

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOL. 20. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1868. NO. 32.

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BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA. Tuesday Morning, April 7, 1868.

LETTER OF GENERAL HANCOCK.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS. QUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 9, 1868.

To His Excellency, E. M. Pease, Governor of Texas: SIR: Your communication of the 17th January last, was received in due course of mail, but until it had been widely circulated by the newspaper press...

Your statement that the act of Congress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," declares that whatever government existed in Texas was provisional...

You observe you are at a loss to understand how a government without representation in Congress, or a militia force, and subject to military power, can be said to be in the full exercise of all its proper powers.

As respects the issue between us, any question as to what Congress ought to have done has no pertinence. You admit the act of Congress authorizes me to try an offender by military commission, or allow the local civil tribunals to try, as I shall deem best...

You proceed: "None of this class have any affection for the Government, and very few any respect for it." They regard the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction as unconstitutional, and hostile to their interests...

My dear sir, I am not a lawyer, nor has it been my business, as it may have been yours, to study the philosophy of statecraft and politics. But I may lay claim, after an experience of more than half a lifetime, to some poor knowledge of men, and some appreciation of what is necessary to social order and happiness.

There are some considerations which, it seems to me should cause you to hesitate before indulging in wholesale censures against the civil authorities of Texas. You are yourself the chief of those authorities; not elected by the people, but created by the military...

It is fair to conclude, that the executive and judicial civil functionaries in Texas are the persons whom you desired to fill the offices. It is proper to mention, also, that none but registered citizens, and only those who could take the test-oath, have been allowed to serve as jurors during your administration.

It is not possible for me to do this. Innumerable questions arise, which I am not only ignorant, but to the solution of which a military court is entirely unfitted.

One would establish a will, another a deed; or the question is one of succession or partnership, or descent or trust; a suit of ejectment or claim to chattels; or the application may relate to robbery, theft, arson, or murder.

How am I to take the first step to enforce the laws against that part of the population lately in rebellion, and whom you represent as offenders? In all the history of these troubles I have never seen or heard before of such a fact. I repeat, if the fact be so, it is a profound mystery, utterly surpassing my comprehension.

On careful examination of the proper sources I find that at the date of your letter four cases only of homicides had been reported to these headquarters as having occurred since November 29, 1867, the date of Order 49, and these cases were ordered to be tried or investigated as soon as the reports were received.

The report of the commanding officer of the district of Texas shows that since a vote was taken before the military commission, and passed an act giving power to these States, and set with a bare majority, according to our majority principle. The Senate, however, and hence arises all our trouble—with a wisdom which has characterized it far above this House in many just such disastrous issues...

When West Virginia was introduced (and I first made that declaration) it was admitted by a majority of the House, on the ground that it had gone through with the forms of the Constitution in acquiring the consent of both States, which was not required to exist long before, and the other States of Ohio, [Laughter.] And I voted for the admission of that State, but I was not going to make either a fool or a knave of myself, and to say that I voted for it under the Constitution, or that I did not know what I was voting for, I held then, as I hold now, that, having conquered that territory from another power (a power recognized as an independent one by all the sovereign nations of the earth, by ourselves as well as others), we had a right to treat it as such, and to take it in or keep it out, as we pleased.

When I would inform my learned friends from the bushes [laughter] that while I speak of being outside the Constitution, I do not mean that the Constitution does not recognize the law of nations, and the law of nations recognize the conquering power to do with conquered territory just as it pleases. I trust I shall hear nothing more, after this explanation, from my most obstinate friends who have often seemed so ignorant of what I meant, or of what they were talking about.

THE ADVANTAGES OF FLORIDA.—A Northern correspondent writing from Florida urges the advantages which that State offers to immigrants, and adds: "It they are working, earnest men, they cannot fail to become wealthy, and with half the labor demanded at the North or West. Lands are now cheap. In fact large tracts are divided into small sections and given away to actual settlers. These rich lands are in the market. One gentleman I have met, is the owner of many thousand acres of land in the State, lying along the St. John's, where steamers are passing daily, and landing at points on them. In the enterprising spirit of his far-seeing wisdom, this gentleman—Captain Coxeter, of Charleston, S. C. offers to give to every white settler a warranted deed of every alternate section of these valuable lands. These lands must be as well as others all over the State—in the next five years, occupied by a go-ahead white people. Dependence upon the negro race has become a myth, and the absurd belief that the white race cannot cultivate the soil in this land of pure air, is an exploded humbug; that nonsense is of the past. If this is a debatable question in the minds of any disputants, I will turn them over to many sturdy sons of the old North, now handling the plow in the Florida, and becoming wealthy."

THE TRADY.—Of all the creatures, during the image of man, the toady is most detestable. He is without any settled opinions. He has no well defined creed, either in politics or religion. He has neither friends nor enemies. He neither commands respect, nor inspires confidence. He is simply a thing to be used, and a thing to be discarded as soon as he has served his purpose. He never has an independent thought, never assayed an original idea. The very man to whom he toadies despises him. Their most natural impulse is to kick him; but if they are in need of a servant, they will use him. The toady is a sort of perambulating scullion—a sort of animated boot-jack—whom politicians use in the habit of using and casting kicking aside.

—The Richmond Examiner tells of an oyster, purchased by a gentleman from the city, Wednesday, in the stomach of which was found a *Lewis & Or*, bearing date 1873. The Examiner suggests that the oyster had its oarboard from the French fleet that was the siege of Yorktown.

Old Thad. Stevens again declares that he acts outside the Constitution. In the House, Saturday, Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, rose at the clerk's desk, and said: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few words in reference to the condition of this bill. Some time ago Congress passed an act authorizing Alabama and other waste territories of the United States to form constitutions, if possible, so as to make them fit to associate with civilized communities. It gave them a certain length of time for the purpose of doing so. It was provided, whether wisely or unwisely it is not for me to say, that the State of Alabama should place, and the other States, after having all their voters registered, should require a majority of all the registered voters to adopt such constitutions. Unfortunately, Alabama did not find a majority to come up to the law which had been passed. It failed of that majority by a considerable number. The House had seen this difficulty before it finally passed, and had passed an act giving power to these States, and set with a bare majority, according to our majority principle. The Senate, however, and hence arises all our trouble—with a wisdom which has characterized it far above this House in many just such disastrous issues...

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—Said a crazy woman of a pensioner, stung man, "Do you see that man? You could blow his tail through a hummingbird's quill into a mosquito's eye and the mosquito wouldn't wink."

—A Radical paper says that Sumner, Wade Wilson, Chandler, Stevens, Butler, and others, are the Lord's jewels of Congress. What a beautiful set of ornaments!

—Subscribed for the Spirit of Jefferson.

PLASTER WITH MANURE.—If you have a fine lot of manure that you wish to preserve and rot during the winter, you should mix it with gypsum (gypsum) with it; mix it throughout the heap. Let there be some gathered on the top, and most at the bottom where the juices settle. Plaster not only holds the strength of the manure from escaping, but decomposes it; the lime of the plaster united with the carbon of the manure, and the sulphur of the plaster with the ammonia, which exists as a carbonate. Thus a carbonaceous manure more good than anything perhaps that can be done to the manure heap.—Rural World.

THE SPADE ON THE DIGGING FORK.—We are very much surprised, notwithstanding all we have written on the subject, to find so many people waiting around digging with a spade when in nine cases out of ten the digging fork will do four times the work in same time, with inexpressible less labor. It is scarcely necessary to say that the people we see so barbarous, are not our readers, but even "our own" people do not seem to know that a four tined fork is much better than a five tined one.—Gardener's Monthly.

FOR THE TEETH.—An exchange says: Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pounds of boiling water, and before it is cold add one teaspoonful of spirits of camphor, and bottle for use. A tablespoonful of this mixture, with an equal quantity of tepid water, and applied daily with a soft brush, preserves and beautifies the teeth, extricates all tartarous adhesion, arrests decay, induces a healthy action of the gums, and makes the teeth pearly white.

Warm poultry houses are particularly necessary if hens are to be kept in good health and encouraged to lay early. A Southern exposure is by far the best. The houses should be kept clear and the nests well arranged. After the manure is taken away sprinkle the floor with dry sand and plaster. See the fowls have access to pure water, and see that they are furnished either with mild lime or old mortar.

To make Lemon Pies.—Take the yolk of three eggs, one and a half cups of sugar, one cup of water, one table-spoonful of flour, the juice and rind of one lemon, chop the peel, stir all up together, bake as a custard; then beat the whites of three eggs to froth, add four table-spoons of sugar, put on the top, bake until done.

Oil for thickening the hair.—Sweet oil, three ounces; oil of lavender, one drachm. Apply morning and evening to those parts where the hair is wanting, in consequence of a deficiency in the moisture of the skin.

Paint should be more often swept than scrubbed, for too frequent scrubbing causes it to decay. Use a little soap as possible, and wash it off with plenty of clean water to prevent discoloration.

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The serum of a pretty girl would fight around your neck has been discovered to be an infallible remedy in case of sore throat. It beats pepper tea all hollow.

To extract ink from colored articles.—Drop tallow on the stains, and then soak and rub the same with boiling milk. Effectual.

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BENJAMIN F. BRILL, Editor.  
CHARLESTOWN, VA.  
Tuesday Morning, April 7, 1868.

## BUTLER AND IMPEACHMENT.

That there is a fitness in things is a truism that never had a happier illustration than in the selection of the Dutch Gap Canal digger as the leading prosecutor in the grim mockery of a trial to which the President of the United States is now subjected. To carry out the brutal intentions of radicalism; to subvert the plainest provisions of the Constitution; to usurp the functions of the Executive Department of the government; to build up a party, whose success depends upon the ignorance and licentiousness of the negro; to place the country into anarchy and bloodshed; to wipe out the last remaining vestige of liberty; to transform a government of order into one of chaos; to inaugurate a hell on earth generally, was a work that required a leader in whom the qualities of revenge and depravity were fully developed. In Butler, such a leader was found, and on Monday of last week he opened the ball. His speech on the occasion is remarkable for its length; its destitute of truth; its redolence of passion; its profane abuse; its beggary in logic; and its unadorned as a legal argument. As the effort of a stump speaker, who has some ingenuity, but no principle, it might pass as tolerably clever, but as an argument before an intelligent jury in an important trial, it is without weight and lacking in point or force. But it is not of the speech we purpose writing, but of the degradation of the party that would entrust its interests, and perhaps its life, to such hands. A brute without any of the instincts which enable humanity, a chief whose highest ambition gloated in the accumulation of silver ware; a murderer who could take the life of the innocent without a feeling of remorse; a debauchee who could wantonly insult virtuous women; a military blunderer who never knew anything but failure in his undertakings; a politician without principle; a lawyer with only a sufficiency of legal lore for a penitentiary practice; this is the man selected by the great "loyal" party of the country to lead in the prosecution of Andrew Johnson for upholding the constitution and asserting his prerogative as the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

If there was any link wanting in the chain of circumstances that make a clear case of party revenge in the impeachment trial, it is furnished in the selection of this unprincipled man to stand in the fore-front of the battle against the rights of the people, as well as their President. And we have good reason to hope that his assault here will be as harmless as was his memorable and disgraceful attack upon Fort Fisher.

## ULYSSES SPAKETH.

If we may credit radical authority, the great Ulysses, who is general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, has found it inconsistent with his duty as a soldier to announce it as his opinion that the only hope for the peace of the country is the success of the pending impeachment trial. According to this authority he feels that national security demands the removal of the President. If the General of the army has given expression to any such opinion, he ought to be court-martialed, and the severest penalty inflicted upon him. Not that the opinion from such a source, is entitled to any peculiar weight, but because such a declaration evinces a spirit of insubordination that is criminal in one occupying the position of Gen. Grant. The New York Tribune, a paper that has recently tumbled into the impeachment ring thinks that when the "General of our armies" entertains this conviction there is no room for doubt as to the duty of the Senate. Perhaps not in the estimation of Philosopher Greeley, but other people will take a different view of the matter. They will not feel disposed to attach so much importance to the opinion of a man who, in his early youth, according to the testimony of his own father, was an associate of the monkey in taming fractious mules in the circus ring, and cheated his cousin out of a half dozen marbles by jumping down a twenty-five foot tank.

## IT MUST RUN ITS COURSE.

Bodies politic, like bodies corporeal (says the Richmond Enquirer) are liable to diseases that must needs run their course, and consume the virus that gives them birth. The question whether the patient will survive, depends upon the vehemence of the attack, the state of the blood, and the vigor of the constitution. It is no mere case of mumps or measles, no ordinary political ailment, under which this "nation" now labors and languishes. Radicalism is a poison that fastens on the very seat of life, and the present attack is of extreme virulence. It is a case of life and death, with the chances in favor of death; and doctors can do nothing but give the patient fresh air, and await the issue. The fever is, at present, milder than ever. The assault on the Presidential office shows that it is now consuming the vital organs. It is the same delirious frenzy that brought a king in England and a king in France to the block, and scourged both countries with long continued calamities. Charles I. had his Long Parliament and his Cromwell; Louis XVI. had his National Assembly and convention, his Mirabeau and his Robespierre; and Andrew Johnson has his Runty Congress and his Thad Stevens and Ben Wade. The American President may share the fate of his historical predecessors, and if so his executors, will share the fate of their executors, and for a like lawlessness, corruption and ferocity. And America may learn from the experience of France and England, what sufferings she must expect, until the foul virus that now fires her blood, shall burn itself out. After a surfeit of Cromwell and Robespierres, came the English Restoration. After the horrors of the French Revolution

came Napoleon, and after Napoleon the French Restoration. We shall run a singular round, unless the planet that burst its fragments, and made the seventy-six asteroids, our "nation" shall resolve itself into its component elements, by violent explosion or the disorganization of death. To be an actor in the present disorders, even if no sharer in the infamies, is not a position to be desired. In times like these, "the post of honor (as well as of safety) is the private station." Meantime, the faster the disease pursues its course, the sooner it will reach its result of life or death. The faster the Radicals run the sooner they will break their own or the "nation's" neck. So let them whip up.

## Why Mr. Johnson will Certainly be Convicted.

A Washington letter to the New York Herald tells exactly why the Radicals will turn Mr. Johnson out. After admitting that some persons expect Anthony of Rhode Island; Cole of California; Edmunds, of Vermont; Fessenden, of Maine; Jewell, of Tennessee; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Grimes, of Iowa; Henderson, of Missouri; Norton, of Minnesota; Rose, of Kansas; Sherman, of Ohio; Sprague, of Rhode Island; Trumbull, of Illinois; and Williams, of Oregon; to vote against conviction, he goes on to show how the Radicals calculate, as follows: California has already chosen a successor to the senior senator. The senator elect is a Democrat; therefore, with Ben Wade in the Presidential office and the senior senator as the outgoing power, all the patronage of the State falls into the hands of Senator Cole as the prize appertaining to his vote in favor of impeachment. If he votes against the measure, the present incumbent of the seat which will fall to Mr. Cassery will exercise the functions of dispenser of the Government patronage to the exclusion of Senator Cole, and give him a controlling power at home. This would be equivalent to laying the latter on the shelf for all time to come. In the case of Mr. Fessenden, the Radicals argue the pressure is of a more complicated character. Hamlin, who is, in substance, aspirant to the senatorship from the State of Maine, is known to be popular, and possesses fair chances of success. The Radicals, therefore, further argue, if Fessenden goes back on the party, it will be equivalent to placing patronage enough in the hands of his opponent (Mr. Morrill) to secure his own re-election, and also the election of Hamlin at the proper time, thus ousting Fessenden. The case of Mr. Sherman is also adverse to his breaking with his party on this important issue. Thurman's choice as the successor to Mr. Wade is such a measure would be of comparatively small importance, and they could afford to let the case take its course; but at this juncture they cannot. Therefore justice is but a feather in the scale compared with the necessity of success, and the whole energy and influence of the party, and all its open and secret organizations and agencies, will be brought to bear to insure success.

Beast Butler, who, at Charleston in 1860, voted for Mr. Jefferson Davis in the National Convention, forty or fifty times as the Democratic nominee to the Presidency, and who helped to break up the party because it would not make that nomination, is now the great leader of the Republican party in the House of Representatives, and leads the impeachers. He has lately written a letter to a gentleman in Massachusetts, in which he says: "I am so accustomed to have my political views accepted by my party and the country from eight to eighteen months after date, that premature clamor about them is but little annoyance." "I advocated the emancipation of the negroes in August, 1861. They began to be emancipated in September, 1862, and were finally proclaimed so in January, 1863. I armed the blacks in August, 1862. The government adopted the policy in the summer of 1863. I declared for impartial suffrage in the summer of '66; it became the creed of the party in the spring of '67. Insisted on the necessity of impeachment in the fall of '66; I am now managing the trial of the President in the spring of '68, and therefore have not time to write you a longer letter, or more elaborate." "BENJAMIN F. BUTLER."

STUDEN DEATH.—It will pain our community generally to learn, that PHILIP WILLIAMS, Esq., of Winchester, was stricken down by apoplexy, and died in less than an hour, whilst attending to his professional duties in the court-house of Woodstock, on Thursday, 24 inst. His eminence as a lawyer, and high-toned and honorable bearing as a christian gentleman are too well known throughout the Valley to need any eulogy at our hands. We can only offer our sympathy, with the community generally, to his immediate family and friends, at the afflictive bereavement.

General Henry H. Wells, of Alexandria, has been appointed Governor of Virginia by General Schofield. He has been residing in Virginia since 1862, and was in Michigan, and was a Brevet Brigadier General in the United States army. He enters upon the duties of his office at once.

Randolph Gillock, son of Mr. Harrison Gillock, of Woodstock, met with a very serious accident a few days ago, at Mr. Henry Hottel's mill, near that place, the injury being so great that it was necessary to amputate one of his legs below the knee.

On Sunday, says the Staunton Spectator, Joseph Adkins and Charles K. Gilbert were arrested by Wm. M. Bush, constable in the Waynesboro District, and committed to jail by Justices Wm. Chapman and George A. Bruce of Waynesboro, charged with being two of the party of three who killed Christopher Stover and wounded Robert McCree on the 16th ult. On yesterday, they arrived here on the passenger train, and were put into jail.

On the 10th inst., Geo. H. Newman, of Woodstock, attempted, in Lexington, to commit suicide by shooting himself. The ball struck a rib, and was extracted from under the left shoulder blade. Cause—unsuccessful love affair.

## THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

No legislative business was transacted up to the hour of 12 M., when the Chief Justice appeared and called the Court of Impeachment to order, after which the usual proclamation was made by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The President's council, the impeachment managers and the members of the House entered and took their seats. Mr. Wilson, of the managers, proceeded to submit the testimony in support of the charges, and offered the resolution passed by the Senate in execution of the message of the President, and the original commission of the said Stanton under which alone he now claims to be entitled to the office of Secretary of War. Mr. Butler then rose for the purpose of calling the witnesses for the prosecution. William J. McDonald, the Chief Clerk of the Senate; J. W. Jones, Keeper of the Senate Stationary; Charles E. Creedy, Appointment Clerk in the Treasury Department, were called and examined. The only testimony of any importance was given by Creedy, who testified to certain letters having been made in the commissions issued from the Department after the passage of the Tenure of Office act. Burt Van Horn was then examined. He testified in relation to the demand made by General Thomas on Secretary Stanton for the possession of the War Office. The witness was asked a number of questions by the President's counsel. Hon. James K. Morehead, Representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, was then called, examined and cross-examined. His testimony related to the same subject as that of the previous witnesses. Hon. Walter A. Burleigh, of Dakota, was then called and examined in relation to a conversation between General Thomas and himself in relation to the demand of the former for the possession of the War Office. During the examination of this witness Mr. Stanbery objected to the Court's allowing a certain statement to be made. The Chief Justice decided that the evidence should be allowed. Mr. Drake objected to this on the ground that the question under the rules should be decided by the Court. The Chief Justice construed the rule to allow these questions to be decided by the presiding officer, but if any Senator asked for a vote it would be submitted. Mr. Drake appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Butler asked if this would not exclude the managers from asking the question in relation to the decision of the presiding officer? The Chief Justice said it would. A long discussion ensued on this question, which continued until 3 P. M., when the Court retired for consultation. The Senate in secret session modified the seventh rule so as to allow the Chief Justice to rule in all questions of evidence, which were referred to the presiding officer. The Chief Justice submitted the question to the Senate, and the managers were sustained by a vote of 29 to 20. Mr. Wilson then offered the commission of General Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and the order removing Mr. Stanton. W. Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the garrison of Washington, was called and examined in relation to a conversation with the President on the 22d of February, 1868, in which he stated the changes made in the garrison of that city. Mr. Wilson submitted an order restoring General Thomas to the Adjutant General's office, dated February 14, 1868. Wm. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was called and examined and testified to the manner in which warrants were drawn from the Treasury by warrant. Mr. Butler then proceeded to question the witness in relation to the appointment of C. L. Ward Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which he contended was done by the President in order to obtain unlawful control over that Department. The President's counsel objected to the question, and a long discussion of the question was decided by the Court, and the objection was sustained by a vote of 27 to 23. Chas. J. Tinker, a telegraph operator, was then called and examined in relation to certain dispatches alleged to be sent by Mr. Johnson to Governor Parsons, of Alabama, advising the State of the removal of the President. The Constitutional amendment. Objection was made also to admitting this testimony as irrelevant; but it was decided by the Court that it should be received—yeas 27, nays 17. The Court at 5 P. M. adjourned.

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

Immediately after the meeting of the Senate the President *pro tem* vacated the chair, and the Chief Justice took the seat and called the Court of Impeachment to order. Mr. Sumner offered an order denying to the Chief Justice the right of voting on any question where the Court is evenly divided. It was rejected by a vote of 21 nays to 27 yeas. The Chief Justice stated that the pending question was in relation to the admission as evidence of a certain conversation between General Thomas and Mr. Burleigh. The managers submitted the question to the Chief Justice, and he was asked any question where the Court is evenly divided. It was rejected by a vote of 21 nays to 27 yeas. The Chief Justice stated that the pending question was in relation to the admission as evidence of a certain conversation between General Thomas and Mr. Burleigh. The managers submitted the question to the Chief Justice, and he was asked any question where the Court is evenly divided. 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