

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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BALTIMORE CARDS.



STABLE'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLE'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLE'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

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"The Groans of the Britons."

It affords us infinite pleasure to read the lugubrious complaints made by Roney against the President. Hear his lamentations: "Andrew Johnson's conspiracy to destroy the great Republican Union party of America is being rapidly developed. The signs are unmistakable. It is now confidently asserted that Colonel Richard Couper, of Westmoreland county, Pa., has been fixed upon as the Johnson candidate for Governor, and will be placed in nomination at Pittsburg, in July next, for the overthrow of the Republican Union party, the election of Ulysses over Geary, the obliteration of the Republican majority in Congress, and the admission of the rebels into the Senate and House. There is not a county in Pennsylvania in which Republicans are not to be tempted by patronage to aid in its demoralization and defeat. The busiest man in this shameful treachery is the President himself. Preserving the Union cannot force his policy through Congress, his determined, under the guidance of William H. Seward, to employ the ready and revengeful agencies of the Copperheads of the North and the traitors of the South to bring it about. Corrupt politicians are of course ready to sell out. You can see them waiting for their pay around you; and a very few, whose Republicanism has been worn out, are prepared to defend 'my policy' in return for a lucrative office. If the people are not themselves vigilant, resolute, and proof to all the blandishments of patronage and power, a short time will see the aristocracy of the South restored to that fatal ascendancy which safely prepared and speedily precipitated the rebellion."

Alas, for Roney! He sees but a poor prospect on getting into the Senate. Hon. Beverly Johnson. Carlyle says that men are naturally hero-worshippers, and must have some object upon whom they can expend their admiration. Here are some interesting remarks concerning Hon. Beverly Johnson, from a Boston paper, which we do not, however, pretend to say illustrate the statement, for they are true according to our observations: During the delivery of Johnson's reply to the smart sophistries of Trumbull, Mr. Bingham moved in the Senate, sitting most of the time in the seat of Senator Doolittle, and occasionally conversing with Wilson, of Massachusetts. Johnson is accepted now as the leading constitutional lawyer of the country; and it was pleasant to see Bingham enjoy the arguments of his political opponent, though in this case, agreeing fellow-legislator. As Johnson would pause after one of his quick-uttered gleams of legal light, Bingham's eye would brighten, and he would nod his head in enforcement. Johnson's delivery is peculiar, and the very antipodes of Bingham's. He is not over five feet seven, white-haired, and a person rarely inclined to obesity. To a reporter in the gallery, he is the most tantalizing of speakers. He commences in a voice so low that not a word can be caught, gradually increasing in volume, till he reaches the witness of his enunciation, till in a very passion of logic, shaking his right hand and keeping his left in his pocket, he strains the power of phonography to its utmost; then his voice suddenly dropping, renders it almost as difficult to catch his last clause as it was to discern his opening. This is the more tantalizing, that his oratory, like Dr. Quincy's writing, is so built up that not one reporter in a thousand can supply the unheard word, and no other will do. Intellectually, he needs no description. What was said of Daniel Webster as a lawyer is exactly applicable to Johnson in a senatorial debate: "He never can win in a bad cause, and can never lose a good one." His logic is a despot to himself. His mind won't work illogically.

An Unearthly Story. A very weird story is current in the hill country of Staffordshire. We have been unable to verify the narrative with anything like precision, and content ourselves with relating it as near as possible as it was told to us by a clergyman. One day last week a carrier, with his horse and cart, was taking his accustomed journey between Buxton and Macclesfield. After he had gone some distance he was accosted by a wayfarer man, who was plodding along the road, who asked for a lift. The carrier took the man up and then proceeded on his way. The man in the cart complained that his hands were cold, and asked his companion to drive him for a time. The man consented, and took hold of the reins. Before they had gone much further, a stranger on horseback—the horse, by the way, was a white one—overtook them, and rode by the side of the cart. A conversation was commenced, which very soon took the direction of the cattle plague. Its details were discussed, and a parallel was drawn between it and other calamities, past and future. The stranger on horseback suddenly became prophetic, saying that next year there would be a plague or blight among the corn, which would destroy the fruits of the earth, which would be followed the next year by a plague among mankind. "Obrarians," he said, "would be dead on the roadside by hundreds—yes," he added, lowering his voice, and addressing the holder of the reins, "dead as the man who is sitting by your side!" The driver turned, and to his horror found that he was sitting by the side of a corpse. The stranger on horseback galloped away, and the temporary driver of the cart was left to pursue his journey with his melancholy burden.—Staffordshire Sentinel

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—A writer, whose life had passed its meridian, thus eloquently discourses upon the speedy flight of time: "Forty years once seemed a long and weary pilgrimage to make. It is now seems but a step; and along the way they break as shrines; where a thousand hopes wasted into ashes; footprints sacred under their drifting dust, green mounds where the grass is fresh with the sunshine of those years, and with chequered steps and hops push on toward the twinkling, where the waters are still and the storm never beats."

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The Cholera—Causes and Symptoms—Treatment, &c.

We have been requested to publish Dr. Hamlin's practical observations and advice respecting the treatment of Cholera, which we do this morning, with the suggestion that our readers cut the article out and preserve it. Dr. Hamlin has been for many years a missionary of the American Board at Constantinople, where he has passed through three seasons of cholera-epidemic. His advice deserves peculiar respect, because the treatment he recommends has been as successfully followed during the present epidemic, as during those of 1848 and 1855. It is well known that there are frequently exceptional and distinctive features in the various appearances of the same epidemic, rendering useless, if not harmful, the treatment at one time which is successful at another. The Doctor's method here the test of experiment as satisfactorily last year in the Turkish capital, as on either of the former occasions; and as that is the Cholera which we will have among us, the value of his suggestions cannot be impugned. He writes: 1. On the approach of cholera every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a physician. It does its work so expeditiously that, while you are waiting for the doctor, it is done. 2. If you prepare for it, it will not come. I think that there is no disease which may be avoided with so much certainty as the cholera. But providential circumstances, or the thoughtless indiscretions of some member of a household, may invite the attack, and the challenge will never be refused. It will probably be made in the night; your physician has been called in another direction, and you must treat the case yourself or it will be fatal. CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS. 3. Causes of Attack.—I have personally investigated at least a hundred cases, and not less than three-fourths could be traced directly to improper diet, or to intoxicating drinks, or to both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong, healthy, temperate man, who had a severe attack of cholera, and after the danger was blowing, was curious to ascertain the cause. He had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing intoxicating. His residence was in a good locality. But after some hours of hard labor and very profuse perspiration, he had lain down to take his customary nap, and against an open window, through which a draught of breeze was blowing. Another cause is drinking largely of cold water when hot and thirsty. Great fatigue, great anxiety, fright, fear, all figure among exciting causes. If one can avoid all these, he is as safe from cholera as from being swept away by a comet. 4. Symptoms of an Attack.—While cholera is prevalent in a place almost every one experiences, more or less, disturbance of digestion. It is doubtless, in part, imaginary. Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives an importance to mere trifles. There is often a slight pause, or transient pains, or rumbling sounds, when no attack follows. No one is entirely free from these. But when cholera commences, though painless and slight, it is, in reality, the alarming party of the advancing column. It will have at first, no striking character of Asiatic cholera. But do not be deceived. It is the cholera, nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to take hold; it will say to itself, "I feel perfectly well; my soon pass off, and, in a short time, you will repeat your folly, in vain. I have seen many a man commit suicide in this way. Sometimes, though rarely, the attack commences with vomiting. But in whatever way it commences, it is sure to hold off. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance, at first nervous and anxious, becomes gloomy and pathetic, although a man's reason remains unimpaired. The sufferer, while the powers of life are ebbing, the intellect remains clear, but all the social and moral feelings seem wonderfully to collapse with the physical powers. The patient knows he is to die, but cares not a snap about it. In some cases, though rarely, the diarrhoea continues for a day or two, and the foolish persecutors, who are not accompanied by physicians, and before he arrives, "dies as the food doth."

COUPING OF TREATMENT. 1. For stopping the Incipient Diarrhoea.—The mixture which I used in 1848 with great success, and again in 1855, has during the epidemic been used by thousands, and although the attacks have been more sudden and violent, it has fully established its reputation for efficiency and perfect safety. It consists of equal parts, by measure, of one, lavender and spirits of camphor; two, of tincture of rhubarb. Thirty drops for adult, on a lump of sugar; will often check the diarrhoea. But prevent its return care should always be taken to continue the medicine every four hours in diminishing doses; twenty-five, twenty, fifteen, ten, nine, when careful diet is all that will be necessary. In case the first does not stay the diarrhoea, continue to give in increasing doses, thirty-five, forty, forty-five, sixty—at every moderate of the bowels. Large doses will produce no injury while the diarrhoea lasts. When that is checked, then is the time for caution. I have never seen a case of diarrhoea taken in season which was not thus controlled; but some cases of advanced diarrhoea, and especially of relapse, paid no heed to it whatsoever. As soon as this becomes apparent, I have always resorted to this course; Prepared a tea-cup of starch, boiled for use in starching linen, and stir it into a full teaspoonful of laudanum for an injection. Give one-third at each movement of the bowels. In one desperate case, abandoned and hopeless by a physician, I could not stop the diarrhoea until the seventh injection, which contained nearly a teaspoonful of laudanum. The patient recovered, and is in perfect health. At the same time I used prepared chalk in ten grain doses, with a few drops of laudanum and camphor to each. But whatever course is pursued, it must be followed up until the patient is lost.

2. Mustard Poultice.—These should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and kept on till the surface is well reddened. 3. The patient, however well he may feel, should rigidly observe perfect rest. To lie quietly on the back is one-half the battle. In that position the enemy fires over you, but the moment you rise you are hit. When attack comes in the form of a diarrhoea, these directions will enable every one to meet it successfully. It consists of equal parts of mustard and turpentine, and should always be resorted to. The Missionaries—Messrs. Long, Trowbridge and Washburne—have used it in very many cases, and with wonderful success. It consists of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of camomile seeds. Dose—thirty to forty drops, or half a teaspoonful, in a little water, and be increased according to the urgency of the case. In case the first dose should be rejected, the second which should stand ready, should be given immediately after the spasm of vomiting has ceased. During this time cholera sets in, no one of us fails in controlling the vomiting, and in all the purging, by at least, the third. We have, however, invariably made use of large mustard poultices of strong, pure mustard applied to the stomach, forehead, calves of the legs, feet, etc., as the case seemed to require. TREATMENT OF COLLAPSE. Collapse.—This is simply a more advanced stage of the disease. It indicates the gradual failing of all the powers of life. It is difficult to say when a case has become hopeless. At a certain point the body of the patient begins to give out a peculiar odor, which I call the death odor, for when that has been decided and unmistakable, I have never known the patient to recover. I have repeatedly worked upon such cases for hours with no permanent result. But the blue color, the cold extremities, the deeply sunken eye, the vanishing pulse, are no signs that the case is hopeless. Scores of such cases I have seen revived, and recovered. In addition to the mustard poultice, a table-spoonful every half hour, bottles of hot water surrounding the patient, especially the extremities, sinapisms and friction, will often in an hour or two work wonders. Third.—In these, and in all advanced cases, thirst creates intense suffering. The sufferer craves water, and as sure as he gratifies the craving, the worst symptoms return, and he falls a victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant who will heed his entreaties. The suffering may be, however, safely alleviated and rendered endurable. Frequent gargling the throat and washing out the mouth will bring some relief. A spoonful of gum arabic water, or of camomile tea, may frequently be given to wet the throat. Lydenham's White Decoction may also be given, both as a beverage and a nourishment, in small quantities, frequently. In a day or two the suffering from thirst will cease. In a large majority of cases it has not been intense for more than twenty-four hours. Diet.—Rice water, arrow-root, Lydenham's White Decoction, crust water, camomile tea, are the best articles for a day or two after the attack is controlled. Camomile is very valuable in restoring the tone of the stomach. The Typhoid Fever.—A typhoid state for a few days will follow all severe cases. There is nothing alarming in this. It is caused by the straggling conduct, and presents a scene of confusion generally. When the physician arrived, the friends were assembled about the living man, suggesting and advising all the restorative ever heard of, and in the same deathlike stillness that had embraced his form but a few moments before. The physician took the necessary steps to restore the woman and resuscitate the man, which was speedily accomplished in both cases, and as we write to-day, the woman is joyous and happy, while the man thinks his escape from a living grave one of the marked features of his life.

A Lazy Governor.—He Works Entirely by Proxy. William M. Stone was elected Governor of Iowa about two years ago, but having other business to attend to, or residence at Des Moines not being pleasant, he chose to remain at his own home. His private secretary, Orwig by name, did all the official business, being authorized to sign the Governor's name. He signed and issued proclamations appointing days for thanksgiving and elections, general and special; he signed pardons, reprieves and discharges from the penitentiary, and exercised the pardoning power where he thought justice demanded it. He signed the certificates of Iowa's six Congressmen; upon which they now hold their seats in Congress; he signed death warrants that sent criminals to the gallows; he appointed public officers and approved their bonds, and had probably signed the name of the Governor to ninety-nine out of every hundred official papers that have needed Governor Stone's signature. In fact, it appears that "Governor" Orwig having done so much in behalf of Governor Stone, that he thought he might as well do a little for himself. He, therefore, appropriated to his own use about thirty thousand dollars worth of land warrants, and suspicion being aroused that Governor Stone had been doing this thing, a committee of the Legislature investigated the facts, when the whole affair was made manifest. What is finally to be done about it, is not yet determined.

ROMANTIC. One of the celebrities of the day, General J. J. Smith, Knight of the Legion of Honor, has died at Cannes. This early life of this remarkable personage belongs rather to fable than to history. It is said that he was born in the Isle of Elba. He entered the French army when only twenty-two years of age, at which time he was a great favorite of the Emperor. As if the story in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the humble slave raised his eyes to the Princess Kobousah, daughter of Bey Hussein, and Kobousah, the Princess in the same story, deigned to look upon him with favor. Unfortunately, there were many obstacles to their union.—One day the lovers were betrayed by a slave, who, however, paid dearly for his imprudence. The Princess fled, and the General followed her to the Bay of Jaffa. The Princess, however, was not to be won, and she fled to the Bay of Jaffa, where she was rescued by the General. The Princess, however, was not to be won, and she fled to the Bay of Jaffa, where she was rescued by the General. The Princess, however, was not to be won, and she fled to the Bay of Jaffa, where she was rescued by the General.

TRICHINA.—The Chicago Academy of Sciences have had trichina under consideration for more than a year past, and have made an elaborate report. They do not think there has been a single instance of an hematic trichina in America of death from trichina. In their view it would be folly to discard this kind of meat from our list of articles of food when all possibility of injury attending its use may be avoided by the most simple means. Let the people understand that only one hog in three hundred contains trichina in sufficient numbers to cause considerable danger, and that even in these cases the worms are rendered innocuous by proper cooking, drying or smoking.

Why is mankind stocky like blaspheming? Because it is jerking what is holy.

Singular Case of Suspended Animation—A Trance of Twenty-Fours Hours.

In a great city people are dying and being consigned to the charnel houses every day, without treating the slightest trifle of the living, moribund, life of its inhabitants. But when a fellow mortal is supposed to have departed this life, and arrangements have been partially made to consign his remains to their last resting place, the consternation of his friends can be more easily imagined than described when they discover that he is not dead, only sleeping—in a trance. All the horrors of a living grave must certainly haunt their imagination during the remainder of life. The fearful picture of a human being struggling for freedom from a narrow vault, where kind friends have carefully lowered what they supposed to be a lifeless body, cannot be faithfully represented by the most brilliant imagination. A case of this kind, wherein a young man was upon the brink of the grave, occurred a few days ago, in this city. We withhold the names of all parties, by special request, but the particulars we are at liberty to give. A young German, recently married to a handsome lady of very respectable parentage, was taken suddenly ill at his place of business last Friday. He was placed in a carriage and taken to his residence on Erie street, where he laid in great agony until Sunday, when the disease so prostrated his physical powers, that he lay motionless upon the bed, while weeping friends surrounded the couch. To all appearances he was dead, and it was so decided. Arrangements were about to be made for the interment, when the young wife, feeling she could not give him up so soon, insisted that the funeral be postponed until Tuesday morning. To gratify the woman thus brought so speedily to mourn the loss of her husband, the funeral was postponed. The disconsolate wife spent most of the day on Monday in the same room with the corpse, weeping as though her heart would break, and still clinging to the idea that he could not be dead. About twilight on Monday evening, when everything about the house was perfectly quiet, except when the stillness was broken by the sighs of the bereaved widow, there being but few persons in the room, the body seemed to move. It was but a slight motion, yet sufficient to arrest the attention of one of the attendants. When the wife insisted that life was not extinct, that the body did move, her friends became anxious about her reason and tried to divert her mind from the sorrowful scene. Two long hours were spent in conversation, the friends urging that she was deceived, possibly by the flickering light, as the shadows it cast might have produced the effect she ascribed to vitality. The feeling of that little circle of devoted friends is known only to themselves and Him whose all-seeing eye visits the inmost recesses of our hearts. During the conversation all eyes involuntarily rested upon the habiliments of the grave and the features of him whom they supposed had soon become one of its occupants. At the end of the two hours another slight movement was perceived by all the party. The scenes which followed can never be described. The wife clung to the motionless form of her husband, alternately weeping and begging of him to speak just one word, while the friends wert for joy, hastened for a physician, alarmed the servants by their strange conduct, and presented a scene of confusion generally. When the physician arrived, the friends were assembled about the living man, suggesting and advising all the restorative ever heard of, and in the same deathlike stillness that had embraced his form but a few moments before. The physician took the necessary steps to restore the woman and resuscitate the man, which was speedily accomplished in both cases, and as we write to-day, the woman is joyous and happy, while the man thinks his escape from a living grave one of the marked features of his life.

CONVICTION OF PROBST THE MURDERER. Concluding Scenes of the Trial—Behavior of the Prisoner. Antone Probst, the murderer of the Deering family at Philadelphia, has been convicted of the murder of Christopher Deering, one of the eight victims of his brutal cruelty, leaving seven other inmates condemned to the gallows. The trial, which commenced on the 26th of the month, and continued for several days, was a most interesting one. The prisoner, who was dressed in a blue coat and trousers, and a white shirt, was seen in the courtroom on Saturday, after elaborate argument by counsel on both sides, the case was given to the jury at half past two o'clock. The jury retired, and deliberated upon a verdict. The court remained in session in the expectation of a speedy decision, in which it was not disappointed, for at fifteen minutes past three o'clock, the jury returned, ready to render a verdict. Judge Allison solemnly cautioned the immense throng in attendance against expressions of approval or disapproval, and the foreman of the jury formally delivered the verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree," which was ratified by polling the jury, at the request of counsel for the prisoner.

When the verdict was thus announced all eyes were turned upon the prisoner, but he heard the words which sealed his fate without any seeming emotion whatever. He remained as stolidly indifferent as he had been at any time since his arrest. Indeed, his impassive coolness was astonishing. When summoned by the officers he rose without any tremor, and followed them to the van. The Deering family, who had been in the court a year of fierce rage, greeted him from the immense throng that filled Sixth street, from Walnut to Chesnut streets. The excitement culminated at that moment in an almost uncontrollable fury. The officers hastily pushed the convicted man into the van, and he was driven away at full speed, pursued by the cries of the crowd. Probst was taken back to the county prison in charge of two officers of the court and four members of the police force, all of whom were armed. Upon the arrival of the van within the prison gate, the condemned felon stepped lightly out, showing no sign of concern at his situation, nor evincing any nervousness at the prospect of scenes through which he had just passed. With the same lightness of step he walked through the door into the corridor, and thence up the flight of stone steps to the second floor, and to his cell. As soon as he was inside the manacles were placed upon him, and he threw himself upon the mattress, and appeared to feel quiet at ease. "Well, you are both convicted," Probst, said one of the attendants to him. "Yes," he replied, with no visible emotion. He was then left to the solitude of his cell. At no time, so far as an opportunity was given to observe him after his return to prison, did he show the least sign of feeling. His conduct throughout the trial—his seeming want of concern at the prospect of death—his calmness, all are calculated to strengthen the theory of the Commonwealth that the murderer were the work of his hands alone. Probst will be tried to-day on the other bills.

A Strange Story—Singular Reunion. In 1847, a young physician, who had just graduated from the Missouri State University and returned to his home in Illinois to practice his profession, led to the altar a lady who had won his love. The young physician, with that professional ardor which burns so brightly in the hearts of all students, had, on his return home, procured a "subject" or cadaver for dissection by desecrating the village graveyard. By some means, this act became known, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, and placed in the hands of an officer to serve, which he did a few moments after the marriage ceremony was performed. The crime being a felony, the bridegroom's position may readily be imagined to have been extremely unenviable, and the prospect of a prison cell being anything but agreeable, he determined to make his escape. The officers having granted him the privilege of saying a few words in private to his bride, he retired with her to a room, bade her farewell, jumped from the window, and escaped. He was pursued for many days, but finally managed to elude his pursuers, and settled in Missouri. A year later he wandered into New Mexico, and in the course of a few years, he found his way into California. During his wanderings he had fitted to correspond with his wife, and she believing him dead, married again. After a time he learned this fact, but determined to remain dead to her, and it was not until a few months ago he altered his determination. Happening to pick up a paper published in one of the Western cities, he read an account of the death of the husband of his wife, and knowing her to be free, he wrote to her stating that he was still living, and cherished her memory as green as when he kissed her lips in parting nineteen years ago. He told her that he was still free, and asked her to come and enjoy with him the fortune he had accumulated. The wife, who had received the letter, and while she read, the early love returned, and she determined to join him. "Disposing of her property, she with a daughter twelve years of age, took passage for California, where they arrived on Thursday last, and were met on the wharf by the old husband, who conducted them to the Commodian Hotel, where they remained until a license was procured, and a minister remarried the parties, after which they proceeded to the house that had been prepared for them, and where they on Thursday evening entertained quite a number of friends. Truly the incidents of real life are more startling and romantic than the wildest fancies of the romancer.—San Francisco Californian.

What is coloring, my? queried a hapless miss of seventeen. "Coloring, my dear," replied her mother, "is having a color, and raising family." "Oh, my, how I would like to be colored!" exclaimed the daughter.

An Irish gentleman hearing of a friend having a stone pipe made for himself, exclaimed, "By my soul, sir, that's a good idea. Sure, as a stone coffin 'ud last a man his lifetime."

Husbands, in a pet. "Wife, my dear, you are the 4—the very 4!" "Wife, my dear, you are the 4, severely." "Not so, my dear, I am only his wife."

Josh Billings says there is nothing more touching in this life than to see a poor man visit upon your man struggling with a mousetrap. "Are you bite you?" inquired one Dutchman of another while engaged in angling. "No, nothing at all." "Well," returned the other, "nothing bite me, too."

Conviction of Probst the Murderer.

CONVICTION OF PROBST THE MURDERER. Concluding Scenes of the Trial—Behavior of the Prisoner. Antone Probst, the murderer of the Deering family at Philadelphia, has been convicted of the murder of Christopher Deering, one of the eight victims of his brutal cruelty, leaving seven other inmates condemned to the gallows. The trial, which commenced on the 26th of the month, and continued for several days, was a most interesting one. The prisoner, who was dressed in a blue coat and trousers, and a white shirt, was seen in the courtroom on Saturday, after elaborate argument by counsel on both sides, the case was given to the jury at half past two o'clock. The jury retired, and deliberated upon a verdict. The court remained in session in the expectation of a speedy decision, in which it was not disappointed, for at fifteen minutes past three o'clock, the jury returned, ready to render a verdict. Judge Allison solemnly cautioned the immense throng in attendance against expressions of approval or disapproval, and the foreman of the jury formally delivered the verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree," which was ratified by polling the jury, at the request of counsel for the prisoner.

When the verdict was thus announced all eyes were turned upon the prisoner, but he heard the words which sealed his fate without any seeming emotion whatever. He remained as stolidly indifferent as he had been at any time since his arrest. Indeed, his impassive coolness was astonishing. When summoned by the officers he rose without any tremor, and followed them to the van. The Deering family, who had been in the court a year of fierce rage, greeted him from the immense throng that filled Sixth street, from Walnut to Chesnut streets. The excitement culminated at that moment in an almost uncontrollable fury. The officers hastily pushed the convicted man into the van, and he was driven away at full speed, pursued by the cries of the crowd. Probst was taken back to the county prison in charge of two officers of the court and four members of the police force, all of whom were armed. Upon the arrival of the van within the prison gate, the condemned felon stepped lightly out, showing no sign of concern at his situation, nor evincing any nervousness at the prospect of scenes through which he had just passed. With the same lightness of step he walked through the door into the corridor, and thence up the flight of stone steps to the second floor, and to his cell. As soon as he was inside the manacles were placed upon him, and he threw himself upon the mattress, and appeared to feel quiet at ease. "Well, you are both convicted," Probst, said one of the attendants to him. "Yes," he replied, with no visible emotion. He was then left to the solitude of his cell. At no time, so far as an opportunity was given to observe him after his return to prison, did he show the least sign of feeling. His conduct throughout the trial—his seeming want of concern at the prospect of death—his calmness, all are calculated to strengthen the theory of the Commonwealth that the murderer were the work of his hands alone. Probst will be tried to-day on the other bills.

A Strange Story—Singular Reunion. In 1847, a young physician, who had just graduated from the Missouri State University and returned to his home in Illinois to practice his profession, led to the altar a lady who had won his love. The young physician, with that professional ardor which burns so brightly in the hearts of all students, had, on his return home, procured a "subject" or cadaver for dissection by desecrating the village graveyard. By some means, this act became known, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, and placed in the hands of an officer to serve, which he did a few moments after the marriage ceremony was performed. The crime being a felony, the bridegroom's position may readily be imagined to have been extremely unenviable, and the prospect of a prison cell being anything but agreeable, he determined to make his escape. The officers having granted him the privilege of saying a few words in private to his bride, he retired with her to a room, bade her farewell, jumped from the window, and escaped. He was pursued for many days, but finally managed to elude his pursuers, and settled in Missouri. A year later he wandered into New Mexico, and in the course of a few years, he found his way into California. During his wanderings he had fitted to correspond with his wife, and she believing him dead, married again. After a time he learned this fact, but determined to remain dead to her, and it was not until a few months ago he altered his determination. Happening to pick up a paper published in one of the Western cities, he read an account of the death of the husband of his wife, and knowing her to be free, he wrote to her stating that he was still living, and cherished her memory as green as when he kissed her lips in parting nineteen years ago. He told her that he was still free, and asked her to come and enjoy with him the fortune he had accumulated. The wife, who had received the letter, and while she read, the early love returned, and she determined to join him. "Disposing of her property, she with a daughter twelve years of age, took passage for California, where they arrived on Thursday last, and were met on the wharf by the old husband, who conducted them to the Commodian Hotel, where they remained until a license was procured, and a minister remarried the parties, after which they proceeded to the house that had been prepared for them, and where they on Thursday evening entertained quite a number of friends. Truly the incidents of real life are more startling and romantic than the wildest fancies of the romancer.—San Francisco Californian.

What is coloring, my? queried a hapless miss of seventeen. "Coloring, my dear," replied her mother, "is having a color, and raising family." "Oh, my, how I would like to be colored!" exclaimed the daughter.

An Irish gentleman hearing of a friend having a stone pipe made for himself, exclaimed, "By my soul, sir, that's a good idea. Sure, as a stone coffin 'ud last a man his lifetime."

Husbands, in a pet. "Wife, my dear, you are the 4—the very 4!" "Wife, my dear, you are the 4, severely." "Not so, my dear, I am only his wife."

Josh Billings says there is nothing more touching in this life than to see a poor man visit upon your man struggling with a mousetrap. "Are you bite you?" inquired one Dutchman of another while engaged in angling. "No, nothing at all." "Well," returned the other, "nothing bite me, too."

Why is mankind stocky like blaspheming? Because it is jerking what is holy.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Radicals of West Virginia, in that wonderful generosity which has characterized all their legislation, propose to the people of the State an amendment to their Constitution, in these words: "No person who, since the 1st day of June, 1863, has given or shall give voluntary aid or assistance to the rebellion against the United States shall be a citizen of this State or be allowed to vote at any election held therein."

This is, as will be seen at a glance, a sweeping measure. It is a grand scheme of expatriation. In all this end of the State, if carried into operation, will effectively de-citizenize fully three-fourths of the population, masculine and feminine. For our part, as all our readers know, we never wanted to become citizens of West Virginia, but as Congress has thought proper, in violation of Federal and State Constitutions, and the wishes of nine-tenths of the inhabitants, to take our county out of Virginia and put it into West Virginia, we think we have a right thereby to be citizens of the State, entitled to equal rights and privileges with all others, and that no power can legally deprive us of such rights.

It is no pleasant thing to be a fixed resident of any State and not to be a citizen thereof. The whole theory of our government bestows upon us a double citizenship—of the United States and of the State in which we dwell, and we don't fancy any sort of interference with that theory. But as we cannot take the test oath, and are not in good favor with our radical rulers, we will not be allowed to take part in the proceedings of the 4th Thursday. This being so, we more earnestly call upon the conservatives throughout the State who have the unquestioned right of voting, to put the seal of their condemnation upon this dishonorable and unpatriotic scheme to put us under a yoke worse than that of negro slavery, or drive us and our families from our homes. That such a constitutional provision would retard the prosperity of the State for years, if not forever ruin it, there can be no doubt. The radicals themselves know this, but they care for neither one or the other. Their sole aim is to retain the power of the State in their unclean hands, and they care nothing for the weal or woe of either State or people, so they can keep their places at the public crib. Let the voters, then, ponder well this amendment, consider its present and future bearings upon all public interests, and reflect upon the certain almost total destruction of the private rights and interests of those whom it is intended to affect, and then go to the polls and silence it, and condemn its originators forever.

CEMENTING THE UNION. Congress, after a session of five months, has reported a plan for cementing the Union, which we publish in order that the people of the Southern States may see how much they are to expect at the hands of the hundred and odd rampant radicals who make up the party of present disunionists in Congress—a band of men leagued together for no purposes of patriotism or statesmanship, but solely for the purpose of keeping themselves among the flesh pots, and of mortifying a brave and honorable people whom few or none of them had the courage to meet on the many bloody fields of the war.

The inventors of this Congressional plan cannot, in their sober moments at least, expect any good to the Union to come out of their scheme. The people of the South, as much as they want real peace and to return to the Union, will never willingly accept the restoration of their States upon such terms as the majority of the Committee of Fifteen propose. They cannot do it in honor, and therefore they will not do it. They have acceded to all demands having a semblance of right and justice which have thus far been imposed upon them, and they have done so in perfect good faith; but they will cease to knock at the doors of Congress if they find that they are only to be admitted upon a loss of individual honor and the clearest States rights. They are willing and anxious to get in in the mode pointed out by the President, but they cannot agree to go in upon the terms offered them by the Committee. They regard it as a mockery of their rights, as an insult to their honor, and as certain destruction of everything like constitutional liberty. And we believe that the masses of the people of the North, including the larger portion of those who did the fighting, will stand by the South, the President, and the Constitution, in this great national crisis, and will hurl from place and power the selfish and contemptible politicians who compose this band of disunionists; that they are determined that this Union, for which they have made such tremendous battle, shall continue under the terms of the Constitution—of perfect State equality, and that its government shall be controlled by the white man, and that the negro shall have no part or lot in it save to be protected in all of his just rights of person and property. They must see that the day the ignorant and half-barbarous negro is made a political power in the land, is the date of the death knell of this great Republic.

BANK FAILURE.—A dispatch from West-lington, dated the 4th says the Mercantile National Bank has closed its doors, being unable to meet the demands of the depositors. The assets are said to be nothing. The holders of the notes of the Bank are said to be safe, they being secured by United States funds in the hands of the Treasurer.

ACQUITTED.—On Thursday last, Mrs. REBECCA SPOTTS, of Shepherdstown, had a hearing before Justice FLEMING, charged with the killing of HENRY E. UNSELD, during the Fall of 1863, and was acquitted upon the grounds of justifiable homicide.

PREPARE FOR THE CHOLEERA.

The Cholera is coming. The pestilence that so often follows after great wars is at hand. Having finished its mission in Western Asia and in Europe, it is now hovering along the Atlantic coast of America, feeling stealthily the portals of our great seaport cities. If it does not gain entrance, it will depart from the history of all former epidemics of such magnitude.

This one of that dread council—chief ministers of Death—which is ever holding court in the recesses of barbaric Asia, to issue forth in turns and bear its mandate around the globe, is but waiting, the summer heats to prepare royally the carnival of corruption, which its dark hand will stretch over the barriers of man's ingenuity, to touch in some mass of human habitations those focal centres; whence, like the progress of a conflagration, this fearful disease will sweep along the great highways of travel, sending detachments up lesser interior lines, and even passing over large tracts of country, to spend its hot and fatal breath upon hamlets and villages whose seclusion would seem to give guaranty of safety, until the work of its destruction is accomplished for us as for the other parts of the world in its fatal cycle.

Contagious or not, quarantine will not exclude the Cholera, if it be developed in full epidemic strength without, or there be circumstances standing in it to a certain relation within. Whatever else be matter of disagreement, it is an established law of this disease when epidemic, that certain conditions among a people have the force of invitation for it—some power of determining the visitations in even apparently the most erratic course of transit. The visitation of the Cholera to the retired country place of Mr. James H. Gunnell, during the prevalence of the disease in 1850, is familiar to almost every one in this community. Many of the conditions, which exert such determining effect upon this disease, bring it down upon localities, exist all over the South at this time in an unusual degree, and apply in force to this and neighboring towns. This town is almost directly in the line of one of the great highways from the seaboard across the continent, and is in a bad sanitary condition. The necessity for correcting it is immediate and decided.

There is almost always an error in the spasmodic effort at purification at a time like this, viz: as to the amount of cleaning up required. Much material that upon ordinary epidemic diseases, has no such determining power apparently, when the atmosphere is charged with the influences of this periodical great epidemic, is a powerful attractor. And in a time like this promises to be, every household that has foul places upon its premises, has there a standing application for the destroyer to enter and slay.

The necessity is for thorough measures, such as can only be had by concerted and methodical action. This should be had at once, for properly cleansing, and preserving in proper sanitary condition the necessary time, the whole town—private houses, yards, streets, and outskirts of the town. It behooves the farmers to look specially to this also. They should carefully clean up within and about their dwellings; fill up every pool that can give out exhalations; clean and open well every drain; burn up all offal and rubbish. Do all this to some distance from the house, as far as possible. Every animal that dies, remove it to some distance, and all vegetable offal, if it be practicable, burn up thoroughly. If such things be buried, the porous earth allows, whilst decomposition is going on, gases and foul exhalations to rise, which act for the epidemic influence, as do columns of vapor from the earth for electricity. Within doors, from garret to cellar, clean and ventilate. Let in air and sun.—Especially look to your cellars. Remove every bit of old rags, old barrels, &c.,—everything in which foulness lurks. Attend to all damp, mouldy spots of earth floor.—Decomposition is always going on in these. Dry them out and keep them dry. Use chloride of lime freely in dark, unventilated recesses; also, common unslacked lime freely in and out doors.

NO MORE MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

President Johnson is continuing to show his hand in reference to the South. He intends, evidently, to stand by the people, and enforce the Constitution, in spite of his vulgar vilifiers in Congress. His last order must have been very unwelcome to the disunion fanatics, headed by Sumner and Stevens, who have been crying with loud voices for more military commissions, in order that more "rebel" blood might flow, at the beck and call of courts "organized to convict." But the President orders, through the War Department, that hereafter no citizen unconnected with the federal army shall be tried for any offences against the United States save by the civil courts—that neither Holt or his pliant courts shall try any private citizen; and this order is received throughout the land with great satisfaction. Congress, it is true, is non-content, but Mr. Johnson does not heed its bark or fear its bite. The people are with him, and will continue to support him. Neither Congress, nor the D. D., nor Chase, nor Greeley, nor any of the pack, can change this popular current, and they all might as well give up the game.

RE-OPENING OF THE COURTS.—A dispatch from New Orleans, of the 3d inst., says—President Johnson has ordered General Canby not to interfere with the United States Court. The President first ordered General Canby to make a full report by telegraph of the conflict upon which he acted. The Court was re-opened immediately.

By instruction of the President, General Canby has released the cotton held by the military, and turned it over to the United States Marshal.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—We do not wish to alarm our people, but we do desire to impress them with the conviction that the cholera is approaching, and that it is their duty to make preparation to meet the tread of the destroyer, and thwart his purposes, as far as possible. Citizens of Charlestown, look at the condition of things in your midst! Take a peep at the alleys, the yards, the cellars, and even at some of the dwellings of the town. Is not their filthy condition well calculated to invite the disease, and to feed it upon its arrival. What then is your duty? Why meet together and devise some methodical plan for cleaning up the town, from one end to the other. We have no municipal regulations to govern us, but surely self-preservation, the first law of nature, ought to compel us to give attention in time to this important matter—more important than politics, or our re-admission to the Union.—Upon our own responsibility then, we call a meeting of the citizens of Charlestown, for Saturday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Do not fail to attend, if you value your own safety and the safety of your families. If no other place can be found for the assembling of this meeting, let it be held in the Court House yard, but we suggest to the Christian Association, if they are in earnest in their work of love and charity, to come forward and tender the use of their room, the only suitable place for holding such a meeting.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Charlestown used to be an incorporated town, with authority to elect a Mayor and Town Council, who were clothed with the power to enact and enforce regulations for the quiet and peace of the inhabitants, and to require that cleanliness which is necessary to a healthful sanitary condition. In the many changes which have taken place within the past four years, has the town lost its charter? If not, why does not the Sheriff, or acting Sheriff of this county, order an election here for corporation officers? Surely no harm can result from granting us officers who will see that the town is placed in a condition to avert the approach of cholera. Perhaps some of the radicals desire this horrid disease to complete the work which war has left unfinished. We invoke Deputy Sheriff POTTERFIELD to interest himself in our behalf, to secure for us the privilege of electing corporation officers.

ELECTION OF A PASTOR.—On Saturday the 19th day of the present month, the members of the Presbyterian congregation of this town will convene for the purpose of electing a Pastor to supply their vacant pulpit, and we hope they may be able to find a worthy successor to their esteemed pastor, whose illness has compelled a resignation. In relation to this election, we are authorized to publish the following:—Notice.—All the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Charlestown, are requested to meet in their church on Saturday, May 10th, at 11 o'clock, then and there, if it be agreeable to them, to proceed to the election of a pastor for their congregation.

THE SESSION.

CLOSING THE BOOKS.—The registrars of the several townships in this county, upon whom devolved the duty, in some measure, of determining the status of a large number of our citizens, closed their books on Saturday last. Of the number of voters registered, we have no information, but we suppose the number will probably not exceed one-fifth of the tax-payers and government-sustainers in the county. In Averill township, up to 4 o'clock, on Friday evening, there had been fifty-five names registered, but of these we were informed only about forty-six were "loyal" voters. About the hour above mentioned, the grand head-centre of radicalism in that township, Mr. Registrar TURNER, got his back up, and closed the books, although there were in his presence, several gentlemen waiting to have their names recorded. The next day, instead of attending to his duties as registrar, he quit his post and posted over to Shepherdstown to be present at the grand convocation which assembled at the county seat to make nominations for county officers. This too, was done in the face of posted notices, that voters would be allowed until Saturday to register. Verily, radicalism is a good thing.

THE TOURNAMENT.—A grand tournament, the first of the season, will come off to-morrow on Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry. From the arrangements made, and the parties who have the management of this tournament, we have no doubt that the occasion will be one of deep interest to all present. All persons who design riding, are requested to register their names at the office of I. V. DANIELS, Esq., Harper's Ferry, by to-morrow morning. The entertainment will conclude with a grand ball in the spacious hall of the factory building, in the evening.

FAILED IN HIS OBJECT.—Some envious and malicious radical in the Smithfield neighborhood, gave information some time ago, which caused the arrest of Messrs. JOSIAH WATSON, JAMES WATSON and JOHN H. SMITH, on the charge of perjury. On Thursday last these parties appeared before Justice FLEMING, in Shepherdstown, when the cowardly informant, whoever he was, failed to appear to testify against them. The cases were of course dismissed.

PUFF AWAY.—To those who can afford it in these dull times, there is no greater luxury than a good cigar—just such as may be had at any time at the tobacco store of J. H. HAINES & BRO, on Main Street. We are under obligations to these gentlemen for divers favors in the shape of cigars and tobacco, which we have enjoyed to an extent greater than we have language to express.

LECTURE.—The Rev. Mr. SQUIER will lecture before the "Charlestown Christian Association" at the Presbyterian Church, on Friday Evening, May 11th at 7 1/2 o'clock. The Public are invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—We have been requested to state that the Rev. SILAS BRIDGINS will preach in the Union Church in Smithfield on Sunday next the 13th inst.

HOW DO YOU SPELL IT?—Many of the registrars appointed to record the names of the loyal voters in the model State of West Virginia, are not remarkable for their educational attainments. At one of the townships in this county, during last week, a gentleman in the christian name of "JOEL" (how do you spell JOEL?) Another gentleman bearing the Scriptural name of King David's regal son, was asked, "How do you spell Solomon?" But this county is not the only one, cursed or blessed, as the case may be with these official ignoramuses, as will be seen by the following, which we clip from the Wheeling Register:—

NOTICE.—By order of the Board of Registration I James Gordon Registrar of Grant Township are hereby ordered to strike from My Books, the Names of David Bassel John H. Cooley, Joseph Guzman Thomas Jones E. S. Davis, James Cottrell and Hugh Mearns for Disloyal acts, and if the above Named Persons feel them Selves grieved they Can apply to the Board of Registration April 25, 1866 James Gordon Rockford Harrison Co Wt Va

The "Charlestown Christian Association."

Established some months since by members of the several Churches in Charlestown and vicinity, ask attention to the following preamble to their Constitution, as it indicates with sufficient brevity, the design and objects of the Association:—

PREAMBLE.—To promote the interests of our holy religion; to arouse us to a higher estimate of our Christian privileges; to infuse into our hearts a more devoted piety, and to unite us more closely in christian love and christian effort, we, members of the several churches in Charlestown and the surrounding country, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a union called the "Charlestown Christian Association."

Being persuaded by the spirit of the great benefit to be secured by union and co-operation among christians, observation has taught us that many members of the church are ignorant to each other as such; and many who are morally disposed are led astray into current vices, through the want of some appropriate medium by which christian influence can be thrown around them. We do not propose organizing a Church, or in any degree intervening between any christian and the church with which he may be united; but we do propose to throw as many strengthening influences around the erring as it is possible to do without placing ourselves in collision with any of the organized Churches, or in any degree failing to acknowledge the Preaching of Salvation through Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Divinely ordained means of converting the world, and to adopt for our government the following Constitution:—

Regular monthly meetings are held at the rooms of the Association for the transaction of its business affairs, and it is in contemplation to have frequent Prayer Meetings, and to open at an early day to the admission of all subscribing members the Library and Reading Room which will be comfortably furnished, and well lighted during the evenings of each week not occupied by any Church with public service. The fees for the use of the Library and Reading Rooms, Lectures and Addresses, will be the Dollar per annum. Ladies admitted as subscribing members as well as gentlemen.

OFFICERS:— R. T. BROWN, President. Vice Presidents:—D. I. HUNTER, RY. C. N. CAMPBELL, N. S. WHITE, and K. SHUGART. Recording Secy.—D. Howell, Jr. Corresponding Secy.—E. H. Campbell. Treasurer.—A. W. Cramer.

THE CHOLEERA IN NEW YORK.

There can no longer be any doubt that the cholera has made its appearance in the city of New York. With reference to the last case reported, the correspondent of the Baltimore Transcript says:—

Another case of cholera is reported as having made its appearance in Mulberry street this morning. The sufferer in this one is also a woman, and the tenement where she resides is in a most filthy condition. The attending physician notified the Board of Health of this case, and this morning the Sanitary Inspectors set to work and commenced fumigating the premises. The sufferer is in the last stage of the disease, and there is no hope of recovery. The doctors connected with the Board of Health are actively employed in ferreting out the history of both cases—the one reported yesterday in Third avenue and the one mentioned above—and will transmit the result of their labors to the full Board to-morrow afternoon.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

While chronicling the proceedings of Congress and the movements of politicians, it is eminently proper that we should occasionally notice what pertains more immediately to our own financial interests. Among the great agents in the growth and prosperity of our city, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad holds the first rank. Under its present able management this central highway has attained a magnitude and importance, of which the masses of our people have little idea. The capacity of this gigantic corporation for business operations may be imagined when we state that it is now using three hundred first class locomotives and four thousand cars of various grades, numbers of the most perfect construction and of the largest size. There are more than seventy-five trains of passengers and freight passing daily over the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and the power of the Company, by its large additions of double track, and increase of facilities and equipments with its additional branches, is being constantly enlarged. The fine double track between Washington and Baltimore renders the travel upon that line both safe and expeditious. Travellers West or South, daily realize the superior accommodations and facilities to be found on this road, and it has deservedly obtained the reputation of the best managed and safest road in the country. The recent extension of this line to Europe, by means of its splendid line of steamers, bids fair to increase greatly its own business and the prosperity of the city of Baltimore. It is in contemplation by the managers to organize new roads and connections through Virginia with all the main Southern roads, so as to furnish the travelling public with a more direct and safer transit through that section of our great country.

We notice this spirit of energy and enterprise in the President and Directors of this road with pride and pleasure, and most cordially wish them a continuance of the success and prosperity which they have hitherto enjoyed. [Baltimore Transcript.]

Gen. Wade Hampton's Letter.

The following is Gen. Wade Hampton's letter to Senator Reverdy Johnson, which the latter caused to be read in the United States Senate on Tuesday:—

WILD WOODS, MISS., April 21, 1866. To the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, U. S. Senator:— Sir: A few days ago I saw in the published proceedings of Congress that a petition from Benja. Rowles, of Columbia, S. C., asking compensation for the destruction of his home by the Federal army in February, 1865, had been presented to the Senate, accompanied by a letter from Major General Sherman. This letter General S. used the following language:—"The citizens of Columbia set fire to thousands of bales of cotton rolled out into the streets, and which were burning before I entered Columbia. I myself was in the city as early as nine, and I saw these fires and knew efforts had been made to extinguish them; but a high and strong wind kept them alive. I gave no orders for the burning of your city, but, on the contrary, the reverse, and I believe the confusion resulted from the great imprudence of calling the cotton bales, whereby the contents were spread to the winds so that it became an impossibility to arrest the fire. I saw in your Columbia newspapers the printed order of General Wade Hampton, on the approach of the Yankee army all the cotton should be burned, and from what I saw myself, I have no hesitation in saying that he was the cause of the destruction of your city."

This grave charge made against me by General S. having been brought before the Senate of the United States, I am naturally most solicitous to vindicate myself before the same tribunal. But my State has no representative in that body. Those who should be there are debared the right of entrance. In those Halls there are none to speak for the South; none to participate in the legislation which governs her; none to impose the taxes she is called on to pay, and none to defend her or to vindicate her from misrepresentation, injustice, or any other wrong. In circumstances I appeal to you; in the confident hope that you will use every effort to see that justice is done in this matter. I deny most emphatically that any cotton was fired in Columbia by my order; I deny that her citizens set fire to thousands of bales rolled out into the streets; I deny that any cotton was on fire when the Federal troops entered the city. And I most respectfully ask of Congress to appoint a committee charged with the duty of ascertaining and reporting all the facts connected with the destruction of Columbia, and thus fixing upon the proper author of that enormous crime the infamy he deserves.

I am willing to submit the case to any honest tribunal. Before any such I pledge myself to prove my positive orders, by direction of General Beauregard, that no cotton should be fired—that not one bale was on fire when Sherman's troops took possession of the city—that he positively promised protection to the city—and that, in spite of this solemn promise, his soldiers burned it to the ground, deliberately, systematically, atrociously. I, therefore, most earnestly request that Congress may take prompt and efficient measures to investigate this matter fully. Not only is this due to themselves and to the reputation of the United States army, but to justice and to truth. Trusting that you will pardon me for troubling you, I am &c.

WADE HAMPTON.

The Bombardment and Destruction of Valparaiso.

We announce with regret, as a barbaric act, that on the 31st of March, the city of Valparaiso was bombarded by the Spaniards, and the town and twenty million dollars worth of property destroyed, nearly all of which belongs to American, British, and other foreign merchants. The Spanish commander allowed only four days for the removal of the sick notwithstanding the energetic protest of every foreign representative. At first the several commanders of the British, American, and French fleets, undertook the responsibility of preventing the atrocity about to take place; but finally they all three drew back, and left the people on shore to look out for themselves. When the day came, on which the bombardment was to commence, the foreign vessels all left the harbor, and the Spanish ships took up their positions. The Janana Star gives the following account of the action:—

At 9 A. M. the Blanca opened fire on the custom house, to the cry of "viva la Reina." The others followed, each selecting some point on which to pour its share of destruction. For nearly three hours the fire was kept up, without intermission. At 10.40 A. M. the shells from the Vencedora set fire to the baths adjoining the Hotel de Union, and the flames rapidly spread in three streets, but the Vencedora did not desist. Her shot continued to rain on that part of the town up to the last moment of the bombardment with terrible and fatal regularity.

On the other side the custom-house took fire at 11.45, but there was no cessation of firing from the ships; indeed, the Spaniards knew only one consideration, viz: that Valparaiso had been given up to them to wreak their vengeance on it! At 12.8 P. M. the Munancia signalled to desist, and the vessels of the squadron drew off. The people of the town, who had crowded the surrounding hills during the bombardment, at once rushed into town to extinguish the fires.

The bombardment can only be characterized as atrocious. Valparaiso was perfectly defenceless, without a gun to a vessel to stand by it, and for three hours stood passively while wholesale destruction was being perpetrated. At present all are paralyzed, many irrevocably ruined, and commerce will be crippled for a long period to come. And it is said that the work is scarcely more than begun, as Caldera, Coquimbo, and the ports of Peru will also be as ruthlessly laid waste as Valparaiso.

In their case still more damage will be done, except in the single instance of Callao, as they are all entirely defenceless. The British residents of Valparaiso unite in condemning the vacillating policy of the British Admiral, who first threatened to prevent the contemplated bombardment, and had the fullest offers of co-operation from the American and French authorities, and at the last moment when his countrymen on shore, trusting that he would interfere, had failed to remove their property in the custom house and stores he drew off and declined to take any action in the matter whatever. His example was followed by those who had offered aid and they all remained outside and witnessed the devastation doing without a further word of protest.

RIOT AT MEMPHIS.—A riot of a serious character occurred at Memphis a few days ago between the whites and negroes. About thirty of the negroes were killed, and a number of their houses torn down.

[Communicated to the Winchester Times.]

The Late Major James W. Thomson.

On Monday afternoon, the body of Major James W. Thomson of the Stuart Horse Artillery was interred in the Stonevale Cemetery at this place. The funeral services were held at the Episcopal Church, whence the body was taken to the grave, flanked by eight members of this old company, and followed by many of our citizens.

James W. Thomson was the son of John A. Thomson, of Summit Point, Jefferson county, Va. At the breaking out of the war, he was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, and was assigned to duty as drill-master in the army of the Shenandoah, in which capacity he served until the Fall of 1861, when he was elected Lieutenant in Chew's Battery, Ashby's Horse Artillery. In April, 1862, he became Captain of his battery, then a part of the Stuart Horse Artillery, and so distinguished himself in that position, as to earn the rank of Major, which commission he received in command of the Horse Artillery, attached to Rossers Cavalry Division, Army Northern Virginia. At the time of the evacuation of Petersburg, his battalion was by Lynchburg, preparing for the field, but he himself had gone to the Richmond lines upon official business. With a handful of men, he joined the retreating army as a volunteer with the cavalry, and was killed at High Bridge, near Farmville, on the 6th of April, 1865. With one arm powerless from a recent wound, he led a victorious charge, and met that death he had so often braved.

To enlarge were needless, his record speaks for itself. Of the first to head Virginia's call to arms, of the last to die upon her bosom, his short life of 21 years, is no mean gem in her casket of glorious memories.

We challenge the Comparison—Confederate and Federal Generals.

General Hood can't be of the full blooded chivalry. He has refused to receive money raised for him by subscription. It is the first instance we have ever seen recorded of a "Southern gentleman" too proud or too self-reliant to accept filthy lucre, come from what source it may.—Albany Evening Journal.

Then you are eminently ignorant of contemporary history—that's all. Hood has only done what Lee did a dozen times, what Beauregard did, what Magruder did, what Longstreet did, and what no Federal General has done.

The Albany Journal made a most unfortunate mistake in calling attention to this matter. It suggests a comparison between the representative men and chief officers of the two armies which is not discreditable to the South.

When Robert E. Lee was receiving four hundred and one dollar per month in Confederate money, at a time when that sum would not purchase a half-barrel of flour, the writer of this paragraph moved, in the Legislature of Virginia, to present him, in view of his actual necessities, with a hundred thousand dollars. He would not receive it.

A member of the Legislature, in view of the General's known unwillingness to accept presents of any sort, proposed to accomplish indirectly what it is impossible to achieve directly. General Lee was for several months in the employment directly of the State of Virginia, and received his pay for that service in Confederate money. It was proposed to pay him for that duty in gold, deducted the gold value of the Confederate money he received.

A resolution to that effect was passed and communicated to him. He immediately replied that he had given a receipt in full to the State of Virginia, did not consider himself entitled to further compensation, and therefore respectfully declined the same tendered.

At that time General Lee and his staff were destitute of the commonest necessities of life, and frequently without animal food.

All will remember, likewise, how vainly the people of Richmond endeavored to force a present of a residence in that city on General Lee at a time when his family were fugitives from their beautiful home. The money was subscribed and the house selected, when the General wrote a peremptory letter of refusal, respectfully, but in language that left no room for doubt, declining the gift. But at that time his family were occupying one of the humblest residences on Leigh street.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the contrast between these acts and the course of General Grant who has accepted, since the war closed, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars worth of presents—carriages, horses, books, and what not. So much for the fling at chivalry.

Whatever else may be said of Southern Generals, the charge of being mercenary does not lie against them. The noble response of Magruder to the people of Texas, who contributed a handsome purse to procure him a fine plantation during the war, was the impulse and utterance of the universal spirit of the Southern soldiers.

"No gentlemen, when I espoused the cause of the South, I embraced poverty, and willingly accepted it."

Such, also was the conduct of Mr. Davis, who, shortly after his arrival in Richmond, was presented by the generous citizens of our capital with the mansion which he occupied during the war. He declined, respectfully but positively, to receive it on any other terms than being permitted to pay rent for it at the usual percentage of cost for which such property is rented. And Mr. Davis's salary per annum was not equal to General Grant's wages per month.—Petersburg Index.

A Washington letter says: "It was an amusing sight to see Sumner enter the Senate, this morning, with the two young hies to titles who are now on a visit to the Capital. Since their arrival Sumner has stuck closer to them than a brother—closer than a colored brother sticks to the Freedmen's Bureau. Such tadyism and flunkism is rarely seen, even in Washington. Down sat the two young gentlemen (and quiet, nice young men they are) on a sofa in the rear of Sumner, while Sumner did his usual department and then took his seat. Enter impressively, Sumner's secretary, and hands a book and dummy letter to Sumner. Sumner waves the secretary behind him, after the manner of Poldsnap. Visible sensation on the sofa. Young Englishmen evidently impressed. Sherman rises and talks about the rinderpest, and the slaughter of whole herds of oxen in England. "Where did you say?" queries Sumner; "in Great Britain" replies Sherman. "Oh, my," says the satisfied Sumner, and then turns with a Poldsnapian glance to the young Englishmen, and a patronizing smile, which seems to say: "You see—my—young—gentlemen—that we are accustomed to speak of Great Britain in the Senate of the United States—though we generally say England, or the English people. You may see that I wear gaiters—indeed, there is no telling how much Sumner's evident feeling of Sherman for a display before the young Englishmen meant. It was evident enough to cause a general titter in the galleries, which broke into a broad smile when Sumner followed Sherman in a small speech on the rinderpest."

The Reconstruction Committee—Final Report made on Monday—The Plans.

A protracted meeting of the committee on Reconstruction was held on Saturday morning, and it was finally decided by a large majority—twelve out of the fifteen members voting in the affirmative—to report on Monday the following bills:—

A Bill to provide for the restoration of the States in insurrection to their full political rights. Whereas, It is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of this Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights; and

Whereas, the Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution; namely:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution; namely:—

ARTICLE. Sec. 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which abridges the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 3. Until the fourth day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Sec. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of insurrection or of war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service of labor.

Sec. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Now, therefore, be enacted, &c., That whenever the above amendment shall have become part of the Constitution, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected, and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of August 5, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State; and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

A Bill declaring certain persons ineligible to office under the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States who is included in any of the following classes, namely:—

First. The President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, so-called, and the heads of Departments thereof.

Second. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States of America, so-called.

Third. Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and all persons educated at the Military and Naval Academy of the United States, and members of either House of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States who gave aid and comfort to the late rebellion.

Fourth. Those who acted as officers of the Confederate States of America, so-called, above the grade of Colonel in the army or Master in the navy, and any one who, as Governor of any of the so-called Confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fifth. Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

Hon. C. C. Clay.

The Norfolk Virginian publishes, with some very appropriate remarks, the following beautiful

Poetical.

THE SABBATH.

BY SIR EDWARD BULLWER LYTTON. Fresh glides the brook, and blows the gale, Yet yonder lulls the quiet mill...

Miscellaneous.

How to Plant Lima Beans.

After preparing the ground thoroughly, by making it as mellow as practicable, set the bean-poles, one in the middle of each hill...

Domestic Receipts.

We give below a few receipts, all tested, which any young housekeeper may use with success. YALL LUNN—A PUDDING.

Big Brindle.

In Nashville, many years ago, there resided a gentleman of great hospitality, large fortune, and, though uneducated, possessed of a hardy spirit.

Our Country.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara. The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

Why is a Hebrew in perfect health like a diamond?

Because he is a Jew-well. A gentleman who was consulting inquiry was found to be wedded to his own views.

Why is a bank note torn by a dog sure to pass?

Because it is current money. These who business are the most sharp generally get the most blunt.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

A. J. SMITH would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charleston and vicinity that he has just completed a New Studio...

NEW STORE.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TRUSSELL & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM BALTIMORE, WITH A SELECT STOCK OF:

GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND CAPS.

WE HAVE HAVING BEEN BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST RATES, AND WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THEIR STOCK, FEELING ASSURED OF THEIR ABILITY TO SELL TO ALL WHO NEED GOODS IN THEIR LINE.

THEIR STORE IS ON MAIN STREET, IN THE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE LATE CHAS. G. STEWART.

APRIL 24, 1866.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

FOR DYEING SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MIXED GOODS.

W. L. HEISKELL.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE LOT OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS, LATE FASHION, AND MADE BY D. HOWELL.

BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS, AWLS, STOCKS AND FILES, VISES AND SLEDGES, FOR SALE BY D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

WOODEN WARE—Tubs, Buckets, Bowls and Trays, and Broom, for sale by CHARLES JOHNSON.

DRIED PEACHES AND APPLES, and Fresh HONEY—very nice, for sale by W. L. HEISKELL.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

MEIERHOFF & GOLDMAN, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF ALL STYLES OF CARDS.

HOOP SKIRTS.

NO. 320 and 322 BALTIMORE STREET, (UP STAIRS), BALTIMORE.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE GORE TRAIL.

QUAKER, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS.

Orders from the Country will be promptly filled. February 13, 1866-17

J. P. HARTMAN, W. H. HARTMAN, J. P. HARTMAN & SON, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

197 Baltimore St. Baltimore.

LATEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES.

Suits made to order, and ready-made; Silk, Cotton and Merino Underwear; Linen, Steel and Paper Collars; Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties and Handkerchiefs.

PH. CONYOLTER'S PARIS KID GLOVES.

THE PLEDGE.

BY THE BARD OF MARBLE HALL.

In Baltimore, famed for ladies fair, Lived a beautiful girl with flaxen hair, And bonny blue eyes with liquid light, And rosy lips, a glorious sight.

The youngsters fell in love by dozens, Fricke and acquaintances, strangers and cousins, And she a crotchet had got in her head, And said she'd determine never to wed.

Until she found a handsome youth, Who would grant all her requests in truth, And bid him fully never to break The pledge he had taken for her sake.

The young men stood aghast with fear: Some wretched their souls, some quitted their hair; Some said 'twas religion that made her so, But it took them aback and they felt quite queer.

Among them there was a fine young man; Says he, 'I love her as well as I can, Now I'll make her the promise, both open and free, And agree to stand by it whatever it be.'

The fair one stepped up to his side, And said, 'Should I never see your bride, You must promise her before you go, To buy your clothes at MARBLE HALL.'

No other suit a husband of mine, The coats are do handsome, the pants divine, Says Johnny, a laughing, 'You don't think it, If you like them so well, get a pair for yourself.'

We offer unusual inducement in all kinds of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, together with a superior line of piece goods for custom work. Boys' Clothing a special feature.

CLASH AND MERCHANT TAILORS, 33 and 40 West Baltimore Street, Dec. 12, 1865-17.

HUGH, RIDENOUR & LANGDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, PORK, BACON, LARD, COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, WOOL, LEATHER, FEATHERS, ROSIN, TAR, TURPENTINE, GINSENG, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.

HOPE BANK FUNDS, can have them disposed of to their advantage, if they will send a bill by Express or otherwise. Our charge, a small commission. H. R. & L. Baltimore, Dec. 19, 1865.

THOMAS MCCORMICK & BRO.

MERCHANT TAILORS, 149 BALTIMORE STREET, CORNER OF CALVERT, BALTIMORE, MD.

WE HAVE ON HAND AT BOTH CITIES, and are prepared to furnish CLOTHING of Superior Quality, at very Low Rates, FOR CASH. A large assortment of VERY FINE GOODS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. S. STEVENS & SON, EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET FURNITURE.

WAREHOUSE, No. 3, S. Calvert Street, (East side, second door below Baltimore St.)

FACTORY, No. 6, Low Street, [Opposite Front Street Theatre.]

NEW AND FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.

A. E. WARNER, GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, No. 10, N. GAY STREET.

In adding 'daily to his varied assortment of new styled patterns of RICE JEWELRY, suitable for presents: Diamond Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Pearl do., Enamelled do., Coral do., Garnet and Plain Gold Rings, Jet Crosses, Ladies Gold Chains, Bracelets, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, Cuff Buttons and Studs, Scarf Pins, Signet and Plain Gold and Silver Rings, &c.

Also, a variety of SILVER PLATED WARE, Buckets, Castors, Wallers, Butter Shandls, Fruit do., Spoons, Forks, Ladles and Table Cutlery, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

THE MONUMENTAL BOOK STORE.

WM. F. RICHSTEIN, No. 178 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, Md.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, Photograph Albums and Cards.

Send for our wholesale price Circular. January 16, 1866-17.

LOOK AND SEE!

AND you will find at J. H. EASTERDAY & Bro.'s good empty 5 and 10 gallon Kegs, and Barrels. Call and you will get them cheap. Dec. 12, 1865.

SAPPINGTON HOTEL.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA. BY MISS SARAH A. BRILL. CONTINUES open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. THE ROOMS are in excellent order, well furnished and comfortable. THE PARLORS are commodious, and the TABLE at all times supplied with the choicest viands. The Country is highly cultivated. The Servants are attentive and constantly in attendance for the accommodation and convenience of guests.

THE OLD SAPPINGTON HOUSE BAR-ROOM.

JOHN R. AVIS informs his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from the Eastern markets with one of the largest and best stock of LIQUORS for sale at the upper Bar Room of the Sappington Hotel, and pledges himself to do everything in his power to gratify the palates of his customers.

TALENTED CHARGE OF HORSES.

For guests at the Sappington Hotel, or others. The whole business will be under the supervision of JOHN R. AVIS, who has long been established as a sufficient guarantee for good order, &c. A call is solicited. Jan. 3, 1866.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT YET! THAT SUPERIOR WHISKEY, AT JOHN S. EASTERDAY'S new Bar-Room, in the Basement of the "Spirit Building."

WHICH is beyond question the most superior that has ever been offered to the palates of the lovers of the ardent in Charleston and its environs. The conductor of this bar, it is determined, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make their BAR an acceptable one to those who indulge in the delicious beverage of all, whether it be established by a call upon him. He is also prepared to furnish all kinds of MIXED DRINKS, adapted to the season, in a style not to be excelled here or elsewhere.

He keeps also on hand, at all times, an assortment of SUPERIOR CIGARS, and the CHOICEST OF THE SEASON, in a style not to be excelled here or elsewhere.

He keeps also on hand, at all times, an assortment of SUPERIOR CIGARS, and the CHOICEST OF THE SEASON, in a style not to be excelled here or elsewhere.

THE NEW LIGHT.

Atmospheric Coal Oil Gas Light.

Now on exhibition at the store of LEISENING & SON, in Charleston.

Artificial light of some sort is a universal necessity. A safe, cheap and brilliant one, is a luxury, a luxury, only enjoyed heretofore by those living in the most advanced and civilized portions of the world. It is now, however, within the reach of all, and thousands of dollars annually have been spent by experimenters of every kind, in trying to find a safe, cheap and brilliant one. Coal Oil, long the only light used, has been found to be a very expensive and troublesome one, and has been abandoned, and is styled the

ATMOSPHERIC COAL OIL GAS LAMP.

Its adaptation to Churches, Churches, Railroads, Steamboats, Hotels, Stores, &c., is unsurpassed. In short, this invention brings the luxurious and brilliant light of Gas, into the most remote and obscure parts of our country. It gives the light of a six foot Gas Burner for less than one cent per hour, or double the quantity of light which can be carried from room to room, with one-third less oil; will burn, when extinguished, in a taper-light, ten hours for one cent; is free from smoke or dirt; can be carried from room to room, the wind will not blow it out.

This light is superior to all others in use; thousands of them will find ready sale in every country; and it is the only one which is so safe and so pleasant to the eye. The exclusive agency for the sale of this Lamp can be secured in every county through out the United States, and parties purchasing will be supplied with the Goods at reasonable rates. Agents for Jefferson County, Va.,

Feb. 13-2m. LEISENING SON & CO.

Aisquith & Bro.

SOLE AGENTS AT CHARLESTOWN, FOR STONEBRACKER'S PREPARATIONS!

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

GIVE YOUR HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS, Stonebracker's Horse and Cattle Powders if you want fine, healthy Horses, &c., and you are sure to have them.

They are a safe and sure cure for Coughs, Cold, Croup, Hoarseness, Hoarse, Worms, &c., in Horses; Loss of Appetite, Backache, &c., in Cattle; and a sure preventive of Hog Cholera.

As it is a safe and sure cure for all these ailments, and as they are superior to all others now in use, they are becoming the most popular Powders in the world, and are being prepared in large quantities, as they are prepared of such articles as are especially suited to the animal for which they are used. No Powders ever sold have given such universal satisfaction, and acquired so great a celebrity in the same time.

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