, A.

Pike and Wayne—William M Nelson, D.

Potter and Tioga—J B Niles, A; B B Strang, A

Schuylkill—D E Nice, D; M Beard, D; Philip Breen, D.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—Col Loren Burrett, A; Ziba Lott, A.

Venango and Warren—Col A P Duncan, A; Junius R Clark, A.

York—Dr J Hursh, D; Dr D Porter D.

SENATE		HOUSE.	
Republicans	18	Republicans	61
Democrats	15	Democrats	39
Republican maj	3	Republican maj	22
Republican Majority on joint ballot			25

CONGRESS.

The Congressmen elected at the October election in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, are as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Districts.

1 Samuel J Randall D, re-elected.
2 Charles O'Neil R, re-elected.
3 John Moffat D, gain
4 William D Kelley R, re elected.
5 John B Reading D, Gain.
6 John D Stiles D
7 Washington Townsend R.
8 J Lawrence Getz D
9 O J Dickey R, (also to fill Thaddeus Stevens' vacancy,) re-elected.
10 Henry L Cake R, re-elected.
11 Daniel M Van Auken D, re-elected
12 George W Woodward D, re-elected.
13 Ulysses Mercur R, re elected.
14 John B Packer R.
15 Richard J Haldeman D.
16 John Cessna R.
17 Daniel J Morrell R, re-elected.
18 William H Armstrong R
19 Glenni W Scofield R, re-elected
20 (Vacancy) S Newton Pettis R.
21 H D Foster D
22 James S Negley R
23 Darwin Phelps R
24 James B Donley R

Total—Republicans, 15; Democrats 9. Democratic gain, 3

OHIO

1 P W Strader D, gain
2 Job E Stevenson R.
3 Robert C Schenck R, re elected
4 Wm Lawrence R, re-elected
5 Wm Mungen D, re-elected
6 John A Smith R.
7 James J Winans R.
8 John Beatty R, re-elected.
9 E F Dickinson R, gain.
10 Truman H Hoag D, gain
11 John T Wilson R, re-elected
12 Philadelph Van Trump D, re-elected.
13 *George W Morgan D, gain
14 Martin Welker R, re elected
15 Edward H Moore, R
16 John A Bingham R, re elected
17 John A Ambler R
18 Wm H Upson, R.
19 James Garfield R, re elected

*Was ousted from the present Congress and seat given to Columbus Delano R, now re elected from same constituency to next Congress

Total—Republicans 13 Democrats 6 Democratic gain, 4—Strader Dickinson, Hoag and Morgan.

INDIANA

1 William E Niblack D, re elected.
2 Michael C Kerr D, re-elected.
3 Wm S Holman D
4 George W Julian R, re elected.
5 John Coburn R, re elected.
6 Daniel W Voorhees D, gain
7 Goulove S Orth R, re elected
8 Demel D Pratt R
9 J P C Shanks R
10 William Williams R, re elected
11 Jasper Packard R

Total Republicans, 7, Democrats, 5

A War of Races.

The Nashville *Republican Banner*, in an article on the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, says of the Democrats that not content with the ruin they have worked upon this persecuted people, [illegible] more terrible than the devastations of the war which preceded their accession to the supreme control of the Southern States, they would now urge the Southern citizen to blood or recklessly risk that fearful *venom crest* for the political capital it may furnish to fire the Northern heart in the pending election. The assassination of young Lyell, at Franklin, the riots at Savannah, and Camilla, Georgia, the riot in Canal street, New Orleans, Tuesday night, and last, though by no means least, the riotous demeanor and the violence of the negro mobs of the Alden faction in this city, Friday night, are not without their lessons of warning—The indications are too palpable to be concealed from one's mind of an unmistakable tendency toward the much talked of war of races. We have endeavored to shut out the horrid picture from our view but it rises up before us in spite of us, like a hideous nightmare. The evil one is at work, and all his diabolical and his fiendish agents in the shape of reckless and characterless carpet-bag adventurers in the South, who are unceasingly striving now, as other emissaries of the same political creed have been secretly striving for years, to bring about a collision of the white race in the Southern States. The men who sought to bring about servile insurrection in the days of slavery the John Browns and Helpers, and other friends of that kidney—live over again in the white carpet-baggers of to-day, who are a little more open and insolent in their foul work than were their illustrious prototypes.

And just here it is pertinent and proper that the negro as generally should be given a warning. We have been their friend, and would be still. We do not desire their votes, being no aspirant for place, and not willing to stoop to a level with the dirty pimps and emissaries of the Radical party, in a selfish, personal scramble for their suffrages, but we have been their friend from the most unselfish motives. We have endeavored to influence them not to array themselves against the whites for their own salvation and not ours. For if this conflict of races, which every day becomes more threatening, should burst into actual existence, it will speed with the rapidity of a fearful conflagration, enveloping the entire race in its flames. In such a conflict it is necessary to say that the Anglo-Saxon race will not be divided—for blood is thicker than water, and the first blood shed will be the signal for universal massacre, in which this whole continent would be involved.

—The trial of William Drum, charged with the murder of David Mohegan, was commenced on Monday the 9th day of November—the first day of court in Greensburg, Pa., Owing to the relationship existing between Judge Buffington and the defendant, the Judge requested that another should sit during the trial, and Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Court, has been assigned to try the case.

Startling Revelations—Negroes Armed and Organized for Murder—One of Them Makes a clean Breast of the Plot.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, Detectives McCune and Hastings, with officers Welch, Holland, Smith and Gallagher surrounded a house on Court street, extended in the rear of the Charleston depot, and arrested a negro named Steven Torrence, alias, "Twine," who was one of the gang who, some weeks ago, shot a Mr Alexander on the Pigeon Roost road, near Camp Creek bridge, and set fire to his house. When the officers first obtained entrance to the house, the inmates (some fifteen or twenty negroes) persistently denied knowing anything about the party that they were in quest of; but a short search soon revealed him curled up under a trundle bed with a little negro boy on one side of him, a girl on the other. On being discovered, he stoutly averred that he was not the man they were looking for but "another man altogether." Finding that they were determined to take him, any way, he at last admitted his identity, and on being carried to the station-house made a clean confession of the whole affair, which for the remarkable statements contained therein, we give in full. The confession proves the statements made and reiterated by the *Appeal*, that the negroes in and around the city were *armed and organized, in regular bands, to murder and plunder the white and conservative citizens*. It was made by the prisoner in the presence of this reporter, and Detective McCune (others being present also), under no restraint whatever, and of his own free will. "That night" (the night of the Alexander affair,) "Dock Woods called us together—five of us—and said we must go somewhere and get some meat. After we got out a piece on the Charleston road, one of the men said, "Let's get a calf and go home." Dock Woods said, "There's no use of having any foolishness about this thing. I come to get something, and am going to get it." I and Aaron Gallagher started to go back, but Dock Woods said he was captain, and he and Joe Webb and Jim Shaplin got to Cane creek. I said let's go to this man's house. Alexander's? and get some watermelons. Dock Woods said, 'No I come for meat—I'm going to his house to-night.' He has got plenty." Question by reporter—"We were all armed. Dock Woods was the captain. Aaron Gallagher had a gun, and the balance of us had pistols. Dock had always been at this thing. I had only been on one expedition like this before. This was my second trip. We went up to the house easily, and Dock Woods posted one of us on each side of the house, like regular sentinels. After doing this he went to the door—little porch, and tried to force it—and called to the man to come out. He would not do it, and Dock left the door and went to the window by it, and as he did so the man put his gun out of the window and fired it off. Dock left the window then and went to the sunrise side of the house, and picked up a sort of a young tree and smashed in the window on that side. After he did this he told the man to come out—saying if he did not he would set the house a fire and burn it up. The man reasoned and begged with him. He told him a bunch of dry fodder was tended to the end of a pole and set fire and shoved it into the house. I was not [illegible], and he said, 'Let's go and get some chickens, and leave this business.' But they wouldn't let me, and said we must have money that's what we come for.' After this I heard a gun fire, and I ran into the house, which one of the [illegible] already broken into. Aaron Gallagher had his gun, and the man (Mr Alexander) was lying on the floor bleeding. Aaron and Jim Shaplin had a trunk broken open and was going through it. Dock was hurrying them up, and when I came he cursed me and told me to go back. He said that the woman had gone to arouse the neighborhood. That was the first I heard of a woman. With this I went out, and pretty soon they all came out and we hurried off home. I went to Arkansas the next day and staid there awhile, then I came over on this side and went down into Mississippi, but I did not have any rest. I had to come back." Question by the Reporter—"Are regularly organized? The first principle was not to take away from, or harm the Union men or colored people, but to get these rebels wherever we could. By rebels we mean these men that are working against Grant, and are going to vote against him. We believe that is the right way to break them all up. I am a Grant man, and I am going to vote for him. That way to serve the rebels is the only way to break them up." It is proper to state that the prisoner thought that he was detaining this to Radicals, and that his candid confession of the motives, with his declaration of the intention to vote for Grant was sufficient palliation of the crime to secure his easy discharge.

Education in the South.

A Southern literary journal says: Never at any former period in the history of the South has her people seemed to be more fully alive to the importance of the cause of education. Never before has a nobler, grander, more sublime, or more transcendent object engaged their attention.

The tidings which reach us from all quarters are encouraging. The schools and colleges for both sexes are more numerously attended than at any previous session.

At the University of Virginia there are over 500 students. At Washington College, over which Gen Lee presides with so much dignity there are nearly 400; and at the Virginia Military Institute over 250. Emory and Henry, in Washington county, opened its fall sessions with nearly 300. Hamden Sidney has nearly or quite 100. Randolph Macon had last week about 75, and daily accessions were being made. Richmond College has largely over 100. Private schools are crowded, and are more numerous than at any previous time. Everywhere education is arresting attention, and literary pursuits and enterprises are fostered and sustained. We regard this as a most cheering indication. It marks a new era in Virginia's history. It augurs well for Virginia's future.

—After the recent execution in Macon, Ga, the hangman's rope was eagerly cut up by the negroes for charms.

Egyptian Women—How they Live, Talk, and What They Do.

Emeline Dott writes to an English newspaper the following account of the women of Egypt as they are to-day. She says:

The Egyptian women are generally supposed in Europe to be shut up in harems like slaves, subject to all the caprices of their lords, without any society whatever. That is far from being the case. They are cunning and shrewd enough to learn, as soon as they are married to make their lives pass away pleasantly enough. Being accustomed to confinement, and taught from their earliest days that it is their duty to study the whims and fancies of those to whom they are to be married, they seek to do so, and by that means possess great influence over their husbands, to maintain which is the sole occupation of their lives. There are more females than males in Egypt. They are divided into two classes, irrespective of the black slaves, the native born and foreigners, among whom we class the Georgians, Circassians, and Mingrelians.—The former are purchased by the grandees, and people the harems of the princes and individuals attached to the viceregal court, and are easily distinguished by the fairness of their complexions, while the others are much darker, and have pointed features. The foreign women were born Christians, but were made to embrace the Moslem faith before being brought into Egypt. Those in Turkey, but especially at Constantinople, have been endowed with ideas and manners totally different from those of their own sex in their respective countries.—As they know, as soon as they enter the harems, that they are destined to live in opulence, and that every respect will be shown them—for I have already pointed out in "Harem Life in Turkey and Egypt" the etiquette that the slaves observe to the princesses—the seeds of ambition soon begin to be developed among them and they become bigots in their new religion. The Turks take great care of this kind of women. Those who, by reason of their rank or post that they occupy in the government, disdain an alliance with a true-born Egyptian woman, no matter of whatever rank she may be, generally purchase at a great price, varying from three hundred to a thousand pounds, Georgian or Circassian, whom they marry immediately afterwards, and who, when he has obtained a hold on her husband's affections, [illegible] by the councils of the mother of her harem, a very Machiavelian princess—enters heart and soul into political intrigues. The women are not constrained in their tastes nor in their habits; they eat, drink coffee and liquors, and smoke to their heart's content. Accompanied by their personal and favorite slave attendant, the head eunuch, they quit the harem whenever they like, proceed to the bazaars (the gossipping shop of the Oriental women), visit their friends, or go to the theatres. They are entirely [illegible] in their transgressing the bounds of decorum or etiquette, yet I can safely say that such a line of conduct never enters the heads of Moslem women. In the first place they are too bigoted to engage in any *liaison* with an infidel, and secondly they know, from what they have heard from their own mother of the [illegible] to other—the fate that awaits them if they are so imprudent as to [illegible] such a suicidal act. What death would be their punishment [illegible] that of their paramour. Their habitual [illegible] among themselves is disgusting beyond description to Europeans, for they have been trained from childhood to converse in that manner, without having the slightest idea of doing so, and they outrage the feelings of their sex, they do not think there is any harm in so doing, and when a European woman could say to them would not convince them to the contrary.

The Egyptian women generally pass their time in favorites, except on certain days, when they attend to the message, as I have already explained in "The Inside Governess in Egypt," in playing and wheedling their husbands, satisfying their gastronomic tastes and satisfying their whims and caprices. They delight in relating stories among themselves, to their sisters of the harem, slaves and eunuchs, congregated of an evening en famille, a kind of conversation [illegible] listening to the songs of the almehs, and their own slaves, having their hard scrapes [illegible], and [illegible] their mothers of the harem to interpret the dreams they have had during the night, as Joseph did those of Pharoh of old.

Affair in High Life. A Colored Man Marries an Accomplished Lady.

The following detailed an affair that has caused much sensation in upper-ten-dom of this city, recently, and which has been carefully kept from the daily papers, will show the effects of the teachings of the "social equality" party.

It is said that the "loyal" people who live in the select portion of Broad street, have a church where they worship, and all allusions to "miserable sinners" etc., have been carefully expunged from their prayer books. It is believed that they have a railroad running directly from Broad-street to Heaven! Be that as it may, it is a pleasant place on a happy Autumn afternoon, and the elegant cottage of Mr A——, embowered in trees and filled with all the dainty *bijouteerie*, which plenty of money and enlarged taste could procure, presented the appearance of a little domestic Paradise. Mr A——, made Miss D——, a certain Congressman, and Mrs. S—— constant guests, and soon became filled with their pernicious doctrines. He was a widower, with only one child, a beautiful girl name Cecilia. His coachman was a huge negro, a runaway slave from Virginia, and he determined to prove the soundness of his "social equality" doctrines. So he employed Mr. Guinotte to teach the negro music and French, and "Zip" (the negro Mr A——, named Scipio Africanus, but the stable boys called him Zip Coon) learned his music rapidly, and Mr A—— placed him every evening in his parlor, and used to place his hand on the shoulder of the huge darkey, and say to his admiring guests—"Is not this a Man and a Brother?" It soon began to be noticed that some of the more thoughtful of the young ladies who visited the house grew shy, and that mammas put their heads together in out of the way places, and that Cecilia and "Zip" loitered by themselves late in the evening under the arbor. Something was wrong. Curiosity was excited to the highest pitch. What *could* be the matter in Mr. A——'s hospitable mansion? Mr. A—— closed his shutters. Dr. B——'s carriage rolled up to the door, and after much search a very old and very deaf German nurse was procured. She was puzzled by the yellow complexion of the new comer, and insisted upon having some saffron water. In vain the attendant made motions and shouted in her ear "Saffron water," she said was always used in Germany for a dark complexion. At length the Doctor pushed the distressed old woman out of the room. This was more than Mr. A—— had bargained for, and hastily packing his trunks, left the city, and two months ago he died in India. The poor old man is at rest.

It is curious that of all the friends who had drunk Mr. A——'s wine, only two—the Congressman and Miss D——remained to share the shame of pretty Cecilia. When questioned what should be done, the Congressman said: "Marry, by all means. Color is nothing—The Pyramids of Egypt were erected by men whose tawny color and brawny arms would shame pale Americans."—Miss D. was called into the chamber, and said: "Friends, unite your hands as you have your hearts. Nature delights in an endless variety of forms and colors. My roan horse is just as pretty to the eye which has been turned to the endless harmonies of creation, as a white horse."

An Episcopal Minister called in; two bridesmaids, with orange flowers in their hair, stood up. "Zip" was dressed in a blue coat, with metal buttons, and the two were made one flesh. Since the affair, the front of the house remains closed, moss and lichens cover the window sills and door steps, but the curious traveller who peeps through the latticed gate at any time may see Cecilia watching her child at play upon the grass and the huge negro father and husband lying at full length asleep in the sun. What the mother thinks of her present condition of the hereafter, is unknown to men.—*Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.*

Radicalism Photographed.

We know not to whom we are indebted for the following, but it is so true a picture of Radicalism that we adopt it verbatim, as we know of no an exact representation of one or another feature of the office of the falsely styled Republican party.

"Cadet, [illegible] have commenced [illegible]

"Affections [illegible] earth [illegible]

"Public [illegible] matter [illegible]

"Claim [illegible] proscribed [illegible] archy in Consequence.

"Invoke freedom they [illegible] States.

"[illegible] government, [illegible] offensive, [illegible]

"Pretend [illegible] above [illegible]

"Misconstrue [illegible] plied out every worthy principle of our system.

"Clamor [illegible] other [illegible] rights.

"Loudest [illegible] they are [illegible] States to a Party [illegible]

"Pretending to invite criticism, they stifle freedom of debate in Congress by partisan rules, and drown it elsewhere in blood.

"Insisting upon peace by proclamation, the old war and [illegible] to take up a new one.

"They have made anarchy and call it peace. Pretension, without sincerity, is their programme. Fraud carried out with tyranny. Their creed is hypocrisy, their peace is cant, their practice is theft, their end is despotism.—*Ex.*

An Infamous Bargain—Its Fruits.

Two weeks ago we referred to a corrupt offer and bargain on the part of nominees of the Republican party in this county, to procure the pardon of M Closkey now imprisoned in our county jail after trial and conviction of the highest crimes known to the laws in consideration of votes to be cast for them and other candidates of their party. With what success this bargain was consummated we have our readers to judge by a comparison of the returns of the election, published last week.—The people were informed of this criminal bargain, they were appealed to set the seal of condemnation upon it by their votes; they were warned of the terrible effects of the approval of such conduct, but we find these candidates fully up to the average vote of the ticket. The pardon of a man convicted of a high crime has been made the subject of barter and sale in a political campaign; the bargain has been approved by the thousand and odd Republicans who, knowing these facts, voted for these candidates, and, as a party and as individuals, they are responsible for the evils and crimes which may result therefrom.

Scarcely had the returns of the election been published, until there was committed, near the borders of our county, one of the most horrible, unprovoked, premeditated murders ever perpetrated. We refer to the murder of Mr A W Rea, of Centralia, who was brutally murdered and robbed on Saturday last, in broad daylight, while driving along a public road.

The heart sickens at the contemplation of such crimes, and terror should seize hold on every man who, at the behests of party, conspired, aided or abetted in the vile and criminal proceedings by which the punishment of crime was to be remitted, and lawlessness and murder thereby encouraged.—*Pottsville Standard.*

Patrick Henry Again.

When alluding, a few days since, to the paper published in the Philadelphia *Age*, purporting to be a manuscript of Thomas Jefferson, containing statements derogatory to the reputation of Patrick Henry, we were not aware that Wm. Wirt Henry, of Charlotte Court-House, grandson of the eloquent Virginian of revolutionary times, had written a reply thereto. Since then we have received a copy of the document in question. The charges made by Mr. Jefferson, including those of requiring large fees from clients, being engaged in discreditable speculations, &c, are thoroughly exploded in this paper. Mr. Jefferson's statement that Mr Henry was a very inefficient member of deliberative bodies in ordinary business is met by the answer that he was very frequently placed upon important committees, one of which was the Virginia standing committee of correspondence between the colonies, which was selected from the best material in the colony. There is also the testimony of a very able cotemporary, George Mason, in a letter from Williamsburg, Va, of 26th May, 1774, who writes: "Whatever resolves and measures are intended for the preservation of our rights and liberties will be reserved for the conclusion of the session. Matters of this sort here are conducted and prepared with a great deal of privacy, and by very few members, of whom Patrick Henry is the principal. He is by far the most powerful speaker I ever heard. Every word he says not only engages, but commands the attention, and passions are no longer your own when he addresses them. But his eloquence is the smallest part of his merit. He is, in my opinion, the first man upon this continent, as well in abilities as public virtues, and had he lived in Rome about the time of the first Punic war, when the Roman people had arrived at their meridian glory and their virtue not tarnished, Mr Henry's talents must have put him at the head of that glorious commonwealth." No one can read Mr Henry's speeches, during subsequent period, in the Virginia Convention to consider the adoption of the Federal constitution, without concluding that he had a perception of the future that was almost prophetic, and that his eloquence was indeed the smallest part of his merit.

It is stated in the conclusion of the reply to the manuscript of Mr Jefferson, published in the *Age*, that Mr Wirt refused to give it publicity, doubtless in accordance with the desire of Mr Jefferson himself to whose criticism he submitted his Life of Patrick Henry in manuscript, and by whose advice he put it in the fire.—*Richmond Enq.*

Why did Judge Strong Resign?

[illegible] were taken by surprise, a few [illegible] of the resignation of Judge Strong [illegible] Judge Wilkins [illegible] by Governor Geary to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania.

[illegible] was [illegible] unusual inquiry. We see the [illegible] in the Philadelphia [illegible] official [illegible] unusual was to be done, we [illegible] Upon the public mind [illegible] resignation, [illegible] to make better [illegible] of his [illegible] We [illegible] appointment, to retire [illegible] was [illegible] Judge Williams to [illegible] the [illegible] with [illegible] Judge Williams [illegible] and superannuated Reed [illegible] a color [illegible] the whole [illegible] both [illegible] Williams, and places them [illegible] the position.

[illegible] Philadelphia and Alex McDonald [illegible] Haven, [illegible] in the capacity of Governor and United States Senator of the reconstructed State of Arkansas have had a nice little vacation spoiled.

They [illegible] like [illegible] Government [illegible] and shipped them to Little Rock for the purpose of arming the negro insurgents. The State was to pay them $24 for each musket.

Some persons who seemed to think the white men of that State could take care of themselves, got possession of the guns at Memphis and stored them on the bottom of the Mississippi River, and so these loyal carpet bag officials are deprived of their plunder, while the black limbs will be obliged to use Matches instead of Muskets in their work of destruction.

Clayton sent a dispatch to the Secretary of War stating that armed resistance to the law is contemplated. The President, however, failed to see the point in the case and after reading the telegram carefully the second time, he quietly remarked, "I am unable to understand why parties, who contemplate armed resistance to the laws, should throw arms into the river.—*Ex.*

"REBEL PLUCK."—The Milton *Chronicle* furnishes the following instance of "rebel pluck:"

"John True, an ex-rebel soldier of this section, hasn't an arm on his body. Both were shaved off in the smoke of battle before this cruel war was over. And yet to-day saw John True driving a two horse wagon with reins thrown over the stump of his right shoulder, and was guiding the horses with his mouth."

WANTED.—A half dozen elegant and refined young gentlemen of this place, are desirous of procuring situations as sons-in-law in some wealthy families in the corporate limits or near thereto. They are willing to be used as fireside ornaments, keep pound cake from mouldings, use surplus greenbacks in any quantities and, otherwise add to the respectability of the family. Doting parents wishing to increase their families should apply early.—*Exchange.*