PRIDE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

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

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

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

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

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh Nov. 11, 1868.

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF the United States has, by Proclamation set apart the 26th day of November as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for His benefits and blessings, so graciously and bountifully bestowed upon our country during the year now closing and

WHEREAS, it is made my duty by law to set apart a day in every year, and by proclamation give notice thereof, "as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Now, therefore I, William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, do proclaim the same day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God throughout the State of North Carolina and respectfully and earnestly request all good citizens of the State to join in the observance of the same.

Done at our city of Raleigh, on the eleventh day of November, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the 93rd year of American Independence.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

By the Governor:
R. M. DOUGLAS,
Private Secretary.

☞ The expedition reported to be fitting out in this country against Cuba with a view of the annexation of that island to the United States, accounts of which appear in this issue, are believed by some to be sensation stories, while others seem disposed to give credence to the reality of the fillibuster movement.

Our readers will remember there was a movement on foot some time since, in this country, for the purchase of Cuba, and now, as there is a revolution in that island, who knows what the final result may be? At present, we give the accounts of the fillibuster movement for what they are worth.

METEORIC SHOWERS.—The papers every where, in this country, speak of fine meteoric displays from midnight till dawn, on the 14th. A number of our citizens and neighbors witnessed it.

☞ Gov. Holden has set apart the 26th instant to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise. See proclamation.

THE RAILROAD.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that books of subscription for the second division of the N. W. N. C. Railroad have been opened, for the extension of the road from Salem westward.

☞ See Prospectus of Harper's publications. Persons wishing to subscribe for Harper's or any other American magazines, will please apply at the Post-office, where advantageous arrangements may be made.

THE CONCERT.—The concert given on Friday evening last, for church purposes, was well attended, and the audience, no doubt, appreciated the excellent instrumental and vocal music selected expressly for the occasion by our musical *amateurs*. The amount realized was some $60 or $70.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Christmas Fair; Mrs. T. J. Boner wishes to "dye to live and live to dye;" E. L. Hege's "Last Warning." Settlement notice of Hege Bro's.

The Salisbury *Old North State* says corn is now selling in that market at 50 and 55 cents per bushel. Some sales have been made at lower figures.

The Legislature.

This body convened on Monday. In the Senate there was no quorum, while in the House sufficient new members appeared to make up the requisite number. Both Houses then adjourned until Tuesday.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Baron James Rothchilds, the head of the great Banking house, is dead.

Dried Fruit in North Carolina.

The good people of Stokes, Forsythe, Guilford and adjoining counties have discovered that there are other crops worth attending to besides the great staple of tobacco, or even the more necessary articles of corn and wheat.

The following statement, furnished me by a reliable gentleman, well acquainted with the people and their industrious, enterprising, and go-ahead qualities, will show your readers what may be done by those who are determined to avail themselves of the advantages which a kind Providence has placed within their reach.

A merchant residing in the small village of Mount Airy (Surry county, N. C.,) has received into his store in less than two weeks thirty-five thousand pounds of dried apples. A firm in the same place built a large and commodious brick storehouse and paid for it from the profits in the sale of the dried fruit bought and sold by them in one season.

One firm in Salem, N. C., (Vogler's) has sent off this fall eight hundred barrels of dried blackberries, and will probably send two hundred barrels more—the whole worth forty thousand dollars. The dried fruit received and purchased in that small village this season will bring one hundred thousand dollars.

Last year, High Point, a village which has recently sprung up in Guilford county and on the Central road, shipped largely over one million pounds of dried fruit, and will send off a much larger quantity this season.

The village of Kernersville (in Forsythe county,) with scarcely one hundred inhabitants, will send North this Fall from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars worth of dried fruit. One house in this village sent off last Friday thirteen wagon loads (36,000 pounds) of peach stones, which cost fifty cents per bushel; and one lady, in the same place, has collected nearly one bushel of apple seeds, for which she is to receive twenty-five dollars. The two last mentioned articles are bought on commission for nursery men in the North.—*Exchange.*

We see the above going the rounds of the papers, and we presume the figures in our friend's (Mr. Vogler's) case to be correct. We would be obliged to those other merchants of this place, who have shipped produce direct, for their figures, to enable us to give full particulars of the export trade of our town.

"DEMOREST'S MONTHLY."—The Christmas number of this admirably conducted magazine is out, and is really a gem. The fashions are profuse, the contents, literary and artistic of the highest class. There is a beautifully illustrated Household department, music, and each worth the cost of the magazine. We do not see how any lady can afford to be without it. It has, moreover, none of the frivolity of the ordinary class of fashion magazines, but much of the high tone, and sensible, practical character of the best European Monthlies. Subscribe for it. $3 per year, with a premium. Published at 473 Broadway, N. Y.

The General Result.

From the returns thus far received, the following seems to be a correct summary of the electoral vote for President:

States.	*Seymour.*	*Grant.*
Maine,		7
New Hampshire,		5
Vermont,		5
Massachusetts,		12
Connecticut,		6
Rhode Island,		4
Pennsylvania,		26
Ohio,		21
Indiana,		13
Iowa,		8
Illinoise,		16
Michigan,		8
Wisconsin,		8
Minnesota,		4
Kansas,		3
West Virginia,		5
Tennessee,		10
California,		5
Nebraska,		3
Missouri,		11
Florida,*		3
North Carolina,		9
South Carolina,		8
Nevada,		3
New York,	33	
Georgia,	9	
Maryland,	7	
Delaware,	3	
Kentucky,	11	
Alabama,	8	
Louisiana,	7	
New Jersey,	7	
Oregon,	3	
Total,	88	203

Arkansas not heard from.

*This State voted through her Legislature.

The majority of the popular vote for Grant is estimated at little over three hundred thousand.

North Carolina will be represented in the 41st Congress as follows:

First District, C. L. Cobb, Republican.
Second " Hon. D. Heaton, "
Third " Hon. O. H. Dockery, "
Fourth " Hon. J. T. Deweese, "
Fifth " Hon. I. G. Lash, "
Sixth " Hon. F. E. Shober, Dem.
Seventh " Hon. A. H. Jones, Rep.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Maelstrom of our childhood's geographies is a myth. A late report on the Norwegian fisheries says that it "is so little thought of by the inhabitants that they pass and repass it in their sail vessels at all states of the tide except at certain times in the winter season; and far from drawing in whales and other things that come within its range, it appears to be a favorite resort of the fish of the country, and the fishermen reap a rich piscatorial harvest from its bosom. The greatest rate of the tide in winter does not exceed six miles an hour."

Many Tennessee papers are placing the name of Andrew Johnson at the head of their columns as candidate for the next Governor of Tennessee. There is said to be little doubt that he will receive the democratic nomination.

A letter from the city of Mexico says trade remains dull and all the cotton factories have suspended work, leaving thousands of workmen without employment, for whom public subscriptions are solicited.

The Penitentiary of Indiana has over four hundred convicts, whose labor supports the institution, and the appropriation by the State has not been touched.

Large numbers of Georgians and Alabamians are emigrating to Arkansas.

Large bodies of immigrants are pouring into Western Missouri, and the St. Louis *Republican* claims that the State has gained 250,000 in population since the war.

Lamartine is seventy-eight years old and improving in health. He is unable to write, but dictates.

A company of young men have gone from Rockland, Maine, to Virginia to cut ship timber the coming winter.

Memphis has five companies of armed negroes.

The corn crop of Ohio this year is estimated at 141,000,000 bushels.

No President of the United States up to the present time has had a child born in the White House.

General Grant has already received about 500 written applications for office.—He has given General Rucau, his secretary, orders to destroy all such missives without showing them to him.

Lincoln, Nebraska, must be a pleasant place for a State Legislature to meet. It is said that bands of Sioux and Otoe Indians have encamped near the city, and warn off all traders and hummers generally.

The number of children who attend school in the United States amounts to 5,000,000. They use 20,000,000 books, which cost $18,750,000.

The public debt statement for November 1, shows a total of $2,641,005,572.—Cash in the Treasury, $113,873,019, of which $103,107,085 was coin. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury, decreased over $7,500,000 during October.

Cranberries have gone up from $10 to $18 per barrel, owing to the competition of Boston agents, who have been travelling on the Cape and bidding against one another. This makes a difference of $25,000 to the production in that vicinity.

The anchor of the *Merrimac*, weighing 9,400 pounds, has been raised, and is exhibited at Norfolk.

Indianapolis expects to slaughter 70,000 hogs this year. The work will begin next week probably.

FILIBUSTERISM.

AN EXPEDITION TO ANNEX CUBA—FITTING OUT IN NEW YORK—DEPOT AT NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE—THE FILIBUSTERS, THEIR OFFICERS, ARMS, AND PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

[From the World]

The highly important events that have transpired in Spain during the last five weeks, which have resulted in the overthrowing of the oldest throne on the European Continent, has drawn the attention of adventurous and filibustering Americans to the unprotected, or weak state of the defences of the ever faithful Isle of Cuba.

An expedition, or rather series of expeditions, are now in process of fitting out, the objective point of such being some central point for general concentration in the heart of Cuba. These expeditions are severally being organized in New York, Mobile, Boston and New Orleans. The object of these several expeditions, when united is the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

Communication has been established between the leading insurgents now in arms against the authority of the Captain-General Lersundi, and the different chiefs of the movement in the United States.

In New York city the acknowledged leader of the filibustering movement is a Col. George W. Gibbons, who has held a commission and served in the volunteer force during the late war. Colonel Gibbons is about twenty-eight years of age, is a man of powerful frame, and when a mere lad, served under the ill-fated Gen. William Walker, in his Nicaraguan filibustering movement.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the movement is as follows:

There will be three points of departure, viz:

First—From the city of New York twenty-five hudred men will embark in a steamer now chartered. These men will be armed with revolvers, but will not have with them any large arms or artillery, as it will be impossible to evade the United States authorities with a supply of muskets or ammunition. But the vessel will carry twenty days provisions for the number of men which will be debarked at some point on the coast from which they will march to the mountains. Once there it will be impossible to drive them from their stronghold until the native patriots have rallied in good numbers.

Second—The expedition from Boston will consist of eight hundred men, unarmed, but well officered by men who have served in New England regiments. These men will all take with them twenty days provisions, so as to enable the Cuban patriots to remain in their defences and resist the Spanish veterans. If possible, a battery of small howitzers will accompany this part of the general movement.

But the main and most important movement will be from New Orleans, the Mobile contingent co-operating with the principal column from Louisiana.

Three thousand men will leave New Orleans in fifteen days from this date. They will be conveyed by a large and fast screw steamer, and with her or at a different day or night, another fast vessel will sail, carrying stores, artillery and provisions for five thousand men. This body will be under Gen. Harry Hays, or Gen. Charles F. Henningsen, of Nicaraguan and Hungarian revolutionary fame.

Colonel James Kerrington, formerly of the Twenty-fifth New York Infantry, is to have a seperate command in the New York contingent. Col. Gibbons has been the recipient of ninety-four letters offering assistance, within the past few days, and two well known merchants in this city have offered sixty thousand dollars worth of shoes and ammunition towards the cause.

CUBA.

GRAND REVOLUTIONARY EXPEDITION—CUBA TO BE THE THIRTY-EIGHTH STATE OF THE UNION.

The air of Pine city was filled yesterday morning with startling rumors of a secret filibustering project on foot to annex by force the island of Cuba to the United States. The details appeared in one of the morning journals, with such apparent accuracy that men believe by faith what otherwise they "couldn't see." To cool their feverish excitement and allay any apprehensions of a foreign war growing out of this scheme, we present our readers with the soothing antidote of some reliable information on the subject.

A few mornings since an advertisement appeared in one of our city papers requesting all citizens, military and naval officers, and others who were interested in the annexation of Cuba to this country, to call at 446 Broome street where they could be furnished with confidential communications. Led by an irresistible impulse to be in the confidence of the projectors of such a scheme, our reporter visited the designated headquarters and introduced himself to Col. Gibbons, General-in-Chief of the Liberating Army of Cuba. The headquarters were found to be a real estate office, with placards posted around the walls, "To let and for sale." The only ornamentation was at one end of the office in the shape of a portrait of Jefferson Davis, of the C. S. A. The Colonel himself, a powerful deep chested man, with pleasant eyes and solid jaws, sat in an armchair talking earnestly in low voice with a gentleman at his side. Our reporter having stated his object the Colonel volunteered to give him all the information sought for. Resting himself upon the arm of his chair, he said:

THE COLONEL'S STATEMENT.

"The scheme we have in view is perfectly legitimate, and there is nothing but minor details to keep from the public. Our object is simply to assist in making Cuba a Republic and adding her to the United States, where she properly belongs. There is to be no thieving, robbery, murder or filibustering about it. Why seventy per cent of the inhabitants of the island are in favor of throwing off their allegiance to Spain and already 12,000 revolutionists are in arms. We propose to join them, and the object is laudable. As for the report which appeared in the *World*, it is almost entirely false. No reporter representing himself as such has had an interview with me, I used no such language as he reports. His figures are all wrong, and his information absurd. I think the reason of that paper for putting me in such a ridiculous light is because I fought against it in the late campaign."

THE COLONEL HAS SEEN WAR.

After this illustration the Colonel, in reply to an inquiry, stated that he served in the One Hundredth New York Volunteers, and that none but trustworthy men were enlisted in the present cause.

THE LIBERATING ARMY.

"We now have," he said, "10,000 men enrolled, and in less than thirty days they will be landed in Cuba. This force is divided into four divisions, under able commanders, and for the present I am General in Chief, or *ad interim*, I might say"—and the Colonel smiled at the joke, "The starting points will be Portland, Boston, New York, and Key West, where the forces will concentrate. From there it is but a six hours' sail to the Island. The Spanish regulars there are few, and in the face of our old soldiers they will not stand. This annexation scheme is entirely my own. I thought of it two years ago, and have been working at it ever since. Our organization now is complete, and events in Cuba are ripe for revolution and annexation. This is all legitimate. The United States Government can't touch us, and won't. The Marshals will be instructed to look for us anywhere but on the coast. There is no such word as fail. I have been to see Santa Anna's agent and many Spaniards and Cubans, who are enthusiastic in the cause. Santa Anna, however, is shaky—can't trust him. Our boys are all true Union blue. I am going on to Washington soon, where I have many friends in and out of the Government who sympathize with this movement. I entertain no fears of its success."

In closing, he remarked: "The *Sun* is the only paper to which I have furnished any official information on this subject, and I know it will present me and the noble cause in which I am engaged in a just and favorable light before the public."

Having acknowledged the distinguished honor of an official interview, our reporter left the headquarters of the Liberating Army of Cuba, having forgotten, however, until too late, to enroll his name upon the list of heroes yet to be."—*N. Y. Sun.*

State Penitentiary.

The Commissioners appointed to locate the State Penitentiary, have selected a spot about half a mile above Lockville on the side of Deep river, two miles above Haywood, in Chatham county, and about eight miles this side of Pittsboro'. They have bought 8,000 acres of land, upon which are minerals of various kinds, with sufficient water power for all purposes. They paid for it $100,000 in State bonds. The Commissioners will proceed immediately to erect a stockade enclosing about four acres, and the necessary buildings inside of it for the convicts, so that they may be put to work getting out rock for the building and levelling, grading and preparing the foundation of it. The site is thought to be very eligible and advantageous in every way. Geographically, it is known to be the exact center of the State.

The Governor has addressed a circular to the sheriffs of the State, directing them to report to him the number of convicts under their charge, together with the crimes for which they were convicted, with a view to direct such as he may think proper to designate for the purpose to be put in the stockade to work.—*Standard.*

Very Important News from Spain in Reference to Cuba.

We have two very interesting items of news from the other side, in reference to Cuba. The first is that under the advice of the generals of the army, the Government at Madrid has determined to send a military force of nine thousand men and four batteries to Cuba to suppress the insurrection there; the second is a report from Madrid to the Independence Belge that the provisional government of Spain never will sell the "ever-faithful island" to the United States.

Putting these two items together they are very significant. An insurrection in Cuba, which in Madrid is believed to call for a regular military force of nine thousand in addition to the regular local troops and the vessels of war which will go out with the new Captain-General Dulce, must be a pretty serious affair. The local authorities of the island *ad interim* have, we suspect, suppressed the fact as to the actual condition of things in the interior, from the apprehensions that if the facts were known in the United States the filibusterers would be down upon them, and in a speedy fulfillment of the American idea, make short work of the question of "manifest destiny."

Among our advertisements yesterday was one which, upon its face, amounted to a call for volunteers of "military and naval experience" to assist in the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It is probable that this purpose underlies the revolutionary movement in the island, and that the provisional home government has got wind of it and is resolved not to let this productive piece of property slip thro' its fingers into the possession of the United States without a fair equivalent.—These nine thousand soldiers from Spain, then, are coming over to Cuba to take care of the filibusters. As for the report that the new government at Madrid will never dispose of the Island to the United States, it simply means that the cession will not be made until it can no longer be avoided. From the complete exhaustion of the Spanish treasury, however, and from the impoverished condition of the Spanish people, we are inclined to think that in a short time the sale of Cuba will be imperatively necessary to keep the home government on its legs.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Official notice is given of the ratification of the treaty with the Kansas Indians, which secures their removal from that State. The tribes to be removed are the Sauceas, Shawnees, Quampaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, Piankeshaws, Meamirs, Ottawas, and certain Wyandottes. Some of them renounce their tribal allegiance and will become citizens, and the remainder will be located on reservations in the Indian country.

Fight with an Alligator.

The following is an account of a hard fight between a man named Hitt and a seven foot alligator in Texas: Hitt was at work in a tan yard. He went to work as usual in the morning, but during the night the alligator took possession and was in the vat when Hitt left off work the evening before. On arriving at the yard next morning, Hitt entered the vat without discovering the intruder, and took hold of a side of leather and pulled and tugged, but could not raise the hide, and calling to his son to assist him in raising it. He had not yet discovered the monster lying on the side nearly covered with a tan ooze. He heard a splash behind him, and thought it was his son. Not so, however; the alligator had made a lunge at him, but only caught the seat of his breeches. Thinking his son had missed his grab, he bawled out to him, What the devil are you pulling at me for? Why dont you take hold of the hide?" His son answered, "Pap, I ain't there." Apollodorus relates that Theseus sat so long on a rock that he grew to it, so that when Hercules tore him forcibly away he left the neither part of the man behind him. Mr. Hitt had a narrow escape from a similar fate. He screwed himself around, minus the seat of his breeches, to see the monster in battle array face to face, confined within the limits of the tan vat. The alligator, known by those acquainted with the brute, is "like him who has his quarrel just," doubly armed, being able to knock down a man or an animal with a blow of his tail as well as to break bones with his ponderous jaws; but in this case the sides of the vat interposed and kept the beast from bringing its rear into the fight. Hitt struck out with his fist, but finding the coat of his adversary too much for such assaults, leaped upon his back and played Kentuck with his thumbs, bringing something more than the fabled tears in the eyes of the crocodile. In the meantime the boy had run to the house after Mr. G. and his gun. In the great hurry and excitment Mr. G. presented his gun cocked, at some huge mass. Hitt as it turned out, was on top, his body elevated about twelve degrees. Mr. G. stapding nearly over them, in a shooting position. Hitt saw the danger, but too much exhausted to speak, disengaged his hands and elevated them, when Mr. G. fired killing the animal. Hitt recovering a little from his exhaustion, sang out: "What did you shoot for? I had him whipped all to putting the strings on him."

RICHARDS' EXCURSION.

A Buffalo Hunt by Railroad—Rare Sport.

OUR START.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen were at the R. C. depot of the C. P. F. U. R. R. last Tuesday, to avail themselves of the latest novelty of the age—a buffalo hunt, by railroad. All came fully prepared to meet buffalo, bleak, deskin, or everything else in the way.—The rain poured down in torrents when the conductor shouted

ALL ABOARD!

And away we flew. Before we had got comfortably seated and our arms stowed away, and our bedding and provisions secured, the brakesman yelled "Lawrence!" Here we were joined by reinforcements of pleasure hunters. Topeka and Wyandotte both sent their delegation of ladies and gentlemen. All were soon in their places, and your correspondent had an opportunity of reviewing

OUR PARTY,

consisting of about two hundred, which was our rarely to be met with in the West. We had some of the youth and beauty of Kansas City, and gentlemen representing nearly all the Eastern States and cities—Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Newark, and Plymouth, Ohio; also many Western gentlemen of the sporting and pugilistic profession, bound to Ellsworth and Sheridan.

A party of light-fingered

PICKPOCKETS,

soon gave evidence of their presence in our midst, by relieving an Irishman tourist of his pocket book, and three or four more gentlemen upon discovered of losing their purses, several hundred dollars being taken before we reached Kansas and Hays City. Where many strange, hard-looking customers left us. The first night out we staid at Ellsworth, and next morning we continued our journey. The daylight revealed to us our first view of

THE PRAIRIE.

It was indeed a grand sight; far, far away on each side, before and behind, an immense dry-land ocean, peopled by game of every description. The Railroad seemed but a slender thread connecting us with civilization and home. Soon after leaving Ellsworth, the buffalo became visible, but not close to the track. Antelope, wolves and prairie dogs became more numerous as we neared

HAYS CITY AND FORT.

This is the finest site for a city on the route, having plenty of timber and water, a fine town site, and a more respectable set of inhabitants than at Ellsworth and Sheridan. The fort stands on a beautiful plateau, about one mile from the city.—Leaving Hays we were soon in the midst of the game, and Sporters, Colts (and Wesson's and Henry rifles, as well as Needle guns, were put in order for the fray.—Soon the cry of

BUFFALO

was heard, and the excitement became intense as the first shot was fired from the locomotive. Another moment and we were alongside a herd of the clumsy monsters, within one hundred yards of the track. Onward they roll, snorting and kicking, vainly attempting to outrun our iron horse to cross the track to join the herd on the other side. The gallant engineer, rifle in hand, put his engine to her highest speed. We gain on them. Hurrah! Cheer after cheer is heard, and the battle opens. Volley after volley is poured into the shaggy, hairy sides of the black monsters, and

THE HUNT

was commenced in earnest. Both sides of the cars were bristling with rifles, and a continued fusillade was kept up for over one hundred miles. The section men working on the track crouched flat to the ground as we shot our way along. All was excitement—laughter, cheering, as buffalo after buffalo came to his knees and yielded up his life to our prowess. Sundown found us at the end of the road, at

SHERIDAN.

This is one of the hardest places your correspondent ever saw. The town consists merely of pine shanties and tents, and is peopled with the most reckless set of men in the world. While we were here the night was made reckless with curses, yells, whoops, and shooting—they were fighting all night. Next morning one man was reported killed and several wounded. This seems to be the custom at Sheridan—to kill less than two men is considered a poor day's work there. We found large numbers of Mexican trains loading for Chihuahua, Pueblo and Santa Fe. They treated us to a supper of jerked buffalo and hominy, but we declined their hospitality, preferring

WHITEHEAD'S RESTAURANT CAR,

where we were supplied with oysters, game, and everything else, served in style at Kansas City prices. He did a good business, and gave satisfaction to all. No excursion is complete without Whitehead and his well-spread table. Morning dawned and we start for our

RETURN HOME.

Glad to get out of such a hard place, our spirits raised with the sun. The day was clear and warm. Buffalo and antelope were more numerous than on the day before. By the politeness of Engineer Williamson we were enabled to take a ride on the locomotive, where we had a better opportunity to bring down some game, which were thickly scattered along the track. Going home we were enabled to get some of the spoils which had been brought in by the

COLORED TROOPS,

who fought so nobly, (as they tell us) at Coyote. We took up a party we had left on our upward-bound trip. They had been out on foot and brought in as many hams as they could drag along. They were accompanied by some Black Boys in Blue a part of the way, but when about three miles from the road the darkies' courage forsook them, and they deserted the band, saying: "Fore God, massa, we's feared to go no farder. Login sight ober dar!" and back they came.

DEAD BUFFALO

were scattered on each side of the track, showing how severe our fire had been of the day before. We started to head off a large herd from the track and at the first fire brought that one and crippled several more. The brakes were set, the train stopped, and in ten minutes the buffalo was cut up and on board.

REMARKABLE!

By the mistake of some person the train was added to the regular train and would not stop for us to get our game. The conductor on the Western Division was surly and very unaccommodating. The engineer, on the contrary, was willing and anxious to stop for us, and Whitehead is my ideal of an engineer. Conductor Barnard afforded us every privilege to make the trip pleasant, and we take pleasure in saying that

RICHARDS

succeeded in making this excursion the best excursion ever known to those who were lucky enough to be on it. Let those who love fun, sport and pleasure try a trip to the Buffalo Grounds.

BEEKEYE.