

Spirit of Jefferson. BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Spirit of Jefferson. VOL. 19. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1867. NO. 42.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square, Three Insertions, \$1.50. Each Continuation, 50. One Square, One Month, 2.00.

Spirit of Jefferson. Letter from Gen. Lee.

The following letter from Gen. R. E. Lee, shows that he is not indifferent to the great public improvements of the day, designed for the development of the great natural resources of the State.

My Dear Sir—The documents relating to the Covington and Ohio Railroad which you had the kindness to send me, give the pleasing assurance, as far as I have been able to examine them, of the practicability of completing that great work.

The Fate of Maximilian.

A letter dated San Luis Potosi, May 18th, states that private negotiations, some days previous to surrender, had been going on between three imperial generals and the liberals.

Female Suffrage.

The following is an extract from one of Gov. Foote's essays in the St. Louis Democrat, in favor of female suffrage.

Female Suffrage.

No one will presume to deny that quite as many of those females who have been admitted to the municipal suffrage over great nations, in proportion to their number, have evinced the highest ability for government.

Female Suffrage.

The following is Maximilian's proclamation to his troops:—A Rer the valor and patriotism of the Republican forces have destroyed my sceptre in this place, the tenacious defence of which was indispensable to save the honor of my cause and of my race.

Female Suffrage.

Countrymen—Here are my last words. I desire that my blood may regenerate Mexico and serve as a warning to all the ambitious and incautious, and that you will act with truthfulness and prudence, and snoble with your virtues the political cause of the flag you sustain.

The Spirit of Our People.

The enterprising spirit evinced by the citizens of Charlestown, in the circumstances of political and social depression, which untoward events have brought upon them, is truly remarkable.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Evansville (Ind.) Daily Sentinel, one of whose editors was an officer in the Federal army during the war, has a double-edged leader in favor of General Robert E. Lee for president in 1868.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A Georgia paper says that as the result of the recent Radical mission to the South, the confidence of the people is destroyed, immigration to Brazil and Venezuela increases, bonds, stocks, and real estate go down, trust is stagnant, money scarce and high, northern credits are cut off, and southern merchants fail to meet their obligations.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—Messrs. Wilson and Kelley, who have lately traversed the South, are compelled to report, upon returning home, that in the South there is full freedom to the colored race, full freedom of speech, and general submission to the laws and authority of the U. S.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—Paris is, just now, more than ever, the capital of the world. The gathering of the European sovereigns, and the congregation of people of all nations, entitle it, in this month of June, to assert its metropolitan dignity.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The following is one of the new articles of the Maryland Bill of Rights: "Article 24. That slavery shall not be re-established in this State, but having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation in consideration thereof is due from the United States."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—A widow who, for some time, lived on charity at Bryan, Ohio, and was buried a few days ago at the town expense, it has been ascertained owned the house she lived in, had five hundred dollars in greenbacks, one thousand dollars in gold and silver, and a quantity of new goods, laces, shoes, etc.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—The New York Gazette says: "President Johnson has been the beneficiary of the restrictions placed on him by Congress. Said he recently to a gentleman, 'I am like a bird in a cage, and all that I can do is to bite the wires.'"

POETICAL.

HIDDEN IN HER HEART. BY M. CHANDLER. Sweet faces were around her bent, And eyes of vengeful fire.

POETICAL.

When the Roman Emperor said, 'I have lost a day,' he uttered a sadder truth than if he had exclaimed, 'I have lost a kingdom.'

POETICAL.

Many years ago, when church organs first came in use, a worthy old clergyman was pastor of a church where they had just purchased an organ.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Confederate Dead.

In speaking of the Confederates who now sleep in death, the Examiner says: "It is well to be found that with these mute tenants of the garlanded graves there died also light and love, and liberty, and prosperity for their country."

A Male "Topsy."

A humane lady in the West of Ohio, during the rush of contrabands thither, took pity on a poor ragged boy of decidedly dark complexion, and gave him a home in her family.

Two Thousand Acres of Roses.

Mr. Blunt, the British vice-consul at Adrianople, in his report to the Foreign office this year, gives an account of the rose fields of Adrianople, extending over twelve thousand or fourteen thousand acres, and supplying the most important source of wealth in the district.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

—A diel was fought in Texas lately by Alexander Shott and John S. Notch. Notch was shot and Shott was not. In this case it was better to be shot than not. There was a rumor that Notch was not shot, but Shott swears that he shot Notch, which proves either that the shot Notch was not shot, or that Notch is shot notwithstanding.

The Value of Time.

When the Roman Emperor said, 'I have lost a day,' he uttered a sadder truth than if he had exclaimed, 'I have lost a kingdom.'

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For the first time within our knowledge, the army worm has appeared in this county, although it is said that a similar invasion occurred fifty years ago.

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BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA. Tuesday Morning, June 18, 1867.

See the RED MARK. It means your time is up, and you are liable to have your paper stopped at any time. Do not subject yourselves to such a calamity.

GEN. LONGSTREET'S LETTER. In the struggle which resulted in the overthrow of the military power of the South, no officer or soldier bore himself with greater gallantry and sustained a higher character, than Lieut. Gen. Longstreet, and the opinions of very few of our late military leaders are regarded with greater interest, or carry with them greater weight and influence. Very naturally the people of the South are disposed to regard with consideration the expressions of those who enjoyed their confidence and led their armies, in the recent terrible conflict; and those who followed them in the storm of battle, are ready to follow them in the more intricate, but less hazardous field of politics.

Under these circumstances it is a matter deeply to be regretted that an officer of Gen. Longstreet's influence, should be found giving a ready acquiescence to the iniquitous measures of Congress and seeking affiliation with the party that is endeavoring to force those measures upon the prostrate people of the South. If it matters not to him whether he bear the mantle of Mr. Davis or Mr. Sumner, it is matter of deep concern to the people, and they will receive with sorrow such an expression from one whom they loved and trusted.

The position which he assumes that "the highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeal to arms," is an acceptance of the doctrine that "might makes right," and is equivalent to advising the Southern people to receive the fact of their defeat as the inevitable result of a struggle waged in behalf of an unjust cause. His declaration of purpose to endeavor with renewed energy to meet the wishes of the radical party, on the subject of reconstruction, would feign hope, and was made without mature consideration; and his endorsement of the right claimed by Congress to regulate the question of suffrage, is a wide departure, if not from his previous political position, at least from the letter and spirit of the constitution, under which his present political friends profess to act and by which they claim to be governed.

From whatever standpoint we view it, we regard this letter of Gen. Longstreet as exceedingly unfortunate. We know that we are commended to "love our enemies and pray for them that despitefully use us," but it is no where recorded that we are to surrender our own convictions of right, embrace their heresies, and aid them in their malicious purposes to humiliate and degrade us. "Be ye separate from them," is a precept that more nearly accords with the condition and temper of the Southern people, and it is one to which they will most likely adhere. Affiliation with radicalism would be a reversal of the laws of human nature, and would stamp the Southern people with ineffaceable disgrace.

BEHIND THE AGE. "When we depart from the Constitution our institutions will relatively suffer. A government which has no power to enforce the laws falls; its great object and public rights are all at sea."

We should like for some one to furnish an intelligent interpretation of the above extract, which is given as a portion of a speech delivered at Chapel Hill, by the President, during his recent visit to North Carolina. He of course has reference to our own deplorable condition, and speaks of matters connected with our own government, and it has been easily understood, that as a result of a departure from the Constitution, our institutions had not only relatively suffered, but had been completely overthrown and revolutionized.

The first clause of the second sentence, suggests the inquiry, "Where does the mysterious thing called government reside?" It used to exist in three separate and distinct tribunals—the Legislative to enact, the Judicial to expound, and the Executive to enforce. But where is it now, under the present order of things? Is it not entirely absorbed by the Executive and Judicial, which has usurped the Executive and Judicial prerogatives, and enthroned itself upon the ruins of what was once a government of co-ordinate branches, the one serving as a check upon the other? Now this is a direct result, flowing from a departure from the Constitution. First, by placing in the hands of the Executive, in the days of the "late lamented," greater power than the Constitution vested in that department, enabling its possessor to issue imperial edicts and to imprison freemen without the right of appeal; and to issue his ukase for the abolition of institutions older than the government itself, and which had the pledge of the government's protection.—This was the first departure, and led to others, not less disastrous in their consequences. While the President was with it, the Legislative department was content to recognize him as the residuary of power, upon whom the weight of government rested, but as soon as an effort was made to return to the Constitution as the chart of government, Congress became the usurper and the President was shorn of his strength. And what the sequel? "Its great object and public rights are not only at sea, but completely engulfed, wrecked beyond redemption. Our liberties are gone, there is none to rescue."

—West Virginia has a coal bed that extends over 40,000 acres, and is seven feet thick.

OUR SHOW.

The excessive heat of the weather, and the putrid condition of our animals, have induced us to suspend for the present week, if not till a change of weather, the exhibition with which we have been entertaining our readers for some weeks past. When we renew our show again we shall open with an account of Joe Chapman's illustrious experience at Harper's Ferry. We have been holding this back for some time, but we shall send it out when we renew our exhibition.

By the way, we understand that Joe very boldly dashed into the Spirit before the Court at Shepherdstown on Monday week. We regret that we were not present, for it would have afforded us an opportunity of learning Joe's opinion of us and our paper.—That check, that notorious check, was the cause of it all. He declared positively, as we are informed, that he did not steal the check from the papers on record. We never accused him of doing so. We only expressed a little surprise that the check could be found just at the time it was needed. We did say that Joseph gave that check when he had no funds in Bank to meet it, and this he has not denied, to our knowledge. Perhaps he will seek to acquit himself at some future day.

He spoke of our paper, we are told as a "vile sheet." We can readily understand this denunciation. He meant to inform the Court that the paper had become vile on account of its repeated exposition of the villainy of himself and party. This was his meaning, evidently, and regarding his remarks in this light, we are disposed to treat him with decided moderation, until we again open up on radicalism, which may be next week. He infers that our paper is incendiary from the manner in which it has assailed him and his friends. But we have only fairly commenced on you Joe; by the time we get through with our exposure, we expect the fire will have entirely consumed you, and others of Boreman's small fry.

KING SHERIDAN.

This pet of radicalism, who boasted in his official reports that he had burned two thousand barns in the Shenandoah Valley, has signalled his autocratic reign by the removal of the Governor of Louisiana, and the appointment of a successor. And still the king avows his sceptre and maintains his hold upon power. The advice of Gen. Grant is unheeded, and the President stands powerless and aghast at this conduct of his appointee. Cabinet meetings are held and adjourned, but the glory of Sheridan is unimpeded, and his military genius unchallenged.

"Sheridan! Sheridan! cavalry Sheridan! Sheridan! Sheridan! Sheridan!" Oh! what a melancholy commentary upon free institutions. But we look for good to come out of this evil. Wells, the removed Governor, is a Radical, and his saving off may set the wedge for a division in the ranks of that hitherto compact abolitionism. If it could only thus result, of Sheridan indeed would we sing.

THE SUBMISSIVE SPIRIT.

No greater mistake is likely to seize upon the minds of the Southern people, than that it is necessary for them to attempt to appease the spirit of fanaticism by uncomplaining submission to the tyranny of the North. That the North has the power and the disposition to crush our liberties, and bind us to the chariot of despotism, is a fact patent to every reflecting mind, but we do wrong to submit without protest. In the name of God and of liberty, we should fasten the responsibility of this crime upon our persecutors, and absolve ourselves from any blame in this assumption of free government. The editor of the Old Guard, in its last number, thus illustrates this matter:—

A Southern man, or rather a Northern man long time residing in the South, writes that he is "satisfied the only thing which can save the South is a humble and submissive spirit." Alas, what stupidity! No oppressed people were ever yet saved by a "humble and submissive spirit." Manhood and pluck are the only things that ever saved a people from oppression. We are reminded of a story, told by Livy, of the Priænestes, who had been subdued by the Romans. Their city was taken by Plautius, the consul, after their leader, Virginius, and great numbers of their Senate and people had been killed. Being reduced to a low condition, they sent ambassadors to Rome to desire peace; and when a Senator asked them what punishment they deserved, one of them answered: "The same which they deserve who think themselves worthy of liberty." The consul then demanded what kind of peace might be expected from them, if the punishment should be remitted. The Ambassador answered: "If the terms you give be good, the peace will be observed; by us faithfully and perpetually; if bad, it will soon be broken." Though the least generous were offended at this brave answer, the most generous portion of the Senate said it was worthy of a man and a free man, well knowing that no people would long consent to be oppressed, and acknowledged that "they only were fit to be made Romans who thought nothing valuable but liberty." Those who think that a cringing and submissive spirit will ever be a remedy for the South, have neither read history, nor understand the character of the Mongrel party. There will ever be found weights of humiliation and indignity for all the humility and submission the South can put on.

THE CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

We have received from Shepherdstown, a communication signed "A constant Reader," in relation to the recent church difficulties at that place. We decline the publication of this communication because it is not accompanied by any responsible name, and further because we cannot conceive of any good to be accomplished by its appearance in our columns. We admire the spirit in which it is written, and shall be glad to hear from its author again, if he will favor us with something new, and let us know who he is; but he must excuse us from giving place to the communication in question.

A TEXT NOT IN THE BIBLE.—Rev. J. D. Fulton, "preached a sermon" in Boston last Sunday, from the text "What shall be done with Jefferson Davis?" It is scarcely necessary to say that a minister so false to his God, was false also to man; and instead of enforcing the charities which distinguish Christians from savages, howled for blood like a wolf.

MAXIMILIAN.

Nothing that we have met with in our exchanges relating to the Mexican embroglio, so completely covers the entire ground as the following article which we copy from the Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist. Publishing it as a well-matured review of the history of the times, when republicanism has received a shock from which it will hardly recover, we have no apology to make for the space which it occupies in our columns. It furnishes abundant food for thought, and will doubtless command reflection.

With the downfall of the late Confederacy, the certainty of success by France in Mexico was most assuredly gone; whether there was still a probability we will not now discuss; enough from that day, the imperial promise of Napoleon to Maximilian were but scantily fulfilled; chivalry had left the French people and its ruler; France forgot her sacred obligations, and was now only intent upon withdrawing, with the least possible loss in money and in men; her prestige was already gone in Mexico for the exacting, bombastic vanity of the French had been overturned, and in a few years, her best friends to both opponents. That the decision of France to abandon Mexico was mainly owing to her fear of the United States, is amply shown by the subsequent policy which was paid by the successor of Napoleon the Great to the epistolary orders of our Mr. Seward. How exalted Maximilian was when contrasted with the pusillanimity of the French Emperor. Refusing to leave with the French expeditionary corps, he said to his last faithful followers: "I have linked my fate to yours; I will not leave you, but remain with you unto the bitter end." By this heroic act, which shows not love of a crown, for to him it must have been a crown of thorns, but the most exquisite and rarest sense of honor he imparted to the fainting hearts of his followers ever more; but which could his scanty resources do against the aid lavishly bestowed upon the Mexican bandit, under Juarez, from the United States? Brave as a lion he put himself at the head of his soldiers, and struggled manfully and well. His army is now dispersed, and himself a captive, with no security of life.

We said, probably in the midst of our own disorganized and feverish confusion as a people, we undertake to do not perceive the consequences which the murder of Maximilian would have upon the world. The nearest and most obvious result affecting us must be a still greater horror of Republican passions, still greater doubts whether any humanity at all can be displayed in Republican warfare, or that the slightest regard for honor and international obligations should be shown under Republican institutions—whose tendency towards brute force we are ever called upon to check. Maximilian has treated his captives with the greatest possible kindness under the circumstances in which he was placed, and he has therefore the strongest right to demand that he be considered a soldier and not an outlaw. We would quote international law in his defense, and we would meet the chance that that noble monument of national moderation and forbearance toward another nation in times of excitement, conflict and war, be appreciated or that it be known by Mexican bandits. The faith of mankind in the justice and durability of Republican institutions has received the rudest shocks of late, not alone abroad but even in this country. In Germany, in France and other countries not many a noble citizen, American liberty and institutions, were the rallying cry of Liberals. How is it to-day? Has not the current turned strongly in favor of Conservatism, and is not at this day a fanaticism upon the subject of American liberty looked upon with derision and distrust? With us, both North and South, the question has been agitated in the breasts of many. Is not Republicanism, in its present form, a man that man can govern himself a colossal phantom, and is not monarchy the most stable and the best form of government? The very fact that such questions can be entertained by any considerable portion of our people, shows but too plainly doubt, uncertainty and gloom. Those, then, who pretend to be real friends of liberty, should sternly frown down and discountenance any excesses of republicanism, lest the hearts of the people be still more alienated and open to the first military tyrant—and of all human excesses the greatest and most terrible is murder. If individuals have devolved upon them this grave responsibility, how much greater is that resting upon the Government of the United States in all its branches—and should now Maximilian meet with the sad fate threatening him, the question will be asked here and abroad, what is the government of the moment to do? What have Congress and the Executive Department done in this matter to prevent the catastrophe and to guard the honor and interests of Republican institutions? No, not merely for humanity's sake, and for a noble man, who we are sure, has made admirers and detractors in these United States, but for a higher and far more noble consideration, neither more nor less than the maintenance of Republican influence over the world. The fact that Maximilian occupied toward the United States a quasi hostile position has nothing to do with the question; he is fallen and not an outlaw; a noble and unfortunate enemy no chivalrous people will quietly suffer to perish, when he may be saved by their word from an ignoble end. And more than one word, we contend, it would not have cost the Government of the United States to do it—that is, a word of command. For the honor of this whole country we hope that word has been spoken.

While the United States have only an interest, as far as Republican institutions are concerned, in the preservation of Maximilian's life to France, this is a question of national honor. Called by her Emperor, and supported without the support of a great European power, he would not have followed the call of a mere party, the Emperor's act warmly seconded by the people of France, he accepted the trust. He failed through the mistaken policy of Napoleon and through that schemer's bad faith. The French people, lost to all ideas of chivalry in this business, pressed Napoleon to leave Maximilian to his fate. If now Maximilian dies an ignominious death, his blood must rest on France and her children. The French people have not been able lately to count many friends in Europe. Their successes in the Crimea and in Italy made them very proud, causing them to forget that valor may reside with other nations as well. Through the excessive judgments of their own valor in the Crimea they forfeited the kindly good will of the English; through the same cause, taking all credit to themselves, giving none to the Italians, they lost also the good will of their own foster child, and were to be humiliated by seeing it draw its weapon with Prussia against French interests. All throughout French chivalry, the mean national, not military chivalry, can none can excel the French soldier in prowess, appears to have fled from that nation, and materialism taken its place; but national vanity and vain-glory are greater than ever. Those were the sins of the people en masse—those of the Emperor in his diplomacy have

LOCAL MISCELLANEA.

THE FLOREL OPERING, as heretofore agreed upon, came off on Friday evening last, and though the short notice prevented many of our country ladies from being present, was yet a most creditable affair. The first part of the ladies of the town was quite large, and the varied floral tributes that had been prepared were beautiful to look upon, as manifested most exquisite taste and skill in arrangement, and unbounded profusion in quantity. The ladies first assembled at the old Presbyterian graveyard, and after decorating the consecrated spot where our gallant dead rest in that enclosure, silently proceeded to the Methodist graveyard and performed a similar service. From thence to the Episcopal yard, and lastly to "Edge Hill" Cemetery, where over two hundred are silently sleeping under its green turf. May the sod that covers them be long moistened by the tear of affection and guarded by the vigil of our fair countrywomen. The honors proposed having been fully and most satisfactorily performed, all in most excellent order and entire union of sentiment, the Rev. Mr. TONOUX dismissed the assemblage in an eloquent and appropriate prayer, each returning to their respective homes with the pleasing reflection of a duty well performed.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—Our people will bear in mind the Sabbath School Exhibition at the Methodist Church on Tuesday night. The programme was published in our last issue, and as it has been released to great perfection, an entertainment of rare interest may be expected. In the vocal department, we learn that some valuable assistance is promised from abroad, and with the active co-operation of our own skillful performers, a rich treat is in store for those who love "the harmony of sweet sounds."

GIVE FEED.—Those having kindred and friends interred in the old Presbyterian graveyard, should take immediate action in the propositions now pending, either to dig up or bury or repair the dilapidated condition of its enclosures. The latter is daily getting worse, and will soon cease to be any protection from the roving herd of swine or cattle. The necessary papers to secure the object desired, are to be found at the store of Mr. Humphreys, and we hope will receive immediate attention from all whom it most immediately concerns.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The New York Herald has a special from San Luis Potosi the 28th May, which says that Juarez rejects the terms proposed by Maximilian in his interview with Escobedo. When Escobedo was notified of this rejection he placed Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon in separate cells and doubled the guard over them. The letter expresses little hope for Maximilian's safety.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister, has a letter dated Tacubaya, May 26th, signed Porfirio Diaz which says that in a few days he will have 35,000 troops, including 9,000 cavalry, when he will attack Mexico City and nose will escape. He would force the city with his prepared force, but lacks cavalry to guard the avenues of escape. Diaz concludes thus: "When you shall have received this letter the soil of Mexico will already have been cleared of traitors."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The revenue receipts to-day were \$800,000. The New York Herald and Tribune are furious over the policy of the President fore-shadowed by the extract telegraphed yesterday. The Tribune says: "We feel that the President is treading on dangerous ground, not only for himself but for the country." The Herald says: "Congress must meet in July. It must meet with the resolve will to carry on the movement, now greater and more necessary than ever, for the removal of Andrew Johnson from the Executive chair." The N. Y. Times says: "It may be wise to restrain such removals (from State offices) for the future, but it will be a grave practical mistake to reverse the action taken hitherto, and a still greater blunder to remove or punish the officers for having taken it."

The Financial Situation of the Country.

Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to an invitation to a dinner tendered him by prominent citizens of Boston, regrets his inability to attend, and makes a few remarks upon financial matters. He says that the bounty to soldiers, preparations for the fall, and the intended large issue of bonds to the Pacific Railroad, and other liberal appropriations for miscellaneous purposes, together with the partial failure of the wheat and corn crops last year, the tardiness of reconstruction in the South, the reduced taxes and general dullness of trade, will prevent a reduction and probably produce an increase in the national debt for some time. He gives the following reasons for not continuing the currency at the present time, but says he is as much in favor of that policy as ever.

First.—The views of a majority of the members of Congress, as indicated by a number of votes last winter, were adverse to immediate contraction, and I have not felt at liberty to place myself in practical opposition to the law-making power of the government, without their support. I must be powerless.

Second.—There have existed for some months past anxious forebodings of financial troubles, and while they continued I have been apprehensive that a contraction of the currency, the object and effect of it being misunderstood or misinterpreted, might produce a panic in the commercial cities, which extending over the country and affecting the people's interests, would injure and affect legitimate business and the revenues dependent upon it.

Third.—Large amounts of interest bearing notes are to be paid or converted within the present and next fiscal year, to which it seemed prudent for me first to direct my attention, leaving the question of a curtailment of the circulating notes to be determined from month to month, by the condition of the country and of the treasury.

Fourth.—Anticipating that the failure of the crops and the other circumstances alluded to would seriously affect business, I have considered it important that the public mind should not be diverted by the criticisms and complaints of those who are opposed to contraction, from the real ground of trouble—that a sound policy should not be put in peril by being made the "scapegoat" for evils resulting from different causes.

LOCAL MISCELLANEA.

THE FLOREL OPERING, as heretofore agreed upon, came off on Friday evening last, and though the short notice prevented many of our country ladies from being present, was yet a most creditable affair. The first part of the ladies of the town was quite large, and the varied floral tributes that had been prepared were beautiful to look upon, as manifested most exquisite taste and skill in arrangement, and unbounded profusion in quantity. The ladies first assembled at the old Presbyterian graveyard, and after decorating the consecrated spot where our gallant dead rest in that enclosure, silently proceeded to the Methodist graveyard and performed a similar service. From thence to the Episcopal yard, and lastly to "Edge Hill" Cemetery, where over two hundred are silently sleeping under its green turf. May the sod that covers them be long moistened by the tear of affection and guarded by the vigil of our fair countrywomen. The honors proposed having been fully and most satisfactorily performed, all in most excellent order and entire union of sentiment, the Rev. Mr. TONOUX dismissed the assemblage in an eloquent and appropriate prayer, each returning to their respective homes with the pleasing reflection of a duty well performed.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—Our people will bear in mind the Sabbath School Exhibition at the Methodist Church on Tuesday night. The programme was published in our last issue, and as it has been released to great perfection, an entertainment of rare interest may be expected. In the vocal department, we learn that some valuable assistance is promised from abroad, and with the active co-operation of our own skillful performers, a rich treat is in store for those who love "the harmony of sweet sounds."

GIVE FEED.—Those having kindred and friends interred in the old Presbyterian graveyard, should take immediate action in the propositions now pending, either to dig up or bury or repair the dilapidated condition of its enclosures. The latter is daily getting worse, and will soon cease to be any protection from the roving herd of swine or cattle. The necessary papers to secure the object desired, are to be found at the store of Mr. Humphreys, and we hope will receive immediate attention from all whom it most immediately concerns.

IMPROVED STOCK.

During last week we had the satisfaction of looking at a herd of the celebrated pure short-horn Durham cattle, lately brought from Kentucky by Jas. M. Ranson, Esq. Without professing to be a judge of stock, we have no hesitation in saying, that for size and beauty, these animals surpass any we have ever seen, and by their very appearance, attest the purity of their blood. It is gratifying to witness this indication of improvement in the introduction of superior stock, and Mr. R. deserves the thanks of the agricultural community for the public spirit which he has evinced. Now is the time for our farmers to improve their stock, and we are glad there seems to be an awakening to the importance of the subject. The scarcity of reliable labor will inevitably result in greater attention to grazing, and many of our large land-holders will doubtless have their broad acres clothed with grass for the sustenance of the "loving herds." We understand that Mr. Ranson will have for sale a few calves from these thorough-bred cattle during the present summer and ensuing fall. Our farmers would do well to call and examine this lot and satisfy themselves of the truth of what we have stated.

A COMPLETE INSTRUMENT.—Mr. Lewis Dinkle, as general agent for the well known and popular firm of Knabe & Co. of Baltimore, has had on exhibition at his store in this place a Melodeon, ordered for the Church of Wickliffe, which is certainly the cheapest and best instrument of the kind now in use. It is handsome in appearance, of strong and exquisite tone, and so moderate in price as to be within the means of almost any congregation to obtain. Instruments of this kind or Pianos of any description can be obtained through Mr. D. on the most favorable terms, with guaranty to be the exact article desired. Call and see specimen plates and price list, or he perhaps can secure a better instrument for the same money, than you could do for yourself, his experience being considerable in the purchase of such instruments and facilities ample.

FARMERS, ATTEND!—The celebrated McCormick Mower, for which Messrs. Ranson & Duke, of this town, are the general agents, is to be exhibited on the farm of Mr. Amos Shepherd, near the "Blooming," on to-day and to-morrow. Its capacity will be fully tested, and we hope the agents of similar machines will have them on the ground, so that the relative advantages of each can be determined.

GOLD ABOUT.—We learn that Mr. John Hostler, in prospecting ground near his residence on the Blue Ridge, in this county, found a small lump of the glittering ore, which on examination and the best tests that could be applied, was found to be of the true grit, and worth \$20 in value. Whether this be so or not, the day will soon come when the rich deposit of our mountains will be developed, for that they lie hidden "there in inexhaustible quantities, is no longer problematical.

PIESNESS.—An epidemic bearing this euphonious name is said to have made its appearance "down South," and as it is feared "if the hot weather continues it may reach us before the "dog-days" set in, it may be well enough to state the disease is described as follows: A sudden depression of the colicis distendit, a caving in of the spinality of the backbones, and a feeling of sickness in the immediate vicinity of the diaphragm, may be regarded as symptoms that the complaint is coming on. The following remedy will afford instant relief: Spirits vini Otarid, z. i.; sugarum whitear, q. s.; iohis oculis, q. s.; shakiate volutar; addu sprigus mistus datus, and suckite eum stravius.

"OLD DUFFIELD'S!"—We have heretofore omitted to notice the New Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs. BYRDE & LIXIE, at Duffield's. These gentlemen are both practical farmers, and as such are familiar with the necessities of the agriculturists of the county in which they are located. They are also agents of Wood's celebrated Reaper, which has just taken the premium at the exhibition in Paris, for its superiority in cutting over uneven ground, and its general adaptation to the purposes for which it was invented.—Our farmers should give this firm a call.

FIRE ALARM.—About 2 o'clock on Sabbath an alarm of fire was given, the roof of the old Isler Building, now in occupancy of Thos. J. Bragg, having caught fire.—By timely exertion the progress of the flames was stopped, but little damage resulting.

DEBATE.—The question for debate at the Academy, on Friday night, will be, "Which exerts the greater influence over man, Hope or Fear?"

DEBATE.—A. W. HAWKS, W. K. KEARNEY and Austin Lock. Negative.—W. W. ROWAN, Wm. Downey and Harry Moore.

Letter from General Longstreet.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 8, 1867. J. M. G. Parker, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR.—Your esteemed favor of the 15th ult., was duly received. I was most pleased to have the opportunity to hear Senator Wilson, and was agreeably surprised to meet such fairness and frankness in a politician whom I have been taught to believe uncompromisingly opposed to the white people of the South. I have maturely considered your suggestion to "wisely unite in efforts to restore Louisiana to her former position in the Union, through the party now in power." My letter of the 6th of April, to which you refer, clearly indicates a desire for practical reconstruction and reconciliation. Practical men can surely distinguish between practical reconstruction and reconstruction as an abstract question. I will endeavor, however, with renewed energy, to meet your wishes in the matter. The serious difficulty that I apprehend is the want of that wisdom which is necessary for the great work. I shall be happy to work in any harness that promises relief to our distressed people and harmony to the nation. It matters not whether I bear the mantle of Mr. Davis or the mantle of Mr. Sumner, so that I may help to bring the glory of "peace and good-will toward men."

I shall set out by assuming a proposition, that I hold to be self evident, viz: The highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeal to arms. The great principles that divided political parties prior to the war were thoroughly discussed by our wisest statesmen. When argument was exhausted resort was had to compromise. A compromise was unavailing, discussion was renewed, and expedients were sought, but none could be found to suit the emergency. Appeal was finally made to the sword, to determine which of the claims was the true construction of constitutional law. The sword has decided in favor of the North, and what they claimed as principles, cease to be principles, and are become law. The views that we hold ceased to be principles because they are opposed to law. It is therefore our duty to abandon those that are obsolete and conform to the requirements of law. The military bill, and amendments, are peace offerings. We should accept them as such, and place ourselves upon as the starting point from which to meet future political issues as they arise.

Like other Southern men, I naturally sought alliance with the Democratic party, merely because it was opposed to the republican party. But as far as I can judge, there is nothing tangible about it, except the issues that were staked upon the war and there lost. Finding nothing to take hold of except prejudices, which cannot be worked into good for any one, it is proper and right that I should seek some stand-point from which good may be done. I appreciate the principles of the Democratic party, its prominent features oppose the enfranchisement of the colored man, and deny the right to legislate upon the subject of suffrage, except by the States individually. These two features, have a tendency to exclude Southern men from that party; for the colored man is already enfranchised here, and we cannot seek alliance with a party that would deny his rights. The exclusive right of the States to legislate upon suffrage will make the enfranchisement of the blacks, whether for better or for worse, a fixture amongst us. It appears, therefore, that those who cry loud against this new order of things as a public calamity are those whose principles would fix it upon us without a remedy. Hence it becomes us to insist that suffrage should be extended in all of the States, and fully tested. The people of the North should adopt what they have forced upon us; and if it is proved to be a mistake, they should remove it by the remedy under republican principles of uniform laws upon suffrage.

If every man in the country will meet the crisis with a proper appreciation of our condition, and come fairly up to his responsibilities, we can do more for the South than a happy people, our fields will again begin to yield their increase, our railroads and rivers will teem with abundant commerce, our towns and cities will resound with the tumult of trade, and we shall be invigorated by the blessings of Almighty God.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your most obedient servant, JAMES LONGSTREET.

The Petersburg Index says that a wedding took place in Prince George county a few evenings since, which terminated in a most distressing manner. Soon after the bride had retired, a stranger made his appearance and inquired for the groom, who on presiding himself, was taken into custody, charged with stealing a horse in Brunswick. He begged for permission to take leave of his bride, and went to her room for that purpose, when she apprehended him for desecrating her bed, and drove him from her apartment. The groom was taken away and confined in jail. The bride will at once apply for a divorce.

A lady who was married on Friday, when asked why she consummated such an important business on such an unlucky day, responded that she had been married every other day in the week, and had always had such a very poor first of it, that she decided to test hangman's day, hoping the halter would slip this time.

The Russian Government has issued a proclamation, extending a general amnesty to the Poles engaged in the late insurrection in Poland. The Czar will fall into disrepute among his loyal admirers and initiators in this country by such acts of wisdom and clemency to rebels.

End of an Extraordinary Case of Swindling.

The trial of George Kay v. George Ford was ended in Lynchburg last Saturday by a verdict fixing the imprisonment of the accused in the penitentiary at eight years. When his Honor Judge Marshall enquired if the prisoner had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, in accordance with the verdict, he replied: "I have, Sir. It is due to my family, my mother—a my widowed mother and my wife and child, that I should have something to say. I was astonished at the verdict. I expected it would be for ten years, because of the public feeling which has been aroused against me. Two of the jurors said that they had not made up their minds when they heard. One of them told me in the jail that he had made up his mind. But he had made it up differently from the verdict?"

The judge reminded him that he was desired to ascertain whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Kay resumed that he would be proceeding to say that I was a witness that Allen got out here. My friend, Major Garland, could get witnesses here who are within the Commonwealth, but I could not. I had not the right guaranteed to me by the 6th article of the United States. [Meaning, we suppose, the 6th amendment.] I mean the Constitution as it was in 1855, before it was tinkered on by the apprentices in the law shop at Washington. The 6th article of the Constitution guarantees to the prisoner a speedy trial and compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. This I did not have.

The Commonwealth's attorney sought to make it appear that I was a Yankee. Well, what if I was? I am from the Empire State of the South, and I am proud of it. Proud of it because I know the Commonwealth has furnished the Tombes, the Cobbs, the Boremans, the Kines. That's why I am proud of it. He well knew I was a Georgian. But if I had been a Yankee, what had that to do with it? We are all Yankees now.

Upon his indulging in other irrelevant remarks, his Honor again reminded him that he was to show cause why sentence should not be pronounced, and not to amuse us upon the conduct of persons not before the court. The prisoner continued: "Another reason is, that the foreman of the grand jury that found the true bill on that indictment, Mr. Ambrose B. Rucker, was the principal prosecutor, and was more interested pecuniarily than any one else. I being only a young lawyer, I thought the reasons to be stated by my able counsel, Major John M. Brown, Mr. Yancey and Major Kirkpatrick, were sufficient. His Honor said that was the best thing he could do.

The counsel for the prisoner then moved for a new trial and the motion was overruled and the sentence pronounced. The leading circumstances of the case are related by a Lynchburg paper as follows: On the 7th of September, 1856, Mr. W. B. Moses, of Washington, was on his return from North Carolina to his home, was arrested by Kay at Aquia Creek, upon a warrant purporting to have been issued by the Mayor of Richmond, charging him (Moses) with stealing \$450, a gold watch and other articles, from one Jacob Switzer, at Hanover Junction. Kay represented himself as a deputy-sheriff of Caroline county, and took his prisoner to the jail at Lynchburg. Arriving there he went, or pretended to go, to one Cals, who he said, was a magistrate, and came back, telling Moses that Switzer had left, and that he, (Kay) disavowed the charge against him. (Moses) advised him to bring suit against Switzer for false arrest and defamation of character, laying the damages at \$8,000. Kay got up, pretended to get a warrant from this Cals, for the arrest and detention of Switzer, until he should get bail for the amount of damages claimed. There he pretended to ascertain that Switzer had gone to Charlottesville, and Kay and his prisoner followed him there. There he (Kay) pretended to learn that the fleeing Switzer had come on to this city, where they followed. Here the mythical Switzer was now at, and Kay forged the name of Moses to the draft of which he took possession, with other property of his victim, as he had said in the discharge of his duty as an officer. In this city Kay told his victim he would have to go before Judge Wingfield, of Liberty, and obtain his discharge upon a habeas corpus. In the meantime, Capt. J. H. Platt, of Petersburg, a friend of Mr. Moses, came on, and all three went to Liberty for this purpose. Arriving in Liberty, it was ascertained that Judge Wingfield was in Christiansburg, and the party proceeded as far as Big Spring in search of him. There it was determined by Mr. Moses and Capt. Platt that they would go no farther, and, upon consultation, it was decided they should return to Lynchburg, and to carry out this programme Kay went from the house they were staying at, a half mile from the town, to send a telegram to this city. While at the depot, the westerly bound train whined, and Kay took the opportunity to give his deluded victim the slip. They returned here by the next train, informed the officers of the bank of the forgery and swindle, and telegrams were sent in various directions asking the arrest of Kay.—He was captured at Chattanooga, and \$1,800 of the money obtained upon the forged draft of the westerly train, besides a quantity of jewelry recognized by Mr. Moses as his property, and taken from him by Kay when he searched him.

WORTH TRYING.—In building a chimney put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourses of brick are to be laid. The philosophy is thus stated:—The salt in the mortar which is exposed, absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp falls down into the fireplace. Our readers should remember or preserve this little piece of valuable information.

The Radical destructives are agitating a project to "reconstruct" Kentucky on the Jacobin plan, because that State refuses to support the magical ticket at the late election. They will have a "little time" reconstructing all the States that repudiate their policy this year!

—Powers, the American Sculptor, who has been living in Italy for many years, is coming home on a visit to the U. S. this fall.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., in Frederick city, by Rev. B. C. Flowers, Mr. JOHN O. GILBERT, of Frederick county, Md., to Miss KATE M. McLAUGHLIN, of Harper's Ferry.

DIED.

On Saturday last, at Rippon in the county of Consonnet, Mr. SAMUEL OTT, aged about 84 years. In Berkeley county, on Friday, June 8th, Mrs. MARGARET A. MILLER, widow of John A. Miller, formerly of St. Charles, aged about 64 years.

NEW PAMPHLETS.

WE have just received the new Pamphlet and V. V. Form, as approved by the General Assembly of the Presbytery of the Synod of Virginia, at the meeting in Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 1866. CAMPBELL & MASON.

