

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOHN McINTOSH, PROPRIETOR, Please give me a call when you next visit the City. (Jan'y 16, 1866—6m.)

Spirit of Jefferson

VOL. 18. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866. NO. 50.

BALTIMORE CARDS.



STABLE'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

The New Orleans Riot.

The New Orleans Commercial of the 2d inst. has a long and very sensible article on the subject of the recent riot, from which we extract the following passages:

We suppose it will be conceded that the resistance of the Southern people to the Government of the United States was based on an universal apprehension of negro freedom and its probable dangers. Emancipation came. The negroes were orderly throughout the war. They accepted the freedom which was tendered them. They resumed their employments. The relations of kindness between themselves and the whites were restored. Finding the fact of emancipation had not produced the evils apprehended, and that it was inevitable, the people of the South determined to re-enter the Union, and in good faith to remain there. The only cause which had interrupted the Union could never occur again.

The South recognized the changed relation of the negro. It proposed to provide for it. In Georgia, the Carolinas and in Virginia, leading men who would public opinion, have declared the importance of protecting the negro race by law, and of correcting the crime, ignorance and perversity which inflicted such injury upon Southern society. The progress of Southern sentiment does not, however, seem sufficiently rapid for the friends of the negro elsewhere. They send emissaries to stimulate him to demand an immediate station, and accompany this demand with speeches calculated to excite a hostility of races, with all its terrible consequences.

It is, therefore, our opinion that the public meeting in favor of universal suffrage, with its inflammatory harangues, was one of the first causes of the great riot. And that the assemblages and procession of armed negroes which paraded the streets, was the second cause of the same.

The arrests of members were made as rioters—or as intermixed with rioters—not as members of the Convention assemblage. The Mayor is entitled to the vindication that he neither prevented the Convention from meeting, nor did he arrest the members for so doing. From this responsibility he had been relieved by the acts of General Baird and Governor Wells. For all the personal consequences, the Convention assemblage must look to those indiscreet friends at home and abroad who stimulated and prepared the conflict. Otherwise they might have published their propositions; and they would have had such validity as the conquering power accorded to them. No more and no less.

General Baird says: "The authority of the act will, in due time, be decided upon by the legal branch of the United States Government." While General Baird contemplates the right of the Mayor to arrest the members of the assemblage, he offers the Mayor the whole force subject to his command to suppress "lawless violence." The Mayor issues his proclamation, in which declaring the Convention "a riot," he warns all good citizens to abstain from disorder and violence. These facts excite him personally and officially from having caused the riot by disturbing the Convention assemblage, nor can he be held subsequently responsible for having done so.

Courage of the South.

General Francis P. Blair, in a Union speech at St. Louis, a few days ago, paid the following compliment to the courage and endurance of the South. Speaking of the war, he says: "They have evinced courage and endurance for their gallantry and long suffering in this cause, so mistaken, and so erroneous, and so criminal, they have shown themselves to be the equals of any equal number of men upon God Almighty's globe. For all the personal consequences, the Convention assemblage must look to those indiscreet friends at home and abroad who stimulated and prepared the conflict. Otherwise they might have published their propositions; and they would have had such validity as the conquering power accorded to them. No more and no less."

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The Father of Gen. Lee.

Some allusion has lately been made in a paragraph copied from the *Penobscot Intelligencer*, to the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, so famous as "Light Horse Harry" of the American Revolution. A more extended sketch may not be unaccountable.

This distinguished soldier, the father of Gen. Lee, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, a county which gave birth to Washington, Richard Henry Lee, (President of Congress in 1784) and his three brothers, Thomas, Francis and Arthur; to President Monroe and Judge Bushrod Washington.—Henry Lee graduated at Princeton College at eighteen years of age, was appointed captain of a company in a regiment of cavalry commanded by Theodorick Bland. He became known as an excellent disciplinarian, and by his activity attacking light parties of the enemy, and procuring information.

The achievement which first drew him into general notice, and led to his promotion, was his remarkable success in foiling an attempt of the British in January, 1778, to cut off both him and his troop. He was at the time quartered in a stone house, not far from the British lines, and had with him only ten men, besides the oxen. A British cavalry force, two hundred strong, having made an extreme circuit, seized his patrols, and attacked Capt. Lee in his quarters. Yet he made such a desperate defence with his ten men, that the enemy were beaten off with loss, a successful feat of heroism which elicited from Washington a complimentary letter, and led to his promotion to the rank of Major, with the command of an independent partisan corps.

On the 19th of July, 1779, at the head of about three hundred men, he completely surprised the British garrison at Jersey city, and succeeded in taking one hundred and sixty prisoners, with the loss of only two men killed and three wounded, for which brilliant achievement Congress voted him a gold medal.

In 1780, being made a Lieutenant Colonel, he fought with his legion the army of the South, and proved himself the most brilliant cavalry leader of the war. His legion formed the rear guard of Green's army, in the celebrated retreat before Cornwallis, and so hot was the pursuit, that Lee, on one occasion, charged Tarleton's corps, killing eighteen, and making a captain and several privates prisoners. Not long after, the enterprising rebel attacked a party of four hundred loyalist militia, killed ninety and wounded many others. Previous to the battle of Guilford, Lee's legion drove back Tarleton's dragoons with loss, and also distinguished itself at, and after the battle. It was in pursuance of Lee's advice that Gen. Greene, instead of waiting the movements of Cornwallis, determined to advance at once into South Carolina, and endeavor to recover that State and Georgia. By a series of bold and vigorous operations, Lee captured six of the enemy's forts in the Southern States, and in the battle of Eutaw Springs his exertions contributed much to the successful issue of the day. After the surrender of Yorktown, Lee retired to private life, carrying with him the acknowledgment of General Greene that his services had been greater than those of any one man attached to the Southern army.

In 1786 General Lee was a delegate to Congress, and in 1788, a member of the Virginia Convention to ratify the Constitution. He greatly distinguished himself by his advocacy of that measure. He was afterwards elected Governor of Virginia, which position he held from 1792 to 1795. On the breaking out of the whiskey insurrection, he was placed by Washington in command of the forces ordered against the insurgents, and received great credit for his conduct. In 1799 he was again in Congress, and, upon the death of Washington, was appointed to pronounce that eulogium, of which the sentence, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," has become familiar as a household word.

General Lee's first wife was a daughter of Philip Ludwell Lee, by whom he had a son and a daughter. His second wife was a daughter of Charles Carter of Shirley, by whom he had three sons (one of whom was Robert E. Lee), and two daughters. In person he was about five feet nine inches, well proportioned, of an open, pleasant countenance, and a dark complexion. His proposed removal of his remains to the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington.

Death of John Ross.

John Ross, the well known chief of the Cherokee nation, died in this city yesterday evening. Mr. Ross, for more than a third of a century, exercised a powerful and controlling influence, not only over his own people, but upon all the border tribes. He was a man of great political sagacity, which is shown in the fact that he so long maintained the ascendancy as chief of his nation, to which place he was elected every four years, a place which he filled when the Cherokee people went from their old home into Arkansas, in 1836. He married a lady, we believe, in Delaware, and leaves a numerous family connected with the border tribes.

Mr. Ross was the representative of the "full blood" portion of the nation, and that being the controlling element of the nation, his ascendancy was always secure. He was a man of intelligence, conversed well, bore himself with dignity, and used a pen handsomely and with force. He was a politician of intense ambition, loved power, and his opponents accused him of using unscrupulous means in securing his purposes. When the war opened he embarked with the South, carrying with him the most of the full bloods of his nation; but subsequently he changed his front, and was afterwards with the Union. He could not have been much less than seventy-five years old at the time of his death. [Nat. Intelligencer Aug. 2.]

The Pittsburg Republican states that at Rising Sun, Indiana, on the Ohio river, on the 14th of July, while the sky was perfectly clear, so far as the eye could reach, and the sun was shining brightly, a vivid flash of lightning appeared, followed by a long and sharp peal of thunder. The electric fluid struck a church and two dwelling houses. At the same instant a little girl was killed outright, and a little boy had his clothing stripped completely of his body, not excepting his shoes, all of which had the appearance of being cut with a sharp knife. The boy was only stunned and slightly injured in one of his legs. Another boy in the same vicinity was also struck at the same time, but was more seriously, though not fatally injured, than the boy who had his clothing torn off.

Bismark, the Prussian Statesman.

Bismark is fifty years old. He is tall and stately, and his manner work has made his head rather bald. His features indicate a rare energy. He wears a heavy dark mustache. His eye is piercing, his deportment that of a gentleman, his constitution iron.

Count Bismark is, par excellence, a man of the world, and of an extraordinary politeness, prepossessing to his visitors, and dispensing with all embarrassment. His conversation, also, is fluent, and full of wit; he speaks French, English, Italian, Russian and German. As to work, he is indefatigable; he goes to bed at a late hour, and seldom rises before nine; then he remains working in his private office until breakfast; after that he presides at the Ministerial Council, or reports to the King, usually six in the evening, that being the time when his family and visitors assemble for dinner, in the rooms of the Countess, overlooking the great garden of his hotel.

Von Bismark has three children, one a daughter seventeen years of age (Countess Maria) and two sons attending the Gymnasium (college) of Berlin. Precisely at nine o'clock the Count disappears, and remains working until a late hour in his private office.

When Bismark attacked him on the street, in April, attempting to assassinate him, the Count was not far from his hotel. Four balls were fired at him in close proximity. His paleot of blue cloth took fire, and was perforated by the balls, whose force was checked by the thick, strong underclothes. That is known to every newspaper reader. Not so the following:

Count Bismark went on his way on foot to the ministerial building, running up stairs with long strides and into his office, to give the King notice of the trial, but unsuccessful attack of young Bismark.

The Countess Bismark was in her room fronting toward the garden. Notified by the noise of the people assembling before the palace that something had happened, the Countess left her room and learned the truth from her servants. Countess Von Bismark and her children quietly sat at her desk, about finishing his letter to King William.

But the King himself arrived, already having heard of the attack on his Premier; after the King, came the Princess and Field Marshal Wrangle, all Generals. Below on the street was all Berlin.

Moved by the signs of sympathy from the people, which heretofore certainly had not spoiled him by expressions of kind feelings, the Count ordered a list to be laid on the table, so as to allow everybody to sign his name as a token of sympathy. This list I have seen at the head of it stand the following words:

"I thank God for the protection of your Excellency's life. W. A. Post, Book Dealer." Then followed thousands of signatures of generals, citizens and civil officers. On the white page covering the list, the Count has written with pencil in his big, clear handwriting: "Carefully to be kept."

Von Bismark, though filling the highest position in his country, sometimes exposes his life without the least consideration. He is still, as he was in his younger years, the same lively, passionate man. In 1849, an article in the Berlin *Kladderatsch* vexed him so as to cause him to challenge the thief editor of that paper. He accepted the duel, but the quarrel was at last made up.

Von Bismark, after getting to be Minister-President, as little remembered his former quarrel with this journalist as the present sarcastical remarks of that paper excite his anger. More than once, one could see this journalist at the Minister's dinner table. The Count seems to like sincere men, even in the ranks of his political enemies. Not long since he came near another personal altercation. The Minister considering himself personally offended by a speech of the renowned Professor Virchow, a member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, left his seat and sent Mr. Virchow a challenge, but he refused to give satisfaction. His mission, he replied, was to battle with Herr Von Bismark in the Kammer, not with the sword.

Concluding, I will give another remark. Count Bismark, of course, has all decorations pertaining to a man of his rank and importance; but he is seldom seen, except on festive occasions, with any but a simple ribbon in his button-hole. Then, in the center of crosses and decorations, he wears the modest medallion which, Bismark 23 years old, received for saving, with great danger to himself, a poor devil about to be drowned.

The Little Stranger.

Though a man of very strict principles no man more enjoyed the society of Doctor Bryon; he had a vast fund of humor, and ever-ready wit, and with children, particularly, he loved to chat familiarly and draw them out. He was one day passing into the house, he was accosted by a very little boy who asked him if he wanted any sauce, meaning vegetables. (The doctor inquired if such a tiny thing was marketable. No, sir, my father is," was the prompt answer. The doctor said,—"Bring me in some squashes," and passing in the house, sending out the change. In a few moments the child returned, bringing back part of the change; the Doctor told him he was welcome to it; but the child would not take it back, saying his father would blame him. Such strange manners in a child attracted his attention, and he began to examine the child attentively; he was evidently poor, his jacket was pieced and patched with every kind of cloth, and his trousers darned with so many colors it was difficult to tell the original fabric; but scrupulously neat and clean withal. The boy very quietly endured the scrutiny of the Doctor, while holding him at arm's length, and examining his face. At last he said:

"You seem a nice little boy; won't you come and live with me and be a doctor?" "Yes sir," said the child.

"Spoken like a man," said the Doctor, patting his head as he dismissed him. A few weeks passed on, when one day Jim came to say there was a little boy with a bundle down stairs, waiting to see the Doctor, and saying it down with him, and he began to say: "Send him up," was the answer; and in a few moments he recognized the boy of the squashes, (but no squashes himself as we shall see) he was dressed in a new, though coarse, suit of clothes, and his hair very nicely combed, his shoes brushed up, and a little bandied tie in a homespun checked hankerchief, on his arm. Deliberately taking off his hat, and saying to the Doctor, "I have come to see you," he walked up to the Doctor, saying—

"I have come sir," "Come for what, my child?" "To live with you, and learn to be a doctor," said the child, with the utmost naivete.

The first impulse of the Doctor was to laugh immoderately; but the imperturbable gravity of the little thing rather sobered him, as he recalled, too, his former conversation, and he would have never felt so perplexed in his life. At that time he felt he needed no addition to his family.

"Did your father consent to your coming?" he asked. "Yes sir," "What did he say?" "I told him you wanted me to come and live with you and be a doctor; and he said you was a very good man, and I might come as soon as my clothes were ready."

"And your mother, what did she say?" "She said Doctor Bryon would do just what he said he would, and God had provided for me." And said he—"I have on a new suit of clothes," surveying himself, "and here is another in the bundle," undoing the kerchief to display them, with two shirts, white as snow, and a couple of neat check aprons, so carefully folded it was plain none but a mother would have done it. The sensibilities of the Doctor were awakened to see the fearless, the undoubting trust with which that poor couple had bestowed their child upon him, and such a child. His cogitations were not long; he thought of Moses in the bulrushes, abandoned to Providence; and above all, he thought of the child that was carried into Egypt, and that the Divine Saviour had said: "Blessed be little children;" and he called for the wife of his bosom, saying—"Susan, dear, I think we pray in church that God will have mercy upon all young children."

"To be sure we do," said the wondering wife, "and what then?" "And

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. DEALE, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, August 14, 1866.

Convention.

The Conservative Union Voters of Jefferson county, are requested to meet in Charlestown, on Thursday, Aug. 16th, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Convention at Parkersburg, on the 22d of August.

JOHN W. KENNEDY, Chm'n.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

There are yet on our list a number of subscribers who have not paid for the current year's subscription, notwithstanding we have been in operation over nine months, and started out to do a cash business. We must request all delinquents to pay up immediately after reading this notice.

Subscribers at Shepherdstown, who have not already done so, will please pay their subscriptions to Mr. D. S. Leitch, who is authorized to receipt for all monies paid on account of this office.

Those at Duffield's who have not already indicated their indebtedness, can call upon Mr. John F. Bane, who will give receipts.

At Rippon, our friend Mr. Fryer, who has done more to extend our circulation than any other one man, is always ready to receive money for the Spirit of Jefferson.

At Halltown there are two or three yet in arrears. Mr. John H. Strider will cheerfully attend to our patrons at this point.

Harpers Ferry delinquents have only to call upon Mayor F. Quinn, who will receive and receipt for all monies paid him. Give him a call.

Subscribers at other Post Offices who know themselves in arrears, will oblige us by remitting the subscription price by mail at once.

There are several parties on our list who have promised to pay us in WOOD, who have most sadly neglected to keep their promises. We hope they will not fail to avail themselves of the present wet spell to make good their words.

OUR STATUS.

We have seen a copy of the bill in chancery which Judge Curtis has prepared to contest the validity of the transfer of Jefferson and Berkeley counties to the State of West Virginia. The two main points urged in the bill are: first, that the act of the Virginia Legislature, preliminary to the transfer, requiring an election to be held for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the voters of the counties, was not complied with—inasmuch as the election was not held at a time when it could be "fairly and properly held," and as polls were not opened at "each of the election precincts" in the counties; second, that at the time of the passage of the repealing act of the Legislature in December last, there was no valid, subsisting, contract between the two States, and that therefore the Legislature had the legal right to repeal—which being done, Congress had no constitutional power to pass its act of consent.

On the first of these propositions, the Judge intends to take testimony. In regard to Jefferson, this testimony will disclose beyond all doubt, that the election was held at a time when it was impossible for the voters to attend such polls as were opened, owing to military occupancy; that the people living south of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad were never notified of the election; that no polls were opened at either Charlestown, Kabletown, or Middleway; and, in fact, polls were opened at only two of the eight election precincts. With all these facts our people are perfectly familiar, and so indeed was Congress at the time the matter was before it.

The bill does not raise any question of the validity of the government of Restored Virginia, or of West Virginia. The Judge is clearly of the opinion that the other features of the case are sufficient for any fair court to pronounce judgment against the transfer of the two counties.

We will await, with no little curiosity, the answer which West Virginia is called upon to make to this bill. As it cannot deny the truth of the facts as set forth by the Judge, it will doubtless dodge and twist in the most approved style of wrong-doers; and, among other things, will fall back on Governor Pierpont's certificate of election; but the bill charges, and the Judge is prepared to prove, that the Governor was imposed upon by false representations, and was thereby induced to certify that the election was held in accordance with the provisions of the original act. The bill does not contend that the Governor was a knowing party to the fraud, but simply charges that the facts were falsely represented to him. As these two counties are the richest within the present domain of West Virginia, that State will make a desperate fight to retain them; but our people have confidence in their eminent counsel, in the truth of their cause, and in the integrity of the court that is to decide their status.

While on this subject, a word more about the counsel to be employed by the State to aid Judge Curtis. If the Attorney General of the State cannot appear, let us have the best legal talent engaged to assist him. We prefer Mr. Andrew Hunter (and we are sure that the people of the two counties agree with us) to any other lawyer in the State; but as he may not be able to appear before the court, let us have some such man as Wallis or Schley, of Baltimore, or Carlisle of Washington, or any other advocate of their standing. Our people will not be satisfied with any other than a first class man, and the State has been liberal enough in its appropriation to secure lawyers of that grade.

SUPPER.—The ladies of Shepherdstown intend giving a Supper on Saturday evening next, the 18th instant. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of a Cemetery.—It is a laudable undertaking and we wish them success.

Mr. George Rye, the Chief Justice of Shenandoah county and great Radical politician, was publicly convicted a day or two since, by three youths, for slandering the ladies of Woodstock.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

To this body, which is to meet to-day, the hopes of the country for peace and permanent union turn with the highest confidence. The Convention will embrace representatives of all the political organizations that have had either respectability or numbers during the last ten years of our history; and the most favorable augury of success in the formation of a grand, conservative and national party may be drawn from the willingness, and even eagerness, everywhere manifested to yield to the exigent necessity of the hour for a combination of the elements of genuine patriotism, wherever found, for a determined effort to restore the government to the happy conditions of its original establishment.

Such a merger of past political differences is indispensable. For, it will be conceded, we think that, without it, the present dynasty, with its train of infinite evils, must be continued, and everything, worth preserving in the institutions of the country will perish.

About the mere details of administration may hereafter differ; and, in ordinary times, they are the proper subject of distinct party organizations; but the great questions now at issue rise immeasurably higher than these in the scale of political importance.

Union or disunion; "liberty regulated by law" or anarchy; licentiousness, or the restraint of wild passions that recognize accountability to no power except the pernicious will which directs their devilish work of destruction; peace, with hopes of a national career, blessed with happiness, plenty, wealth, power; or discord, with the curse of internecine war and disruption into petty confederations in which the weak will become the prey of the strong; and in the end a tyrannical consolidation of the exhausted and hopeless fragments of a once proud and powerful people, to be at the mercy of some military despot whose line of succession will be determined by those who wear the sharpest swords—these are some of the solemn alternatives which are presented us in the future. To meet these the fortunate suggestion which has led to the call of the Philadelphia Convention was made. Nothing will or can be accomplished by it unless the partisan be sunk in the patriot. Sacrifices of individual opinion must be made for the public good; and for that purpose a spirit of compromise must pervade the deliberations of the Convention.

All cannot have just what they or their section, or their party would desire, and to press with undue pertinacity the peculiar views of any section or party would lead to a sad disappointment of the expectations of the masses who only desire an indication of some practicable mode by which the pacification of the country can be achieved. This we know cannot be done in any other way than by an overthrow of the radical disorganizers who have brought the nation to the very verge of destruction and whose policy it is to rule or ruin. In this great contest we must have recruits from the ranks of good men of all parties and all sections to rally around the banner of the Constitution; and to secure them let the "North give up and the South hold not back."

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The first gun of the fall campaign has been fired, and the result is the complete overthrow of radicalism. In Kentucky, on Monday last week, an election was held for State officers, and the administration candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, carried the State by more than twenty thousand majority. Thus we have an indication of the voice of the people in support of the President's policy.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Atlantic Cable, the latest advices from Europe, are to the 9th inst. We copy the following telegram in relation to the condition of affairs on the continent:—

LONDON, Thursday evening, August 9.—The latest telegrams received here this afternoon from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Padua and Venice, indicate that there is no change in the situation of affairs in the Italian Tyrol. The armies are still in position for a resumption of hostilities, while the negotiations are pending between the representatives of Austria and Italy.

THE BALTIMORE MARKETS.

The ruling price for Gold at the Baltimore Stock Board on Saturday last, was 143 1/2. Flour remains almost unchanged. We quote Baltimore City Mills Super, at \$9.25 to \$10.25; Welsh's and Greenfield's Family, \$16.00; High Grade Extra, \$15.00. The receipts of Wheat were limited to 1,000 bushels of white, and 5,000 bushels of red. 100 bushels of very good white brought \$3.00; prime red was sold at figures ranging from \$2.80 to \$2.85; indifferent red, at \$2.38 to \$2.40. Of Corn, there was no white sold, and the figures for yellow ranged from 92 to 95 cents, according to quality. Oats brought from 45 to 46 cents.

At a Radical meeting in Boston on Monday night, for the purpose of raising funds for the education of the colored race, Senator Wilson was the principal orator. He bitterly denounced President Johnson and his policy of reconstruction, and declared the Philadelphia Convention to be made up of "Copperheads, rebels, and flunkies of the old Whig party." He wound up by an exhortation in favor of universal suffrage, and said that the "rebels" would be compelled to adopt the constitutional amendment.

The Norfolk Virginian says:—"The man who will frame and carry into operation a wise system of public education, will do more for Virginia than he who best represents her in the Senate of the United States. The man who develops the commercial resources of Virginia and fills her harbors with the commerce to which they are entitled by nature, will better merit the applause of the people than he who again secures for the Commonwealth the honor of furnishing a President.

PREBTERY.—The Presbytery of Winchester will hold its next session in Shepherdstown, commencing on the 5th of September next.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The National Intelligencer says: "According to well-authenticated statements, the scheme for convening a convention whose authority had expired, and employing its machinery for the purpose of forcing upon the people of Louisiana negro suffrage and negro equality, under the mere color of law, originated in the recent Congress, at the late session. A full investigation will prove this. By the same evil machinations the Radicals may excite revolutions in all the Southern States and cities, as they would have done in Richmond but for the recent orders of the United States military authorities."

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to John Taylor, of Caroline, Virginia, June 1798, said: "It is true that we are completely under the saddle of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and they ride us very hard, cruelly insulting our feelings, as well as exhausting our strength and subsistence." This was in 1798. It is strange that many people think precisely the same might be written in 1866— isn't it?

The President on Saturday last, addressed, by telegram, to Gen. Sheridan, certain interrogatories concerning the late New Orleans disturbances, with the view of obtaining a brief statement of the material features of the affair, commencing with the meeting of the revolutionists on the 27th of July, and ending with the riots of the 30th and 31st of the same month. Yesterday, a telegram, in answer to this, was received from General Sheridan, informing the President that the required statement would be speedily furnished.

Chester D. Hubbard, member of Congress from West Virginia, declines to accept his increased pay, as provided by the act of the last session of Congress. The United States Treasurer yesterday received a letter from Mr. Hubbard, in which was enclosed the order of the sergeant-at-arms of the House, entitling him to \$2,800. Mr. Hubbard says he voted for the bill because he did not expect to draw his increased pay.

A white woman, with two children, has arrived in Lynchburg from Indiana, in search of relatives in Virginia. Her husband was a Federal soldier, who died, leaving her entirely penniless and homeless. Failing to obtain assistance from the "soldiers' friends" in Indiana, she has come to Virginia in her destitution. Charity always finds sympathy and assistance in Virginia, and this case will doubtless receive it. The people of Lynchburg have already helped her some.

There seems to be a general misunderstanding in regard to the bounty bill passed by Congress the last day of the session, which grants \$100 extra bounty to three-year soldiers and \$50 to two-year men. By the passage of the bill, members of Congress secured an increase of their own pay from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum, beginning with the first Monday of December last. This large increase of salary they have already received. But when are the soldiers and seamen to be paid? and who is to receive the increased bounty? are questions not easily answered.

One of the Radical journals, in its melancholy howl over the failure to enslave the people of New Orleans, exclaims, with soul-subduing pathos, "Oh for an hour of Butler." We dare say that venerable patriot responds from the bottom of his honest heart, "Oh for an hour of New Orleans." The Crescent city, having laid in a fresh supply of valuables, presents a most tempting bill of fare. As Blucher said, when he visited London, "What a city to sack!" Is't it a great city that Andrew Johnson and United States Grant stand between New Orleans and "an hour of Butler."

The late decease of Col. John Rutherford—of Richmond, deprives that city of one of the few remaining links between the present and the most illustrious era of Virginia. Col. Rutherford was the worthy contemporary of a constellation of bright names in the past, and was himself a noble exemplar of the virtues of Virginia's purest and happiest days.

The President and the Neutrality Laws.

In his eagerness to find fault with President Johnson, Senator Trumbull, addressing a meeting at Chicago, arraigned him for enforcing the neutrality laws against the Fenians. The Senator is reported to have said:

"I do not complain of the President for enforcing the neutrality laws. It was his duty to enforce them; it is his duty to enforce all laws on the statute books. But when another nation furnishes vessels to prey upon our commerce, and arms and ammunition to the enemies of the Republic, notwithstanding she has upon its statute book the very same laws that are upon ours, I confess I cannot see the propriety of our calling out the armies to arrest every man in this land, who proposes to aid his native land in its struggles to be free. I say, fellow-citizens, it exhibited a zeal which was not called for on the part of the President. I speak of it here to show the great departure of the President from the equal and exact justice to all men proclaimed in his message. A man who has the principles of liberty in his heart, whose bosom swells for freedom all the world over, will not be swift to put his foot upon a people anywhere who are struggling to be free."

We are somewhat puzzled to discover what precise charge Senator Trumbull desires to prefer against the President. Not of enforcing the laws, surely, for the Senator admits that it was the President's duty to enforce them. What, then, was the offense? The exhibition of a zeal which was not called for? But it is not pretended that the President did more than enforce the law; and as the doing of that was confessedly his duty, how could he have refrained without neglecting his duty? But "a man who has the principles of liberty in his heart" will not be swift to put his foot upon a movement for liberty, saith Mr. Trumbull. Very true. And yet if this movement for liberty involve a violation of law, how can a man in authority hesitate as to his course? He asserts the supremacy of the law, as by his oath he is bound to do, and if the movement for liberty suffer in consequence, the blame rests not upon his shoulders, but upon the shoulders of the lawmakers, who neither amend nor repeal the law.—N. Y. Times.

A Lawyer's Letter to a Clergyman.

The clergy have preached politics so much as to fully justify the lawyers in occasionally turning aside from their profession to teach theology. We publish the following extract of a letter of Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, which many of our readers will doubtless peruse with interest. It is addressed to the Rev. Alfred Nevins, D. D.:

Coming to our own country you find Massachusetts and Connecticut, in colonial times, under the sole domination of political priests. Their treacherous was upon the Indians for purposes wholly mercenary; their enslaving of white persons, as well as red ones, and selling them abroad or "swapping them for blackamoors"; their whipping, imprisoning and killing Quakers and Baptists, for their conscientious opinions; and their base treatment of such men as Roger Williams and his friends, will mark their government, in all time as one of the cruelest and meanest that ever existed.

Political preachers have not behaved any better since the revolution than before.—About the commencement of the present century they were busy in their vile vocation all over New England and continued it for many years. The willful and deliberate slanders habitually uttered from the pulpit against Jefferson, Madison, and the friends who supported them, were a disgrace to human nature. The machinations of this kind, which the Yankee tried to execute from the Union, followed by corrupt combinations with a foreign enemy to betray the liberties of the country. Its retrogressive consequences are seen in the shameful rapacity and bitter malignity which, even at this moment, are hewing for the property and blood of an unarmed and defenceless people.

You and I both remember the political preaching which abounded in and supported the reign of the Know Nothings, Blood Thins and Plug Uglies; when Maria Monk was a Saint and Joe Barker was Mayor of Pittsburgh; when palpable injuries every Sunday with the most insidious falsehoods against Catholics; when the public mind was debauched by the inculcation of hypocrisy and deception; when ministers met their political allies in sworn secrecy to plot against the rights of their fellow-citizens.

You cannot forget what came of this—riot, murder, church burning, lawless violence all over the land, and the subjugation of several great States to the political rule of a party destitute alike of principle and capacity.

I could easily prove that those clerical politicians, who have tied their churches to the tail of the Abolition party, are criminal on a grander scale than any of their predecessors. But I forbear, partly because I have no time, and partly because I may, by so doing, be a sore subject with you. I would not excite your wrath, but rather "provoke you to good works."

Apart from the general subject there are two or three special ideas expressed in your letter from which I venture to dissent.

You think that, though a minister may speak from the pulpit on politics, he ought not to indicate what party he belongs to. It strikes me, that if a party, and wants to give no indication of any kind, he should boldly avow himself to be what he is, so that all men may know him. Sincerity is the first of virtues. It is bad to be a wolf, but a wolf in sheep's clothing is infinitely worse.

You represent the church as an unfinished structure and the State as its scaffolding. I think the church came perfect from the hand of its divine Architect—built upon a rock, established, finished, and complete. Every one who comes into it by the right door will find a mansion prepared for him. It needs no scaffold. Its founder refused all connection with human governments for scaffolding or any other purpose.

You say (in substance) that without sometimes taking political subjects, a minister is in danger of falling into a "vague, indefinite and non-committal style," which will do no good and bring him no respect. The gospel is not vague, indefinite or non-committal upon the subjects of which it takes jurisdiction, and upon them you may preach as loud as you please. But I admit that in times of great public excitement—an important election or a civil war—men listen impatiently to the teachings of faith and repentance. A sermon which tells them to do justice, love mercy and walk humbly before God, is not an entertainment to which they willingly devote themselves. At such a time a clergyman can excite an increased personal confidence, and win golden opinions from his audience by pampering their passions with a highly seasoned discourse on politics. The temptation to gratify them often becomes too strong for the virtue of the preacher. I fear that you yourself are yielding to it. As a mere layman I have no right to advise a Doctor of Divinity, but I hope I am not presumptuous when I warn you against this specious allurement of Satan. All thoughts of putting the Gospel aside, because it does not suit the depraved tastes of the day, and making political harangues to win popularity in a bad world, should be sternly trampled down as the suggestions of that Evil One; "who is a liar and a murderer from the beginning."

The Philadelphia Convention.

Greely, in the New York Tribune, seems to take a sensible view of the coming Convention. He says:—

This Philadelphia Convention has the substantial support, to start with, of the party which polled over 1,800,000 votes for McClellan and Pendleton in 1865. Then it is backed by the essentially unchanged Rebels, with scarcely an exception. Add to these the Federal Executive, with its despotic power over what Mr. Randall terms the "bread and butter of One Hundred Thousand Republicans now in office, yet who are given to understand that their official heads must fall if they fail to support my policy," and the Philadelphia Convention movement is seen to be sufficiently formidable to justify and demand fixed attention.

He thus, properly, combines a large majority of the American people, and it don't require a great amount of readiness to see that this organization is sure to carry the coming elections.

REPORTED MURDER OF A CLERGYMAN.

The following is a dispatch, dated the 1st instant, from St. Louis, to the Cincinnati Commercial:—

It is reported, on Conservative authority that the Radicals, on Sunday, killed S. S. Headlee, presiding elder of the Methodist Church, in the Springfield District, because he insisted upon preaching without taking the oath. The story is that a band of thirty armed men prevented him preaching in church, but promised to allow him to proceed upon his own terms. Afterward his congregation proceeded towards his land, but after going about half a mile, were overtaken by several of the armed men, who had galloped after them, and one drawing his revolver, fired at Mr. Headlee three times, each of the balls taking effect, two in the body and one in the arm. Mr. Headlee died about 10 o'clock that night.

Testimony Before the Reconstruction Committee.

Gen. Turner, "Judge" Underwood, General Sheridan, Ex-Vice President Stephens before the Reconstruction Committee.

The New York Tribune prints an abstract of the testimony "obtained" by the Reconstruction Committee, at Washington. We wish to give a few curious extracts:

Gen. S. W. Turner, commanding at Richmond, put the case more clearly than any other witness.

The very shrewd Turner testifies to this effect:—

A. They say they cannot mix with us; that they do not mean to mix with us; that they cannot live with the North.

Q. Why?

A. Because they say they are above the North; they look upon a man from the North as a mean, despicable wretch, a Yankee. There is nothing so contemptuous or opprobrious in their estimation, as the term "Yankee." It is the concentration of every thing mean and despicable; and if we cannot overcome that feeling by sending capital and brains and muscle down there, we will yet be a divided country, at present there is considerable Northern capital in Richmond, and men will come up and cringe and fawn for the purpose of borrowing money; a president of a bank there told me himself that they would come up and cringe for the purpose of borrowing money, and then they would not speak to the man on the street of whom they got their capital, but yet began to exercise much influence there; a great deal of capital had been there, but had been withdrawn, owing to the animosity exhibited on the part of the people there. Those who took it there have left, feeling that they could not get along.

The enthusiastic-for-pay, tender-hearted and well known Mr. Underwood comes in with his quota, thus:—

Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court of Virginia, testifies: Although they are now quiet as rebellious in spirit as they have been at any time, I believe their present design is to attempt to accomplish their purpose through the ballot box.

Q. What is their scheme? What is their idea? A. I think I understand their scheme. I think it is their expectation that there will be some split in the Union party which will enable them, in concert with the Democratic party at the North, to succeed by voting better than fighting.

Another touch of importance, was to the great surprise of everybody, except those who thoroughly comprehended the treacherous character of the Southern people, developed by the testimony. The experiment of leniency and conciliation, thought made by the Executive and seconded by the people in good faith and out of pure kind-heartedness, met with no corresponding return, but was hailed as a sign of weakness and cowardice. Such a silver spoon was never before thrown to such a set of hogs.

HEAR SHERIDAN, LESABREUR.

Major General Sheridan testifies as follows: Q. What would be the effect, in your opinion, upon the State organization if the people were left, without control, to act for themselves? A. I believe they would quarrel among themselves, and that the sensible and substantial people would regret the absence of the military force.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, is called to the stand.

Q. Have your opinions undergone any change since the opening of the Rebellion in reference to the reserved rights of States under the United States? A. My convictions on the original abstract question have undergone no change, but I accept the issue of the war and the results as a practical settlement of that question; the sword was appealed to to decide the question, and by the decision of the sword I am willing to abide.

The Tribune then remarks in the teeth of the same, as follows:—"Here we have the whole thing in a nutshell. The South still claim the right to repudiate the Constitution of the United States as well as the right to partake in the conduct of that Government."

Stolen Property Found at Church.

We extract the following choice morsel from last Saturday's Episcopal Methodist:

Most of the fashionable churches in this city, are being closed during the warm weather, while the pastors and clerics have shrunken their feet, and gone "travelling," seeking refreshment in short vacation. Speaking of fashionable churches reminds me of an incident that occurred lately in one of the fashionable Episcopal churches here.

Thinking it might be of interest to some of your readers, I will give you the incident in full:—

A Southern lady on a visit to this city, went to worship in one of the up-town churches. Soon after, an elegantly dressed New York lady, of high social standing, entered the same pew, and remained during the service; after which the Southern lady called her aside into the vestry-room, and in the presence of the rector, with whom she was well acquainted, thus addressed her, "Madam, I do not wish to offend you, but that shawl that you are wearing belongs to me." (The shawl was a superb one.) The New Yorker protested, and declared that there must be some mistake. "It," said the Southern lady, "you will examine a certain corner, you will see my initials worked in it, and the rector knows my name very well." The corner was found as well as the initials. The Southern lady then remarked "That ring you have upon your finger is also mine, and if you will take the trouble to examine the interior, you will see the same initials engraved in 'the ring.'" Similar movements as above described took place, and with similar results.

Turning to her again, the Southern lady said:—"Madam, that bracelet you have on is mine also, and by pressing a spring on the inside it will unclasp and show you my portrait." The New York lady did as requested, and there was the lady's portrait. She promptly retraced the ring, and bracelet, as she was convinced beyond the power to controvert it, that they were the property of this Southern lady, and remarked as she did, "they are yours, and you are welcome to them, but as I wore the shawl to church, I must beg the privilege of wearing it home again." The Southern lady assented, and they exchanged cards.

The shawl came back in due time, but the New York lady had probably obtained the articles in such a manner as to render it too unpleasant to divulge. No more was said about it. Moral: If Southern ladies want to know where their articles of missing jewelry and wardrobe furniture are, let them attend some fashionable "up-town" New York church, and if their men want to know what has become of all their fine horses, shipped North by army officers and "bummers," let them spend an evening in Central Park.

The Terms of Peace.

The preliminaries of peace proposed by Prussia and approved by France are officially announced as follows:—

Austria to recognize the dissolution of the former German Bund and the organization of a new Confederation from which she would be excluded.

The north of Germany to form a union under the military and diplomatic direction of Prussia.

The optional formation of a union of South Germany as an independent international body.

The annexation of the Elbe Duchies to Prussia, with the exception of the Danish portion of Schleswig.

Part payment by Austria of the Prussian war expenses.

The maintenance of the integrity of Austria, with the exception of Venetia.

A more detailed version of the preliminaries, and perhaps the most accurate, is given as follows:—

Prussia to annex the Elbe Duchies, the southern part of Hanover, and Electoral Hesse, so as to establish a large and easy communication between the whole of her territories.

All the States to the north of the Main to form a confederation, of which Prussia should have the perpetual presidency, which she should represent abroad, and of which the military forces, organized in the same way as her own army, should be placed under her command.

The States to the South of the Main to be at liberty to form a confederation, a distinct confederation, to which Austria, by reason of her German territories, should be admitted.

Should these two confederations think fit to establish relations between each other for affairs common to both, by means of reunions of Plenipotentiaries or a Diet, the presidency to belong to Prussia, and the votes to be so arranged as to give ten to the Northern Confederation and six to the Southern.

Austria to preserve the whole of her territory, with the exception of Venetia, which would be handed over to Italy.

Austria to pay to Prussia a war indemnity of \$20,000,000 francs, but in this sum would be considered the portion of the Austrian debt which Italy would take upon herself by reason of the cession of Venetia.

Our Valley Railroad.

We copy the following paragraph from the last No. of the Winchester Times with great pleasure. The editors of the Times know whereof they affirm, one of them—Mr. Meade—having had an entire agency in securing liberal legislation for the improvement of the great Valley. Of course, "the Strasburg Extension" secures at once the completion of the Manassas Gap Railroad to Harrisonburg; for of what account would a railroad from Winchester to Strasburg be, without the reconstruction and completion of the Manassas Gap Railroad to this point? We hope very soon to announce that the work of active construction and re-construction is going on all along the line from Winchester to Strasburg. In fact, we wish to see the road in running order from the Junction to Strasburg by the time it is finished up from Winchester, so that our people may renew their old and very pleasant and profitable relations with the people of Alexandria, if they choose, strike hands with our friends in "the city of monuments."

"THE STRASBURG EXTENSION.—We trust our friends here not grown despondent because of the interrupted silence for the last four months in relation to the Strasburg Extension, but we can assure them its construction is no longer problematical. If the worthy and energetic President of the Manassas Gap Company, E. C. Marshall, should fail in the effort he is now making to secure the means for its construction, he will suffer no more time to be lost, but will at once hand it over to the Winchester and Potomac Company, who will, in this respect, have performed an arrangement for its immediate construction."—Rockingham Register.

VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—

The Washington Republican, said to represent the views of the President, thus speaks:—"It will be recollected by our readers, that we initiated a suspicion several months ago, that the Radical members of Congress had entered into a conspiracy against the Constitution to shut out the electoral vote in 1868 of certain Southern States, and that about a month ago we stated more clearly what it was. As no Senator, Representative, or Radical newspaper has presumed to deny the allegation, we take it to have been true. It is not that cannot be carried out with impunity. We do not believe it can be consummated without bloodshed. At all events, if the electoral votes of the States thus unlawfully excluded will elect a candidate for President, the people will find a way to have them counted by putting the proper President elect into the Executive office, and maintaining him there, by force, if necessary. The exclusion of ten States from representation in Congress goes to the utter verge of public forbearance. No further outrage can, in our opinion, be superadded to it without breaking the public peace and exposing the country to the horrors of another civil war, in which the people of the excluded States would have the sympathy of the civilized world."

THE END OF A CAREER.—

William Cooper, who was arrested on Thursday, in Philadelphia, charged with swindling the Government of funds to the amount of some sixty thousand dollars, was, after a hearing before the United States Commissioner, on Saturday last, committed for trial.

Some three years ago there was employed, as salesman, by Messrs Hartsman, Bros, in Philadelphia a young man named William Ringold Cooper. He stayed there for some months, when at last his honesty was suspected; at length it was found to be more than questionable. He was promptly discharged; but through mercy, he was told to go and sin no more, and no prosecution was made against him. After leaving he entered the navy in some subordinate capacity; and how he spent his time after his discharge he does not choose to state. But this he did—he raised the wind to the tune of \$60,000, and married a Miss Julia Deffries, a niece of Mr. Deffries, the Public Printer at Washington, one of the wealthiest and most respected gentlemen at the National Capitol."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ALBION BROS. & CO. BALKING, LACUSTE PLANK. 10,000 feet of one-inch PINE PLANK. W. J. HAWES. July 24, 1866—47.

Married.

On the 23d instant, at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Shepherdstown, by the Rev. F. Campbell, Mr. JOHN H. HILL and Miss MARTHA BAWN—all of this county.

On the 7th instant, by Rev. James R. Avelitt, HARMER WESLEY WYVILL and Miss BETTIE JONES—all of Winchester.

Died.

On Saturday morning last, the 11th inst., at her home in this county, Mrs. ALICE ANN HARMON, wife of Mr. John H. Harmon, and daughter of John R. Flagg, Esq., aged about 45 years.—The cause of her death, which she had been suffering from Consumption, but early in the morning of her death, she had long been waiting. She leaves four young children, and a mother's loss, and many attached relatives and friends to lament her untimely demise. On Sunday her mortal remains were committed to their last resting place at Staunton in this county.

In Clarke county, on the 2d instant, JANE LIZABETH, infant daughter of John S. and Alberta Johnson, aged 8 weeks and 3 days.

On the 11th ultimo, GEORGE HENRY, son of George Wm. and Harriet Rowland

Miscellaneous.

Woman, as Seen by Surprise.

In a book, called "Meadows History of the Chinese," lately published in London, there is a curious story of a youth who passed his life in a woman's dress, having seen a woman. It is thus narrated—"A Chinese, who had been disappointed in marriage, and had grievously suffered through women in many other ways, retired, with his infant son, to the peaks of a mountain range, in Kweichow, to a spot quite inaccessible to little-footed Chinese women. He trained his boy to worship the gods, and stand in awe and abhorrence of the deity, but he never mentioned woman to him, always descending the mountain alone to buy food. At length, however, the infirmities of age compelled him to take the young man with him to carry the heavy baggage. As they were leaving the market town together, the son suddenly stopped, and pointing to three approaching objects, cried—"Father, what are these things? Look! look! what are they?" The father instantly answered, with a pretermitting order, "Turn away your head; they are devils! The son, in some alarm, turned away, noticing that the evil things were gazing at him, with surprise, from behind their fans. He walked to the mountain in silence, ate no supper, and from that day, lost his appetite, and was afflicted with melancholy. For some time his troubled and anxious parent could get no satisfactory answer to his inquiries, but at length the young man burst out, crying, with inexpressible pain, "Oh, father, that tallest devil! that tallest devil, father!"

AN INCIDENT.—A "reb," who had long languished on the sweets of a forced idleness, consequent upon his occupation having terminated with Lee's surrender, began to look about him for something to do, or to suffer. Thinking himself sufficiently reconverted, he applied for work at one of the Departments, presided over by a federal officer.

"Have you been in the rebel service?" he was asked. "Yes sir," was the reply. "In any battles?" "About eighteen pitched battles, sir." "Ever killed any Yankees?" "No, sir; never killed any." "How do you know that?" "Well, I could not kill any of them."

"Why was that?" "Because they were all to the rear speculating; but I guess I slayed about a thousand Dutch and Irish."

We did not learn whether the candor of this reb secured him a place or not, but it certainly was deserving of some recognition.

GAINING STRENGTH.—A student in one of our State colleges was charged by the faculty with having a barrel of ale deposited in his room, contrary, of course, to rule and usage. He received a summons to appear before the President, who said:

"Sir, I am informed that you have a barrel of ale in your room." "Yes, sir." "Well, sir, what explanation can you make?" "Why, the fact is, sir, my physicians advised me to try a little ale each day as a tonic, and not wishing to call at the various places where this beverage is retailed, I concluded to have a barrel of ale taken to my room."

"Indeed; and have you derived any benefit from it?" "Oh! yes sir. When the barrel was first taken to my room, two weeks since, I could scarcely lift it; now I can carry it with the greatest ease."

A PRETTY RAILROAD STORY.—The Providence (R. I.) Journal has the credit of originating this little story. As the mid-day Worcester train was about leaving the depot yesterday, a man of the Johnsonian style of manners entered one of the cars and gruffly requested that two ladies occupying separate seats should sit together, that he and his friend might enjoy a *tele a tele* on the other seat. "But," said one of the damsels blushing, "this seat is engaged." "Engaged, is it?" "A young man," said the conscientious maiden.

"A young man, where's his baggage?" "A young man, Major. 'Um his baggage, Old Hatful," replied the demure damsel, pursing her rosy lips into the prettiest pout. "Old Hatful subside; the young man came in and extended an arm protectively and almost caressingly, around his baggage, and Mr. Conductor Capron started the train."

STATEMENT IN RELATION TO CHOLERA.—Dr. T. S. Bell, an old and eminent physician of Louisville, a man of vast acquirements and wide observation and experience, said the other day at a meeting of the Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons:

"The cause of cholera has never risen to any great height perpendicularly, except when it was forced up. Naturally it cannot affect the second story of any good residence. Heights have always been, when properly guarded, secure refuges from cholera. Elevated buildings or high walls have always been exempt, while contemptuous places were ravaged. The cause of cholera acts alone at night, and upon sleeping persons. No amount of exposure in the worst localities of the disease, imperils the wakened, minding individual."

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Maj. J. M. McCune communicates a cure for the Rheumatism, that has been used with remarkable success. It seems that Mr. Francis Few, of Dayton, Rockingham county, saw the advertisement in a Nova Scotia paper and sent for the remedy. It is simply a table-spoonful of the juice of the lemon taken every-hour in the day, until benefit is derived from it. It produces profuse perspiration in a few hours, and Mr. Few got well. Others are using it successfully, some adding sugar, water, &c., to remove the sharp acidity.

A wealthy bachelor of Sacramento having had one or two law suits for breach of promise, now replies to any young lady who wishes a "few minutes' private conversation." "No you don't, madam. It is one thing to the heart to be compelled to doubt the honorableness of your intentions, but that sort of thing is played out. My rule is imperative; and if you have any business with me, it must be transacted in the presence of two witnesses."

When Ettie, about five years old, was being put to bed, during the height of the moonlight time, her mother said to her—"Ettie, you must always be a good girl, and then at night when you are asleep, the angels will come and sing and watch around your bed." "Oh, yes, ma," said Ettie, "I know that; I heard them singing around my head last night, and some of them bit me too."

Poetical.

THOU ART GOD ALONE.

While standing on the ocean's shore, And gazing of the deep, Watching the billow's swelling form, While stormy winds their revels keep, My soul is filled with solemn awe, While listening to their tone, And dwelling words came to my mind, Lord, "Thou art God alone."

In all Nature's mighty works, The forest's gloomy shade, The giant mountain's granite sides, All Nature's vast array— Thy praise in many a varied way, We listen heartily around, "Yes, 'Thou art God alone."

Thou "gravest it in living words, Upon our inmost soul, While stormy winds their revels keep, And clouds of anguish roll, From out the thick and darkly clouded sky, We hear Thy gentle tone, "Dear son, 'Thou art God alone."

Take courage, trembling, fearful saint, Though the waves of hell combine, The Lord of Heaven is God alone, "Thou art God alone," He'll shield and guide thee, by and by, Will claim thee as his own, "Thou art God alone," He'll raise thee up, For he is God alone.

A Western Politician.

The following capital anecdote of Arkansas political life is only exaggeration of what may be observed in other western States. About twenty years ago, Governor Y.— and Judge W.— were candidates for Congress in their district. They were both far-sighted, shrewd politicians—the Governor by far the most winning in his manners, as the sequel will show. One hot day in July, while they were travelling together on the canvass, they came upon a party of twenty men or more, assembled for the purpose of having a shooting match.

Thinking it a good time and place for presenting their respective claims, the Governor proposed stopping. They halted, and the Governor soon made himself at home. He brought a number of chances in the match, and being a good marksman, succeeded in winning quite a quantity of beef, which constituted the prize. The Judge had conscientious scruples as to shooting matches, and did not participate, but stood by conversing with the more sober of the crowd, while the Governor was in high glee with his companions over the beef.

When given out to the successful shooter, our Governor ordered his to be divided among some widows whom he ascertained lived in the vicinity, and then asked the b'hoys if they were not dry? Of course they were, and the Governor ordered a plentiful supply of the "Oh, he joyful!" Here the Judge had scruples and did not participate. But had it been otherwise it would have availed nothing. The governor was decidedly the man at a shooting match, while the Judge felt himself decidedly in the vocative.

Leaving their friends they proceeded on their way some twelve or fifteen miles, and halted at a camp ground, where the annual camp meeting was being held. They separated in the crowd, each electing with all his might with old and young folks and strangers—making his while the sun shone—for there was a fine opening.

Toward night the Judge begins to look around for his distinguished opponent, but could not find him anywhere. He then waited patiently until evening services began, and concluded he would go out to the large shed where the people were assembled for meeting, thinking perhaps he might meet his friend. On going out what was his astonishment to find the gallant Governor, the hero of the shooting match, in front of the altar, surrounded by ministers and class-leaders, with a hymn-book in his hand, head thrown back, singing as loud as his lungs would permit—"How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord."

"From that moment," said the Judge, "I gave up all hopes. I tell you I tell you, sir, a man that sings like that for meetings and a shooting match can't be beat for Congress! It can't be done, sir!" And so it proved.

One of Gough's Stories.

At a political meeting the speaker and audience were very much disturbed by a man who constantly called out to Mr. Henry— "Whenever a new speaker came on this man bawled out, 'Mr. Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry!'"

After several interruptions of this kind at each speech, a young man ascended to the platform, and was soon airing his eloquence in an ever new style, striking out powerfully in his gestures, when the old cry was heard from Mr. Henry.

Putting his hand to his mouth like a speaking trumpet, this man was bawling out at the top of his voice, "Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry!"

The chairman now rose, and remarked that it would oblige the audience if the gentleman would refrain from any further calling for Mr. Henry, as that gentleman was now speaking.

"Is that Mr. Henry?" said the distributor of the meeting. "Thunder! that can't be Mr. Henry! Why that's the little cuss that told me to holler!"

Mr. Gough adds, that in telling this story to a man who could never be made to see the "point" of a joke, after studying for some minutes the man asked him: "Well, Mr. Gough, what did he tell him to holler for?"

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. HAVING been appointed agent for the National Express and Transportation Company at this point, respectfully solicits the patronage of the business community. The office is at the store room of D. Humphreys & Co., No. 110 N. Main St., Baltimore, Md. Mr. JAMES W. CAMPBELL will be in readiness to receive goods and give information of rates, &c. DAVID HUMPHREYS, May 8, 1866—tf.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE. CHARLESTOWN, VA. BELIEVING that we have one of the largest and best selected assortments of this class of Goods in this Valley—and that we possess advantages which enable us to sell as low as the Wholesale Houses of Baltimore, we therefore respectfully solicit your orders, and hope, by diligent attention to the requirements of the Trade, to merit a continuance of your patronage. Our stock consists of—

IMPORTED & AMERICAN CUTLERY. Double Plate, Scissor, Fork, and Pad Locks—Strap, Hook, Bolt, Shutter and Hinges—Screws—Screw Spring and Chain Bolts—Pins, Knives, Braces and Bits, Augers, Chisels, Levels, Planes, Levels, Rules, Cross Cut, Hand, Wood, Compass and Whip Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Axes, Axes, Compasses, and Boring Bits, Rivets, Stitches, Belts, Screw Plates, Vises, Tire Banders, Screw Wrenches, Drawing Knives, Jack Screws, Forks, Shovels, Chisels, Spikes, Bricks, Bricks and Grain Scythes, Mill Saws, Mattocks, Picks, Hoes, Bricks, do Bits, Buckles, Rings, Pad Locks, Torrets, Post Hooks, Ornaments, Spurs, Collar Trimmings and Cabinet Hardware; Trowels, Pauleys, Tape Lines, Pincushes, Lash and Shoe Findings, Nails, Spikes, Hores and Mule Shoes and Nails, also iron of all kinds; Brushes, Brushes and Cordage. Thankful for your orders, and respectfully solicit orders for the above named goods, &c. DAVID HUMPHREYS & CO. April 3, 1866.

Shannondale Factory. THE undersigned are conducting this well appointed WOOLEN FACTORY, 6 miles from Charlestown and 1 mile from Kabetown, and are constantly manufacturing Goods of superior quality. We exchange our manufactures according to the following list:— 64 Drab Linen, 1 yard for 4 and 4 1/2 lbs. Wool. 64 Grey Linen, 1 do. do. 4 1/2 do. do. 64 Blue Linen, 1 do. do. 4 1/2 do. do. 64 Plain Linen, 1 do. do. 4 1/2 do. do. 44 Flannels, 1 do. do. 3 do. do. 44 Cashmere, 1 do. do. 3 do. do. Highest Cash Price paid for Wool. November 7, 1865. DAVID HUMPHREYS & CO.

JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP. THE public is respectfully notified that the undersigned continues to manufacture at the old stand, "MILLS' ROW," Charlestown, Jefferson County. ALSO, BLACKSMITHING AND REPAIRING. CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING. AND REPAIRING. We are prepared to manufacture or repair, Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons—in fact almost anything pertaining to WOOD AND IRON. And to furnish the best material, and upon reasonable terms. Special attention bestowed upon the Manufacture and Repair of Farming Implements. Mill Work and Axes. WEIRICK & WELLER. November 14, 1865—ly. Highest cash price paid for Old Iron.

JOSEPH H. EASTERDAY'S TIN, SHEET-IRON AND STOVE HOUSE. Main Street, Charlestown, Va. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE. Also, a full assortment of STOVES, will be kept on hand for the FALL TRADE. JOB WORK of every kind pertaining to the business made to order by the best workmen and best materials, and at the lowest prices. Particular attention paid to TIN ROOFING, GUTTERING, &c. Cotton Rags, Bessemer, Old Copper, Brass, Iron, Peaser and Lead, Snags, Skins, Hides, Bacon, Lard, Wool, and Country Produce in general, taken in exchange for Tin Ware or Tin Work. NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

STOVE STORE AND TIN SHOP. THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand an assortment of the most approved Stoves, and Tin Ware, at their Shop on Main Street, Charlestown. Every thing made and manufactured and kept in the TIN SHOP can be had by giving us a call, and at the most reasonable prices. Repairs, Spouting, Jobbing and Repairing, done on short notice. ALBERT MILLER & CO. November 7, 1865.

COACH MAKING. I HAVE repaired my Shops, and resumed the business of COACH MAKING again at my Coach Factory in Charlestown, Va. I have the most extensive stock of material as usual. All the different branches will be attended to, of NEW WORK and REPAIRING. Until we get a new timber to manufacture new work, I intend to keep a supply of NEW CARRIAGES OF BALTIMORE BUILD, for sale. Messrs. HILBERT & DOOLEY, formerly of Baltimore, and now of Richmond, Va. are connected with their branches of the business. November 14, 1865. W. J. HAWKS.

PORTABLE SEWING MACHINE. THE undersigned has secured the Agency for Virginia, of the cheapest and best PORTABLE SEWING MACHINE, ever offered to the public. Its price is only \$20, and after being tested it gives universal satisfaction to those who have been fortunate as to secure its advantages. The most satisfactory factory refinished when it becomes necessary, but those wishing to purchase would do well to first examine the Machine in person, and have opportunity of seeing it, by calling at the residence of Mr. Bell, next door to the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown. Mrs. MARIA K. DANIEL. July 24, 1866—tf.

NEW STORE. CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. TRUSSELL & CO. HAVE just returned from Baltimore, with a selected stock of— GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND CAPS, which having been bought at low prices, will be disposed of at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. They invite the attention of the public to their stock, feeling assured of their ability to sell to all who may be in want of anything in the line. Their store room is on Main Street, in the room formerly occupied by the Late Chas. G. Stewart April 18, 1866.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. JUST received at the One Price Store, a large Stock of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats, Shoes, Collars, Neck Ties, Gloves, and Half Hoses. Just good by H. L. HEISKELL. April 10, 1866.

NEW SPRING GOODS. I AM now receiving and opening, a large and general assortment of— SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of every variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Give me a call, if you wish bargains. CHARLES B. JOHNSON. Charlestown, May 1, 1866.

LOOK AND SEE! AND YOU WILL FIND AT J. H. EASTERDAY & Bro's. A good supply of 10 gallon Kegs, and also 50 Gallon and 100 gallon kegs, cheap. Dec. 12, 1865.

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BALTIMORE CARDS. Geo. O. Stevens & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, MOULDERS, SLATE MANTLES, BUILDING MATERIALS, Agents for West Castleton Railroad and State Company, and H. B. Smith's Wood Working Machinery.

OUR STOCK COMPRIZES: Doors, Sashes, (glazed and unglazed), Blinds, Newel Posts, Balusters and Wooden Mantles, Hand Railings, Trusses, Windows and Window Frames, Door Jambs, Mouldings, Brackets, Hot Bed Sashes, Slate Mantles, Slate Hearths, Window Glass, Ceiling Flowers, Carved Mouldings and Brackets, Panel Ornaments, Sash Weights and Cord, Dressed Flooring, Wood Ties for Chain Humps and Water Pipe, Columns, Verge Boards, Sawn and Carved Work of every description, and a great variety of Building Materials. Also, surfacing, Kew and Foot Moulding, Moulding, Tenoning, Planing and Blad Moulding Machines. We solicit your orders, and will be pleased to fill them. 41 W. Pratt St., near Spear's Wharf, March 13, 1866—6m. BALTIMORE, Md.

HARRY C. NICELY. EMPORIUM OF FASHION, 34 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. WHERE HATS, CAPS, &c. ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. GIVE US A CALL— QUEENSWARE, GEORGE M. BOKEE, IMPORTER AND JOBBER, No. 41 HOWARD STREET, Between Fayette and Lexington Streets, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, February 6, 1866—ly.

WILLIAM BROWN & SON, Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARES, DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES, No. 227 Baltimore St., Corner of Charles, Baltimore. February 6, 1866—6m.

THE PLEDGE. BY THE EARL OF MARLBOROUGH. In Baltimore, famed for India fair, Lived a beautiful girl with hazel hair, And bonny blue eyes with liquid light, And rosy lips, a glorious sight. The youngsters fell in love by degrees, Friends and acquaintances, strangers and cousins, But she a crotchet had got in her head, And said she determined never to wed, Until she loved a handsome youth Who would grant all her requests in truth, And should fully never to break a street. The pledge he had taken for her sake.

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BALTIMORE CARDS. WOODSIDE, GRIFFITH & HOBLITZELL GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS! No. 47 Light St., BALTO. GIVE particular attention to sales of GRAIN, SEEDS and COUNTRY PRODUCE. REFERENCES: P. Gibson, Cashier National Bank, Baltimore, W. P. Smith, Sup. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Messrs Baker & Co., Winchester, John Stephenson, Stephenson's Depot, Wm. Hardesty, Summit Point, Capt. J. J. Cook, Charlestown, J. W. Luke, Berryville, Col. Robert L. Lusk, Duffield's Depot, Meredith Helm, Kernersville, Consignments respectfully solicited! March 13, 1866—ly.

WALTER S. MOORE & CO., MANUFACTURERS AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE! THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Merchants of the Valley, that they have constantly on hand at their store in Winchester, a superior lot of TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS, which they can sell at less than Baltimore prices. Their stock of Cigars consists in part of the following popular brands:— JEFFERSON, LA REAL, CABINET, LA FLOR, EL NINO, LOS ANJOS, LA ESCOSESIA, FLOR DE LONDRES, PLANTATION, SUPERIOR, HAWAIIANA, BESIDES OTHER FINE BRANDS. They also keep constantly on hand a large variety of PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO, in pipes, boxes, drums, and in bulk. Bayley's Celebrated Michigan FINE CUT TOBACCO, Also, JOHN ANDERSON'S SOLACE, JOHN CORNELL'S VIRGINIA LEAF, and other brands of FINE CUT—CHEWING TOBACCO in full and in bulk. HAINES & BELLER, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, Winchester, Va. November 14, 1865. N. B. We manufacture our own Cigars, and being Practical Tobacconists, we guarantee all goods as represented.

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