

Spirit of Jefferson.

BRUJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. For One Year, \$3.00. For Six Months, 1.75. For Three Months, 1.00.

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AMOS S. SMITH, Attorney at Law. WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan Counties, West Va., and Frederick, Clarke and Loudoun Counties, Va.

DANIEL B. LUCAS, Attorney at Law. I PRACTICE in the Courts held at Leesburg, Berryville, Winchester, Shepherdstown and Martinsburg. Office at HALLTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

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PROFESSIONAL CARD. DR. CHARLES W. GOLDSBOROUGH, offers his professional services to the citizens in the best of the Valley.

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THE EATING ESTABLISHMENT, WILL be in charge of experienced hands. The best OYSTERS received and served up in any style desired.

THE SHENANDOAH HOUSE, North Queen Street, MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

THE UNDERTAKING BEARS to inform the public generally, and his friends especially, that since the excursion of our worthy Ex-Mayor and City Fathers to the Salt River, there is no more danger on entering his Bar of being called up before a Grand Jury.

ENTLER HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA. J. P. A. ENTLER, Proprietor.

NYMPH OF THE JAMES. A NEW and excellent brand of Smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale by M. S. BROWN.

HANDSOME CHAMBER SETS, for sale by W. B. BLY. BEAUTIFUL Hair Chains just received and for sale by L. DINKLE.

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VOL. 20.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1868.

NO. 25.

CHARLESTOWN, VA. BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

Tuesday Morning, February 18, 1868.

JOHNSON-GRANT CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Endorsement of the Cabinet Officers.

Another Letter from Gen Grant.

The following additional correspondence, called for by the House of Representatives, was laid before that body on Tuesday last:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 10, 1868.

General: The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d instant would seem to preclude any reply on my part; but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions which are involved, induce me to take this mode of giving, as a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the statement of the five members of the cabinet who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ultimo. Copies of the letters which have addressed to me are accordingly herewith enclosed.

You speak of my letter of the 31st ultimo, as a reiteration of the many gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles, and reassert the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ultimo, adding, (and here I give your own words,) "anything in yours in reply to the contrary, notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matter of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially where, upon either side, it loses the character of a respectful discussion, which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other, and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from the statements alone, and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they afford in favor of or against either party.

I should not shrink from this in the controversy, but fortunately it is not left to this alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the detail of which in my letter of the 28th ultimo, you also yourself to say contains "many gross misrepresentations." These gentlemen heard that conversation, and have read my statement. They speak for themselves; and I have the proof, without a word of comment. I deem it proper, before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of my promises alleged to have been made by you to the President "would have involved a resistance to law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton."

You then state that you had feared the President would, on the removal of Mr. Stanton, appoint some one in his place who would harass the army by entering on the wrong situation acts, and add: "It was to prevent such an appointment, that I accepted the office of Secretary of War, ad interim, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from him in opposition to law, or not doing so myself, rendering it to one, who would harass the army and assume in your communication plainly indicate was sought."

First of all, you here admit that from the very beginning of what you term "the whole history" of your connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, you intended to circumvent the President. It was to carry out that intent that you accepted the appointment. It was not, then, in obedience to the order of your superior, as has been heretofore supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office. You knew it was the President's purpose to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose.

You accepted the office, not in the interest of the President, but of Mr. Stanton. If this purpose, so entertained by you, had been confined to yourself; if, when accepting the office, you had done so with a mental reservation to frustrate the President, it would have been a tacit deception. In the ethics of some persons such a course is allowable. But you could not stand upon that questionable ground. The "history" of your connection with the transaction, as written by yourself, places you in a different predicament, and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but induced him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton out of office by retaining it yourself, after an attempt at restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. Stanton to establish his right by judicial decision.

I now give that part of this "history," as written by yourself in your letter of the 28th ultimo: "Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War ad interim, the President asked me my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of his office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the ground I had taken in the case of the Baltimore police commissioners."

Now, at this time, as you admit in your letter of the 3d instant, you held the office of Secretary of War, and you held the office for the very object of defeating an appeal to the courts. In that letter you say that in occupying the office one motive was to prevent the President from appointing some other person who would retain possession, and thus make judicial proceedings necessary.

You knew the President was unwilling to trust the office with any one who would not, by holding it, compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the courts. You perfectly understood that in this interview, "some time" after you accepted the office, the President, not contented with your silence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered him that the office would have to appeal to the courts. If the President had resorted to confidence before he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have been said he made a mistake; but a violation of confidence reposed after that conversation was no mistake of his, nor of yours. It is the fact only that needs to be stated, that at the date of this conversation you did not intend

to hold the office with the purpose of forcing Mr. Stanton into court, but did hold it then and had accepted it to prevent that course from being carried out. In other words, you said to the President, "what is the proper course?" and you said to yourself, "I have accepted the office, and now hold it to defeat that course."

The excuse you make—a subsequent paragraph of that letter of the 28th ultimo—that afterwards you changed your views as to what would be a proper course, has nothing to do with the point now under consideration. The point is that before you changed your views you had secretly determined to do the very thing which at last you did—surrender the office to Mr. Stanton. You may have changed your views as to the law, but you certainly did not change your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning. I will only notice one more statement in your letter of the 3d inst., that the performance of the promise which, it is alleged, were made by you, would have involved you in the resistance of law. I know of no statute that would have been violated had you, carrying out our promises in good faith; tendered your resignation when you concluded not to be made a party in any legal proceedings. You add: "I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority to issue the orders I am to disobey."

On the 24th ultimo you addressed a note to the President requesting, in writing, an order given to you verbally five days before, to disregard orders from Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War until you "knew from the President himself that they were his orders."

On the 29th, in compliance with your request, I did give you instructions in writing "not to obey any orders from the War Department issued by the Secretary of War, until you were advised by the President, unless such orders are known by the general commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive."

There are some orders which a Secretary of War may issue without the authority of the President; there are others which he issues simply by the sign of the President, and which purports to be "by direction" of the President. For such orders the President is responsible, and he should therefore know and understand what they are before giving such "directions." Mr. Stanton states, in his letter of the 4th instant, which accompanies the published correspondence, that he "has had no correspondence with the President since the 12th August last;" and he further says that since he resumed the duties of the office he has continued to discharge them "without any personal or written communication with the President;" and he adds, "no orders have been issued from this department in the name of the President with my assent, and I have received no orders from him." However, in your note to the President of the 30th ult., in which you acknowledge the receipt of the written order of the 29th, you say that you have been informed by Mr. Stanton that he has not received any order limiting his authority to issue orders in the name of the President, and that such was the understanding, but that he did not suppose the Senate would act so soon; that on Monday he had been engaged in a conference with General Sherman, and was occupied with "many little matters," and asked "if General Sherman had not called on that day."

I take this mode of complying with the request contained in the President's letter to be because your attention has been called to the subject before, when the correspondence between the President and General Grant was under consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, Postmaster General.

[In addition to the foregoing, there are two other letters, one from Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and one from Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior. These letters we omit, because of their length. The letter of the Secretary of the Interior sustains the President's statement with regard to what occurred at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th ult., whilst Mr. Seward is rather ambiguous in his manner of expression, and decidedly Sewardian from beginning to end. The correspondence winds up with the following letter from Grant:—]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S., Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868.

His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the United States.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., accompanied by the statements of five cabinet ministers of their recollection of what occurred in cabinet meeting on the 14th of January.

Without admitting anything in these where they differ from anything heretofore stated by me I propose to notice only that portion of your communication wherein I am charged with imputation. I think it will be plain to the reader of my letter of the 30th of January that I did not propose to disobey any legal order of the President distinctly given, but only gave an interpretation of what would be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the President's sanction to orders communicated by the Secretary of War. I will say here that your letter of the 10th inst. contains the first intimation I have had that you did not accept that interpretation.

Now for reasons for giving that interpretation: It was clear to me, before my reply of January 30th was written, that I, the person having more public business to transact with the Secretary of War than any other of the President's subordinates, was the only one who had been instructed to disregard the authority of Mr. Stanton where his authority was denied as agent of the President.

On the 27th of January I received a letter from the Secretary of War, (copy herewith,) directing me to furnish escort to public treasure from the Rio Grande to New Orleans, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury to him. I also sent two enclosures showing recognition of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, by both the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, in all of which cases the Secretary of War had to call upon me to make the orders requested or give the information desired, and where

his authority to do so is derived, in my view as agent of the President.

With an order so clearly ambiguous as that of the President here referred to, it was my duty to inform the President of my interpretation of it, and to abide by that interpretation until I received other orders. Disclaiming any intention now or heretofore of disobeying any legal order of the President distinctly communicated, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, General.

The letters accompanying are from the Post-office Department, asking for information with respect to a change of military posts in order to the protection of the mails. The next is a letter from the Treasury Department, asking a military escort for the transit of public moneys, to prevent them from falling into the hands of robbers. On the 27th of January Secretary Stanton writes a letter, addressed to General Grant, asking him to detail a force to protect public moneys in Texas.

The Late John M. Daniel.

Mr. Frederick S. Daniel, a brother of the late John M. Daniel, proposes to publish an early day a volume containing a memoir of his illustrious brother, and selections from his writings as editor of the Examiner. Mr. Daniel is a young gentleman of talents and acquirements which render him competent to the task. He has had the best sources of information, including his late brother's extensive correspondence, while his own knowledge of his brother's habits, character, and peculiarities, will enable him to make an interesting memoir, presenting circumstances that may throw light upon the life of the deceased. The selections from the writings of Mr. Daniel, we are informed, will be made with care, and yet own only a small space to national events, and speculations as to their influence on the fate of the people and their international intercourse. The late Mr. Daniel took a most active part in the discussion of the capabilities, dispositions, and conduct of public men during the late war, both in the Federal Government and that of the Confederacy; and it will be a matter of much interest now to read what he said, not only of his views of men; but his prophecies of the future.

Further notice of the book will be given by the author in due time.—Rich. Dispatch.

The Printer.

The following article concerning the printer will be appreciated by members of the craft as a clever effort, worthy the comic genius of a Hood. All our readers will understand it, and acknowledge its truth:

"The printer is the most curious being living. He may wear a coat and quinine and yet not be worth a cent—have small caps and have neither wife nor children. Others run fast, but he gets along swifter by setting fast. He may be making impressions without eloquence—may use the *tit* without offending, and be telling the truth—while others cannot stand while they set, he can set standing, and he does not sit at the same time—have to use a pen and yet own no pen—may make and not put away a pie, and yet never see a pie, much less eat it—be a human being and a nut at the same time—may press a great deal and not ask a favor—may handle a shooting-iron, and yet know nothing about a cannon, gun or pistol—may move the lever that moves the world, and yet be as far from moving the globe as his own shadow under a mole hill—may spread sheets without being a housewife—may lay his form on a bed, and yet be obliged to sleep on the bare floor—use the *dogger* (without shedding blood, and from the earth handle the stars, &c.) He may be of a rolling disposition and never desire to travel—he may have a *sheep's foot*, and not be deformed—never be in a *rain case*, and know nothing about law and physics—he always corrects his errors, and growing worse every day, have an *embrace* (—) without ever having the arms of a lass thrown around him—*distribute the metallic* all around him daily, and yet be as uncharitable as the veriest miser—have his *form locked up* and be free from jail, watch-house, or any other place of confinement—his office may have a *keff* in it, and he be such a bad place after all—he may be plagued with a *devil*, and be a Christian of the best kind. And, what is stranger still, he, honest or dishonest, rich or poor, drunk or sober, industrious or lazy, he always stands up to his business." TYPO.

A COOL TOBER.—A good anecdote is told of a man named Bentley, a confirmed drinker, who would never drink, but a friend of his, in public, and always bitterly denied in his room, and when the liquor was running down his throat, seized him with his arm crooked and his mouth open, and holding him fast with an iron grasp, "Ah, Bentley, we have caught you at last! You never drink, eh?" No one would suppose that that Bentley would have acknowledged the fact. Not he; with the most grave and impressive face, he calmly, and in a dignified manner, said: "Gentlemen, my name is not Bentley?"

NEWSPAPERS.—In a lecture upon newspapers, delivered in Philadelphia, Rev. Dewitt Talmage, he said: "I now declare that I consider the newspaper to be the grand agency by which the gospel is preached, ignorance cast out, oppression dethroned, crime extirpated, the world raised, Heaven rejoiced, and God glorified. In the clanking of the printing press, as sheets fly out, I hear the Lord Almighty proclaiming to all the dead nations of the earth, 'Lazarus come forth,' and the retreating surges of darkness, 'let there be light!'"

A TIMELY THOUGHT.—There is no calling or infidelity, however manifest in many respects to a Christian mind, provided it be not in itself simply ungodly, wherein God has not raised up faithful witnesses, who have stood forth as examples to others in like situations, of the practicability of uniting great eminence in the christian life with the discharge of the duties of their profession, however difficult.

Judge Thomas, in the Loudoun Circuit Court, has decided in favor of the validity of a sale of land during the war for Confederate money. The former owner tried to get the land back.

PORTICAL.

WEARY.

Weary of living, so weary! Languid to lie down and die, To find for the sad heart and dreary, The end of the slirring night.

Weary, so weary of waking, For a form that is gone from my sight, For a voice that is hushed to me ever, For eyes that to me were so bright.

For a hand to be laid on my forehead, A gleam of the golden brown hair, For a step that to me was sweet music, And a brow that was noble and fair.

Weary, so weary of waiting, Waiting for sympathy sweet, For something to love and to love me, And pleasures that are not so fleet.

Tired, so tired of drifting, Tired of the dark stream of life; Tired of breathing the billows, The billows of fall and strife.

Wishing and waiting so sadly, For love that was sweetest and best; Willing to be so glad, If that would bring quiet and rest!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Domestic Affliction.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Metropolitan Record, furnishes that paper with the following picture of domestic affliction:—

While I was sitting in the reading-room of Willard's hotel this afternoon, thinking over a plan to save the country and protect Mr. Stanton from the persecution of unscrupulous enemies, a white-haired old gentleman came up to me and said he understood I was a person of sympathetic nature. The first idea that occurred to me was that he wanted me to get him an appointment, but the utter misery that was stamped on his face soon removed this unworthy thought, and filled me with deep pity.

I informed him that some one had told him the truth, which is a very remarkable thing in Washington, and he then said he had a tale to tell that would probably harrow up my soul.

"What is it about, my venerable friend?" said I to the old gentleman, and he answered briefly but sorrowfully.

"It is a tale of family disgrace."

"Pray, sir," I said, "don't pain yourself by repeating family troubles to me; I am at present engaged considering more important matters. The very life of the nation, sir, is in danger, and I am considering how to save it."

But the old gentleman would not be put off. He insisted on unfolding his tale, and taking a seat beside me he began as follows: "I am the father of ten children."

I pressed my condolence, and he continued:

"Ten children, sir, and I did all I could to bring them up in the way of virtue and honor."

"And I trust they are a comfort and support to you in your old age," said I.

"Ah, sir, they have been a curse to me—Look at these grey hairs! Look at the furrows of care upon my face! My children, oh, my children!"

I became interested, and told the old gentleman to proceed.

"My first great grief," said he, composing himself, "was caused by my eldest son. He was a young man of fine promise, and I had him educated for the Church. He became a minister. His sermons were the wonder of our section. He married an excellent girl and lived happily with her. His Christian zeal knew no bounds. He established a Sabbath school and started the greatest revival movement ever known in the West. It gladdened my heart to see my son devoting himself so earnestly to holy work. But a blow came, a terrible blow. In the midst of the revival he eloped with one of the Sabbath school teachers and left his wife and children on my hands."

I said that was a great blow, indeed, and the old gentleman went on:

"About this time my second son, a young man of excellent talents and character, held a responsible position in a bank in New York. I was proud of him, sir, and I looked forward to the time when he would be one of the foremost bankers in the metropolis. But there was another blow coming. One day I received a letter from the president of the bank informing me that my son was a defaulter, that he had embezzled \$200,000 and started for Europe with a waiter girl from one of the concert saloons."

"That was dreadful," said I.

"Yes, sir, it was a great disgrace, but not the worst. Another son settled in Chicago, and became a gambler. He associated with the most disreputable persons, pugilists, black-legs, thieves, and went down step by step until he finally connected himself with a gift enterprise for the relief of soldiers and sailors in our army. Oh, how my heart bled when I heard how low he had descended!"

"No wonder, sir, it was fearful."

"It was fearful, sir, but I bore it as well as I could. My fourth son was educated for the bar. He was admitted to practice, and soon became a rising man. But the evil star was over him too. He became a drunkard. He lost all self-respect, but still he had talents. One of them was a widow and six orphans. She retained him in an important property case. It involved a fortune. He assured her he would gain it, and he did. He gained the case, sir, and pocketed every dollar of the money himself. Then he became more and more dissipated, and was at last found dead in a common bar-room in St. Louis."

"Poor man, your sorrows are very great! That blow was shocking."

"Oh, it was terrible, sir; but there was worse to come. My second daughter, a beautiful girl, married a young merchant. They seemed to be very happy. Four children blessed their union—lovely children, the image of their parents. Fanny's husband died on her—he thought she doted upon him—but she deceived him. One evening when he went home she was absent. She did not return that night. He was distracted. Next day one of his clerks was absent. He made inquiries, and learned that they had eloped. When the news came to me it almost broke my heart."

"Shocking, shocking!" I observed, but without heeding my interruption the old man continued:

"Sarah, my third daughter, was always a foolish girl, full of romantic notions and fond of reading novels. A month after Fanny's marriage she ran away with a traveling tinkerman and came back in less than a year in rags. Poor Sarah! I could not blame her much, for

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CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1868.

BENJAMIN F. BRILL, Editor.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays.

PAY UP!—It would be exceedingly gratifying to us if the very large number of persons who have not paid their subscriptions for the present year, would do so at once. We do not wish to continually demand our subscribers, but they are to blame for it all. It is impossible for us to call on each one of them individually, nor ought such a thing to be expected. Those who have paid have our gratitude, and need not take this notice as referring to them.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is now nearly three years since the Confederate armies surrendered, and although this surrender was complete, and has been faithfully complied with by the whole Southern people, we have no real peace. The war, which was carried on by the North to save the Constitution and restore the Union, has not done either the one or the other. Ten of the Confederate States are still out of the Union, and the Constitution is daily disregarded. That this condition of affairs is owing to the action of Congress no sane man doubts. The great radical majority in that branch of the government has not legislated for the good of the country, but has gone all lengths in the effort to destroy the Southern whites and to elevate the Southern blacks, for no other apparent purpose than the retention of political power in its hands; and in doing this has paid no more respect to the provisions of the federal constitution than the inhabitants of the lower regions to the Christianized. The President has opposed this Congressional madness in every possible way save one; and the public mind is fast awakening to the opinion that it is his duty now to interpose that one. We confess that for more than a year past we have been unable to see how the deplorable condition into which it is being hurried by Congress, by any other mode than a resort to force; and go now where you will in the North, you hear sober minded men say that it is the duty of the President to save the Constitution and the Union by putting the military power of the government against the destructive laws which Congress has passed, and especially those which it now proposes to pass. What is to become of us unless Congress is checked in its career? Heaven only knows; but unless the President acts boldly, and at once, and is sustained by the Northern masses, we fear a fate for the whole country worse than ever befall any civilized people—a fate that will not only show the ruin of the South, and the degradation of the Southern whites, but prove the death of civil liberty throughout the Union.

GENERAL GRANT.

The position in which Gen. Grant is left, by his correspondence with President Johnson in reference to the War Department embargo, affords us no pleasure. Although we people of the South never regarded him as a great general, and bitterly blamed him for his many cruel—even inhuman, military orders issued during the last year of the war, we could not fail to accord him our respect in consequence of his gentlemanly and soldierly conduct at Appomattox. His action, during those days of our defeat and great sorrow, was marked by so much of knightly courtesy to our great Lee and his comrades, that he stood before us as the generous victor and not as the ruthless destroyer. The difference between him and the President in their statements of facts is not one of mere memory. One or the other has deliberately falsified; and the correspondence proves, beyond all doubt, that the General is guilty of this deliberate falsification—as well as of what is equally dishonorable, treacherous deceit. True and honorable men, everywhere, must regard the General as having fallen from his high estate, and all his military renown cannot wipe out the disgrace of his present perfidy. This correspondence not only strikes General Grant below the pale of gentlemen, but effectually kills him as a Presidential aspirant. The American people will never elevate to any high office any man who has so clearly shown himself as wanting in those essential attributes of the honorable man, truth and fair dealing; and if the army is offered by men of the same high stamp as of yore, the General will soon see that it is galling to the pride of his subordinates to be compelled to have even official intercourse with a commander who is not a gentleman.

GIVES IT UP!

The devil's proxy in the House of Representatives is growing weary of his task, in anticipation perhaps, of an early removal from his present theatre of action to the warmer climate of his master's dominion. Having been a faithful servant of his majesty, and plied well his vocation in the midst of spoons, knives and cotton-staplers at Washington, he confesses himself disheartened at the amount of good that yet prevails in the land, and throws up the sponge in token of complete defeat. But he yields with St. Pauline eagerness, and "black-marks" his rebellious subjects, endeavoring to imprint upon them the stigma of cowardice. The New-York World's correspondent has had an interview with him, when the following took place:—
The correspondent asked Mr. Stevens the question, "Were you disappointed in the vote this morning by the committee?" "Not a bit, sir; I know all the cards in this Congress. Long experience has enabled me to black mark every one of them, d—n them!" "What, then, is at last your opinion on the question whether Mr. Johnson will ever be impeached?" "Sir," said Mr. Stevens, with a bitter smile, "I shall never bring up this question of impeachment again. I am not going to dally with that any other committee in regard to it any longer."

IS IT TRUE?

Some one, whom we take to be an individual with a high appreciation of a good joke, has informed the *Commonwealth*, that Judge E. B. Hall, of this Circuit is to go on the Bench of the Court of Appeals, and that Joseph A. Chapline, the present Senator from this District, is to be elevated to the Circuit Bench. We rather think that somebody is trying to hoax the *Intelligencer*, but there is no telling what Radicalism will do. If the Gynecist is really to become a Judge, we hope the case of *Hanshan & Kirwan vs. Jos. A. Chapline* will be finally disposed of before he does the crime, and that he will make some effort to liquidate the board bill which he has so long owed Nancy Bowers.

While speaking of our prospective Judge, we may mention a little incident in connection with his residence in Iowa, where he became so prominent that he was allowed to serve as a Lincoln elector in 1860. Soon after he settled in the rapidly rising city of Dubuque, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Samuel, a son of the late Judge Green B. Samuels, of Sheasandah county, who had previously located in the far-west, and was enjoying a reasonable practice at the bar of Dubuque. The Gynecist being short of funds, solicited and obtained from his fellow Virginian, the loan of a small sum. Samuels in 1859 became the Democratic candidate for Governor, and made a most excellent fight in behalf of the Constitution and the Union, but at various places in the State was slandered by the unprincipled Chapline as the slave-driver's candidate, the latter using his crude style of oratory to defame the State which had to suffer the disgrace of being his birth place, by reciting what he had witnessed here of the cruel horrors of slavery. By this infamous course, of this and other infamous men, Samuels was defeated, and feeling stung which Chapline's ingratitude had incited, he ordered suit to be brought for the recovery of the loaned money. Chapline answered, and besought an extension of time, stating that at the end of the year he would obtain funds from Virginia from an interest which his wife had in some negroes.

And this is the kind of material out of which it is proposed to manufacture a judge for this Circuit. We appeal to Radicalism, (and it is the only time we have ever made an appeal to that party,) to spare our blest old country, this last crowning disgrace. Do what you please with the rebel element; disfranchise every mother's son of us; pile on your taxes till the girls break; yankeeize us with Northern-school-masters; fill our pulpits with radical bible bangers; levy a revenue on our dogs; fill your legislature with carpe-bag and hog thieves, but for the love of mercy, do not make Joe Chapline a judge. A judge! only think of it, and the blood seeps back from its natural channels, and the heart seeks relief in bursting—almost.

MR. THOMAS OF MARYLAND.

This gentleman, elected several months ago to represent the State of Maryland in the Senate of the United States has not yet been admitted to his seat. His case was called up on Thursday last, and an acrimonious debate ensued in his qualifications for Senator under the tests applied by the so-called loyalists who unfortunately fill the seats once occupied and adorned by Welster, Clay and others. The great congressional orator, the voluble Senator from Massachusetts, took occasion to consume the time of the Senate in one of the meanest speeches ever made, even by himself. His thimble full of brains was laid under oppressive contribution, and the production was a miserable, bastard rhetorical flourish about Roman virtue, with which he is about as familiar as Balsham's ass was with the designs of the angel of the Lord who confronted his master with a flaming sword. This New England night-house and paragon of Puritan patriotism, whose every day life is spent in violation of the Constitution of his country, talked much about loyalty, forgetting his own treason and the covardice that has stuck to him with the tenacity of the shirt of Nessus. Verily we have reached the *Five Points* in the road to national degradation when such narrow-minded, self-conceited, sore-headed creatures as this Massachusetts bug-eater are permitted to descend upon the qualification of gentlemen for seats in the Senate of the United States.

A Washington correspondent says:—"Mr. Sumner's term as Senator expires on the 4th of March, 1869, and members of his party are already intriguing to secure the succession. There are several aspirants for the place instead of Mr. Sumner, and some of them declare that they will take back seats no longer, but intend to 'go for him!' General Banks and Butler are both desirous of the position, but Gov. Bullock is said to have the inside, and Massachusetts people here say that the great orator and scholar will accompany Mr. Wade in his retirement to private life in a twelve-month hence."
It would indeed be a triumph of the first magnitude to have two such pestiferous men as Wade and Sumner leave the Senate on the same day. But there would be an appropriateness in it, United as they have been in their political life, in death they should not be divided.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.—A late Washington dispatch says there seems to be no doubt that the appointment of minister to England has been tendered to General George B. McClellan, but nothing definite has yet been heard from him as to his acceptance. The resignation of Mr. Adams, it has been ascertained from an official source, takes place in April.
—The leading Radical members of the Conventions are rapidly coming to grief. In Georgia, Bradley, the head and front of the "loyal leaguers," has been expelled upon conclusive proof, that he was for two years in Sing Sing as a convict. In the Florida Convention, Solon Robinson, the *Tribune* commissioner, states that a prominent Radical was once convicted of the theft of a quart of indifferent whiskey.

SHERMAN'S PROMOTION.

It has been alleged by dispatches from Washington, that Lieutenant General Sherman, had telegraphed to his brother, Senator Sherman, threatening to resign his position if the President persisted in ordering him to Washington. "DATA," the well informed correspondent of the *Sum*, in a dispatch dated the 16th, says:—"The report that Gen. Sherman has telegraphed from the West to his brother, Senator Sherman, that he wishes the Senate military committee to refuse to favor the nomination for brevet general, and that if ordered to come to this city to assume command of the new military department he will resign rather than take the command, is probably incorrect, at least as to the tone and phraseology attributed to Gen. Sherman in the alleged dispatch. Up to a late hour to-night the President had not received a word on the subject from Gen. Sherman, by telegram or otherwise, and it is not believed in official circles that the latter would place himself even in seeming antagonism with the President in such a matter, without communicating directly at once with him."
The order making the Department of the Atlantic, or a department some kind in keeping with the dignity of Gen. Sherman's rank, and with the headquarters at Washington, was several weeks ago determined upon by the Executive, as also was the brevet generalship decided upon about the same time, and it was talked over between the President and Gen. Sherman on several occasions, the latter being the one on which Gen. Sherman left for the West.

There was no indignation manifested by Gen. Sherman at the proposed compliment, nor any question raised about the legality of the proceedings. Gen. Sherman in those conversations had no objection to either the brevet appointment or the command of the proposed new department, and the tenor of the alleged dispatch to his brother, if correctly reported, is at variance with the tone and temper evinced by the general in those interviews with the President.

The Nomination of Sherman.

A Washington dispatch to the *Baltimore Gazette*, dated the 13th, in referring to the President's action in regard to Lieut. Gen. Sherman, says:—"The nomination of Lieutenant General Sherman to day by General by brevet has created a great stir in the Radical camp. They claim that the office of General was created by special law and dies with the present incumbent, and therefore it is not in the power of the President to create the rank proposed to be conferred on Gen. Sherman. The Radical leaders profess to see a vast amount of Executive cunning and public evil in the movement. One holding a brevet rank can be assigned to the duties of that rank. If confirmed, Gen. Sherman may be assigned to any and all the duties which Radical legislation has planned for General Grant. Here's the rub. But the question discussed among the anxious ones to night is how can they dispose of the nomination?—General Sherman cannot be easily shelved, and open rupture with him must be avoided. They charge that Johnson studies nothing but devilry, and that this cunning is only equalled by his power for evil. It is proposed that the Senate shall return the nomination to the President, with a resolution informing him that he had no authority to make it."

A Costly Luxury.

The *Philadelphia Age* thinks that the privilege of being governed by the Radical party is not worth what it costs. In this opinion, we doubt not, a majority of the people of the United States will soon be found to concur. Says the *Age*:—"The Radicals increased the national debt about twenty millions of dollars during the past month. By twenty millions, almost a million a day, is scarcely noticed. Bonds were issued to that amount. The interest on the bonds sold was at the rate of five per cent. In the present rate, this is equal to twenty per cent. on the principal. We have added thereto the annual expenses of our government, one million four hundred thousand dollars in a single month. The total debt of the United States to day, is thirty millions more than it was on the first of December last. It is thirty millions more than it was on the first day of July 1867. The Radical party is a costly luxury. Can the people of this nation afford to continue it in power?"

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.—Schofield has issued several orders about registration. One orders a new registration in Richmond on March 2. Another provides that where voters in the State have changed their residence since the last registration, they may register in the district where they reside. The third is for the guidance of registration boards, and directs that where a person has held a United States office, and then voted voluntarily for secession, he is disfranchised. The holding of a United States office is defined as having held an office to which the holder was appointed by the President, courts of law, or heads of departments. Those who have held county or town offices, created by the administration of justice, are disfranchised, but not their deputies. The executive power does not remove officers, but the President may remove them at his pleasure. Judge W. Warren, at Winchester, says that he has been called to the military. He decided that Congress, which was the law-making power, has not yet declared peace; and the country being in a state of armistice, the civil courts have no right to take prisoners out of military custody. The case goes up to the Supreme Court.

A REMARKABLE SHOT WITH A PISTOL.—A gentleman residing in Westmoreland county, near White Point, on the Potomac river, made a remarkable shot with a pistol a few days since. At a distance of two hundred yards, a swan which was floating past on a cake of ice, was struck and instantly killed. The weapon used was one of Col's army pistols, and the gentleman who made the shot could scarcely realize the feat. It is a matter of question whether this shot has ever been equaled with a pistol. It would have been good work for a Sharp's rifle.

—In Virginia 25 out of 105 delegates to the Constitutional Convention are negroes. In North Carolina 18 out of 120 delegates are colored. In Mississippi 12 out of 128. In Louisiana the blacks have a majority of 10. In Florida 20 out of 90 are colored. In Georgia 15 out of 195 are black. In Alabama 18 are colored. In Arkansas 9 out of 78 are colored. In South Carolina two races are about equal in the Convention.
—The *Hartford Times* learns that Horace Greeley last week, in conversation with a Republican friend who was groaning over the prospect that the Radicals would not swallow Grant, said to him: "You needn't swallow Grant, said to him: 'You needn't stand no chance whatever for the nomination at Chicago.'"

Another Revolution.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, which has all along been hopeful that the troubles which now beset the country, as the fruit of radical policy, would blow over, and bring new to take the alarm. So we infer from the following note of warning which it places conspicuously at the head of its leading editorial column:

"It looks as if the zeal of those who care more for party supremacy than for the most vital interests of the country, and who would rather ruin the land we love than resign their rule over it, was about to plunge them headlong into a course that must end in revolution. Those who have hitherto been the most hopeful are now gloomy and despondent, for mad measures are to be taken, and the folly of our legislators appears to be without restraint. If the country must pass through the fire before peace and unity can be restored, perhaps it may as well come now as ever."

Speaking of the defeat of the Alabama constitution, the same paper observes:—"The political managers who are trying to reconstruct the Southern States had a choice of two policies to pursue—one of kindness and magnanimity, which would have given the whites a fair chance without needless humiliation; and the other the policy of vengeance (nicknamed justice) imposing tests and penalties which was well known beforehand. A single man of pride and self-respect would indignantly reject the latter. The constitution was framed distinctly in the interest of the black man against the white; and that being the great object which the radical plotters desire to compass, we may look for an amendment to the reconstruction law which will make a majority of all the votes cast (instead of all those registered) sufficient for a choice. Of course that will have the desired effect. Thus it is that the leaders of the radical party stride on from one oppressive measure to another, correcting no errors in their legislation excepting those that lean toward the side of moderation and democracy to the vanquished South."

What it Costs!

We have seen a number of statements with reference to the cost of reconstruction under the Radical Congressional plan. The following statement of some of the expenses which poor old Virginia has had to foot, will furnish some idea of what it costs to reconstruct a State, when thieves are in power. We copy from the *Richmond Enquirer*:—"The Convention in a fit of economy yesterday, commenced a system of retrenchment, the announcement of which will be received with pleasure by the people of this State. It was found that a number of committees had clerks who were of no manner of use to the committee, Convention, State, or any other man." The heads of all committee clerks were, therefore, lopped off. The case of the stenographic reporter was then taken up. It appeared that the stenographic reporter received from the State of Virginia nearly ninety dollars per day for every day he has worked for the Convention. The Convention decided by a vote of 14 to 23, to dispense with his services after the 15th of this month. A motion was also made to dispense with the services of the stenographic reporter, and many amendments were proposed. A calculation shows that the stenographic reporter received from the State of Virginia nearly ninety dollars per day for every day he has worked for the Convention. The Convention decided by a vote of 14 to 23, to dispense with his services after the 15th of this month. A motion was also made to dispense with the services of the stenographic reporter, and many amendments were proposed. A calculation shows that the stenographic reporter received from the State of Virginia nearly ninety dollars per day for every day he has worked for the Convention. The Convention decided by a vote of 14 to 23, to dispense with his services after the 15th of this month. 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