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Yankees in the Old Dominion!

IMPORTANT MEETING IN CEREDO, VA.

SPEECH OF HON. ELI THAYER.

UNANIMOUS RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY AND FRIENDSHIP!

At the request of several gentlemen interested in the affairs of Ceredo, and for the purpose of replying in some degree to the resolutions passed at a meeting held in Guyandotte a few weeks since, in opposition to settling Ceredo by Northern men, Hon. Eli Thayer of Massachusetts addressed the citizens of Wayne and adjoining counties, on Monday evening, October 12, in Washington Church. A large number of ladies and gentlemen of the vicinity were present, and manifested much interest in the proceedings of the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by Jeremiah Wellman Esq., and upon motion, Esquire Levi McCormick was chosen president; Messrs. Thos Lee Jordan, John Roberts, Isaac McCormick, and Uren Walker, were selected for vice presidents; W. Boyd Wilson, Levi Wilson and C. B. Webb, were chosen secretaries.

The president introduced the speaker, who at once proceeded to address the assembly as follows:

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have come before you this evening as a peace-maker between Wayne and Cabell counties. Wayne is the daughter of Cabell, and there should be no hostility between mother and daughter—no envy, no jealousy. To secure and preserve the friendship between them, let us without partiality commend the charms of both.

Within the last few days I have heard several of your citizens charging the citizens of Cabell with hostility to your interests. They adduce as evidence of this the proceedings of a meeting recently held at Guyandotte, in which the position of the people of that town, deliberately taken at a former meeting, was reversed without any other reason than this: that Wayne county had been preferred to Cabell by northern emigrants. Certain other acts of Cabell of ear- [illegible]

Now, ladies and gentlemen, the causes of disaffection which may have formerly existed, I am unable either to account or apologise for; but I will assure you that the little meeting which *sprang* upon the people of Guyandotte the other day, at thirty minutes notice, did not reflect the sentiments of the people of that county.—Let us therefore still cherish the most friendly feelings towards the great majority of the people of Cabell, whose hearts are with us and whose interests are identical with our own. A city of intelligent enterprising men, established in either county, will benefit both. The advantages and resources of both will be discovered and made available. The time has come for both to be understood and appreciated. The time has come for schools and churches, and the mechanic arts, to be planted here,—and they *will be planted here*. Let us then preserve the most friendly relations with Mother Cabell, and not charge the follies of six of her sons, who got up the incendiary meeting which you judge prejudicial to the interests of Ceredo, upon six thousand who are innocent and friendly.

Let us now recur briefly to the history of the enterprise which contemplates the development of the resources of Western Virginia, and the advancement of the state.

You remember then last spring, when we announced our intention of performing the praiseworthy acts to which I allude, we were denounced by certain fire-eating politicians in Eastern Virginia. They affirmed, that should we ever set foot in the Old Dominion with a colony of Yankees, we should only have the choice between hemp and grape vines. We were told then we should be sent at "Philippi." And so fierce were their threats of violence that the disunionists of the North were convinced that the disunionists of the South were really in earnest. Both seemed to rejoice in the prospect of the failure to establish friendly and cordial relations between New England and Virginia, by a reciprocity of kind offices.

You remember that at the time or soon after, in the month of May last, I visited this part of the country, and by invitation addressed the people of Catletsburg and Ashland, Ky., and also yourselves, in this church. At each of these places I was most cordially received. I made no unmanly concession, and was asked to make none. You all with one voice encouraged our project, and pledged your influence and strength to secure to the intelligent laborers from the North the enjoyment of your friendship, your resources, and your country, on equal and fair terms.

Thus was Kentucky magnanimity and Virginia hospitality put to the test and not found wanting.

On a subsequent visit I was invited to address the citizens of Guyandotte, and complied. The most friendly demonstrations were made, and every effort put forth to impress my associates and myself favorably. Two days notice of the meeting was publicly given, and the most influential of the citizens were present in good numbers, and without one word of dissent endorsed the remarks there made; extended a friendly welcome, and pledged protection to the emigrations which might through the influence of this movement be brought among them.

The meeting was a perfect success. It was so understood throughout the country. We were urged repeatedly to make Guyandotte our head quarters, and were told that should we do so no one would ever raise the abolition cry against us. We then returned to the East, and found the disunionists there quite disconsolate that our scheme promised so much better than they had predicted. It was apparent that there were some ties yet to hold the union together.

The mass of the people in the Northern States rejoiced. Letters of congratulation came in from every free state and from several slave states. Emigrators began to make ready for the sunny clime of Virginia and Kentucky. The great Western tide began to be diverted from its accustomed channel. Fanatics in all quarters were disarmed. The union was in danger of being cemented more strongly than ever.—Everybody sees how this is effected, by uniting on the same soil the *social*, *political* and *pecuniary* interests of remote, and sometimes hostile, sections.

This was the position of affairs when the little meeting in Guyandotte, to which I have referred, was sprung upon the people of Western Virginia at thirty minutes notice. It was made to appear by the proceedings of that incendiary gathering, that Western Virginia had reversed her former decisions and had been whipped into submission by the ultraists and extremists.—The quiet and peaceful people of the North who were preparing to come and make their homes with you here, were to some extent intimidated. They did not know, and in fact, at the time had no means of knowing, how weak and insignificant that little meeting in Guyandotte was. And they have not found out to this day. So I have come to set the matter right, on the soil of the Old Dominion, not in a private way, but at a public meeting ample notice of which has been given everywhere within fifteen miles of this locality, and to show that no importance ought to be attached to the puerile threats made at the little meeting of little men in the little town of Guyandotte.

But after all there are some *apologies* to be offered for that demonstration, which the actors in the scene shall have the benefit of.

They claim that the meeting was not intended to impede emigrations from the North, but was only designed to conciliate the politicians of Eastern Virginia, by showing that Guyan- [illegible] any railroad facilities to infected districts, and that if the Virginia Central Railroad should ever be completed, this fire-eating action might secure the western depot at Guyandotte. Well, if this is so, I have no fault to find; for it is a very cheap way to buy a depot, by getting up an 'anti-Eli Thayer meeting.' [Laughter.]

Another apology is offered by others, which is the apology of revenge, based upon the fact that Wayne county was selected as the head quarters of our movement and not Cabell. It is affirmed by many prominent and influential citizens of Guyandotte, that had that place been selected instead of Ceredo, not one syllable of hostility would ever have been tolerated in Cabell county.

There is another apology for the proceedings of the meeting at Guyandotte—the defence of "the institution."

It may be that the little meeting considered itself for the time being the champion of the institution of slavery in Western Virginia. Now if you *have* such an institution, who of us has illegally interfered with it? Who of us has interfered with it at all? Who of us contemplates any interference? Is it not enough to punish us after the crime? "It is a good paymaster that pays after the work is done."

But all this loud talk in Western Virginia about the "Institutions" is *only talk*. The fact is, *you have not negroes enough here to make an institution*. The negroes in Wayne and Cabell counties will not amount to one for every four square miles of territory. You have no labor, either slave or free, at all adequate to your resources or your wants. You have the curse of the *name* of slavery, which sends emigration by you, without even a side glance towards your mighty resources, and on they go, to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oregon. But as the number of slaves is diminishing a few fanatics cry more loudly than ever, "keep off!" "do not meddle with our institutions!" So the six men who got up the last meeting in Guyandotte to misrepresent the position and sentiment of their fellow citizens, shout most lustily for the *institution*, to let their masters at Richmond know that they are "sound on the goose."

This reminds me of an anecdote. About fourteen years ago, a boy drove a load of charcoal into Providence, R. I., to sell. He peddled a while on Main street, and with his load about half sold out, he began to ascend College street which is one of the steepest grades in the city. The boy took it leisurely, and seated on his exalted car, with elbows on his knees and drooping whip, made the classic shades of Brown resound more and more, as he approached with his signal cry—'c-h-a-r-c-o-a-l!' 'c-h-a-r-c-o-a-l!' The people on the walks on either side were making merry, apparently at his expense; on he went, shouting '*c-h-a-r-c-o-a-l*' more loudly than ever. But when he arrived at the summit of the hill he began to think that something was wrong, and turning around saw he had lost the tail board of his cart at the foot of the hill and that all his 'charcoal' except a few broken crumbs in the bottom of the cart, was strewn the entire length of the street. But he could not stop the cry for all that, and with the force of desperation sang out, as if once for all, "Jerusalem! *all Jehoshaphat!! char-c-o-a-l!!*" [Applause and laughter.]

Just so these few folks who made a fuss at Guyandotte. The less charcoal they have the louder they cry. The tail board has been out too long; your charcoal is nearly gone; why make yourselves ridiculous, citizens of Guyandotte? You have too few negroes to aspire to the dignity of an institution. [Applause.]

But notwithstanding the apology which have been offered we deprecate the acting as appealing to the worst element of Northern character. This shows that a better acquaintance with Yankee character is desirable.

The principal elements of character in Yankees and descendants of Yankees, are three: the *money making*, the *missionary* and the *military* or pugilistic. Now this little thing at Guyandotte appeals to the *fighting* element entirely—just what we have always avoided. I assure you there is a smart sprinkling of this element among Yankees. We are brought up to fight the elements from our birth. We carry on incessant warfare with ice and granite. We have no peace with snow and gravel stones, and this all serves to develope in us a ready tendency to fight other things; hence our people are fond of exposure and sometimes of danger.—You find the Yankee everywhere defying perils and courting excitement at the risk of life. You find him among the whalers of the Northern Ocean, and among canibals in the South Sea Islands. How easy it would be to enlist [illegible] hundred men in the northern regions of Maine, to respond to the Guyandotte meeting on the soil of Virginia. Men who do not see a female countenance from October till May, nor a hearth stone; who sleep on the broken branches of trees all the cold and dreary Northern nights. Have you ever seen the Titans who live farther North than the Penobscot Indians? They stand like Teneriffe, grim, dark, relentless—Titans, with wills like the power of gravitation never suspended, but always pulling the same way. They work without code or rem: bad ornaments for drawing rooms—standing much for etiquette—

"Each in himself and singly seen,
A tower of strength; but in close phalanx,
And in embattled squadron rushing on,
A sea of valor, dread, invincible."

As friends they are true; as enemies terrible. How then shall they come if at all? In the spirit of the incendiary meeting at Guyandotte, or in the spirit of this meeting, like friendly neighbors?

You will bear me witness that I have never, anywhere, appealed to the *dare-devil* element in the Yankee character, but only to the missionary and money making. We have shown what wonderful sources of wealth were lying unused in Western Virginia—what facilities here exist for the cunning hand of the mechanic to accummulate a fortune—what prosperity and enjoyment in ample possessions here [illegible] physical advantages of soil and climate [illegible] communication—your location in the centre of the population of the United States, and yet nearly without neighbors that you hardly regard all these sources of wealth as of any value—your welcome to intelligent labor and friendly co-operation.

We appealed also to the missionary element. Men who preach are not the only missionaries. It is not enough to send the bible in a great missionary work. The bible and its concomitants and results should all go together. We have been in error in our missionary movements at home and abroad. A skillful general does not send his officers alone to battle, but the army all together, horse, foot and dragoon. So we, with the missionary preacher should send also the missionary plow maker, the missionary wagon maker, and the missionary boot maker, all to do good. You have no mechanics here between the Guyandotte and the Big Sandy rivers. Then you need missionary mechanics. There are needed here missionaries of the arts and sciences as well as of the gospel. The gospel in fact contemplates this as it embraces the temporal as well as the spiritual wants of men. There is reason then in this appeal to these two elements of character, foolishly supposed by some hostile to each other. They are not hostile but friendly, and when the economy of politics and christianity shall be well understood, they will be blended and consolidated.

Every good cause can pay well. Christianity, the best of all, should not much longer go begging. In accordance with these views, we are to make money for ourselves and for you. Our maxim is to live and help live—to injure none, to benefit all. There is joy in this—when we can do good and make money by it, all hostilities are in harmony, like the strings of a well tuned harp. Harmonious, though silent. It is like "the music of the spheres."

You see there is no fight in us. We call our new city Ceredo, which signifies the bread-giving city. There is no martial sound in the name; no rattling of bayonets, or flashing of steel, but suggestive of peace and plenty, of orchards, vineyards, and fields of waving grain. Its mission among you is like the visit of the Prince of Peace.

We have done nothing to provoke hostility and deprecate any appeal to violence. However if there must be war; if little Guyandotte will come down on us "like the Assyrian of old" we shall not be left without protection. There is chivalry enough to defend us. If the good chivalry has gone by, the *spirit of chivalry* is not yet extinct.

It is proper therefore, that we should express our thanks to Mr. Lewis Anderson of Ohio. He it was that rebuked the meeting of incendiaries. He it was that pledged the mighty arm of Ohio to defend the constitutional rights of the citizens of Virginia. What more can we ask? Come what may—a mob from Guyandotte or the sword of State itself—we know to whom we can appeal. Mr. Lewis Anderson will defend us, and perhaps he will bring along with him his friend and namesake, "John Anderson my Jo John." We propose to build a block in Ceredo to be called "*Anderson Block*," in honor of Mr. Lewis Anderson, the valiant defender of the constitutional rights of the citizens of Virginia. [Great applause.]

Here then, we are, among the good people of Wayne, in spite of hemp and grape vine; and what is more than all the rest, we are every day better understood and appreciated. However others may have changed their opinions, I am sure, Mr. President, that you and the ladies and gentlemen of this assembly, still extend to us the same friendly welcome which you first so frankly and sincerely proffered. You have no reason to complain. The real estate which you own in the vicinity of the thriving, young town of Ceredo, is every day becoming more valuable. We are erecting hotels, stores, and machine shops. We have established a paper—the "Ceredo Crescent"—which will be issued the 24th day of this month, and weekly thereafter, to advocate all our interests, and to aid in developing the resources of the State.—It is the first paper ever published in your county. We have contracted for the erection of a school house and church, and have provided for the immediate establishment of a Sabbath school. You are all richer here than you were before the inception of this movement. You have better markets already for your produce; you have now or soon will have, better opportunities to educate your children. Your property is rapidly increasing in value, and everything is promising well for you and for us.

Who shall break up this harmony? Who will destroy this prosperity? The sword of State? I think not. The sword of State is for the protection of honest men, and not for their destruction. An incendiary meeting subserving the purposes of disunionists? Not at all. We laugh at the impotence of such machinery. Let us then proceed and build up the city of peace and plenty, hopeful yet and resolute. An order will be passed tomorrow at the County Court to build two roads, by which the extreme southern portion of the county will be better able to visit the Yankee city and supply our markets. The Big Sandy and the Twelve Pole will pour in their treasures of fruit and grain. And the sturdy yeomanry will bring their wives and children to see the wonders of the Yankee city and to witness on all sides the salutary effects of the friendly invasion. Here your sons and daughters on the soil of their birth will soon enjoy the highest advantages of education, and the refining influences of cultivated society. Who objects to this? the defenders of *the* institution? they have not charcoal enough to hinder us *much*. CEREDO is a fixed fact—a manifest destiny.

But you are not the only recipients of these benefits. The whole state will be advanced, socially, pecuniarily, and commercially. The building of a manufacturing city at this point, will stimulate the agricultural interests of the country. New lands will be brought under cultivation. There will be more science in agriculture—the exports of the country will be multiplied many fold. The products of industry [illegible] westward, and must have one. The Central Road will be completed, and will build up Norfolk and Richmond. This will make a line of steamships necessary, and will sustain the line when established. Here is the key to your State; the place to lay the foundation for your commercial grandeur. Here is the power of wealth, yet dormant in these hills, waiting to be called to serve the true interests of the Old Dominion. Shall these powers yet slumber? What say Norfolk and Richmond? Will they continue to denounce their best friends, and try to excite hostility between us? I think not.—That effort has proved too fruitless to be persisted in. Norfolk and Richmond will one day erect monuments to the Yankee pioneers who now unlock the hidden wealth of Western Virginia, to pour it profusely into their treasuries.

I have found among the defenders of slavery in your state two classes of men of widely different character and policy.

The first class contends that the Institution is of divine origin, and must forever endure.—Yet they are so tremulous and anxious about it, that they suspect everything not originated by themselves of having abolition tendencies.—What kind of faith in divine institutions is this? Who is the author of divine institutions? It is He that sitteth upon the circuit of the heavens, and before Him *all* the inhabitants of the earth are as grasshoppers. Now if He has established certain relations between grasshoppers of color and grasshoppers without color, do you suppose a few Yankees can reverse the decrees and subvert the plans of the Eternal? Nonsense! Either the Institution is divine or it is not. If it is it will stand. If it is not, it must take its chances with other human institutions.

The other class admit this, and say, "we are so certain of the permanency of slavery, that we are willing any experiment you may wish to try, may be fairly tested. We have no apprehension about the result; it will all come out right—you will be converted to our views—we therefore welcome you, and will assist you in your vain experiment, and will console you after your failure." Now here is a sublime and consistent faith, worthy of great men. I cannot but respect the calm and secure trust of such; wisely calm and wisely secure, whether the institution is divine or not.

You will bear me witness that I have been compelled to speak upon a subject which I told you we did not come here to discuss. We hope hereafter to be allowed, without similar diversion, to go on and set up our engines and make music with saws and hammers. Healthy music no doubt. If anything more is to be said hereafter on the subject of slavery, let the city of Ceredo say it rather than the citizen. Let the steam engines speak. They are sometimes eloquent enough. They are better orators on the slavery question than Congressmen are.

There remains now, Mr. President, but one topic more for our consideration, and that is the objections to ORGANIZED EMIGRATION, which you have often heard from the enemies of this enterprise. They say if Northern men wish to come to Virginia let them come *one by one*, after the ordinary manner of emigration, and not in companies.

Now consider for a moment what are the inducements to this kind of emigration, which we encourage and our enemies denounce. The men we propose to settle among you, or many of them at least, have families. The first inquiry which they make is about the advantages of education and of religion. "Are there secular and Sabbath schools near by?" is the common inquiry. You know what my answer must be. The population is too sparse here to sustain schools or churches, except at great distances from each other, and for only a limited portion of the time. This then is reason enough why they should not come at all unless they can come in numbers sufficient to establish and sustain these institutions among themselves. To refuse to allow them then to come in companies is to refuse to allow them to come at all. They will come, if they come at all, with all their institutions unbroken; with churches, and schools and colleges, and the mechanic arts. They will come in communities, sacrificing no privileges to which they have been accustomed. They will come with their friends and neighbors, and will come *as* friends and neighbors to you. You will share all the advantages which they bring.

In this way there is a speedy transition from the wilderness to the garden. Should you observe yet a few years you will witness great changes on this globe through the influence of organized emigration. "A nation will be born in a day." Some of us may witness that.

Again, by coming in colonies these worthy men, some of them poor, are a mutual help to each other. Should one of them come alone to Wayne county, he would cause no rise in real estate by his coming, and could not in this way benefit himself or you. But let them come in colonies of one thousand or ten thousand; or let them double the population of Wayne county next year, as I think they will do, and each one shares the benefit of a great rise of property previously secured at a low price. Our company does not propose any monopoly, and the settlers, in proportion to their investment, will make as much as the first purchasers. We go for democratic equality.

You see then that it is folly to urge that these men should sacrifice everything by obeying the mandates of a few nervous ultras, who think every movement above and below, an abolition movement. You see, too, that a guiding and protecting power is necessary, to secure to emigration these beneficent results. Such a power is this company, which, relying on the good faith of your cordial welcome, has now brought and is locating in the city of Ceredo forty thousand dollars worth of engines and machinery. Ordinary emigration would have been half a century without such advantages, perhaps forever. Now capital precedes labor and prepares the way. Christianity and the arts and sciences do not now as formerly, follow slowly and timidly in the track of emigration, but go on boldly hand in hand with the hardy pioneer. Emigration which has often tended to barbarism, is [illegible] great missionary age of the world—an age of missionary communities and institutions, in which Christianity, with all her numerous offspring, will work together for the good of man. [Enthusiastic applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Thayer's speech on motion of Col. Hampton, of Catletsburg, Messrs J. C. Wheeler, Coburn, Walker, Roberts and McCormick were appointed to prepare and present resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Col. Hampton being loudly called upon for remarks, addressed the meeting in substance as follows:

He said he thought from what he had heard and seen of the plan of Mr. Thayer and his associates, that their mission was one of peace and good will. If they are honest, constitution loving men, as he believed they were, they should be welcomed here and protected in all their rights. If they do not choose to have negroes, it is none of our business, they have a right to do without them. And if they should undertake to interfere with our affairs and our institutions, we have laws which we can apply to punish them. But we have no fears of that. We believe they know their own business, and will attend to that. Now then, while there are so many advantages here, and such wealth of soil, and so many undeveloped resources for them to labor in, will you say to them that they shall not come? They come with energy, and industry and money, they put up shops, start machinery, and establish all the preliminaries for a great and prosperous community. What folly, then, it would be for us to object! They bring energy, something which we have not. We do not know what can be done here, they do. These resources ought to be developed—we shall never do it, because we were not educated for the requisite application and labor.

Our country is progressing in educational and material interests on every hand and in all directions. But in all this advancement we have failed to develope the vast resources of this section of country, because we lack the native energy. Then shall we prevent others who will develope these resources, from coming here?—These northern men see how they can get the "almighty dollar" here; it is slow work for us. And in the progress they make in accumulating dollars, markets will be needed and railroads will be needed. If you have a city here you must have good wagon roads, and then will follow railroads.

What do Virginia politicians think of this? Why, that these northern men will not vote right. Well, let them vote as they please, so that they build up a great city here. Virginia has been trying this many years to build up a great city on the sea coast, and failed. And now Eastern Virginia says we must not allow the Yankees to come in here—that it is next to Ohio, and we shall repent it. She wishes to build up a great commercial city on her coast, and here is one of the best aids to that enterprise. Here is the nearest point to the Ohio, and the very place for a great thoroughfare over the continent to the Pacific and beyond. When such a route is through, we shall have a line that will form a bond of union of the United States, strong and sure. This is something the country needs. Politicians will say you are not worthy of favorable notice, but I believe your enterprise will have a tremendous influence in cementing the union of the States. Politicians who make politics a trade, are not by any means the most useful men in a country, or the most judicious in their counsels. I have seen something of their action and influence in Kansas. They were not men who loved the Union, their influence was not for the best interests of the country. They were political gamblers, who would not hesitate to dissolve the Union if that would aid them in their selfish purposes. They should not be heeded then. He hoped Thayer and his associates would be treated well, and if they interfere with our institutions let the laws be applied. Let us ask him if he has got the men and the money, and if he has, to pitch in, and let us give them all a hearty welcome. I do think it will tend to prevent a dissolution of the Union—that it will draw us closer together, that it will unite North and South and make us one. We were one in Washington's time, why not be as much so now? Let us be united then—and let us aid this union by giving these Northern men a sincere and hearty welcome! [Applause.

On motion, it was voted, that a committee of three be appointed to collect and distribute information respecting the condition and resources of Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. W. Boyd Wilson, J. C. Wheeler, and Thos. Lee Jordan, were chosen to serve as that committee.

The Chairman of the Resolution Committee then read the subjoined resolutions, and they were adopted by a unanimous vote.

Resolved, That we have listened this evening, with sincere pleasure to the eminently practical address of Hon. Eli Thayer, on the subject of organized emigration to Western Virginia, and fully endorse the scheme he proposes.

Resolved, That the citizens of Wayne and adjacent counties hail Hon. Eli Thayer and his associates, in introducing into Western Virginia, means and men for the purpose of more fully developing our agricultural and mineral resources in the surrounding country; and that we fully and freely reiterate the Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Guyandotte Va., on the 25th day of July, 1857; and from what we have already seen of the true intent and meaning of the said Eli Thayer and his associates (at Ceredo) we are satisfied that they are good, sound, law-abiding, constitution-loving men, in whose hands the laws and the institutions of the Old Dominion will be safe.

On motion, it was voted that the proceedings [illegible] Ceredo Crescent, N. Y. Her[illegible] Guyandotte Unionist, [illegible] Ironton Register, Richmond Enquirer, Norfolk Herald, and other Virginia papers.

On motion of Mr. Coburn, the meeting was dissolved.

LEVI McCORMICK,
Chairman.

W. BOYD WILSON,
LEVI WILSON,
C. B. WEBB, } Secretaries.

CAUSE OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The manner in which a pig caused the war of 1812 was as follows; two citizens of Providence Rhode Island, both of the Federal school of politics, chanced to quarrel. They were neighbors, and one of them owned a pig which had an inveterate propensity to perambulate in the garden of the other. The owner of the garden complained that his neighbor's pig sty was insufficient to restrain the pig, and the neighbor insisted that the garden fences were not in good repair.—One morning as the pig was taking his usual ramble, he was surprised in the very act of rooting up some valuable bulbous roots. This was the last "feather" and the owner of the garden instantly put the pig to death with a pitchfork. At the coming election the owner of the garden was a candidate for the Legislature, and his neighbor who, but for the quarrel, would have voted for him, voted for the Democratic candidate, who was elected by a majority of one. At the election of a United States Senator a Democrat was chosen by a majority of one; and when the question of war with England was before the senate it was declared by a majority of one.—*Historical Magazine.*

A "FREE LOVE" AFFAIR.—The following bit of scandal is told by the New York correspondent of the Charleston Evening *News*, in his letter of the 27th of July:

Bennett, of the *Herald*, is at Thomson's pavillion, on the Shrewsbury river, near Sandy Hook where an interesting scene took place yesterday, in which one of the corps of Tribune played a conspicuous part. It seems that the philosophical gentleman with a long beard and a very broad brimed hat, went down on Saturday for a day's shooting, leaving his wife at home. But the lady getting lonesome, and perhaps anxious about her liege-lord, took the boat from New York on Sunday morning, and in due time arrived at the Pavillion where, on inquiry, she found that her husband was quite well but was not in his room, as he had gone off on a sailing party "with his wife." "What his wife?" exclaimed the indignant lady, "why how can that be? I am his wife." 'Well, madame,' exclaimed the polite clerk, 'I know nothing about it, further than the fact that the gentleman came here, on Saturday night with a very pretty lady, registered his name and was provided with a room, which they occupied last night."

The lady made no reply, but walked down to the landing, where she waited until the sailing party came in, where a scene ensued which was much enjoyed by the spectators, but which could hardly have been pleasant for the Tribune gentleman and the "lady" he had been sailing with. How the matter has been I do not know, but the wife returned to the city on the next boat, leaving her arrant spouse to enjoy, in company with his lady, the grins and sneers of everybody who knew the true state of the case.