

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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To the Farmers, Millers and Others in the COUNTIES OF JEFFERSON & CLARKE. 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 undersigned have entered into a Co-Partnership under the firm of STARRY & LOCK, for the purpose of conducting a Produce Commission and Forwarding Business at the Charlestown Depot.

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Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, September 17, 1867.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Editor of the Spirit—

Fancy can paint no picture of the future that will claim the most interest in the breast of man that the past does.

By the cunning hands of imagination and hope, and ambition, the temple of fame may rise up, but though it throw back with new splendor the gorgeous rays of the setting sun, memory, whether decked in smiles, or bathed in tears, has but to lift its finger, and every splendor of the heart is hushed.

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married. He gave to the town the ground where the graveyard and the Episcopal Church are located.

Robert Harper, first proprietor of Harper's Ferry, died at his house on Shenandoah street, in October, 1782, and was buried in the graveyard on the hill, by the side of his wife.

His grave was formerly marked by two cherry trees, but they have been destroyed. Robert Harper, after his death, left by will, his property at this place to the oldest son of his wife Sarah, He—John Wager, Sr., was also heir by the law of primogeniture, then still in force in Virginia.

Robert Harper was a man of education, with a taste for geology and chemistry, and had a galvanic battery, which was a source of wonder to the mountain people of Loudoun, and originated a legend, after his death, of "buried pots of gold."

There is another tradition, which says "the cause of his leaving his wife Sarah, Harper's Ferry, was in reward for her having a silk pocket handkerchief neatly, when she was quite a little girl." This place was formerly called Shenandoah Falls.

The communication also contains some information in reference to Jefferson's Rock and other matters, which cannot fail to be interesting.

"The top stone of this rock, upon which Jefferson carved his name, was thrown down by a squad of soldiers under Capt. Henry—"

They belonged to Major Pinkey's command, and were a portion of what was then known as Adams' Army, who were stationed here from 1798 to 1799, and had their encampment on Mud Fort, on Camp Hill. Capt. Henry, of Massachusetts, ordered this stone to be thrown down on account of political dislike of Jefferson, saying "that by so doing he was beholding the traitor Jefferson."

In reference to "the tomb or vault of Dr. Brown," I am informed by my correspondent, that "it was built of brick, in the corner of the graveyard. The door was kept locked, and the coffin was never opened. His remains were in a coffin with glass front. His housekeeper did really go the allotted number of times to the grave, but being a timid person, she always took some one with her—"

They however saw nothing, and the Doctor has long been well forgotten.

Fearful of "going too deeply" into your space, I shall for the present break off, to resume the subject, however, in a future letter.

E. N.

(From the Anti-Slavery Standard.)

Hard Knocks by Wendell Phillips—General Grant, Senator Fessenden, and the Whole Radical Congress Floored.

Grant at last has spoken and—blundered. How he stalked into the Secretaryship, his friends boasting his great power to prevent mischief!

What mischief has he prevented? None. The only mischief he has done is to have the President's name thought of as a name to be renounced. This is our "practical" statesman, whose first move is a blunder!

This was our St. Michael, whose resistless sword was to mow down the Satan of the fallen host! Instead of that we find that he does not even know how to draw it!

The great popular leader, sinking to be only the President's Secretary, issues orders he abhors; sits like "ancient Pistol" eating his head and grubbing! Was ever hoarse in promises followed by such miserable failure?

The General of the United States is to day a weed caught in the presidential maelstrom, and unless some better brains than his own come to the rescue, sure soon to be swallowed in the vortex. Let no Grant man after this call Johnson a clumsy knave; he has found wit enough to befool the model leader, whose silence passed for the highest wisdom—

the puff of whose cigar was statesmanship. Once before there was an animal which passed for a lion till he spoke.

Grant's friends censured the shame of his taking Stanton's office on the ground that he got thereby so much power to prevent mischief. What power to prevent mischief has he gained by becoming Secretary? Absolutely none. His remonstrances are wholly disregarded; he is obliged, as Secretary, to issue orders he dislikes, and wait till, as General, he can do something to avert their sad results.

Evidently, then, he has gained no beneficial power by taking the War Department. Has he, by such an act, assumed a position which teaches the people? What valuable lessons do the people learn from the sight of their admired and trusted leader befooling into this sorry plight by brains so muddled that when, as Secretary, Grant remonstrates against a measure, Johnson, forgetting that Grant is anything but a General, charges him with "insubordination!"

As if a Cabinet officer could be guilty of "insubordination!" We challenge the South to produce a negro as unfit to vote as this man shows himself to be over a Cabinet officer.

Grant has not, as Secretary, averted any mischief. Has he by taking the office roused and taught the people? To fasten public attention more thoroughly on this plotted treason—to rouse them to their duty—is worth anything but sacrifice of conscience. Has Grant done this great public duty by taking Stanton's office? Does charging at seeing his ignorance, does disgust at witnessing the President's party triumph over him, teach them the needed lesson? Every thoughtful man sees that, so far as Grant's influence is concerned, the local masses were weaker to day than yesterday.

If Grant had indignantly protested against Stanton's suspension, and refused to accept the place, that would have roused and taught the people, and made him President of the United States on a just platform. Instead of this, the people see that Grant rushed forward to help out Stanton, supposing himself to possess a power of controlling the district commanders which he now confesses he has no title to. He stands before the public convicted at once of ignorance of his own duties and faithlessness as a friend.

As matters stand, the only advantage the masses gain from this event is one more hollow idol broken—one more sham exploded. Grant joins McClellan, to stand forever in history among the "might have beens." We by no means underestimate this very. But the present business of the nation is neither to leave divided as the nation is neither to break nor to mend idols. Our present business is to save the loyalty of the South from plunder and death. In this great emergency it appears that neither the Thirty-ninth nor the Fortieth Congress had sense enough to draw a statute that would hold water. If Grant be a blunderer, he has scores of counterparts in the last and present Congress.

If 1861 will stand in our history as the year

of treason, 1867 will surely be marked on the same page as the year of duces. Treason, no doubt, flourishes to-day in Washington, but incompetency is the dominant characteristic which disgraces this nation and amuses the world.

If the real Government is shown at Washington, then is it demonstrated that democracy is a failure. A head of the State who would long ago have wrecked it had not Heaven graciously provided that he should be even weaker than he was wicked; a Congress whose body to fit head—ruled by a conservatism which modestly assumes to represent the calm wisdom of the nation, and smiles, Malvolio like, on its critics as sentimentalists.

The result of this wisdom, a code which, worse than the old sarcasm, not only lets the big villains through, but cannot even catch the small ones.

What can we expect of practical common sense from a Senator who follows Fessenden as a leader? A man of whom it may be truly said that the nation has taken no one important and critical step since 1861 which his influence or vote did not resist until popular good sense shamed him out of his folly or marched to its purpose over his opposition.

Yes, Mr. Fessenden's senatorial record is a record of fruitless opposition to every measure upon which the nation's safety rests to-day. He has never been right, even by accident, at the first presentation of any critical measure. He has either voted against it or been feigning it, skulking behind his tool—Evans have always proved him mistaken.

In this race he has never "come to time." His wisdom has always been what the French call "the wisdom of the staircase"—coming to appreciate matters one moment too late. His statesmanship consists in "proposing nothing and opposing everything." Yet half the Senate allow him to do their thinking.

Edmunds is his tool, and Conkling his parrot. And this mole had power enough, spite of Stanton's and Grant's and Sumner's and the emergency, to prevent the President with the power of removing Sheridan, and to tie the hands of Congress till November!

The result we see. Congress tongue-tied and handcuffed till November; obliged to stand silent by and see Johnson trample on its laws. Loyalty hauled and trembling all over the South. A law so clumsily devised that it cannot be executed without bringing the great powers of government into collision. A General selected and left in Washington to represent and protect the nation, and found, when the emergency occurs, not to know enough to be fit to be left alone!

These be our "practical men," my masters! These are the fruits of Fessenden statesmanship! Behold the wisdom of conservatism! Give us next time a taste of the folly of radicalism—we cannot be worse off, may be better; at any rate, a change would be a relief.

There are yet men so timid and thoughtless as to insist that those who vote shall first know how to read. We commend another provision to their notice—namely, that general senators and presidents shall be obliged at least to say their catchism and repeat the multiplication table before assuming office.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

General Grant.

The New York Herald more than a year ago insisted upon General Grant being a candidate for the Presidency. He did not derive any strength from the recommendation, but the Herald held on to him, until public events were so shaped as to bring it within range of probabilities. The Herald now "goes back on him" in the following style:

The political position assumed by General Grant shows our great soldier in a new light. It is his first development of political genius; his first and final political mistake. The reply of the President has completely overturned him—outfanned him. Grant does not understand the crisis. He clings to Sheridan and forgets principles. Grant has given us one political essay; but he has given us already too much. His only hope of retrieving himself is to make public his private letter to the removal of Stanton. Since Grant has thrown himself into the radical hands there will be no difficulty in the nomination of Mr. Chase for the Presidency. It is now necessary for the country to follow up Mr. Chase's blunders, sink the country financially, as well as politically, and commence a radical negro millennium.

Georgia Wheat.

They are shipping large quantities of wheat out in Georgia. Certain sanguine people take this as evidence of their having a surplus there. But the inference is unwarrantable. They are in sore need of money to secure their cotton crops. The wheat was stored for export for a fortnight there than elsewhere. And they have very few good flouring mills. All these things make their wheat into market, than to hold it back, grind and consume it. The practice there is to sell wheat and buy flour. The shipment of wheat early has enabled them to get seventy-five cents, a dollar more for it, than if they had waited till the whole crop of the Union came rushing into the markets. It is with Georgia wheat as with truck-farming about Norfolk. The early bird gets the worm.

The flow of wheat out of Georgia, is the evidence of nothing but urgent need of money, and a determined purpose by early shipments to realize the greatest possible returns. By Christmas, Georgia will be a heavy buyer of flour, which she will get in sacks from Louisville, Nashville and from the river above Memphis. She will pay four to five dollars a hundred for flour, after selling wheat for the equivalent of six and a half per hundred of flour.—Norfolk Journal.

The Shenandoah Herald says that Messrs. Placide & Clarke, who have the contract for reconstructing the M. G. R. R., from Strasburg to Mt. Jackson, will commence the work at once, and that they are men of known energy and experience.

Mrs. Nancy Rutherford, living at Mount Airy, in Wythe county, gave birth, a few days since, to three healthy, living children, weighing in the aggregate twenty-four pounds. Two are girls, and one a boy.

Returns from all the counties of Virginia, except eight counties, received at headquarters in Richmond, show the registration to be: whites 110,000; blacks 90,000. The counties not heard from will increase this majority.

PORTICAL.

(From the Weekly News.)

Faded Glories.

BY BENNET MAXWELL.

"The memory of joys that are passed, pleasant, and mournful to the soul."—OSSEA.

"Midst these days of gloom and sorrow, When we tread each coming morn, Fearing lest the morn may bring us more of evil than before,

While we drain the cup of anguish, While our hearts depending languish, Turn we still, with mournful pleasure, to the happy days of yore.

While the "Red Cross" yet waded o'er us, While a thousand hopes up bore us, And our fondly trusting spirits still the smile of triumph wore.

While we trod the path before us, Lending aid to those who were our foes, And our hearts were set on Freedom's glorious shores.

When the very heavens above us, Smiling, seemed to cheer and love us, And our noble army victor still its banners bore.

Ere the storm-cloud which impended, Bursting near our heads, and round us bowed us to the earth in sorrow, raked our hearts with anguish sore.

Aye, although we sit in ashes, Covered o'er with scum and gashes, Yearning still of the oppressor which we bear forever more.

LOOK AT THIS!

Those of our subscribers who have received for subscription to the Spirit of Jefferson, will please examine them, and see whether the time for which they subscribed has expired. If it has, let them come forward at once and renew their subscriptions.

THE INDICATIONS.

The elections which have recently taken place, unmistakably indicate a re-actancy in the public sentiment of the country, and we think may be regarded as the strongest evidence of the nascent effects of radicalism.

We referred vaguely to these matters in our last issue, and the article to which we allude, satisfies us the more fully that the President does not mean to be overruled by the unconstitutional body which arrogates to itself the government of the Country.

THE SITUATION.

We refer our readers to the article in another portion of to-day's issue, on the subject of impeachment. It is unmistakably the intention of the Rump Congress at its approaching session, to prefer articles of impeachment against the President, and the conjectures of the Herald's correspondent sustain the opinion that he will resist any such unconstitutional action.

We make no apology for the space devoted to the publication of this article. Concurring entirely in the views expressed by the writer, we could not, in our judgment, employ our columns more profitably than in thus keeping our readers advised of what is going on at the national capital.

We referred vaguely to these matters in our last issue, and the article to which we allude, satisfies us the more fully that the President does not mean to be overruled by the unconstitutional body which arrogates to itself the government of the Country.

REGISTRATION.

The period for manufacturing voters in West Virginia is again at hand, and we notice that the Registrar for Charlestown township has posted his notices that he will be at his shop in Charlestown, on the 3d Monday in September, for the purpose of "amending and correcting" the list of registration in this township.

If by correcting, the Registrar means the striking off of any of the eleven or thirteen loyal, on the registry list, we shall indeed begin to despair of the republic, and our prediction, so oft repeated, will soon be realized, that a sufficient number of the righteous loyal will not be found to save it from destruction.

Attorney General BINCKLEY has issued a circular to all District Attorneys and Marshals of the United States instructing them to recognize in all cases the sanctity of the Federal Constitution and the fact that the Government thereunder, with its several coordinate branches, executive, legislative and judicial, is the only lawful Government for this republic.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—We have recently seen an account of a public sale of pure blood short-horn cattle in Bourbon county, Ky.—On the 22d of August, Maj. JEREMIAH DUNCAN, sold, without reserve his entire herd of fifty head, for an aggregate amount of \$14,649—averaging nearly \$300.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.—The New York World grows facetious. It says: "In view of what is taking place all over the country, we advise the Tribune and the Radical papers generally to turn their attention to the question of minority representation."

Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald, Sept. 11th.]

IMPEACHMENT.

Political Affairs in Washington.

The President and Congress—Impeachment to be Resisted.—The Effect of the Amnesty Proclamation.—The Rumor of the President's Resignation.—Cabinet Changes.

There is a fierce political storm brewing. All the indications point that way and show that the strife between the President and Congress which has been growing and increasing daily, must soon burst out into something worse than threats and vituperation.

After carefully striving to get at the truth, so far as the controversy between Congress and the President is concerned, I have arrived at the conclusion that both Congress and the President mean mischief. The Radicals intend to press impeachment at the next meeting of Congress, and the President is firmly determined to resist it at all events, by using all the power and agents under his control.

I am reliably informed that he will regard the action of Congress as revolutionary. The Radicals having abandoned the idea of trying him for high crimes and misdemeanors, and justifying his impeachment merely on the ground that he is, in the language of Butler, an "impediment" to reconstruction, he will not recognize their proceedings as legal and constitutional, and will pay no respect to their resolves and determinations.

Each of the three great branches of the Government is for itself the judge of the constitutionality of a law. Congress, in the first place, is a judge. It passes a law according to constitutional forms by the requisite majority over the President's veto.

As to the effect of the amnesty proclamation, there appears to be a unanimity of opinion among the Radicals. No doubt is entertained that its effect will be to give the right of suffrage to all the classes included in the proclamation.

Some time ago a story was put into circulation to the effect that the President had said at a Cabinet meeting that he contemplated resigning the Presidency for the good of the country. On good authority I contradicted the story at the time.

Under the Constitution the President has the power to proscribe Congress only in case of a disagreement to adjourn. But in a great public emergency, where the life of the nation is at stake, the President considers the exercise of extraordinary powers justifiable.

The amnesty proclamation was not intended as a mere political dodge to catch the popular favor and enlist Southern sympathy more strongly in behalf of the Johnsonian policy. The President does not intend that it shall be a merely useless State paper of fine phrases, but empty effects.

On the subject of the effect of amnesty the Cabinet is a unit. In the discussion of the amnesty proclamation the Cabinet agreed that its legal effect would be to relieve excluded whites from disability as to the exercise of the right of suffrage.

HOW THEY TALK!

Radical Opinion of the Amnesty Proclamation.

On the day before the Proclamation was issued, but after it had been very clearly outlined, the New York Tribune said: "This proposed proclamation, therefore, can only be regarded as the boldest defiance of the people which the President has yet uttered."

In relation to the proclamation of amnesty, the opinion seems to be that Mr. Johnson has clearly acted without even a shadow of authority; that he has usurped the power of granting amnesty, and manifested, beyond all doubt, his intention to disregard the legislation of Congress.

Mr. Lincoln, it is urged, by way of illustration, when he had under consideration the question of issuing a proclamation of amnesty, believed that the power delegated to him by the Constitution was not sufficient to authorize the act.

As to the effect of the amnesty proclamation, there appears to be a unanimity of opinion among the Radicals. No doubt is entertained that its effect will be to give the right of suffrage to all the classes included in the proclamation.

The result of the late elections is regarded here as a certain indication of popular reaction. The President hails it as a sign of the reawakening of the masses, and confidently believes the people are at last beginning to realize the disastrous tendency of Radical legislation and the revolutionary aims of the Radical leaders.

I have kept you advised from time to time as to rumors and sayings in relation to proposed changes in the Cabinet. The announcement has been so often made that changes are about to occur that the public must begin to regard it as purely sensational.

The Washington Chronicle, the most bitter and unprincipled of all the Radical journals, spits out its venom in the following: "Whatever popularity it brings, of course the President will cheerfully take, but he wants more—he wants every available rebel vote in the South to sustain his policy."

Gov. Throckmorton's Defence.

The recital of facts made by Governor Throckmorton in illustration of the abuses of power in Texas by the underlings of Gen. Sheridan is startling. The details are shocking and in some instances utterly revolting.

An invalid old man is thrust into prison on a vague charge of having attempted to obstruct the registration of a negro, and treated with such brutality by the soldiers that he dies in a few hours. All sorts of oppression has been exercised upon the whites by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PROCESSIONS.—Military and parental despotisms, in District No. 1, once known as the old Dominion, are having their effect upon the young people and many of them are seeking alliances which will rid them of the latter; it is not possible to find an antidote for the former.

On the day before the Proclamation was issued, but after it had been very clearly outlined, the New York Tribune said: "This proposed proclamation, therefore, can only be regarded as the boldest defiance of the people which the President has yet uttered."

"We were in favor of a sweeping amnesty when Mr. Johnson was raving and ranting thrice a day that treason was a crime, and traitors must be punished. We are in favor of it now, and would gladly have every peaceable, well-disposed man in the South assured that no harm will befall him because of his share in the Rebellion so long as he departs himself as a good citizen should."

"The only thing he (the President) is likely to effect is to excite an antagonism and a conflict between Congress and the leading rebels now excluded from the voting registers, which will tend to prolong indefinitely the disfranchisement of the latter."

"The vacillating, many-sided Times, that sometime opposed the radical measures of Congress touching reconstruction, is more violent, and says: "For the issue of this proclamation there is no pretext, and there can be no palliation. It is a demonstration of unauthorized authority for purpose at variance with the sworn duty of the Executive as the administrator of law."

"The proclamation is more than this. It is a deliberate defiance of Congress and its authority, a repudiation of its enacted laws, and an assertion of the President's determination to take the work of reconstruction into his own hands. It is an attempt to abrogate the condition of reconstruction prescribed by Congress, and to invest the rebel element with the means of breaking down the restraints which have been prudently imposed on the preliminary workings of reconstruction."

"As proclaimed by Mr. Johnson, it is a premium on disloyalty and an incentive to opposition. Instead of pacifying the country, it will add to its disturbing influences; instead of hastening Southern peace, and promoting the reconciliation of the sections, it will encourage rebels to renewed disorder, and will most likely delay the completion of the task which Congress has undertaken. The people will be satisfied with nothing less than sure and thorough work, and they will have it, though Mr. Johnson need forth a proclamation daily until the meeting of Congress. Thereafter, his sign-manual will attract much less attention."

"The Washington Chronicle, the most bitter and unprincipled of all the Radical journals, spits out its venom in the following: "Whatever popularity it brings, of course the President will cheerfully take, but he wants more—he wants every available rebel vote in the South to sustain his policy. Rebels are now his only friends, and he must put them in a position to support him by giving them the ballot. Doubtless, Binckley has already commenced the preparation of the opinion which will now be required of him to show that the enforcement of the necessary effect of the proclamation. To be sure this will be in direct conflict with the reconstruction act, which provides that no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered, or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting."

"But that consideration is now of no moment to the President. He has entered upon a revolutionary policy, and proposes to bid defiance to the laws and the Congress which made them. The only laws which he respects are those which favor his own policy. The proclamation itself is a defiance of the law independent of any ulterior uses to which it may be applied. Section 13 of the act of July 17, 1862, popularly known as the confiscation act, authorized the President at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to rebels pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he might deem expedient for the public welfare. But this section was repealed by an act which was sent to the President on the 9th of January last, and became a law without his approval, through his failure to return it with his objections within the prescribed ten days. The passage of this act took from the President the only authority he ever had to issue a proclamation of amnesty."

"The Chronicle winds up with the following warning to 'the nation,'—meaning, of course, the Puritan and the negro, and no body else: "Andrew Johnson, however he sees fit to disregard that fact, an act which he has clearly impeachable. It is evident that he has entered boldly upon a revolutionary policy, and has made up his mind to meet the issue he invokes. Let the nation heed the warning and be prepared for whatever may come next."

BERKELEY AFFAIRS.

From the New Era of last week we copy the following local items:—

OUR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Berkeley and Jefferson having recovered somewhat from the damages and ravages of war, would it not be well for our energetic and go-ahead farmers to re-organize our old Agricultural Society? There are incalculable advantages to be derived from an organization such as we here propose. It brings together the real solid men of every community, and by uniting capital enables all to have the most improved stock, implements of husbandry, &c. It will increase the price of lands, stimulate competition, and in fact operate advantageously for us, from every point of view.

Many of our citizens can remember with what success a like undertaking was crowned some years ago, when such a society was formed, and Col. Edward Colston was its first President, and the interest in a little while taken by all in the movement. We ask the earnest attention of the agricultural portion of our citizens of Berkeley and Jefferson to these suggestions of ours. Let them take the matter in hand, call a meeting, and we have no doubt it will be heartily responded to by the community generally.

A public Exhibition was held at the school House near Darkesville, recently, the object of which was to procure money to purchase instruments for a Band, to be raised in that fine honored village. The object seems to be a commendable one, and deserves to be encouraged. A considerable sum was raised on that occasion.

Morgan County. A special term of the Circuit Court of this County commenced the 2d of September, and continued until the regular term on last Monday the 9th. Among the causes of interest was the case of Andrew Suits vs. The Board of Registration of Morgan County. This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for striking his name from the list of registered voters, and in his declaration he charged that the act was done maliciously, corruptly, and without any justifiable cause, and without any notice to him. The defendants demurred to the declaration upon the ground that they were judicial officers, and as such not liable in law to the plaintiff's action. The Court by Mr. J. T. Hoke in support of the demurrer, and by Messrs. Faulkner and Blackburn, for the plaintiff. Judge Hall at the late special term delivered his opinion in the case, overruling the demurrer. He said the idea was not to be tolerated for one moment that any officer in this State, Judicial or Ministerial should act maliciously and corruptly in office, and not be responsible in damages to the party aggrieved. The cause will probably be tried upon its merits, at the regular term, now in progress.

Another case that excited considerable interest was the indictment against Frederick Keefe, for a rape, alleged to have been committed upon Mrs. Ann Swain, in November, 1861. The prisoner was defended by Col. W. P. Mansby, of Frederick City, Md., and Mr. Faulkner, of this place. H. H. Blackburn, Esq., representing the State. A verdict was found by the jury against the prisoner, fixing the term of his imprisonment at ten years in the Penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was pending at our last accounts of the case.—New Era.

Deserved Rebuke.

Within the past few years the Northern religious press has become so completely identified with the political affairs of the country, and principally in the interest of the radical party, that they are generally sunken deeper in the mire of politics than the secular organs. One of these papers, of the Campbellite persuasion, has been holding up the "late lamented," as a saint, and is thus taken to task by one of its subscribers:—

YORK, Pa., July 18th, 1867. Editor Christian Standard:—I observe in a recent issue of your paper you commended a "Life of Abraham Lincoln, for the Sabbath School and Home Circle," as a book proper for your subscribers to introduce into their families, and you refer "the moral and religious characteristics of the Great Emancipator," as of excellent and profitable value to Christians. There is nothing to indicate that you have a pecuniary interest in the book, and it is fair to presume that you have endeavored to spread its sale from an honest belief that its hero was a follower of Christ. On this assumption alone can you escape the grave charge of holding up the example of an unregenerate man, willfully and knowingly, for imitation by young people and the emulation of old disciples. Since, therefore, I cannot, without impeaching your integrity and zeal for the Gospel, doubt that you truly regard the late Mr. Lincoln as having been an eminent and admirable example of devoted piety, I shall readily take it as a kindness if you will be pleased, in an early number of the Standard, to inform an anxious inquirer on what ground you rest an opinion of such grave consequence, and which you avow with such boldness. The inquiry is especially pertinent in view of the fact that Mr. Lincoln never made any profession of faith in Christ before the world, that he was buried with Him in baptism, and never partook of any of the ordinances, or shared any of the duties which He appointed to His disciples—and that while others, since his unhappy death, which took place in an edifice not commonly regarded among Christians as an ante-room to Heaven, have made large religious claims for him, he never in all his life made any for himself.

It will be gratifying indeed, and of substantial service to the memory of the late President, if you can, in the face of these unpleasant facts, show that his feet were planted on the Rock of Ages, and that his walk with God was close and constant. It will be of especial comfort to the unregenerate if you can make it plain that the Scripture which calls for faith, repentance, baptism, and a godly life as the conditions of salvation, is obsolete, and that there are broad and easy ways to Heaven by which one may escape the narrow and thorny path which leads up to the door of Christ and which is the only one of which the word of God gives any account. And it will certainly tend to liberalize society, loosen the uneasy and conventional bonds which restrain the tongues of men from smut, and promote general and boisterous mirth, if a class of jokes of which his late Excellency was notoriously fond, and which are as yet confined to bar-rooms and worse places, can be shown to be proper and laudable for little boys and girls in Sunday School, and harmless chat for Christian parents around the winter fire.

I write this on my own behalf as well as on that of a sister of the church who is a subscriber to your paper and a constant reader of it. Please publish it in conjunction with your answer. Respectfully yours, JAS. F. SHUNK.

THE SPRING WAGONS.

The SPRING WAGONS sent out by Messrs. DOOLEY & HILBERT, from the coach factory of Mr. Hawks, in this town, are very justly invoking attention from those in, want, in our own and neighboring counties. We were shown two on Saturday, which had just been finished to order, and for durability of make, neatness of arrangement and completeness of structure, would compare with the manufacture of any other shop. As these are now our practicable, if not fashionable carriages of locomotion, you can't do better, as to quality or price, than to give your order to this deserving firm.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.—Those of our farmers who wish to supply themselves with the choicest varieties of fruit, from one of the best nurseries in the country, now have a favorable opportunity of doing so. Messrs. RAWSON & DUKES have been appointed agents for FRANK L. MORGAN, of Baltimore, and are now prepared to fill orders for every variety of fruit and ornamental trees, grapevines, strawberry plants, &c.

We learn, from the Winchester Times, that one Nickols, (black man with white skin,) the Deputy Internal Revenue Collector of Clarke county, "rammed" a few days since, taking with him about \$2,300 of Government funds. It is said that suits will be instituted against his securities, Messrs. J. W. Beemer and Charles Rowwell. The latter named men are both radicals and had full confidence in the integrity of "old Nick," "old Nick" fooled them in the end, just as his sable namesake will fool the most of that class of politicians.

The residence of the late Dr. A. H. H. Boyd, on Amherst street, Winchester, was sold to Jos. H. Sherrard, for \$6,300. The separate lot west of the house is not included in the sale.



