

HEARTH AND HOME.

Hearth and Home: twin words of beauty, Sweetest music to the ear. Trusting heart with mutual care. Brightly in the heart-light glowing.

Hearth and Home: sweet love notes, waiting All the spirit breaths of song. With a Heaven of sunlight breathing.

LETTER FROM PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.

(Special Correspondence of the State Journal.)

NOKESVILLE, Oct. 23d, 1871. The country around Nokesville is more level than at Manassas, but is covered with the same chocolate colored clay soil, which here shows to such fine advantage in the splendid farm of Col. Snow, about one mile from the station.

Col. Snow is an old resident, and has one of the best improved farms we have seen in Virginia. His buildings are commodious and well-arranged, and his fences models of strength and neatness—those along the road being white-washed, and contrasting pleasantly with the green of the meadows and the wastes of the broom-sedge and old field pine, through which we had ridden for miles.

Our meeting at Nokesville was not largely attended, but very orderly and pleasant. The Democratic candidates for the Legislature, Purcell and Lewis, were present. Mr. Rounds, our candidate for the Legislature, and Colonel Daniels, candidate for the State Senate, were advertised to speak.

After a discussion of Republican principles by Colonel Daniels, the Democratic candidates were requested to speak, but declined till Mr. Rounds had spoken. Mr. Rounds made a telling speech, exposing the fallacy of Conservative pretensions, denouncing the school system and the county organization, and showing the incapacity of the Conservative party to administer the government. He was answered by Mr. Purcell, who admitted most of what was said on the Republican side, but maintained that Radicalism was a fearful thing, and that it must first be destroyed. He was with us in principle and sentiment except on Radicalism. This Radicalism was a fearful thing, but precisely what it means, our friend did not say. He announced himself as a liberal Conservative, and certainly treated us in the kindest and most courteous manner.

We went on to Brentsville for an evening meeting, but found a very interesting religious meeting in progress, under the auspices of brother Gray, a young Methodist preacher of great power, from Manassas. Not wishing to interfere with the deep religious impression prevailing there, the appointment was postponed. Here we spent the night with that sterling Republican, Isaac P. Baldwin, who has a large farm which he is steadily improving by the pasturing and judicious management of Mr. Baldwin and several of his Republican neighbors have been the objects of Democratic hatred for some years, for their steady loyalty and adherence to principle. A series of political suits were instituted against them two years ago, designed to annoy and drive them from the county. These suits were kept hanging over them for some time, but by the able management of Mr. Rounds, counsel for the defense, they were at last brought to trial, and the cowardly prosecutors defeated before a Southern jury. The day is past for this kind of persecution, even in Prince William county.

After a delightful night, spent with Mr. Baldwin and his excellent and accomplished wife, we proceeded through the county to Brentsville. Here we met Major Thornton, the efficient Superintendent of schools for this county, who is actively engaged in the good work of education. We noticed throughout Prince William a large population with no schools for their children. Major Thornton has a grand field to distinguish himself in, and we think the county is fortunate in procuring the services of so good a man.

A STARTLING REVELATION!

Chicago Fired by the Societe Nationale—Confession by a Member.

The following extravagant narrative, which we give in abbreviated form, is taken from the Chicago Times, which paper devotes a column and a half in fine type to its exciting details, and adds:

"Though it appears at first to be utterly romantic and improbable, there are not wanting confirmatory circumstances. The original explanation of the origin of the fire has been conclusively disproven. It can be attested by every one who listened to Train at Farwell Hall, on the night of the fire, that he used the language detailed in the following account, and that the city was fired in several different places."

The informant, professing to be moved by remorse, does not divulge his name. He states that the Societe has its headquarters in Paris, and branches in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Naples, Florence, Vienna, and other cities in Europe, and in New York, Boston, Washington, and in Orleans, Baltimore, and Chicago. The Societe was organized during the political excitement which preceded the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency. Its object was the promotion of a commune, with equality of rights and riches, poor and wealthy, ignorant and learned.

The coup d'etat, which placed Napoleon on the throne, was effected in the manner and by the means which we have stated, and the alleged evils of the Emperor's reign caused the attraction to its ranks of all malignant elements. He proceeds to say that the miserable results of the late war invited them to a trial of their terrible principles, and the gorgeous city of Paris became the scene of their bloody orgies, and as by the torch of Heaote, the flames of destruction washed the relics of grandeur and the trophies of national power.

The most horrible record of devastation and woe the century will take down to futurity be charges to this Commune. Its final defeat did not extinguish it, and now very strong in trembling France, its numbers, whom the whips of the Furies must urge on, are scattered throughout our own prosperous cities. He states also that

STRIKES. In Great Britain have been instigated by men, and more powerful to influence crowds by fiery eloquence added to their

body everywhere, and that they have failed in many attempts to foment strife between employers and laborers, and as a witness who was determined to learn Chicago as the city where rapidly-growing wealth was widening the social distinctions in extreme. The confession includes the name of

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, as a member, and reminds that he stated in a lecture, in Farwell Hall, Sunday evening before the fire: "This is the last public address that will be delivered within these walls. A terrible calamity is impending over the city of Chicago. More I cannot, dare not say." He adds that another word would have ended his life, as there were scores of pistols pointed at him.

PETROLEUM MINES. had been laid by plots in secret enclaves beyond the reach of mortal observation. Mines in various streets were simultaneously fired, and in order to contravene any possible effort to stay the conflagration by explosion of buildings by gunpowder, a communicating with the magazine at a moment destroyed it.

The first barrels removed by the powder brigade were those with which the train communicated, and hundreds were saved. Many of these mines started new fires, and the water works were also undermined. He asserts that the men executed the design, and that buildings destined by the Societe to be spared fell.

Concluding, he says that two of the original founders of this fearful fraternity in Chicago found their death in the flames, and the narrator is exposed to hideous death by treachery, that other cities are threatened in like manner, and that every circle of society has the sworn members of the Societe Nationale in its midst. The Thugs of India had no parallel power in the number he estimates as belonging to the Commune.

GENERAL ITEMS. —Bismarck is going to Italy. —A Connecticut cow choked to death with an apple. —New Orleans averages two non-explosive accidents daily. —A gigantic water-spout burst recently near the Isle of Man. —Jeffersonville is proud over a successful double clopement. —Louisville has a society for the prevention of cruelty to wives. —A San Francisco girl worth \$500,000 has married a Chinaman. —An eighteen-mile railway is being constructed in New Zealand. —The Mississippi is on a rise for the first time since the fall began. —Fashion denotes that gold bracelets hereafter must be three inches wide. —A St. Louisian who died worth \$20,000, left his children only \$1 apiece. —The crop of planets is quite large this year. Another has been discovered by a Spanish astronomer. —While a woman with a sick child in her arms was being tried in an English police court, the child died. —In Minnesota the prairie fire has burned through an enormous space to the depth of five feet. —There is an ornamental apple crop in the Northwestern States, and a very small one in the Northwestern States. —A Georgia landress of color wept because some paper collars, which she tried to renovate, "done wash all to flinders, for true."

The reported earthquake at Providence is attributed by the Norwich Bulletin to a corpulent citizen on the border of the State falling out of bed. —A justice of the peace down in Kentucky, sentenced a reporter who had severely criticized his decisions to be flogged and imprisoned one week on bread and water. —An order has been issued to the firemen of New York by their engineer, prohibiting them from acting as officers of the election, to take place next month. —A "city" out in Nevada, called Bob-Tailed Gulch, has seven dwelling houses and thirty-seven saloons. There is talk of tearing down some of the houses to make more room. —The New Yorkers have put their houses in order, darned their best bib and tucker, and are out on the docks with folded hands and smiling faces waiting for Alexis.

Death of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr. —We have already made a brief announcement of the death, at Lancaster, Ohio, of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr. The following short notice of him will be read with interest: Mr. Ewing has been a prominent man in the politics of this country. He was born near West Liberty, Ohio county, Virginia, December 28, 1783; he received his early education chiefly from an elder sister, and with his father's family, settled in the wilds of Ohio about 1792, where he enjoyed the advantages of a private school and an academy; he lived during his youth and early manhood was one of continuous toil; in 1814 he was a school teacher; in 1815 he received the degree of A. B. from the Athens Academy, the first ever granted in Ohio, and he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1816, practicing with success in the courts of Ohio and in the Supreme court of the United States. In 1820 he was chosen to represent the District of Virginia, in the United States Senate from Ohio, where he remained until 1827. He was a member of President Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury in 1841. On the accession of President Taylor to the Presidency, in 1849, he was invited into the Cabinet, and took charge of the new Department of the Interior, and in 1850 he was appointed a senator by the State of Ohio, and he remained until 1851, when he retired from political life and resumed the practice of his profession in Ohio. He was a delegate to the "Peace Congress" of 1861, and also chosen a delegate to the Philadelphia "National Union Convention" in 1868, but did not take part in its proceedings. In 1868, he played a prominent part in the New York Democratic Convention, as well as in the case of U. S. Senator, where he remained until 1871, when he was elected to the gubernatorial nomination before the recent Democratic Convention of Ohio, and was defeated by General McCook by only a few votes. He dies leaving behind him a name that will be counted among those of the foremost statesmen of his time.

A SAD AND LAMENTABLE CASE.—Another Argument Against the Show-bath.—Coroner J. H. Coleman held an inquest on the body of Jefferson Brown, colored, a convict in the State Penitentiary, who died yesterday while in the shower-bath at that institution. From what we have been able to learn of the testimony given at the inquest, the following seems to be the facts of the case: A square box, high enough for a man to stand up in, with a place above for the water to fall through, comprises the shower-bath. On the sides of this box are holes, opposite each other, and at convenient distances, through which a bar is thrust to keep the man's face upward, the bar running beneath the chin. In 1830 he was chosen to represent the District of Virginia, in the United States Senate from Ohio, where he remained until 1827. He was a member of President Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury in 1841. On the accession of President Taylor to the Presidency, in 1849, he was invited into the Cabinet, and took charge of the new Department of the Interior, and in 1850 he was appointed a senator by the State of Ohio, and he remained until 1851, when he retired from political life and resumed the practice of his profession in Ohio. He was a delegate to the "Peace Congress" of 1861, and also chosen a delegate to the Philadelphia "National Union Convention" in 1868, but did not take part in its proceedings. In 1868, he played a prominent part in the New York Democratic Convention, as well as in the case of U. S. Senator, where he remained until 1871, when he was elected to the gubernatorial nomination before the recent Democratic Convention of Ohio, and was defeated by General McCook by only a few votes. He dies leaving behind him a name that will be counted among those of the foremost statesmen of his time.

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water were let into his face, at the end of which performance the bar broke, and Brown fell down in the box. Endeavors to stand him up failed, and he was taken to the captain of the prison guard, with other assistance, had a rope placed about the man's neck, the end of the rope passing through one of the auger holes above the man, and the men pulling on the rope while others in front helped to raise him. Brown was got into the position again and more water let upon him, when it was discovered that he was dead.

Dr. Gibbs, who made a post mortem examination of the body, was of the opinion that the man died from congestion of the lungs, the effect of the showerings, but was not willing, if we understand the matter rightly, to positively swear the rope had no effect in causing death. Brown was a rather delicately constituted man, at the best. The verdict of the coroner's inquest will probably be rendered to-day. —Columbian (S. C. Union).

PERSONAL. —Audly Johnson's nurses are beginning to die. —Rochefort is going to write a history of Napoleon III. —Bayard Taylor is now out West on a short lecturing tour. —Mrs. Stowe will make \$13,000 out of her Florida orange grove. —Senator Morton, of Indiana, was serenaded on Tuesday night, at San Francisco. —Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, has not gone to San Domingo, as was reported. —George Alfred Townsend has gone to Salt Lake, and will write letters from there to the Chicago Tribune. —Captain J. S. Ellison, who participated in the battle of Landy's Lane, died at Sacramento on the 20th inst. —Dr. Livingston has died some many times these last few years that people are beginning to call him Dr. Dyingstone. —Fanny Ellsler, whose dancing delighted our grandfathers, is now dancing quietly at Hroquois. She delights in flowers, and one of her favorite roses is well known throughout Holland by her name. She is sixty-one years old, and is noted for her deeds of charity. —Ida Lewis is married, and her legal name is now Wilson, but she still uses her maiden name. She is living at Lime Rock, where she made her reputation, with her mother, who is in ill health, and of whom she is very fond. The total number of lives saved by Ida Lewis is eleven.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—Gen. S. L. Armstrong, of the Hampton Normal Institute, is about to publish at Hampton, Va., and perhaps simultaneously at Wilmington, a semi-monthly paper, especially for the colored people of Virginia and North Carolina. The paper will be finely illustrated and made attractive, and will contain instructions on all subjects on which the people need instruction. It will show how they may secure homes; it will incite them to the best education of their children; it will warn them of the prevalent vices of the times which tends to their ruin; it will encourage industry and the training of the young to skilled labor; it will strive to do its part to make them worthy citizens of this great nation. Gen. Armstrong will be assisted by able correspondents in the South and in the North. We hope this new effort for the improvement of our colored friends will meet with the success it deserves. —Wilmington (N. C. Post).

BANKRUPT NOTICES. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—That on the 18th day of Oct., 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, against the estate of E. J. Wilkerson, of Albemarle county, and State of Virginia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be held at the office of the Register, in Richmond, Va., before W. W. Forbes, Esq., Register, on the 6th day of November, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. DAVID B. PARKER, U. S. Marshal.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—That on the 18th day of Oct., 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, against the estate of R. J. Williams, of Henric county, and State of Virginia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be held at the office of the Register, in Richmond, Va., before W. W. Forbes, Esq., Register, on the 6th day of November, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. DAVID B. PARKER, U. S. Marshal.

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