

The absence of the editor accounts for the want of the usual variety in his columns to-day. He will return on Tuesday or Wednesday next, when he will enter upon the discharge of his duties with renewed energy.

Intimidating the Legislatures.
A few weeks ago, the New York *Evening Post* affected prodigious, and talked statesmanship and reason. It has since shown itself of those that take their opinions from the mob, and follow the multitude to do evil, instead of acting upon an honest and independent conviction of their own. The elections that caused the *Herald* to reverse its bearings, and the editor of the *Times* to dishonor his personal commitments, influenced the *Post* also to change its bearings, and join the radicals. Nor did it pause until it gained from rank with the most violent; and in a late issue contained an article which outstrips even the most rabid of its associates in the malignity of its sentiments and the brutality of its threats against the South.

The topic treated of in the *Post's* ana themas, is the probable rejection by the South of the Constitutional Amendment. It predicts that in such event:

1. We shall enter upon another political struggle, more intense than that through which we are now passing, more injurious to the country, and especially to the Southern States—a contest of which the issue is not doubtful; for the twenty millions of the Northern States will begin to see the unreasonableness of the Southern leaders, and will lose patience with these men, who so stubbornly refuse the mildest terms ever offered to beaten rebels. Hitherto the country has wonderfully restrained itself; but we advise no one to push its patience too far. It is not at all impossible, it is not even improbable, if the amendment should fall through the obstinacy of the Southern leaders, that the laws which are still on the statute book may be enforced against the politicians who led their States into treason and rebellion.

Hitherto we have given only mercy—but justice is still alive. It seems a monstrous thing to the Southern politicians that some of them should be excluded from office; but, suppose they were to be hanged for their treason, as the law demands; suppose their estates should be taken from them, as the law requires? If they will take our advice they will think of these things. They are not masters of the situation. They have no more power now, nor strength with the country, than they had the day Lee surrendered to Grant; then they would have joyfully accepted the amendment; it is great folly of them to reject it now. Their attitude, their conduct, their words, their pretentious claims, are all irritating to the Northern people, who fought through four years to put down treason, and now see the leading traitors aspiring to the highest offices, and demanding where they were prudent they would supplicate, and if they were only reasonable they would accept in silence the large and free mercy which is offered them.

But they seem little inclined for such wisdom. They are as besotted now as they were in 1860, when they deliberated by made war against the Union, and really believed that their treason would not be resisted. Their crazy attempt then not only brought ruin upon their own States, but enormous losses and sufferings upon the Northern people. So, too, their present course threatens to infect upon us, as well as upon the Southern States, further injuries. The Southern leaders have a capacity for mischief, that is to say—so much we must grant them,—they are able to keep the country in disorder; but whenever the people of the United States come fairly to see this, nothing is so probable that they will sweep away, with the strong arm of justice, these infuriated hindlers of peace and prosperity, these malignant and stubborn mischief-makers. If the men who led the way in the great treason insist on being hanged or ex-patriated, they may yet have their will,—and that sooner than they think.

The Constitution requires that all proposed amendments of that instrument, shall be submitted to the several States for their ratification. The discharge of this function implies the exercise of their best judgment, and the expression of their free will. This is both their privilege and their duty,—as truly so as that a correspondent prerogative and obligation attach to the voter when he approaches the polls. Instead of leaving us thus to make up our decision, freely and unconstrained, the *Post* in the grossly indecent manner we have seen, sets itself to bully us into the mere record of its own views,—not ours. In the presence of such conduct, it is our duty to fulminate censures against "the shoulder-hitters" and "the roughs," who would make it as much as a deacon's wife's life is worth, to approach the polls; for there is not a calf of them all who ever attempted with billy or bludgeon, with slung shot or with awl, a more nefarious intimidation of the right and duty of free and conscientious judgment, in the discharge of a public trust. It is surely no worse to intimidate a voter than a legislator! The *Evening Post* would not offend more grossly than it has done,—it would only act consistently,—if the Presidential election being at hand, it were to denounce, ex-patriate, exile and confiscate against all the leading and most virtuous citizens of the Southern States, in case these States should fail to vote for the candidate of the Party that passed the Constitutional Amendment. It might as justly deny us the right of free judgment, it might as honorably and legally demand that we accept the will and decision of the Northern majority, in the one case as the other. It

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Much good has resulted to the farming interest in other portions of the country from the efforts of such Societies, and there is no portion more in need of every possible help than this. The new circumstances which surround us since the war, involves the necessity of great changes in system, and the whole subject of agriculture. There is an abundance of work for an active and intelligent organization in studying and defining the changes which are rendered necessary by these untired conditions, and in shaping the farming system in reference to them. Every well-wisher of the country must rejoice to witness earnest efforts of the people to redeem losses and rebuild ruins incident to the late war—so disastrous in its results to the material welfare of the South.

Convinced as we are of the importance of this subject, not only for the present but also for the future of our country, we are not content to discuss it with a mere passing notice. There should be—there must be—organized effort on the part of our people to relieve themselves from an otherwise tardy and precarious recovery from ruin. And all should help in the work. No one has a right to stand back because he may feel he can do nothing. Modesty is a fault in most of our country people, when it comes to taking part in a public matter. They are willing enough to see others go forward in a good thing, but shrink from participation themselves from mere timidity and an undervaluation of their own abilities.

If our friends in the country will pardon the liberty we would appeal to them by name to come to Salisbury on Tuesday of Superior Court the purpose of conferring with each other, in a public meeting; and if they think well of it to organize a County Agricultural Society. They should, also, urge their neighbors to attend. Let's have a big day of it. We have not had a big day since the war. The elections and everything else have been close at home, minding their own business as well as they could—working with all their might. Now that the season for hard work is about over, it is a first rate time to come together, renew old acquaintances, shake each other's hand, and give to each a good word of cheer. We have all been sufferers together; are so yet, and need the support of each other's sympathy. Meet, then, and form the proposed Society, and that may be the beginning of an annual reunion of the people of the county; for if the Society is conducted with success, we shall doubtless have County Fairs for the exhibition of Farm and other industrial products. We appeal especially to fellow-citizens of the Scotch Irish section of the county to take hold, as knowing by an experience of several years in the working of a Society of their own, the advantages to

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"Resolved, That a committee of five members of this Grand Lodge be appointed to make suitable arrangements for carrying into effect the object of the foregoing."

The Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of Maryland having, at a late special communication, fixed the time for laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple for the 20th day of November next, the committee of arrangements deem that occasion most suitable for the renewal of relations and fraternal intercourse, and most cordially extend to all Master Masons, Companions and Sir Knights in good standing an earnest invitation to be present and participate in the ceremonies.

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The Circuit Court for this county has had before it since the 20th ult., a suit for \$10,000 damages for false imprisonment.—*George Wm. Bailey vs. B. C. Flannagan.* When the Yankee raid was about to be made in this place, in March 1866, Mr. Flannagan, Cashier of the National Bank, Mr. Maggie, President, and two other gentlemen, carried the specie belonging to that bank away, and buried it a few miles from Charlottesville, \$20,000 in gold and \$20,000 or more in silver.—The place was visited sometime afterwards and the money had not been disturbed. When again Mr. Flannagan and others visited the place with a view of securing the buried treasure, the \$20,000 in gold was not there. Geo. Wm. Bailey, Charles H. Bailey and others who had been at a "feeding party" not far from where the specie was buried, were re-arrested of the robbery. The military authorities arrested them and had them confined in the Courthouse, and G. W. Bailey was finally sent on to Richmond and confined in Libby Prison. The evidence not being sufficient to detain him, all the parties accused were discharged.

Geo. Wm. Bailey, and four other persons, sued in nine cases B. C. Flannagan for \$10,000 damages each. For the plaintiff were S. F. Leake, B. H. Shuckelford, S. V. Southall and John L. Cochran. For the defendant were A. H. H. Stuart, A. R. Blakey, R. T. W. Duke, B. H. Magruder, and Robert Whitehead.

The courthouse was thronged during the trial by crowds of ladies and gentlemen.—The argument was able and protracted.—Upon its conclusion the jury retired, and in ten minutes found a verdict in favor of the defendant.

An Approaching Grand Masonic Demonstration in Baltimore.
The interesting ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple on North Charles street, Baltimore, are to take place on the 20th of November.—The following circular is addressed to the fraternity throughout the United States:

MASONIC TEMPLE, BALTIMORE, }
October 24, 5866. }

To the Masonic Fraternity throughout the United States:

Brethren—At the November, 5865, Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the disabilities which of late have prevented that fraternal intercourse which heretofore distinguished us as Masons are now removed; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Masonic Fraternity of Maryland, avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to extend a cordial and earnest invitation to the several Masonic jurisdictions throughout the United States, to meet in the city of Baltimore, for the renewal of relations, which, though estopped for a time, have never ceased to exist in the hearts of all true Masons."

"Resolved, That a committee of five members of this Grand Lodge be appointed to make suitable arrangements for carrying into effect the object of the foregoing."

The Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of Maryland having, at a late special communication, fixed the time for laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple for the 20th day of November next, the committee of arrangements deem that occasion most suitable for the renewal of relations and fraternal intercourse, and most cordially extend to all Master Masons, Companions and Sir Knights in good standing an earnest invitation to be present and participate in the ceremonies.

The committee respectfully ask all papers friendly to the fraternity to bring this invitation to the notice of members of the order.

JOHN S. BERRY, P. G. M.,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

General News.
Among the agreeable features of the late election, the most agreeable, next to the triumph in Maryland, was the election of Jas. Brooks in the Eighth (city) District. Mr Brooks was turned out of his seat '06 in the present Congress by a strict party vote simply and exclusively for the crime of being a Conservative. His constituents return him with six thousand majority and thus "make treason odious."

While parties are babbling about guarantees against rebellions, the people of the United or disunited States would like to have some security for good government. Rebellions may occur and disappear, and leave life, liberty and property secure, but the principles of the government being changed or perverted admits only of remedies hard to apply.

The Fredericksburg Herald says:—Whatever may be either the reason or result of these elections, one thing is proven; the South has gained nothing by any effort at conciliation. For the future, patient endurance, silent and manly submission, may be unavoidable; but no more cringing, no more "policy," no more dirt-eating.

The Presidents of the Virginia Central, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, Richmond and Danville, Norfolk and Petersburg, and outside-Railroad Companies have generously agreed to give a free return passage to all persons traveling on their roads to attend the Agricultural convention which meets in Richmond on the 20th inst.

The last novelty in the way of locomotion is to be among the many wonders of the great exhibition. It consists of a mechanical horse, which trots, gallops or walks, as may suit the pleasure of the rider. He evinces prances after the most approved style, and neighs when that sound is agreeable to its possessor.

The Nobles' Gazette of Moscow, lately contained this curious phrase:

"Until now, thanks to the visible protection of Providence, the cholera had only attacked the lower classes; but at present the terrible scourge attacks the middle class and even the nobility."

And what is the thing that we are thus required to sanction, whether we think it right or wrong? The point chiefly referred to by the *Post* in the Constitutional Amendment whose adoption is demanded, is that which proscribes from public trust those citizens among us who most possess and deserve our esteem and confidence; and they are to be thus proscribed by our vote, for the only offence of doing our will, at our request! The *Post* demands that we shall vote to punish them for this. It is a demand contrary to every law and sentiment of our nature, from the time when it was forbidden to smother the kid in its mother's milk, till now.—The *Post* claims that the "punishment" is merited when compared with the crime. Concede this for the moment,—but is it merciful or allowable to require as to inflict it? It may be considered more merciful to punish a man with blows than to take his life;—but is that a reason why his son or brother should be required to fling the lash? Nay, far worse the present case; for it is exacted of us not only to inflict the prescribed punishment upon our brethren, but to vote if just. Every sentiment of a generous nature recoils at such a demand. It is barbarian.—It is shocking. It is inexorably loathsome. We know not how Mr. Bryant can ever "lie down to pleasant dreams," after concurring in a demand so opposed to every magnanimous or humane sentiment!

But we are threatened that if we do not comply with the degrading demand concerning our brethren and partners in citizenship, these last shall be visited with still greater severities. They shall be hung or exiled, and beggared.—So threatened Blue Beard in the nursery story. The *Post* should know that if the indicated enormities be visited as menaced, the enormosity and the shame will attach to itself and its associates,—not to us. The *Post* may not value the distinction,—but all generous natures will.

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Marriage Guide.—YOUNG'S GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK, or Every one his own Doctor.—Being a Private Instructor for Married Persons or those about to marry, both Male and Female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our Sexual System, and the Production or Prevention of Offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by Wm. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Wm. Young, No. 416 Spruce St., above Fourth, Philadelphia, PA. June 16, '66 64tw & 1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Mails.
BY ATTENDING TO THE FOLLOWING instructions, the work of re-establishing the mails South will be much facilitated. According to a late order of the Postmaster General, a Route cannot be continued, for a mail established, unless there are at least two acting postmasters on said Route at either terminus. If such have not been appointed, see that application should be made by petition immediately. The petition should have a dozen or more signers, and run somewhat thus:

State of }
County of }
To the Hon. A. W. Randall, Postmaster General.

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, respectfully petition that be appointed (postmaster or postmistress, as the case may be) at County of State of

He (or she) can take the oath.

No person who is under twenty-one years of age can be appointed a post master or a postmistress. Single ladies and widows only can be appointed postmistresses. No person who is under sixteen years of age can act as mail carrier.

All contractors and mail carriers will be required to take the oath.

A mail contractor is required to take the oath but once only. A person having become a contractor and taken