

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOL. 20.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1867.

NO. 4.

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, September 24, 1867.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

Elections for the Convention, October 22d—Another Chance to Register.

The most remarkable feature of the following order is the appointment of only eight delegates out of 105 to all that region of the State lying west of the Blue Ridge mountains, and which in the House of Delegates had nearly one-third (thirty-three) of the members.

This appointment has of course been made according to the relative number of voters registered in the two divisions of the State, and is for that reason a fair and just one.

Yet the public, notwithstanding their knowledge that the West would lose some of its relative strength, must be surprised to learn that the "course of empire" has so suddenly and rapidly turned eastward.

We apprehend that the voters west of the Ridge did not register with anything like unanimity, and that they will now realize how unwise it was in them to listen to the advice of those who thought they might thereby embarrass the Radicals.

All qualified voters who have heretofore failed to register will be allowed one more opportunity to do so. The seventh section of the last supplementary act (referred to in the order) requires the Boards of Registration to meet fourteen days previous to the election, not only to strike from the lists the names of all disfranchised persons, but to add those of all entitled to be registered who may then present themselves.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, VA., September 22d, 1867.

General Order No. 65.

In pursuance of the act of Congress of March 23d, 1867, an election will be held for delegates to a State Convention, and to take the sense of the registered voters upon the question whether such convention shall be held for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State of Virginia loyal to the Union.

The number of delegates to be elected will be one hundred and five—to be apportioned among the counties and cities of the State as follows:—

1st. The city of Richmond shall elect five delegates.

2d. The county of Norfolk and city of Portsmouth shall elect three delegates.

3d. The following counties and cities shall each elect two delegates: Albemarle, Augusta, Bedford, Campbell, Halifax, Loudoun, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, Rockingham, Norfolk city, Petersburg city.

4th. The following counties shall each elect one delegate: Alexandria, Amelia, Amherst, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buckingham, Charlotte, Culpeper, Cumberland, Fairfax, Fluvanna, Fredericksburg, Gloucester, Hanover, Henrico, Henry, Louisa, Lunenburg, Montgomery, Nansemond, Nelson, Nottoway, Orange, Princess Anne, Southampton, Wythe.

5th. The following election districts shall each elect three delegates: The counties of Chesterfield and Powhatan. The counties of Carolina, King George, and Spotsylvania.

6th. The following election districts shall each elect two delegates: The counties of Accomac and Northampton. The counties of Bath, Highland, and Rockbridge.

7th. The following election districts shall each elect one delegate: The counties of Alleghany, Craig, and Roanoke. The counties of Charles City and New Kent.

8th. The counties of Clarke and Warren. The counties of Elizabeth City and Warwick.

9th. The counties of Gloucester and Matthews. The counties of Isle of Wight and Surry. The counties of King and Queen and King William.

10th. The counties of Madison and Greene. The counties of Middlesex and Essex. The counties of Pulaski and Giles. The counties of Russell and Buchanan. The counties of Stafford and Prince William.

11th. The counties of Greenville and Sussex. The counties of Blank and Tazewell. The counties of James City and York.

12th. In addition to the above apportionment, the following counties shall together elect one delegate: The counties of Alexandria and Fairfax. The counties of Amherst, Buckingham and Nelson.

13th. The counties of Campbell and Pittsylvania. The counties of Charlotte and Halifax. The counties of Hanover and Henrico. The counties of Augusta, Albemarle and Loudoun.

14th. The polls will be opened at every place of voting throughout the State at 7 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 22d day of October next, and will be kept open until sunset of the same day.

In the city of Richmond the polls will also be re-opened at the same hour on the following day and kept open until sunset of that day.

The place of registration in each district or ward will be the place of voting for that district or ward, and persons will be entitled to vote only where they were registered.

The voting shall be by ballot. The votes "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention," to be written or printed upon the ballots for delegates.

The election will be held under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration. Detailed instructions will be given, in orders to be published hereafter, prescribing

Case of General Fitz John Porter.

In his application to the President for the re-opening of his case and the ordering of a new court martial, General Porter says:—

Seventeen years of my life have been spent in the army of the United States—years covering the active events of the Mexican war, and including the opening and most trying years of the rebellion.

Instructed at all times with duties of the greatest responsibilities, frequently performed at the peril of life, I can assert without fear of denial, that up to the period of the charges, no breath of suspicion had attached itself to a reputation which it had been, as if still in my life's study to preserve unscathed.

I feel assured your Excellency will appreciate the motive that induces me to frankly say that, at no time from the presentation of the charges to the completion of the trial, did it occur to me that with such a record as my country had generally permitted me to make, could I by any court be adjudged wilfully neglecting the interests of that country in its hour of peril, and to whose reputation, history, and welfare I was bound by every sentiment of patriotism, gratitude and interest.

Conscious of innocence, feeling that, whatever differences of opinion might arise upon other points, there would not and could not be any as to my faithfulness of purpose, I could not bring my mind to contemplate any other verdict than that of a speedy and honorable acquittal.

It is possible I may have committed an error, both as to the court and myself, in thus assuming much that should have been set forth. I also feel assured that your Excellency will appreciate the motive that induces me to make reference to the events of life while in my country's service. The vindication of my honor alone compels me to do so in this paper, as in a previous one read to the court.

The verdict against me was found January, 1863, at a time of most unusual excitement. The country was enwrapped with peril; distrust had seized upon many minds; errors of great magnitude had occurred; the press and forum vied with each other in responding to a great and growing sentiment that an example should be had by which faithlessness or incompetency should be promptly dealt with.

My appeal is to your Excellency to appoint a court for the purpose of reconsideration, and proceeding in my case, composed, as I trust it may be, of the best talent and most approved patriotism in the army.

I have every reason that, with such a court now instituted, and with the full testimony now to be obtained, I can obtain the full and honorable acquittal I know I deserve, and which I shall ever seek at the hands of my country. With high respect, I am your obedient servant, FITZ JOHN PORTER.

This petition is endorsed by the Hon. Henry Wilson, John Sherman, Ira Harris, Horace Greeley, L. J. G. Foster, N. P. Banks and A. G. Curtin.

Acting Governor of Kentucky.

The constitution of Kentucky provides that in the event of the death of the Governor occurring during the first two years of his term the Chief Justice shall issue an order for the election of a Governor, to be held on the first Monday of the August following.

In the meantime the duties appertaining to the office devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, who shall make him the virtual Governor until a new election is held. Such being the case, the Hon. John W. Stevenson will be the acting Executive of Kentucky for twelve months to come.

He is a native of Richmond, Va., and a graduate of the University of Virginia. He studied law, and after being admitted to the bar removed to Covington, Ky., in 1841, where he practised his profession with much success.

From 1845 to 1847 he was a member of the State Legislature, and in 1849 was one of the most prominent delegates in the Kentucky Constitutional Convention. He filled various other State offices until 1856, when he was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and served as a member of the Committee on Elections. In 1859 he was re-elected, serving on the same committee. During the rebellion Mr. Stevenson is said to have sympathized with the South, although he took no personal part in the war.

Like the late Governor Helm, he is a democrat of pronounced sentiments, a firm believer in the doctrine of State rights, and a bitter opponent of radicalism. He is nevertheless a man of decided abilities and of great firmness of character, and possesses considerable influence in Kentucky.—New York Herald.

The Southern Future.

Under this head the New York Times has a striking article, from which we extract as follows:—

All sensible men in the South have acquired in legal and political emancipation. The indications are undoubted that no discrimination of these rights will be embodied in the law or in the dealings between white and black. The manner of election will terminate a large portion of the excitement, for the indifference of the politicians to the voter after the election is notorious. The relations between employer and operative will then adjust themselves.

But the apprehension of colored supremacy has entered into the popular mind here as well as at the South, and as it will impede emigration to the South, it is well to disabuse the public mind of the error. The gross number of white males in the Southern States is 2,138,369. Of the freedmen there are 948,112. It will be seen, therefore, that the white race is in excess of the colored in the Southern States more than a quarter of a million of men. The local distribution of these numbers shows that there is a majority of 2,370 freedmen in Mississippi, and of 6,430 in South Carolina. As the advocate of harmony between the races on the basis of equal legal rights, we desire the freedmen to remember that the limitation of the franchise does not affect the comparative numerical ability of the two races, but that the majority of a quarter of a million of whites remains to work—that nature will emancipate them in a few years. That while there can be no more black immigration into the South, there will be a large white increase. The supremacy of the colored race will be but temporary and local. They should therefore take their rights and be satisfied. They should not lay the foundation of any discontent which may be fomented by retaliation at a future period. Such is our advice. The white race is in little danger of losing any right which they are not willing to concede. The colored race should observe moderation at the present to prevent retaliation in the future.

RICE SHEEP.—Mr. J. W. Rice has brought to this county, and has now for the inspection of farmers and wool-growers, a lot of the finest Spanish Merino Sheep, bucks and ewes, which we have seen in a long while. He proposes to sell them to persons wishing to purchase, at very low rates and on easy terms. These sheep will average about twelve pounds of wool to each buck, and the ewes about seven pounds, and for fineness of fibre cannot be excelled. They are hardy sheep and well adapted to this climate.—New Era.

The number of sheep in Michigan is about 2,400,000, and the product of wool this year 9,500,000 pounds.

PORTAL.

[From Blackwood.] THE OBSTINATE TITAN.

The heavens were raining, the deluge was gaining, The Titan was straining on lip to stand; With the waters springing in waves surging, This gentleman grand could scarcely touch land.

Thought it hadn't quite drenched him; the elements round him Had risen at last to the cliff in his chin; When, as if to decide him, Old Noah stepped him, Ranged up alongside, and bade him "step in."

Said the patriarch scoffing, "I keep a good offing; My fore-shoes 'twould to windward, my helm is a lee; Still the waters springing in waves surging, I've got the grab all in—concocting with me."

But determined to prove he was up to the move, "Our Ante-diluvian wouldn't be done; 'What'll I sail with your party? No, thank ye, my henry!" "I'll stop here till I've seen the sun."

"Besides, it seems clearing, the fog's disappearing, The sun'll do good—'t will be far in an hour; Though you might lead a fellow yonder and jam, I won't come on board—for it's only a shower."

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Southern Opinion.] "Partisan Life with Mosby."

In reviewing Crawford's Mosby and His Men, we expressed some regret that no really satisfactory work upon that great partisan and his deeds had as yet been given to the world. Now, however, any such regret would be unnecessary. Harper & Brothers have just issued an admirable book, entitled "Partisan Life with Mosby," by Major John Scott, who, having participated in almost all of the gallant raids and adventures of his chief, and wielding, moreover, a very graphic pen, has succeeded in presenting the public with a narrative at once copious and interesting, full of romantic and extraordinary incidents, but trustworthy in the minutest detail.

We cannot give a better idea of the work than by quoting some of its animated and clever descriptions. Here, for example, is Major Scott's account of the famous "Greenback Raid":—

"From Upperville Mosby went to join the command at Snickerville, and that night crossed the Shenandoah. The next day, from a position on the Valley turnpike, he captured fifteen men and horses, and then determined to intercept a train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad."

"The point selected to make this attempt was a deep cut, west of Brown's crossing, and about a quarter of a mile from Duffield's depot, so that the passengers might sustain no injury from the sudden stoppage of the cars—a precaution which a cruel nature would not have taken."

"Harry Hatber, with a detail of fifteen men, was then ordered to tear up the rails, and was very particular to destroy both tracks; for he was not unkind of the experience of Captain Holly or 'Southdown,' as the men called him after that exploit."

"As soon as the work was done, Mosby, leaving a small guard with the horses, marched the command to the railroad, and wrapping his blanket round him, laid his head in the lap of one of his men and slept soundly. At 2 o'clock P. M. he was roused by the whistle, followed by the explosion of the boiler. The men were astounded; but knowing that a prompt attack was the way to prevent resistance, Mosby pushed the men down the embankment as rapidly as possible. They sprang into the cars, when a wild scene of confusion was presented. The ladies screamed with terror, whilst the male passengers were initiated in the operation of being 'gone through.'"

"As soon as the cars were boarded, Jim Wiltshire had a romantic adventure, which may yet lead to serious consequences. A young lady of remarkable beauty called to him:—

"Oh! Captain, protect me; I am a Mason's daughter!"

"The ranger, not exactly comprehending the purport of her language, gallantly replied, 'And I, Miss, am a Mason's son. Be not alarmed!'"

"Thus assured, she laid her hand upon his arm. \* \* \* \* \*"

"When the cars came to be burned, there was one found to be freighted with German emigrants, who, not understanding a word of English, made no motion to leave their seats when ordered to do so."

"Perhaps they understand fire," said Par-year, and with these words he threw a parcel of lighted New York Herald's into the car. Out tumbled the Dutch men, women and children, amid a chorus of outlandish curses."

"During this scene of confusion Mosby conversed freely with the passengers. He remarked to one of them:—

"General Stevenson will not guard the railroad, and I determined to make him perform his duty."

"Of a Dutch Lieutenant, just commissioned on his way to his regiment, he inquired:—

"Why did you come to fight us?"

"Only to learn your tactics," he replied.

"A little while after the Lieutenant came to Mosby with the complaint that some one had taken his boots from him."

"Oh!" said he, laughing, "that's only an elementary lesson in our tactics. \* \* \*"

"In the midst of the conflagration two of his men approached Colonel Mosby with the information that they had taken from the passenger a tin box and a satchel filled with greenbacks. This splendid prize was immediately sent off in charge of a party under command of Lieutenant Grogan. \* \* \*"

"The next day, at a sequestered spot near Bloomfield, the greenbacks were counted and divided by Beattie and Grogan, appointed by Mosby to perform that duty. The amount being \$108,000, each man received over two thousand."

"I will close my account of the 'Greenback Raid,' with a copy of General Lee's dispatch to the Secretary of War in relation to it:—

"HEADQUARTERS, October 17, 1864. 'Hon. Secretary of War:—

"On the 14th, Colonel Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Duffield station, and destroyed a United States mail train, consisting of a locomotive and ten cars, securing twenty prisoners and seventy-five horses."

"Among the prisoners were two Yankee paymasters, with \$108,000 in Government bonds. R. E. LEE, General."

"We will save the space, we might extract from this book pages of entertaining matter. Never was the ancient proverb, 'Truth is stranger than fiction,' so thoroughly exemplified before. Many chapters are devoted to the record of achievements which would not have disgraced the palmy days of chivalry."

"One great truth demonstrated by such a work, viz: that whenever and wherever the necessity arises, men can be found not as of old, self-sacrificing, courageous, noble—as worthy of commemoration in magnificent epic poetry as any of the world-famous heroes of Greece or Rome!"

"The Southern Confederacy has fallen; but in the deeds of her brave supporters the novelists, historians and poets of the future, will find the material of productions which may rival the grandest efforts of imagination yet given to mankind!"

Origin of Sacred Vestments.

In an article on Judaism, speaking of the vestments favored by the "man military" clergyman, the Edinburgh Review says:—

"They are the dresses of the Syrian peasant or the Rome gentleman, retained by the clergy when they had been left off by the rest of society; just as the Bishop now preserved the last relics of the flowing wigs of the time of Charles II, as the Biscot boys recall the common dress of children under Edward VI, as Quakers maintain the antiquity of the Commonwealth, as a clergyman's bands, which have been regarded as symbolical of the cloven tongues, of the two Testaments, of the two tables of the law, are but the remains of the turned down collars of the time of James I."

"Their names bear witness to the fact that there was originally no outward distinction whatever between clergy and laity. They thus strike, if they have any historical significance at all, at the root of the vast hierarchical system of which they are now made the badges and ornaments. The 'falk' and the white skirt or tunic, still kept up in the white dress of the Pope, which used to be worn by every peasant next his skin, and in Southern countries was his only garment.—A variety of it, introduced by the Emperors Commodus and Helioabius, with long sleeves, was from the country whence they brought it, called the dalmatica. The pall is the pallium, the woollen cloak, generally the mark of philosophers, wrapped round the skirt like a plaid or shawl. The overcoat in the days of the Romans, as in ours, was constantly changing its name, and its name; and the slang designations by which it was known have been perpetuated in the ecclesiastical vocabulary and are now used with hated breath, as if speaking of things too sacred to be mentioned."

"One such overcoat was the cape or cope, also called piviato, the 'waterproof.' Another was the chasuble, or casula, 'the little house,' as the laborer called the smock-frock in which he shut himself up when out at work in bad weather. Another was the cassock, or casaca, 'the case,' brought by the Emperor, who derived his own surname from it when he introduced it from France. The 'surplice' is the barbarous garment, the over-fur (super pellicium), only used in the North, where it was drawn over the skins of beasts in which our German and Celtic ancestors were clothed. It was the common garb—"the white coat," cotta condens—worn by the regular clergy; not only in church, but in ordinary life. In the oldest Roman mosaic, that in the church of St. Pudenziana, of the fourth century, the Apostles are represented in the common classical costume of the age. No thought had entered the mind of the church, even at that time, of investing even most sacred personages with any other than ordinary dresses."

THE BEST STOCK THE MOST PROFITABLE.

A writer in the Mass. Ploughman says that Mr. Samuel Thorne, of Thoroughbred, Dutchess Co., N. Y., has sold his whole herd of Bates Durham Shorthorns, except two animals, to James O. Sheldon, Esq. of Geneva, (being about 40 head) for the round sum of \$40,000.

Now these cattle sold, have all, probably been raised within ten years. How much more did it cost to raise them than the same number of common cattle of the same age, which, at previous prices, would hardly sell for more than \$2,000? This herd, probably, did not cost so much in bulk as common cattle, because they were always kept in high condition, and the extra feed and care which they have had is a mere trifle, compared to the extra price for which they have been sold.—On most large farms, this extra care and feed could be given to cattle as well as not. The want of enterprise and ambition to do things in the best manner, (this is the most profitable manner), causes most of the failures of eminent success among farmers. This sale teaches the importance of doing whatever you do, well and through, if you would realize the most profit from your labor."

How many farmers are there in New England, who keep from 75 to 100 head of scrub cattle, which cost more than Mr. Thorne's 40 head, and the whole 100 head will not sell for one-fourth as much as Mr. Thorne's 40 head of blood cattle. Now our farmers, who keep cattle on a large scale, can have blood cattle as well as scrubs, if they will only make an effort; and if they will give such extra feed and care to their cattle, as Mr. Thorne did, every dollar invested will yield 20 fold more profit, every pound of hay and grain become 20 fold more valuable."

Now one animal made the most of brought Mr. Thorne \$1400. The cost of the extra care and feed bears no proportion whatever to the extra price; therefore, there was a little fortune made in raising this 40 head of blood cattle in less than ten years. How much net profit could Mr. Thorne have made raising 40 head of common cattle in these ten years? Not over \$500—but by breeding blood cattle in their stead, he has made a net profit of about \$20,000. So much for doing things boldly, and in the very best manner on the farm generally."

A farm which will keep 70 head of scrubs, will grow feed enough to feed 50 head of blood cattle as high as Mr. Thorne fed his 40 head. And that extra care which Mr. T. gave his cattle, every farmer can give his cattle, if he will—because, when the thing is done thoroughly, the cattle will amply not only pay for all extras, but so large a profit as to make such extras advisable; also, help enough to feed, clean, &c."

Now, farmers, consider this success of Mr. Thorne, and if you cannot make \$20,000 in ten years on a farm which can keep 75 common cattle, approximate his success as near as you can. Remember that to raise the best of everything, is the most profitable, and that that little extra care and feed which yields extraordinary profits in breeding cattle."

Happy End to a Debt.

In the fall of 1847, a young man went to New York in quest of employment. After weeks of unsuccessful search, he found himself without a prospect of work, and considerably in debt for board. In despair, he made arrangements to dispose of his clothes by auction, in order to defray his debts, when a letter was sent him containing a twenty-dollar bill, and directing him to the overseer of one of the corporations. The letter requested him to sign a note of hand for the amount loaned, and to place it in a certain unopened box in the post office, where it would be called for by the lender. The young man did as directed, and received the situation, the overseer stating that it had been secured for him at the earnest solicitation of a young lady. Years passed away, and all attempts to discover his creditor was unavailing. The young man prospered in business, and at length plighted his affections to an amiable young lady with whom he had been acquainted. On the day before their marriage he received a letter requesting him to call at a certain place and pay the note of twenty dollars, with interest, which he had signed some years before. Anxious to settle an indebtedness which from his mystery of the whole affair had caused him many years of unhappiness, he hastened the place indicated, and was satisfied by the domestic in the parlor, where, to his astonishment he discovered in the person of his unknown benefactor, the lady with whom upon the next day, he was to unite his earthly fortune. It was her first business transaction, and the partnership which was the long and happy one, only to be dissolved when the last debt of all—the debt of nature—had to be paid.

Woman's Grave.

I can pass by the tomb of a man with some-thing of calm indifference, but when I survey the grave of a female, a sigh involuntarily escapes me. With the holy name of woman, I associate every soft, tender and delicate affection. I think of her as the young and bashful virgin, with eyes sparkling, and cheeks crimson with each impassioned feeling of the heart; as the chaste and virtuous matron, tried with the follies of the world, and preparing to die with the will which she must descend to; there is something in contemplating the character of a woman, that raises the soul far above the level of society. She is formed to adorn the level of society. She is formed to adorn and humanize mankind, to soothe his errors and strew his path with flowers. In the hour of distress she is the rock on which he leans for support, and when fate calls him from existence, her tears bedew his grave. Can you look upon her tomb without emotion? Man has always justice done his memory? Man has always the pages of history lie open to one; but the meek and unobtrusive excellences of the other



Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, September 24, 1867.

LOOK AT THIS!

Those of our subscribers who have requests 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. Those who have been getting the paper for one, two, three or six months, are reminded that our terms are cash, and they ought not to expect longer indulgence. This applies to all, and we request all to heed it. Our expenses are heavy, and it is foolishness to think we can continue the paper from week to week unless our subscribers pay up promptly.

NEW ENGLAND MEANNESS.

As a journalist, we conceive it to be our duty to notify the public that we are in possession of information which justifies the belief that an attempt is being made, by a secret, oath-bound association, to arraign the negro against the white race, in our own immediate community, and that already some progress has been made in this nefarious and outrageous business. During the early part of last week, or the latter part of the week previous, a meeting was held in Bolivar, in a secret place, and under the most stringent auspices, where speeches of the most incendiary and diabolical character were delivered, in which the speakers Messrs. Ames and Brackett, and one other whose name is not familiar to us, sought to create the impression in the minds of the negro, that in consequence of the results of the elections in Connecticut, California and Maine, their liberties were in jeopardy, and that it became their duty to take care of themselves; that the Democratic party was likely to regain the ascendancy in the government, and if it did, it would be a triumph of the Southern cause, and that the negroes would again be reduced to a condition of slavery; that the Northern people would no longer be able to afford their protection, and they would henceforth be compelled to take care of themselves, and that they must resist these efforts for their enslavement. These speeches were listened to with marked attention by a large number of negroes, many of whom received them as truths from divinely appointed oracles, and signified their purpose to act upon the suggestions and advice of these New England enemies to social order and good government. These negroes are initiated into an oath-bound association, and made to swear to support and defend the principles of the Declaration of Independence, as expounded and defined by these imported spawns of radicalism, and among other things are made to pledge themselves to arm against any encroachment upon their rights and privileges—they to be the judges when their rights are invaded.

But the organization does not stop at Bolivar. In this very town a meeting was held at the house of a negro man on Saturday night week. At this meeting, two white men were present, believed to be Ames and Brackett. They came into town after night-fall, and were piloted to the house in question by a negro named Buck Weaver from Harper's Ferry. The meeting was not largely attended, and a subsequent one was appointed for last night. At the meeting to which we refer, we understand five negroes were initiated.

Now it is not our purpose to throw out our suggestions as to the proper course to be pursued to arrest the incendiary efforts of these Massachusetts interlopers, who, if they had it in their power, would gladly inaugurate here in this Valley, a war of races. With the short-sightedness of John Brown and his deluded followers, they believe that it is their mission on earth to stir up strife between the whites and blacks, and as no decent white man considers them worthy of association, they tax their ingenuity in imposing upon the credulity of the negroes, and this too in a hypocritical, perfunctory way that ought to open the eyes of the most ignorant negro to the community.

A WORD TO THE NEGRO. The less you have to do with these men the better for you. They are not your friends. Their efforts are directed to get you into trouble, and when the hour comes that will involve you in difficulties, they will be the last to render you assistance. They are cowards who will shrink from danger, when danger is at hand. Come out from among them, and conduct yourselves as men, and you will soon discover who are your real friends.

We understand further that this association has its password and secret signs and oaths, and that they exact an initiation fee of \$2.00 from each negro to whom they administer the oath.

SENSELESS TRUTH.—The New York Post reports Gen. Grant to have said: "That he would not be President of the United States if the opportunity were offered; that he was no politician; that he hated politics; that, so far as reputation and honor were concerned, he thought he ought to be satisfied with what of these he already enjoyed; that holding the office of President would mar his present comfort and drag him into the storms and excitements of politics; that as the General of the army he had all the work he could do, and time enough to enjoy the comforts of his family and home; and that, as a soldier, he had gained friends enough in the country without now seeking a place where he should gain no more, but probably lose those whom he had gained."

Gen. Secretary Wells has ordered a sale in October of a large number of steamers and sailing vessels at the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Norfolk yards, the government having no further use for them.

Jacob O. Miller, agent, sold the Lutheran Parsonage, on Main street, to B. F. Harrison, for \$800; subsequently Mr. H. sold the property to Wm. H. Marmaduke for \$1000.—Slop. Reg.

BATHER HEAVY!

The tax-payers of Charlestown township, in the delightful county of Jefferson, are now realizing some of the beauties and benefits of the West Virginia system. A little township, of perhaps less than four thousand inhabitants, and which casts thirteen votes, is assessed, and has recently been bled to the tune of nearly eight thousand dollars for the support of free schools, and to pay the salaries of incompetent teachers, who teach on an average not over five hours per day, and spend the remainder of the time in vocations better suited to their tastes and capacities.

Now, in this township, we have not more than three—and we believe only two schools in operation. Let us make a small arithmetical calculation. These teachers are salaried at \$35 per month or \$350 for the scholastic year of ten months. Say that we have three schools in operation, the aggregate salaries of teachers would amount to \$1,050. One school house has been reconstructed at a contract price of \$465. It may become necessary to build two more in the township, which should not, at the outside figure, cost more than \$800 each, or \$1,600 for the two. With these new houses there might be five schools put in operation in this township. As we have shown, the cost of houses should not exceed \$2,100; and if we have five schools in operation the salaries of the teachers would amount to \$1,750—making an expenditure of \$3,850—or thusly—

For building and repairing houses, \$2,100

For salaries, five teachers, 1,750

\$3,850

As the school-board of the township, has, in its wisdom, seen fit to extract \$8,000 from the pockets of the people, we take it upon ourselves to inquire what is to be done with the money? Who is to have the handling of it, and for what purpose is it to be expended? We take it for granted that it would not have been collected, if it was not intended that it should be used—and if used, the people ought to know how, and for whose benefit.

We do not say that we may not be mistaken in our estimates. We are not aiming to give exact, but approximate figures, and think we are not wide of the mark. Nor do we intend to throw out the intimation that the School Board has exceeded its authority, and levied an excessive tax upon the people. But we have submitted a calculation which covers all the expenses that are apparent, and this falls far short of absorbing the fund that has been created by the assessment. The remainder should be accounted for, and a public exhibit made of the manner of expending the whole \$8,000, or whatever sum was realized from the seemingly exorbitant assessment.

In addition to the sum just referred to, which has been extracted from the people of the township at a time when they find it inconvenient to meet such a demand upon their resources, there is deposited in the Bank at Martinsburg, the deposit of this township, eleven hundred dollars—the proceeds of former assessments,—to be expended for school purposes. We refer to this to show that there was no necessity at this particular time, to burden the people with this enormous taxation, and that the Board of Education has taken advantage of an oppressive law to oppress the property holders of the township, when they had it in their power to avoid such oppression.

We believe that five free schools, with the large number of private schools that are bound to exist, will be found sufficient in this township. For the accommodation of these, there were, before the assessment was made, at least two good school houses—one, at Fleetwood, and another at Wiltshire's. These belonged to the county, and were eligibly located. In town, we had the remains of a school house, which, as stated, has been reconstructed at a contract price of \$465, and is now nearly ready for occupancy.

We understand that some of the members of the Board justify their course of procedure upon the plea that their assessment was made upon the lowest rate of per cent. on property authorized by the school law. To show that this pretext has not the shadow of foundation, we quote from the amended school law of 1867, the sections which authorize this assessment. These are sections 41-2-3, and we give them in full to show that there was no obligation resting upon this Board of Education to extort from our people this onerous assessment, and that it has been done either through an inexcusable ignorance in men who aspire to position, or else from a disposition to oppress. Below we give the sections referred to, which will be found on the 13th page of the amended law—

Building fund.—Annual levy for same.—

41. To enable the board of education of any township to provide school houses and grounds, furniture, books and apparatus, and keep the same in good order and repair, pursuant to the thirty-seventh section, and to pay the principal and interest of any loans made or to be made, and to borrow money on the credit of the building fund for any of the purposes mentioned in this thirty-seventh section; but such loans shall at no time amount in the aggregate to more than can be paid by a levy at the rate of fifty cents per hundred dollars per year for five successive years on the assessed valuation of the property taxable in the township. If any loan has been made in contravention of this provision, such loan shall nevertheless be valid.

It may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to know who constitute this Board of Education. The law provides that it shall be composed of the school commissioners and the township clerk, and we suppose the law in this respect has been complied with. We understand that the commissioners for this township are Messrs. John G. Coakley, Thomas Johnson and Gideon Leisnering. We present their names in no malicious spirit; if their conduct is defensible, our columns are open to them; if it is not, we do the community a service in exposing their maladministration.

ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

We invite attention to the order of Gen. Schofield to be found on the first page of our paper to-day, appointing that good old State of Virginia, (that once was) into districts, for the election of delegates to a State Convention, and to take the sense of the registered voters upon the question whether such Convention shall be held, for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State of Virginia, loyal to the Union. The election is to be held on the 22d of October, and we hope may record the fact that true Virginians are more willing to become the yielding slaves of power, than the sycophantic serfs of those who would but steal their confidence to betray, and with the venal voice of peace yet fasten the manacles more closely around them. The appointment made is all intended for the benefit of the radicals and negroes, as the city of Richmond and the county of Norfolk, and city of Portsmouth, negroized all over, elect eight delegates, whilst it requires the large, intelligent and populous counties of Albemarle, Augusta, Loudoun, Frederick, Shenandoah and Page, Clarke and Warren, to elect an equal number! The Leesburg Washingtonian, very pertinently says, in view of the approaching election:—

"The Huncuot party has its ramifications throughout the State, and a desperate effort will be made to elect delegates of its stamp from all the counties. Should they succeed, Virginia will be in a worse condition than Tennessee, under the reign of the modern Nero, who rules that unfortunate people."

To prevent this sad condition of things, vote against any and all conventions, which are simply intended to make the negro your equal and master by your own selection, and designed to enslave you by your apparent acquiescence. Bear the ill of the present, hard though they be, rather than fly to those yet not of. Military tyranny is preferable to abject slavery.

How Republican Congressmen Deplete the Treasury.

The corruption of the Radical cabal called itself a Congress at Washington, surpasses all human understanding and experience. Not satisfied with creating new offices and increasing salaries all over the country, that body raised the pay of its own members to \$5,000 a year, which is at the rate of \$14 a day for every day in the year, and probably more than \$30 a day for the actual time employed. This is exclusive of the plunder which every Congressman expects to secure during the session. The character and amount of the plunder may be judged by the following items taken from the Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 53, Thirty-ninth Congress, second session, which is a detailed statement of payments from the fund of the Senate, for the year ending December 3, 1866, published in accordance with an act passed in 1842, and certified by J. W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate:

For pocket-knives, 504 in number, \$1,118 33
For pen knives, 405 in number, 1,204 60
Making 914 knives for these 92 gentlemen in one year, about 18 cents average cost \$233, amounting to 2,232 90
703 pair of shears, about 14 pair each, cost 236 76
Sponges, 137 pair of sponges, about 22 pair each, at a little over \$1 a pair, 1,189 00
219 pair of kid gloves, about 4 pair each, at \$2 20 a pair, 628 80
119 diaries, 206 00
284 portfolios made by each, about \$1 04 00
446 pocket-books, 8 each, at about \$3 50 1,574 00
309 brushes, 309 30
456 pen-cushions, 456 00
1,035 boxes of pens, 1,035 00
2,893 lead pencils, 2,893 00
Newspapers and magazines, 3,453 00
2,874 reams paper, 4,092 39
107,454 envelopes, 10,934 97

Other items, such as paper weights, screws, cards, graters, leather dusts, chamois skins, folders, pen wipers, blank books, inkstands, eyelet machines, pamphlet cases, copy books, paper files, pen racks, stationery cases, gold pens, dice, key rings, match cases, fluid, silk taste, card cases, memorandum books, combs, cologne, soap, pomade, toilet powder, lemons, are scattered through the book, in quantities sufficient to supply all their friends or set up variety stores in the country. In the House the rule allows each member so much for stationary, to be paid in stationary or money, as he chooses, but stationary is furnished in addition for all Committees, and the practice is for members to supply themselves from that furnished to Committees and then take allowance. This is a fair specimen of the manner in which the people are robbed by a Radical Congress. Every Congressman who has twelve children of course would have pens, graters and pencils in like proportion. The items enumerated would excite a lively sense of the ludicrous did they not provoke a feeling of disgust and indignation.

Grant and the Radicals.

The leading radicals of the country are afraid of Gen. Grant. He is not sufficiently committed to their policy to be made a Presidential candidate, and they are afraid to take up any one else on account of the apprehension that he will be run as an opposition candidate. They would like to enjoin him into quietude, and the retention of his present position, without the indulgence of higher aspirations. The St. Louis Democrat, one of the most bitterly radical journals of the country, thus alludes to the General:—

It is reported on the authority of an officer of General Grant's staff, that he says that he would not accept—that the office would mar his reputation, and drag him into the turmoil of politics. We hope that this may prove to be the General's settled determination.—There are millions of men in this country who feel the utmost gratitude toward him for his great services, and who most sincerely hope that he will not permit his name to be used as a candidate for an office to which the country desires to choose a man of known opinions, and a tried and able statesman. It is altogether likely that the General would not increase his reputation or his hold upon the affection of the people by accepting a political nomination. If he realizes this, he will reject the advice of those who wish to use him, will remain for life general of the army—a position in which the whole country will not only honor him, but place the utmost confidence in him.

Bank of the Valley Case.

At the special term of the Circuit Court of Frederick, held a few weeks since, in Winchester, the case of the Valley Bank was disposed of. The following is the decision in case, just made known:

1st. That the deed of trust which was executed on behalf of said bank, dated March 10th, 1866, and made with the bill, shall be construed as made in obedience to the act of Assembly passed February 12, 1866, entitled "An act requiring the banks of the Commonwealth to go into liquidation, and that the provisions of the said deed which attempts to give any preference between the creditors of the bank shall be disregarded, and that the assets of the bank shall be divided amongst all its creditors according to the rule laid down in the said act; that is to say, ratably, according to their legal rights and priorities, at the time said deed was executed."

2d. That the holders of the notes of the bank are not, in the distribution of the assets of the bank to be preferred to its general creditors, the bank being equally indebted to each of those classes, and each of them must be treated as having an equal right of payment."

3d. When general deposits were made with the bank in Confederate States notes, or in Virginia treasury notes, the depositors are entitled to be regarded as creditors of the bank, for so much as such notes were worth when they were received by the bank and credit given for them on their books to the depositors."

4th. Where special deposits were made with the bank, it shall be considered as the mere custodian of the money for the depositors who are entitled now to demand and receive the same money or kind of money which they so deposited or left with the bank for safe keeping—therefore, where these special deposits were made in gold or silver, they have the present right to demand the gold and silver; for the money thus deposited never ceased to be their money, and at no time was the property of the bank—but when, without fault on its part, and in the exercise of a reasonable care in keeping such special deposits, safely, the bank has incurred any necessary expense about them; or, whenever, without fault on its part, a loss which affected in common the coin of the bank and the coin of such special depositors, has occurred such expense shall be reimbursed to the bank, and such loss be proportionally borne, by the bank and such depositors."

5th. That where dividends have been declared by the bank, the stockholders who did not draw their dividends, can only claim their shares in the same sort of money in which the dividends were payable—these dividends which were made, were much taken out of the bank and divided amongst the stockholders as profits; they then ceased to be any part of the property of the bank; and if the stockholders omitted to draw them, they remained in the bank as their property and not the property of the bank—the bank did not thereby become their debtor, but was only bound to keep them safely until called for."

Therefore where these dividends were payable in Confederate State notes, the stockholders are entitled to demand at any time only what they demanded, and are only now demand, that the bank, as its assignee, shall pay to them, in Confederate State's notes, their proper shares of such dividends."

The case was kept on the docket for further consideration and adjustment of new claims.

The Antietam Celebration.

The Antietam Celebration occurred on Tuesday, 17. Gov. Swann, of Maryland, opened the ceremonies with a short address, in such things. I am most glad to give my countenance and aid to the ceremonies on this occasion; but I may be permitted to express the hope that we may follow the example which has been so eloquently alluded to this afternoon, and which has been so clearly set by the illustrious dead, when we look on yon battlefield, and think of the brave men on both sides who fell in the fierce struggle of battle, and who sleep silent in their grave. Yes, who sleep in silence and peace after the earnest conflict has ceased. Would to God, we of the living could imitate their example, as they lay sleeping in peace in their tombs, and live together in friendship and peace. [Applause.]

The benediction was then pronounced, when the President, Cabinet officers, Gov. Swann, and others, left the platform.

Calls were renewed for Gov. Geary by the crowd who constituted a meeting independent of the regular arrangement by the authorities of the State and the Board of Managers of the Antietam National Cemetery. Gov. Geary, being emphatically and vociferously called for, came forward saying:—

"Fellow Citizens: After all you have heard to day I had supposed you would want nothing more. The programme opened and concluded with prayer. Those who have waited must come in at the close; but, my friends, we still have a place in the hearts of the people. [Applause.] When you come to Pennsylvania we will let everybody speak we want to hear. Thanks to Almighty God for his preservation and care of the country, we have no gaz. [Applause.] We have no programmes for this purpose. [Renewed applause.] We have no gag on our programmes."

He then went on with his speech. He was followed by Gov. Fenner, of New York. The crowd then dispersed. It is very evident from Gov. Geary's remarks that there was any thing but "harmonious" feeling on the occasion.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We are gratified to state that the people of our town by no means lag in the spirit of improvement, and as fast as the funds can be obtained or the labor secured, additional progress in the work of reconstruction is being made. Mr. Thos. K. Stray, one of our very best mechanics, has just completed the cornice on the new residence of Dr. Lippett, as beautiful and imposing in appearance, as it looks neat and substantial in structure. The Doctor expects to be able to occupy his new quarters by the 1st proximo.

Mr. Dan M. Sheetz has under construction and near completion, a most substantial addition to the residence of Mr. Kimes, which, though made of cheap material, will compare with any similar structure in the town, for completeness of arrangement and security of comfort, from the heat of summer or the blasts of winter.

On the old market-house lot, Mr. J. C. Holmes erected within three or four days of last week, a shop and shoe store for Mr. Jacob C. Kemp, of respectable dimensions, and for its cost, we think really neat and handsome in appearance. The room will be plastered this week by J. W. Gallaher, and be ready for occupancy the next—so our friends at a distance can see we are not as "slow teams" at improvements as some might suppose. To the intended occupant of this establishment, we wish every success in his new enterprise, for in honesty of intention and liberality of dealing, but few are more deserving.

The brick work on the intended cabinet shop of Mr. G. W. Saddle is about being commenced by the Messrs. Tutwiler, and will soon be hurried to completion.

PURCHASERS, READ!—Mr. Eugene West, so favorably known to many, is just receiving an entire new and carefully selected stock of fall and winter goods, from the best houses of the Eastern cities, at the old and popular store-room of Mr. A. W. Cramer. Mr. W. will have the assistance of Mr. Cramer in conducting business, and his old friends and customers heretofore, will not be unmindful of the liberality or courtesy with which he acted, or his many claims to public confidence and support.

D. Humphreys & Co., are receiving a new and complete assortment of goods in their line of business, which makes the stock on hand and the inducements to purchasers generally, equal to that of any establishment in the Valley. Indeed, in many articles of building necessity, mechanics' tools or hard ware generally, this firm is selling at a less price than the same articles can be obtained at retail in the cities. The article of "Corn Knives," advertised in another column, is something entirely new, and is just at this season worthy the attention of our farmers, as we hear a good many of our darlings demanding \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair for cutting corn under the old order of things.

The Clothing Store recently opened by S. A. Hamberger & Co., in the spacious store room of the "Spirit Building," is one of the largest establishments ever heretofore started in our midst. The stock is general and complete, and embraces the very best city made to the cheapest quality of ready-made clothing. All descriptions of gentlemen's furnishing goods can be found on hand, and most of the trimmings and fancy articles desired by the ladies. The business thus far has been a decided success.

GOOD SUCCESS.—A company of four of our citizens visited Harper's Ferry one day last week, for the purpose of testing the truth of which we have heard much, whether or not there was really "bass" in the Potomac river. Though as anglers none of them claimed to be disciples of that renowned old fisherman, Isaac Walton, yet properly accorded they cast their nets, or rather lines, immediately below the bridge at the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac, and their patience and perseverance was soon rewarded by a string of thirty six bass, the real simon-pures, as were ever drawn from their native element. From the rapid increase of this fish, it is confidently believed the Potomac will soon abound with them in numbers so prolific, as to compare almost with the herring shoals on tide-water. None have as yet been caught in the Shenandoah. Will some one give us a reason for this, when these fish are in numbers at its very mouth?

LAND SALE.—Mr. John W. Harst sold during the last week his allotment of that valuable estate in this county, known as "Hazelfield," and formerly the property of the late Judge Tucker, consisting of 160 acres, to Mr. John Burns, for \$9,600, or \$60 per acre. It has no improvements other than a tenant house, just newly erected in a neat and substantial manner, by Mr. J. C. Holmes, of this town. It speaks well for the industry, energy and enterprise of Mr. Burns, that he is almost the only home farmer who has had nerve enough to venture to large an investment since the war, but we predict for him that "where there's a will there's a way," as he knows no such word as fail, as his success in much more hazardous enterprises in the past have so clearly demonstrated.

"PRIDE OF THE SOUTH."—The pride of the South has been supposed to consist of her gallant men and lovely women, but of late it has been ascertained to reside in a superior brand of tobacco, a fine lot of which may be found at the tobacco establishment of M. S. Brown, at the old stand of J. H. Haines, of this town. Having tested the article, we speak knowingly. We have also sampled some of his smoking tobacco, and are prepared to say that it is decidedly the best that we have ever had the privilege of smoking. Call soon as he has but a small lot of it.

FRANKS JOHNSON, a noted brick-mason, died recently in Winchester, aged about 65 years. He was well known to many of our citizens, having worked here as long as thirty years ago, and then regarded as he was till the day of his death, the fastest workman in the State.

The "Elmwood Cemetery" at Shepherdstown, is to be dedicated on Saturday next, 25th inst. The clergy and citizens generally are invited to be present.

THE PEACH CROP of this county is certainly more prolific the present season than we have ever heretofore known, and we hope our people are making the best use possible of so valuable a fruit. Some of the specimens we have seen are not more remarkable in size than delicious in flavor, and those of Mr. J. B. Peckett of this county, and Arthur Allen, of Clarke, would compare with the best choice to be seen at the horticultural exhibitions of the North. The price of those offered in town for sale, has ranged from \$1.00 to \$1.60.

We learn from the Hagerstown Mail, that Mr. Geo. W. Graves, a native of Clarke county, Va., recently died at Ascension Parish, Louisiana, aged fifty-two years, and leaving behind him an estate valued at \$176,000. He emigrated to Louisiana in 1837, and previous to the war was estimated to be worth \$1,800,000, but the war caused him heavy losses. He had seven brothers and sisters residing near Sharpsburg, and another brother in Memphis, Tenn., to whom he has left his entire estate, which is to be equally divided between them.

DEATH OF A PASTOR.—The Rev. James R. Hughes, the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Martinsburg, died on yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Rev. Mr. Hopkins of this town has been informed, by telegraph, at the hour of putting our paper to press. Mr. Hughes was a native of Cumberland county, Va., and though in bad health for some time past, had filled most acceptably the charge of Martinsburg for the last two years. He leaves a family, each member of whom is at this time on a bed of sickness.

Our old friend to the "Spirit," Mr. Wm. Bowen of Shepherdstown, has shown the editor of the Register a peach grown in his garden, which weighed 104 ounces.—If any of our friends hereabouts can beat this, let them bring 'em along.

SUPERVISOR'S COURT.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday of last week, 16th inst., the following, among other less important proceedings to our readers, were acted upon:—

Ordered, that Thomas Rutherford be authorized to sell a small parcel of land belonging to the Berryville and Charlestown turnpike, near Rippon, to the best interest of the county and turnpike.

Ordered, that the Jail committee be allowed \$100 each for their services.

James Earnshaw offered his resignation as road surveyor of Harper's Ferry Township, which was rejected.

Ordered, that the road surveyor of Charlestown Township open the road leading from Shepherdstown to Charlestown, near Charlestown.

Ordered, that A. Nunnamaker, road surveyor of Osburn Township, receive two orders of \$250 each out of the funds of said Township.

Ordered, that the suit brought by the Board against Joseph Crane, be stayed for the present until the said Crane can notify his deputies.

Ordered, that A. McCreary road surveyor of Averill Township receive an order for \$200 out of the road funds of said Township.

Ordered, that supervisor Turner have a bridge built over Everett run at 1st's mill, and report the cost of same to the Board, and to be paid for out of the road funds of Charlestown Township.

Ordered, that the committee appointed to have the wall built around the Jail receive order for \$1000.

From the Shepherdstown Register of Saturday last, we copy the following local items:—

The new Cemetery prepared by the Reformed Church of this place, was duly consecrated, as previously appointed, on Saturday last, the 14th inst. The assembly convened first in the Church, in the rear of which the location is located, when the Rev. E. S. Higbee, D. D. of the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Va., in place of Rev. Dr. Harbaugh, the Orator, who was first chosen but who, on account of a severe illness, could not be present, delivered the discourse for the occasion, which was very appropriate, able and impressive and listened to with the most marked attention by a very large and interesting audience. Immediately after the speaker had concluded the assembled concourse proceeded to the grounds which were awaiting the pious prayers and benediction of the Church before they would receive into their safe and peaceful bosom the sacred remains of the sainted dead, where the Pastor of the Congregation, assisted by the Rev. Dr. T. G. Apple, of Mercersburg College, and by the membership of the Church who took part in the beautiful responsive service that was used, consecrated in a formal way the proposed resting-place under the name of "Church Hill Cemetery."

There is but one opinion in regard to this Cemetery; it is naturally beautiful, and by the aid of art can be made most beautiful.

The remains of Rev. Anspach of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, who died at his residence in Baltimore on the morning of Tuesday last the 17th instant, were brought to this place for interment on Wednesday afternoon in the German Reformed Cemetery. The funeral services took place at 4 P. M. and were largely attended by his relatives and friends. The Rev. Dr. McCron of the First Lutheran Church of Baltimore delivered on the occasion an appropriate and eloquent discourse, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Andrews in a few happy and impressive remarks. The services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, pastor of the Lutheran Church. And this has terminated the earthly history of one who had attained an honorable name in his denomination as an author, divine and successful minister of the Gospel. He was in the 49th year of his age.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Schofield ordered that all registered voters and none others should vote on the Richmond subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The vote of the city was in favor of subscribing two millions to the stocks of the Railroad, by 2,000 majority. The colored people voted for it en masse. Its opponents insisted contesting the legality of the vote on the ground that the colored people, under the supplemental bill, have no right to vote, except in case of elections for office. Also, that the registration is not completed till a final revision of the lists, and therefore the colored people were not registered voters.

The examination ordered by Gen. Saffold into the matter of the alleged illegal colored organization in Hanover county, has been concluded, and the testimony sent on to Gen. S. It is ascertained that such an organization existed, called the "Rising Sun Liberty," and that they were frequently in the habit of drilling—some of them being armed and equipped. The acknowledged president of the company is Anthony Tilman. He was arrested previous to the examination on the charge of stealing a watch. At the preliminary examination he was allowed bail, but on one offering himself as security, was locked up to await further examination.

A dispatch from Fort Hays, Kansas, gives the details of fresh outrages committed by the Indians. On Friday last, attacked several Government stations and trains, killed one white man, and ran off a valuable amount of stock. Several men were wounded and the soldiers driven away, but not an Indian injured. They also set the prairie on fire to a distance of fifty miles. Since the arrival of the Peace Commission in that country the troops have been ordered to act only on the defensive; hence no attempt has been made to punish the deprecating bands.

Rev. Jos. Gibbons, now officiating in the Roman Catholic Cathedral parish, Baltimore, has been confirmed, by the Head of the Church at Rome, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, and will probably have his episcopal mansion in Raleigh. He will be consecrated by Archbishop Spalding when that gentleman returns from Europe, which will be at the latter end of October.

In anticipation that the yellow fever, now raging in the South, may reach the city of Mobile and cause an abandonment of that place by the Government officials, Gen. Spinner, U. S. treasurer, has thought best to withdraw all Government funds deposited there, and deposit them in some city farther north.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are straightening their line between the Relay House and Baltimore, so as to avoid that long double curve that winds around by the brick-yard, near the City Taverns.—The road is nearly completed, and will be in working order next month, when the time between Baltimore and Washington will be reduced to thirty six minutes.

The National Intelligencer states that the rush in Washington to take the amnesty oath under the President's late proclamation is so great that a number of the notaries and justices of the peace are busily engaged in administering the same to those to whom the benefits of the amnesty proclamation specially apply.

[From the La Crosse Democrat.]

Inhuman Outrage on a Negro.

August 23th, 1867. A negro deck hand on the steamer Northern Belle, of the White Collar Line, one of the boats owned by W. F. Davidson & Co., was, by order of the aforesaid Davidson, President of the line of steamboats, or one of his immediate under officers, most inhumanly punished as follows:—

On the trip from LaCrosse to St Paul a caddy of tobacco was stolen. Suspicion rested upon a negro cabin boy as the thief who had taken it. After the boat had gone to St. Paul and the officer in charge had talked with Davidson, soon after the boat had left port, a rope was placed around the neck of the man, he was suspended from a masthead, and with a great rope inhumanly beaten on the body for some time and left hanging!

He was cut down by a steward of the boat before life was extinct—the boat came down to Alma, where the black men employed on the steamer left, taking with them the half murdered man, and the steamer came to this port without her cabin crew.

It is said by the officers inflicting the inhuman punishment that atrocity was by order of Davidson from the fact that the cabin boy had stolen a pipe from the steamer, and to make the punishment more inhuman, the "partner" or bunkmate of the cabin boy was compelled to do the beating under penalty of death!

W. F. Davidson, President of the White Collar boats, is a blatant Abolitionist—a "loyal" hypocrite who professed great love for the black man—so loyal that during the war he would pay money to support churches to secure church influence, and who has often denounced the whipping of black men South.

We give the statement of facts without other comment than this. If this inhuman beating had been inflicted on a negro in Texas, or any other portion of the South, Davidson and others of that party would have howled for a week over the outrage, and demanded a general confession.

So much for the Northern Abolition love for the poor negro! Brethren, let us pray!

A QUEER WEDDING.—The Hartford Post relates a curious incident near that city.—Mrs. Eliza Barnsley, a young war widow, had been courted and won by a young lawyer from Providence, who spent his vacation in the neighborhood. The day for the marriage was fixed and all the arrangements made, but at the appointed hour the bridegroom came not. He had gone







