

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOL. 20. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1867. NO. 2.

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BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA. Tuesday Morning, September 10, 1867.

The Democratic Party.

The fact that the Democratic party is the only organization that has presented a front to the surges of radicalism in the North, has drawn to it the sympathies of all classes in the South.

Condition of the South.

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM of North Carolina, one of the clearest headed statesmen of the South, has written a letter bearing upon the present condition and future prospects of the Southern States.

Menagerie Animals Killed.

The Richmond Dispatch says: We regret to hear that the large collection of rare and costly animals attached to Robinson's menagerie has been recently deprived of three or four of its most notable members.

A Sad Scene.

The passengers on board the Watervliet horse car which left West Troy for Albany, 6 1/2 o'clock on Sunday evening, witnessed a most disgusting and revolting spectacle.

Negroes in the First and Fourth Congressional Districts of Georgia.

Negroes in the First and Fourth Congressional districts of Georgia are out as candidates for Congress, and have published addresses to their constituents without respect to color.

Co-Partnership.

THE Farmers have entered into a Co-Partnership under the firm of STARRY & LOCK, for the purpose of conducting the Produce Commission and Forwarding Business at the Charlestown Depot.

To the Farmers, Millers and Others.

HAVING associated ourselves in business for the purpose of the above Card, we will pay for Wheat, Flour, Corn and all other kinds of Produce the highest market prices in Cash, or will receive and forward on Commission, making sales and returns in the shortest time.

Extraordinary Robbery—Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in Gold Stolen in Mexico.

Several detectives of the Mexican government are now in this city, in search of a person who was recently concerned in the robbery of two hundred thousand dollars in gold from the officers of that government.

The Light-Fingered Gentry of Paris.

The ambition of the Gaul is boundless. Whatever another can do he will do, and if possible, do it better. He is a renowned adopter of and improver upon the inventive genius of other nations.

Descent of an Enormous Meteor in Lake Ontario.

Captain Turner, of the schooner Algerine, who arrived at Hamilton on Friday morning, 23d ult., reports having witnessed about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a splendid phenomenon in the descent of an immense meteor into Lake Ontario.

Miscellaneous.

Not Good Enough for Her.

In the days of the good colony of Virginia, the distinctions between rich and poor were based upon laws which, like those of the Medes and Persians, altered not.

Improve the Homestead.

The first thing I should press on the farmers, in the way of improvement, would be that we might call roadside improvement.

Dead Broke.

We found a man seated on a curbside near the post-office, last night, muttering to himself apparently, as there was no one else to mutter to: We felt constrained to ask him, what he was doing there?

POETICAL.

"POOR CARLOTTA."

Every one has heard of the tender affection which existed between Maximilian and his wife—an affection that overthrew Carlotta's reason when her husband's fortunes began to wane.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A necessary absence from home since our last issue, and the desire of those in our employ to enjoy the shows and picnics with which our community has recently been favored, must constitute our apology for the lack of editorial matter this week, which we trust is in part compensated for by the local and general news which we present.

We might, without much consideration, indulge in our usual style of showing up our local politicians, but to our mind there are more important questions to be discussed, which require the most mature reflection, and which need to be handled with the greatest caution. There is danger ahead, and unless our judgment is greatly at fault, we are on the eve of events, which are to startle the country with another and devastating revolution. The persistent and reckless determination of the present dominant party of the North to perpetuate its power by placing the liberties of the South at the mercy of an unlicensed negro suffrage, is rapidly and surely hastening a collision between the two races, which human agencies now seem powerless to avert. The question is only one of time, and as a necessity, cannot be far distant.

The people of the country are evidently thinking, and the result of this application of the public mind to the condition of affairs will open up a realization of the dangers which surround them, for the cry is already being raised, that what has been lost by the sword must be regained through the same instrumentality. So intense is the bitterness, and so irreconcilable the hatred now existing between the contending forces for the mastery, that the most virulent outbreak of popular indignation may be fanned to a flame that will spread its blighting effects from one extremity of the land to the other, and out of which we shall emerge with our liberties regained and the Constitution restored, or else as the subjects of some military despot upon whom fortune may cast the mantle of favoritism.

There is no compromise. The iron hand of destiny holds this government in its grasp, and its present mongrel character is to be changed, and shaped, and moulded, through another ordeal of carnage and of blood, and in which will be forever settled all those important questions of government which the last struggle left undecided. The test will then be surely applied whether we are indeed fitted for the enjoyment of a constitutional republic, or whether our conflicting interests require the imposition of a despotic form in which all power shall be vested in one man, and he a military prodigy whose genius shall attract to him all the rival and discordant elements, to light his path to imperial pomp and power. One or the other of these fates awaits us, and so near at hand is the joining of the issue, that the mutterings of the storm are distinct and perceptible.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The possibility of General Grant's being a candidate for the Presidency has exerted and is still exercising a singular influence upon party politics. The radicals (as says the *Wheeling Register*) don't want to nominate him and yet they fear that, unless he is made their candidate, he will be nominated by the opposite party. They are therefore employing their subtlest strategy to evoke from him some decided expression of opinion that will rain his chance of obtaining the conservative nomination. When this has been done and Grant has committed himself fully to the radical programme, they can then afford to set him aside and nominate a man who will suit their purposes better.

A short time ago, there was a chance of Sheridan's becoming the radical pet and a formidable rival to Grant for nomination to the Presidency. Grant immediately espoused Sheridan's side of the quarrel with the President and thus smothered his rival with caresses, and Sheridan is not now considered enough of a martyr to render his chances for the radical nomination very flattering. If Grant should see and avoid the trap the radicals have prepared for him, maintaining the same position of quasi neutrality he has so long held, either the radicals will be compelled to nominate him, or he will be put forward as a conservative candidate by a sort of "Philadelphia Convention" movement, engineered and controlled by conservative Republicans. That portion of the Democratic party that clings rather to principle than to expediency will doubtless have a candidate of its own in the field. The contest will then become a triangular fight, the chances of success resting mainly with Grant, and the least of all with the straight-out radical nominee.

The vote that the Democratic nominee will receive will depend very largely upon the candidate himself. There are men in the Democratic ranks, such men as George H. Pendleton for example, who would be able to command the solid and undivided vote of the party. If one of these be nominated, the conservative republican vote being given to Grant, the Democratic nominee will doubtless be elected.

Should Grant commit himself fully into radical hands and openly espouse their principles, his chances for the Presidency will be ruined forever. Having once destroyed his power as a rival, they will very summarily and unceremoniously dispense with his services as a leader. The wire-pulling and strategy now being employed for this purpose are the most notable movements now going on among the politicians. If Grant is over-generated and disposed of in the manner indicated, it is probable that the radical nomination will be conferred upon Chase, or Colfax, or some other "advanced" and "earnest" advocate of the radical faith.

Senator McDougal, of California, died our last issue, and one of the most eloquent men of the body.

Amnesty Proclamation.

This eagerly anticipated document made its appearance in the city papers of yesterday. It is too long for publication in our present issue, and we can only state that after referring, in a lengthy preamble, to the former proclamations by President Lincoln and himself, President Johnson proclaims "full pardon and restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property except with regard to slaves, to all persons directly or indirectly participating in the late rebellion, except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, on condition that every such person subscribe to a prescribed oath. The exceptions to the benefits of this pardon are:—

First—The President of the so-called Confederate or Rebel States, Vice President and all heads of departments, all agents abroad, all army officers above the grade of Brigadier General, all naval officers above grade of Captain, all Governors of States supporting the Rebellion.

Second—All persons who treated in any way, otherwise than as prisoners of war, persons employed in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third—All persons in civil, military or naval custody, or legally held to bail, before or after conviction, and all persons engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

TRULY PHOTOGRAPHED.

JAMES F. FICKLIN, one of the most respectable and intelligent colored men of Georgia, having been presented as a candidate for Congress, against the Radical nominee, thus pictures the character of those who are so bitterly opposing his claims. The portrait may be true, elsewhere than in Georgia.—He says:

"And with whom are we so earnestly and so cordially pressed to participate? I have said that there are three classes. First, we are supposed to be base enough to stoop to a slimy association with regard to renegade rebels who in 1861, were blatant and rampant Yankee-eating secessionists, who in the hour of their country's peril deserted their standard and who by the way of excuse for their infamous conduct, drifted into what was then called Toryism, and now side with the radicals, because like Benedict Arnold they have no friends on the other side. The second class is composed of that lower stratum of society, which is turned to the surface only when violent commotions throw up the filth they feed on—the spavins of humanity, that never had a thought, a principle, a country or God, and who are only useful to the Catalines and Robespierres of civil revolutions, as so many noisy machines to throw up hats and shout 'vive' and 'vive' to the fellows that found refuge from enrolling officers in Southern swamps. Too cowardly to fight under the Stars and Bars, they are found fit and worthy tools for the persecution of the disarmed and defenceless, and admirable gas pipes to hiss out hosannas to the vulgar vanity of their sort from the mountains of the victor. The third class of our would be co-operators in the business of reconstruction are the scrapings of a ground-swell of New England scum; and from the specimens that have come South to grow respectable on the 'Nigger vote,' and get rich by picking up little things, such as assuages and the like, I am very much inclined to the opinion that a most harmonious and lasting brotherhood may be established between them and class No. 2.—Such individuals in the days of slavery would have been kicked out of the meanest darkey cabin in the slave States, and it is to-day an undeniable fact that their status is far below the standard of respectability, even among the colored people they succeeded thus far in imposing upon. Too low, and mean and contemptible at home to be associated with any office of honor, trust or profit, they are here to offer their patriotic services (?) and virtuous example for our moral elevation and political advancement; and supposing the negro to be, at least, a little bit lower down in the scale of humanity than themselves, they come with the expectation and impudent boastfulness that Sambo and Simon Peter and Pollux, and all the rest of us small darkeys, will at once see in their august personages the veritable champions of our freedom, and fly on the wings of gratitude and love to glory and reward them—at the polls—for their many 'hair-breadth' escapes in the imminent deadly breach! While bleeding and dying to set us free.

They know that wear in the alphabet of letters and their object is to take advantage of our general ignorance and universal credulity, and by pandering to our evil passions, and the vices incident to ignorance among all races, they expect to alienate us from the only true friends we have on the habitable globe, and array us in political and deadly strife with our former masters and protectors. Such are the classes who, we are told, are to be our future friends and legislators, and with whom it is said by radicalism it is our duty to unite in a political organization for the reconstruction of the South. May the Gods forbid it! If the black race of the South have neither the virtue nor the intelligence to feel the wound, surely they have pride enough to rouse some feelings of resentment to the deep and damnable insult conveyed in the programme that names them as the fourth class in the catalogue of infamy.

DEATH OF GOV. HELM.

The recently elected Governor of Kentucky died on the 8th instant. The powers pertaining to his office will be discharged by Lt. Gov. Stevenson, (son of the late Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia,) until August next, when a new election will occur.

The Warrenton Springs property, embracing an estate of four hundred acres of land, the large hotel on which was destroyed during the war, yesterday, (28th instant), sold by Robert Hodgins, Esq., to Dr. Cornelius Boyle, formerly of Washington, for the sum of \$85,000. It is the intention of Dr. Boyle to commence the immediate erection of a large hotel, and to have the springs in operation next season.

According to the Savannah Republican the entire Southern relief fund amounts to \$2,850,809. Of this amount \$500,000 came from Louisville, \$321,000 from New York, \$1,000,000 from Maryland, from Boston \$49,127, from St. Louis \$347,375, from Philadelphia \$65,000, and from Chicago \$11,306.

On Saturday, Mr. Deggs, the Sergeant of Norfolk, served an attachment on Mr. Alexander Robinson, manager of Robinson's South Western Circus, upon a suit instituted by Miss Virginia Jones, for injuries sustained by her, by the falling of the benches at the exhibition of the circus on Friday evening last, laying her damages at \$3,000.

Proclamation by the President.

General Sickles, as the military commander of District No. 2, embracing the States of North and South Carolina, undertook to set aside or suspend the judgments entered by even the U. S. Courts. This was an act of such daring usurpation—making in his own right the military, superior to the highest civil authority of the government—that the President at once displaced the impudent usurper, and has issued his notice of proclamation to all future offenders. He states at length the general and well known principles of the government in this matter, and concludes as follows:—

Whereas, Impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing for a time a proper enforcement thereof of the laws of the United States, and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof in disregard of the command of the President of the United States; and

Whereas, Reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere; now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering in any manner whatsoever the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws; and I do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments and processes; and I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof and in the judgments, decrees and processes of the courts of the United States; and I call upon all good and well-disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said Constitution and laws, and the judgments, decrees and processes of the courts, made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, property and happiness of the people, and I expect them everywhere to testify devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions, by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the Government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union.

The California Election.

Success of the Democrats and Conservatives. The following dispatch, addressed to the Hon. Montgomery Blair and James W. Denver, received in Washington on Friday:—

San Francisco, Sept. 5, 1867.—California sends greeting to all conservative citizens of the East, having elected Henry H. Haight Governor by many thousand majority, following in the footsteps of Connecticut and improving on her example. Legislature is democratic, the State is thoroughly redeemed.—Two Democratic Congressmen are believed to be elected.

JOHN P. HODGE, Chairman. JOHN MIDDLETON, Treasurer. THOMAS M. CAZNEAU, Secretary, Democratic State Central Committee.

Another private dispatch, says the Washington Express, estimates the democratic majority at 10,000 on the State ticket. The democratic Congressmen believed to be elected are Messrs Antell and Johnson, of the first and third districts.

Another private dispatch indicates the election of the three democratic candidates for Congress, together with a majority of the State Legislature, which elects a United States Senator.

In 1865 the whole vote cast was 59,466, H. H. Hartley, democrat, receiving 26,245, and S. W. Sanderson, republican, 33,221; republican majority, 6,976. In 1864 Mr. Lincoln's majority was 18,293, and in 1863 Frederick E. Low, the present Governor, was elected over James G. Downey, the democratic candidate, by a majority of 10,732, and the whole vote was 109,162.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] The democrats have carried the State, Legislative, and municipal ticket of San Francisco by overwhelming majorities. The radical party elect one minority supervisor and school directors. Returns from the interior continue to swell Haight's majority, which may reach 8,000.—The entire radical State ticket is defeated, and the result is astounding to them.

Nothing worse was expected by the radicals than the defeat of Governor for Governor, and two or three others of the State ticket.—Returns are not nearly full, but it is believed a large number of radicals absented themselves from the polls. The democrats will have a majority in the State Assembly.—Fourteen Senators that hold over out of twenty are all radical, and may hold a majority in the Senate; but the election of a republican senator is now possible. Mr. Haight, Governor elect, addressed a meeting last night, claiming the election as a protest against corruption and extravagance, and in opposition to the Chinese and negro suffrage and reconstruction policy of Congress. Radical papers renewed efforts to carry the October election.

LATER. San Francisco, Sept. 6.—Majorities reported from 27 counties show Haight to be 7,000 ahead. The counties to hear from will generally give democratic majorities.

Twenty-seven prisoners escaped from the Penitentiary, at Moundsville, State of West Virginia, a fortnight ago. They overpowered the guards, it is said, took possession of the armory, supplied themselves with guns and pistols, and took to the woods. Mr. McFadden, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for their apprehension. Up to the last accounts but six of the convicts had been captured.

The Elephant, Lion, Zebra, and the two Tapirs attached to Robinson's Circus and Menagerie, were poisoned at Gordonsville.—The Zebra died during the performance at Orange C. H., and the Tapirs on the road to Louisa C. H. Mr. Robinson offers a reward of ten thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the scoundrel or scoundrels. The skins of the animals have been sent to Richmond and stuffed.

The second annual Fair of the Northwest Virginia Agricultural Society will be held on Wheeling Island on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th.

Augustin Turbide, the adopted heir of Maximilian, is now at Rosedale, the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Green, on the Heights of Georgetown, and is a robust boy of our years old.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT MEANS TO DO.—The Boston Post, which is said to be in some sort of an organ of Mr. Johnson's, tells us that "he has determined to be master of the situation; that he has exhausted every effort at harmony and conciliation, and is resolved to resist to the utmost. Mr. Johnson declared to a party of friends to-day that, having exhausted every effort at conciliation, he should now unflinchingly enforce every constitutional power to save the country from impending ruin; that the simple issue was constitutional government or military despotism; and he had fully resolved upon the course he should adopt to fulfil the plain requirements of his office." And it assures us in terms that "the President has taken the war path in earnest."

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—According to Radical Senator Morton, of Indiana, the Democrats of the North are upon the following platform:—

"Repudiation of the national debt; restoration of slavery, or, if that cannot be done, payment by the nation for slaves; pensioning the soldiers' widows and orphans of the Confederate army; recognition of the right of secession, and the unconditional return of rebels to political power."

COST OF RADICALISM.—Says the Indianapolis (Ind) Herald:—

"The public debt is going up at the rate of \$24,000,000 per month. It is only \$28,000,000,000. Cheap enough certainly, for a grand experiment of turning white men into negroes, and changing the American into an African system of Government."

A Washington dispatch to the Boston Traveller, says that President Johnson has ordered the United States District Attorney of Carolina to prepare and indict against General Sickles, on the charge of violating the criminal laws of the United States in resisting the process of the Federal courts.—General Sickles claims on his part, that as district commander, he was not responsible to the courts and district attorneys; that he violated no order of the President or General Grant, and that what he did receive General Grant's approbation.

The National Intelligencer says:—"Now the cry of impeachment is to be revived. Let it come. \* \* \* The President can only get out of the dilemma into which his counsellors have betrayed him, by inviting a conflict between himself and his accusers. They can bring no charges of infidelity against him, of which they are not doubly guilty. In a recent letter referring to the reconstruction acts, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, writes: 'Some of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that we were acting, else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation.'"

"It is given out" that Mr. Sumner has addressed a letter to an important personage earnestly warning the Radicals against Grant. The letter charges duplicity and conservatism upon the General, and hurls several Latin and Greek denunciations at his head for abetting the displacement of Stanton by accepting the Secretaryship.

VALLEY ITEMS.

"ORDER OF COURT."—The Radical County Court of Shenandoah by an "Order of Court" actually passed and entered on the minutes, and "for reasons appearing to the Court"—which reasons are that the Shenandoah Herald is a Conservative paper, and frequently speaks of the Court, as it deserves to be spoken of—have directed that "the officers of the court and those executing the orders, decrees and judgements of the same, shall not avail themselves of the columns of the Shenandoah Herald, a newspaper published in the town of Woodstock, Va., as a medium of publication, nor to procure any blanks at said office at the charge of the court." A mean, contemptible effort to interfere with the press, by "official" order of a mean, contemptible set of ignorant Radicals, with George Rye at their head.

Robbery seems prevalent in the county of Rockingham. The Register reports of three men entering the store of Dr. Hopkins, at Mt. Clinton, after night, on the pretense of buying a pair of pants and after a struggle with Mr. Hopkins and a Mr. Firebaugh, who were in the store, took a pair of pants and a double-barrelled shot gun and made good their escape, although fired at by Dr. Hopkins, from the porch of his house near by. A very bold robbery.

Also the breaking into and robbing the store of Armstrong & Brown of Bridgewater, of Hats, Boots, Shoes, Calicoes, Cloths, &c., to a considerable amount.

The Old Commonwealth, says Mr. Anderson, living near Bowman's Mill, had five horses stolen and the Editor himself was robbed of all his bacon. Things must be pretty bad down there, when they rob a poor Editor of his bacon.

On last Sunday evening, says the Winchester News, Rev. Norman Wilson, assisted by Revs. Dr. Hough and Mr. Dosh, held divine service on Potato Hill. The sermon of Mr. Wilson was listened to by a large number of persons. We understand that it is the intention of the ministers of the various denominations to hold meetings regularly every Sunday afternoon in various portions of our town. If the people will not go to church they shall have the gospel thundered into their ears on the highways. We trust that these services may be productive of much good. The unusual occurrence of street preaching carried our imagination back to the days of Wesley and Whitfield in England, expounding the word to the poor and ignorant on the English commons, and to Lorenzo Dow's efforts to evangelize our America.

The Staunton Spectator says: About three weeks ago, the wife of Mr. Chas. S. Miller, of Bath Co., was bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake. The inside bark of the white walnut tree was applied to the leg above the place bitten, and when taken off the bark was marked and spotted just like the rattlesnake. This is the testimony of Rev. Mr. Houston and Dr. Hopkins, of the Warm Springs, and other persons. Remedies were administered by physicians, and the woman recovered. The rattlesnake had been applied before the physicians arrived.

Joseph N. Jolliffe has been appointed register at large for the county of Frederick, in place of A. A. Crane, suspended; and David W. Branson has been appointed register for the managerial district, in place of Henry V. Willis, suspended. The suspension were made by order of Gen. Schofield, in consequence of a failure to obey his instructions.

Ben Cartmell's firm four miles from Winchester, at the eastern base of Little North Mountain, part limestone and part mountain land, has been sold at a rate making about \$60 an acre for the limestone.

The attendance at the Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, Camp meeting was quite large on Sunday. The very best order prevailed.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT MAN.—The Tallahassee Floridian announces the death of Governor THOMAS BROWN, in that city, on the 24th ult., in the 82d year of his age.—Governor B. was a native of Westmoreland county, Va., but about the year 1816 emigrated to this county with his brothers, William and James, so long and favorably known to our people, and embarked in mercantile pursuits. This he pursued with entire success for some years, but after a visit to England he removed to Florida in 1826, then just recognized as a Territory of the U. S. By his extraordinary attainments, spotless character and discriminating judgment, he soon became the idol of the people, in their private walks or public councils. Upon the admission of Florida into the Union in 1845, he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1848, after an animated contest, elected Governor of the State. Among all the public men of the country, he seemed to be the favorite friend and counsellor of the distinguished Clay, and his warm advocacy of that eminent statesman, served to give to him not only a State but a National reputation. As he lived loved, honored and respected, so he died universally lamented. He leaves a large number of immediate relatives and friends in this county, who most sincerely mourn his departure.

DEATH OF DR. R. S. BLACKBURN.—Our community are greatly pained to learn of the death of this former estimable fellow citizen, which occurred at his residence in Clarke county, during the last week. In all the relations of life, he was as near blameless as is the nature of man to attain, and from his amiability of character, frank, open and generous intercourse with his fellow-men, had earned to himself a host of ardent and devoted friends. He leaves a large family, many near relatives, with the entire communities in which he was known, to deeply lament his departure.

DR. STYLES.—This gentleman will be recollected as having filled the pulpit of our Presbyterian church for many nights in succession, to crowded houses and most attentive listeners. He is now in Kansas, and the Advertiser in referring to his discourses, says: "It has never been our lot to either read or listen to more exhaustive and conclusive moral demonstrations than we have heard from him."

PERILS OF RESEMBLANCE.—On Sunday morning last the detectives of Baltimore were placed upon the look-out by a telegram from Cumberland, stating that a man named Eagan had committed some offence in that place, and that his arrest was desired. The telegram further stated that he was a passenger on the train to arrive in Baltimore early Sunday morning, and gave rather a minute description of his person. When the train arrived it brought as a passenger, Dr. T. CLAY MADDOX, of Richmond, but who is well known to many persons in the Valley, and when the eyes of the detectives fell upon him, they "spotted" him as their victim, and would take no denial. He answered the description, and to the station-house he must go. He assured them that his name was not Eagan, that he was Maddox when he left home and he believed that he was Maddox still, and as a proof pointed to his clothes which were marked with his name, and to the collar on the neck of a favorite dog. All would not do however, and his vigilant captors retained him in possession until he was identified by the proprietor of the Maltby House. What became of the real offender is not known.

SCHOOLS.—The several schools of our three towns, are about commencing, and we are pleased to learn under the most auspicious circumstances. We have so frequently commended the strong claims of our schools to the patronage of the public, that we deem it superfluous to say anything here in their favor, but that eminent journal, the National Intelligencer, addresses a word to parents, that we desire impressed upon every one interested:—

Send your children to the school when it begins; send them every day through the term; see that they are there at the proper hour; furnish them all the books the authorities require, and impress upon them that they must thus go to school and study. This is what is meant, in the high sense of the word, by "going to school."

HONEY—ITS PROFIT.—Some twelve months since, we announced that Mr. Crittenden, a Northern gentleman who had purchased a farm in the neighborhood of Rippon, in this county, had imported all the way from his native home fifty bee stands, and they had all arrived in apparent safety at our depot. During the last week, we had the pleasure of witnessing the product of the labor of this little colony, as Mr. C. was on his way to Baltimore, with 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. of the most choice honey, for which he received, as he informs us, 30 cts. per lb. Add this to the natural increase of the colony, and what investment, in legitimate pursuits, has paid any better?

DIDN'T SELL HIS CORN.—The boy who came to town with "roasting ears" to sell, is like a good many other people who have something to sell. He tramped over town, and towards evening was accosted with the inquiry, "If he had sold any? "No," said greeny, "I've been all 'bout town, and nobody said anything to me 'bout my roasting ears. Two or three fellows asked me what I'd got in my bag; and I told them 'twas none of their business." So it is with the mechanic in his shop, and the merchant in his store. They have to sell—one his labor the other his goods, but each fail to tell the public through that convenient medium, the advertising columns.

We call attention to the advertisement to be found in another column, of the Phoenix Carriage Works, of Messrs. Thomas & Adams, Berryville. These gentlemen have refitted the extensive coach factory heretofore conducted by Mr. Bowen, and are prepared to furnish the citizens of Clarke and the Valley generally, with any and every article in their line of business, on reasonable terms, and of the latest and most substantial manufacture.

THE PAST WEEK was one of greatly more than ordinary excitement to our people, and if its results has added nothing to the productive fund, it has afforded an opportunity for all classes to participate. The first grand exhibition came off on Tuesday, and since the days of old John Brown we had no such excitement or greater crowd than was induced by Barnum and Van Amburg's Menagerie and Castello's Circus. The entrance into the town and the appearance of the pagant as it traversed our streets, was really grand, and elicited the most enthusiastic plaudits. As to the exhibition itself, the spacious tent was so densely crowded, the intensity of the heat so great and American citizens of African descent so largely preponderating, that we simply took a "sight" at the elephant and his unique associates, and then left. We have heard the performances, however, very favorably spoken of, and the feats of bare-back horsemanship performed by Mr. Fish, never excelled. From this point the caravan proceeded to Snickersville, Loudoun county, and we congratulate our friends beyond the mountain, they will now have some more pleasurable, and we opine, equally profitable excitement, as negro registration or being surfeited with the perusal of "orders" from "Headquarters, Military District, No. 1."

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The picnic held on Friday last, by the teachers and scholars attached to the Methodist church of this town, occurred in the beautiful grove near the residence of Mrs. Burnett. The day was most auspicious, attendance of scholars and friends of the school quite large, and the entertainment provided sumptuous and abundant. Appropriate religious services were gone through with, after which old and young devoted themselves in good earnest to the innocent and pleasurable enjoyments which the occasion suggested.

THE TEMPERANCE PICNIC at Flowing Spring Mill on Thursday last, was, we learn, a most decided success. Members of the Order were in attendance from Harper's Ferry, Elk Branch, and other parts of the county, in considerable number. The ladies, especially from Harper's Ferry, were out in full force, and added greatly to the festive enjoyments of the occasion.

"E. N."—Your interesting letter came to hand at an hour too late for publication in this issue, but shall receive a place in our next.

ANDREW HUNTER and WM. H. TRAYNES, Esqs., of this town, have been admitted to practice in the U. S. District Court, recently in session at Clarksburg, W. Va.

The Postoffice at Kearneysville, this county, is restored to its original site. B. S. McIntyre has been appointed Postmaster, vice Augustus Trupp, removed.

The Crisis and the Remedy. Under the above heading, the N. Y. Herald has a strong article, from which we make the following extracts:—

Over thirty millions of people to be ruled by Parliament and the negroes! This is the result of four years of terrible war; the sacrifice of two hundred thousand lives; the sinking of national morality; the wrecking of commerce; the ruin of our agricultural interest; the imposing upon our country a debt of three thousand millions of dollars.—The mad revolutionary element that blindly urges the nation to ruin still continues its race. To halt is death to them; and yet they must be halted. True to their ideas, and true to revolutionary rules, they now begin to approach the second phase in the overthrow of all government. Heretofore they have followed a single idea in their wider extreme; they now reduce themselves to upholding men instead of principles. They now strike the name of Sheridan as the loudest note of their political harp, and would make the country believe that the transfer of that officer to other duties is an assault upon them.

The moment has come; the revolutionary waves which freed the negroes is now dashing him against the common sense of the country, to the ruin of its present interest and future greatness. We are now threatened with a negro Representative from each Congressional district in the South, and the color which is now to govern the United States may receive laws based upon ignorance instead of education. The wave must be stopped; it has broken the control of those who first gave it impulse. The national revolution of feeling demands that it be halted, and demands, too, that Mr. Johnson halt. Let him strike the blow; let him now give the country universal amnesty. The negro will then take his proper place, and in the light of freedom, which is his right, he may emerge from mental darkness. With universal amnesty the reconstruction problem will be finished at a single stroke; intelligence will replace ignorance, and Parliament and the negro may take position second to the common sense of the country.

THE POLAR BEAR.—This beautiful animal, whose arrival here last week has been announced, is quite feeble, and gives evident signs of falling health. It is with great difficulty that he can be kept upon his feet, and his appetite is extremely poor. His owner, Mr. Robinson, has caused his cage to be provided with a tank, which is kept constantly filled with ice-cold water; but the poor creature seems to find little relief from constant bathing. Coming, as they do, from the arctic regions, and living amid perpetual ice and snow, it is rarely the case that they long survive in as mild a climate as Eastern Virginia. The cost of the one attached to Robinson's menagerie is said to have been \$3,000. His death would entail a heavy loss upon the manager.—Richmond paper.

THE REVELATIONS OF PROPERTY.—In 1843, Henry Clay, who led the Whig hosts in the great campaign of 1844, made the following prophecy:—

The agitation of slavery in the free States will—

- 1st. Destroy all harmony;
- 2d. Lead to division;
- 3d. To poverty;
- 4th. To war;
- 5th. The extermination of the black race;
- 6th. To ultimate military despotism.

An alteration occurred recently in Winchester, between two Federal sergeants, in which one named Kelly had his jaw broken in three places and was otherwise injured. He is in a critical condition, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

There were 1502 arrivals at the American Hotel, Staunton, last month.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Polish settlers in Spottsylvania county, have had a meeting and adopted resolutions and a statement relative to their situation; to be forwarded to Europe by Gen. Tochan, detailing the advantages of Virginia as a home for European emigrants, and inviting their friends and countrymen to come to Virginia, should they leave Europe for America.

It is stated that "it is probable the election of Delegates to frame a State Constitution in Virginia will take place on or about the 14th of October."

Gen. Schofield has decided that the State Poor Laws shall be enforced with reference to the paupers to whom the Freedmen's Bureau has ceased issuing rations. By this decision all the colored vagrants who crowded to the cities and towns of Virginia after the surrender will be returned to their respective counties where they are citizens.

The Detroit Press proposes Joseph Holt for President and Sanford Conner for Vice President. Are they to "sneak in?"

The wife of Hon. Benjamin Wood was found dead in her bed on Saturday, at her residence near Manassas, L. I. Disease of the heart is the supposed cause.

A party of armed negroes one night last week went to the house of a Mr. Johnson, near Hartsburg, dragged from his bed a colored man in the employ of Mr. Johnson, and taking him from the house, and after four lashes because he refused to join their League. As he could not be subdued by punishment, he was ordered to leave the county in less than six hours on pain of being murdered if found longer in it.

General Schofield last week ordered a Commission of Magistrates in Hanover county to investigate whether a colored military organization existed. The investigation showed a secret military organization of formidable strength among the blacks, which is believed to extend throughout the State. The fact created some alarm among the whites, who have neither organization nor arms.

A meeting of the Hunnicut Radicals was held in Richmond on Monday night at Hunnicut's headquarters to devise means to keep the "New Nation" newspaper from expiring. After much talking, it was determined to call on each colored voter to subscribe twenty-five cents a week to keep the paper going. Those present agreed to pay the sum required.

Ohio and Kentucky are now united, not only by a bridge, but by horse railroad.—Cars run across the great bridge between Cincinnati and Covington, starting every ten minutes. From the Ohio side, across the bridge, through Covington and return. The circuit is nearly three miles.

The enthusiasm evoked for woman suffrage a few months ago has singularly and almost completely died out. The constitutional Conventions of New York and Michigan have both decided against making female suffrage a political issue. In the first, the Committee on Suffrage, headed by no less Radical a person than Horace Greeley, reported emphatically against it, and the Michigan Convention, which was believed to contain a strong element in favor of the innovation, voted squarely against it when the test was made. It will be many years before American women will have either the right or the inclination to participate in the stormy battles of politics.—Demagogues may continue to agitate their claims, but the practical and really intelligent women of the country neither ask nor desire any higher privileges than those they already possess.

In Washington, Rhea county, East Tennessee, on Wednesday, the blacks and whites got into a fight, where the negroes were driven from the town. Getting assistance of the Loyal League, the blacks returned to the town and renewed the fight with varying success.

The Strength of the Rebel Army. To the Editor of the New York Tribune:—

Sir—Your issue of June 26th, containing an article from your Washington correspondent on the strength of the rebel armies in the field, has only recently come into my hands, and I have examined it with a great deal of interest. Its details correspond in general with my own information and belief, except where an attempt is made to surmise, in respect to the muster-rolls of Lee's army at the most important and interesting period of the war.—Why are those rolls missing? Who mutilated the record in abstracting them? Until it is satisfactorily shown to the contrary, I shall never believe that the Army of Northern Virginia at any time exceeded 70,000 effective men; and at several important periods I know it to have been 30,000, to wit, as near as I am



