

Spirit of Jefferson

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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FIELD AND FRESIDE

The Borrowed Tool

A boy borrowed a tool from a neighbor, promising to return it at night. The evening he was sent away on an errand, but did not return until late. His father found the tool had not been returned and was angry. The boy explained that he had borrowed the tool from a neighbor who was away, and he had promised to return it. His father was satisfied and the boy was forgiven.

KEEPING FOWLS IN ORCHARDS.—The public has yet to learn the full advantages of keeping poultry. Fowls seem to appreciate the service they may do among the trees in the orchard. Let any one try them in an orchard of a quarter or half an acre, and they may be kept by picket fence four or five feet high, putting in say one hundred and twenty-five fowls, and observe the result. He will avoid the annoyance in the garden of which so many complain, while they will work among the trees, doing just what is needed, keeping the ground well cultivated, and destroying every thing that can injure the fruit trees in the shape of bugs, worms or other insects, and lay a large number of eggs, which are a cash article to say nothing of the chickens, which pay well for raising at the present time.

PLANTING LIMA BEANS.—It is not generally known, or it is not followed by few, that Lima beans, so liable to rot after sowing in a wet soil, can be protected against this danger by simply greening them well before planting. It should be done thoroughly, and unless the season is extremely wet it will prove a sure remedy. A few years ago, while a neighbor had to plant his lima beans in a wet soil, he was disappointed. This is a fine crop of Lima beans, which everybody admits to be the best of the kind.

CURE FOR HOOPING COUGH.—The late discovery of a cure for hooping cough, by inhaling the odors of a gas house, is found to be of real benefit. It has been tried by some of the Harford (Conn.) physicians, and it is said with success. The children are taken to the gas works, where they breathe the not very pleasant air there produced, and there is something in the chemical combination that cures hooping cough. The people at the gas works state that during the last twelve months three hundred cases of hooping cough have been thus expertly cured.

ECONOMICAL WHITE FRESH PAINT.—Skins, two quarts; fresh shelled lime, eight ounces; linseed oil, six ounces; white Burgundy pitch, two ounces; Spanish white, three pounds. The lime to be slacked in water, and the pitch to be melted in a separate vessel. The rest of the milk, in which the pitch is previously dissolved, to be a little at a time; then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This quantity is sufficient for twenty seven square yards, two coats and the expense is not more than fifty cents.

CAMPOR ADMINISTERED TO CHILDREN.—The dose for a child five or six weeks old is a pill of camphor the size of a small garden pea. Where the camphor pills give them to drink is strong, they seldom require a pill. It is the odor of the camphor that kills the germs; there is no real contact with it, which is impossible, because the parasites are in the windpipes.

EGG TOAST.—For a small family use half a dozen eggs, which must be beaten very light. Put as much butter as would half fill a tureen in a pan, and let it become very hot. Then lay some pieces of bread (cut as you would for the table) into the egg, and after the pan is sufficiently filled, pour the remainder of the egg over the slices of bread. When done on one side, turn and brown on the other.

TOUCH MEATS.—Meat, if naturally tender, will be made still more so by being put in a little salt water, just to keep it moist. Salt is an excellent tenderer. If the tenderness is to be preserved, as well as the purity of the meat, a dust of pepper will do all that is needed. Asparagus should be thrown into boiling hot water, salted, and boiled until three-quarters cooked. Longer boiling makes them tasteless. A spoonful of butter and flour, melted in a pan, with half a pint of water added and stewed, makes a good sauce.

CHORONIA.—Choronia is said to be a cure for both the hot water, salted, and boiled until three-quarters cooked. Longer boiling makes them tasteless. A spoonful of butter and flour, melted in a pan, with half a pint of water added and stewed, makes a good sauce.

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CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1868.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1868.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1868.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1868.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1868.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1868.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1868.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1868.

BALTIMORE GUARDS

REMY BOWMAN, (COMD. ASSISTANT)

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Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. SMALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, May 19, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT.



The President's Acquittal.

The bubble has at last burst, and if we may credit the organs of radicalism the country is ruined. In their estimation, the salvation of the country, and the peace and quiet of its citizens, depended upon the conviction of Mr. Johnson, and as the "High Court" has failed to do this, as a consequence, all hope of saving the country is at an end.

Fortunately, however, this class of patriots were only able to view the situation from one stand point, and around this hung the impregnable mist of party prejudice, well spread with intense hatred of every body and everything that stood in the path of their progress.

We feel no particular sympathy for Mr. Johnson, and so far as he is personally concerned, no great gratification at his acquittal, but we do hail with delight the result, because it defeats for the time the mad schemes of the miserable conspirators who would crush the government to accomplish their own selfish aims, and who have no regard for the constitution, if it interposes the slightest obstacle to their success.

The hearts of the people never sanctioned the movement, because they understood it to be a selfish manoeuvre for the retention of power, and an outgrowth of passion and political frenzy, totally at war with the prosperity of the whole country, and likely to lead only to the most injurious consequences.

We take it for granted that, having made impeachment a party measure, and having hung their hopes upon its success, for well or for woe, the extremists will now read out of the political church the seven Senators who preferred to follow the dictates of their own consciences, rather than yield a willing subservience to the behests of an imperious and unscrupulous party.

Reasoning from these premises, it is fair to conclude that the party has weakened instead of strengthened itself in its attempt to degrade the President. If such should be the result, the country may yet have occasion to rejoice that the lack of Thaddeus Stevens was potential in driving the radical party into this nefarious scheme, which was only intended as a party measure, to seize the different departments of the government.

A careful survey of the whole field leads to the conclusion that the country has escaped more than it has actually gained by the vote of Saturday. Had the extremists succeeded, their success in obtaining the Executive department would have emboldened the leaders for an assault upon the Supreme Court, and this tribunal would have willed beneath the effects of their unconstitutional legislation.

As it is, it is not improbable that their plans will be so disconnected, as to withhold their unhallowed touch until the returning season of the people, shall give strength and vigor to the Conservative leaven that is left in the government.

Ending this trial of the President, the dignity and majesty of the Supreme Court, has been well sustained by the impartial conduct and bearing of the chief justice, who showed himself capable of rising above the mere partisan in his exalted position. When the history of this persecution is written, the name of SALMON P. CHASE will appear without a stain.

We give below the proceedings of the court in connection with the vote on the 11th article. The Chief Justice, addressing Senators, said: "Senators—In conformity to the order of the Senate, the Chief Justice will now proceed to take the articles as directed by the rules."

The 11th article was read by the Clerk, as follows: "ARTICLE XI. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did, heretofore, to wit, on the eighteenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm, in substance, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same, but on the contrary, was a Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying, and intending to deny, that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying and intending to deny, the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and, in pursuance of said declaration, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, afterward, to wit, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did, unlawfully, and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled 'An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resigning the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension thereof made by

said Andrew Johnson of said Edwin M. Stanton from said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and, also, by further unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to prevent the execution of an act entitled 'An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and attempting to prevent the execution of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States,' passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did, to wit, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the city of Washington, commit, and was guilty of, a high misdemeanor in office.

The first name on the roll (that of Senator Anthony) being called, the Senator rose in the Department of War, and, also, standing, addressed to him this formula: "Mr. Senator Anthony, how say you, is the respondent Andrew Johnson, President of the United States guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this article?"

Senator Anthony responded "guilty," and the vote went on till all the Senators had responded, the vote summing up, yeas 35; nays 19, as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, 1; Cameron, 2; Caldwell, 3; Chandler, 4; Cole, 5; Conkling, 6; Conness, 7; Corbett, 8; Granger, 9; Drake, 10; Edmunds, 11; Ferry, 12; Frelinghuysen, 13; Barlow, 14; Howe, 15; Howe, 16; Morgan, 17; Morrill, 18; Patterson, 19; Rice, 20; Pomery, 21; Ramsey, 22; Sherman, 23; Stewart, 24; Stewart, 25; Sumner, 26; Thayer, 27; Tipton, 28; Wade, 29; Willey, 30; Williams, 31; Wilson, 32; Yates, 33. Nays—Benton, 1; Buckle, 2; Davis, 3; Dixon, 4; Dox, 5; Fessenden, 6; Fowler, 7; Grimes, 8; Henderson, 9; Hendricks, 10; Johnson, 11; McClellan, 12; McKim, 13; Patterson, 14; Taylor, 15; Van Winkle, 16; Webster, 17; Trumbull, 18. After some discussion, caused by a motion to adjourn until the 28th, the Chief justice read and announced the vote in these words: "On this article there are thirty-five Senators who have voted 'guilty,' and nineteen Senators who have voted 'not guilty.' The President is, therefore, acquitted on this article.

The Senate as a Court of Impeachment, then adjourned till Tuesday, May 26th.

THE IMMORTALS!

History will preserve a careful record of the names of the seven Senators who, in the hour of their country's peril, could rise superior to the demands of party, and uninfluenced by outside pressure, vote as their own judgments approved. We give the names of these Senators, that the country may know who they are:—

- POWELL, of Tennessee; GRIMES, of Iowa; HENDERSON, of Maine; HENDERSON, of Missouri; TRUMBULL, of Illinois; ROSS, of Kansas; VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia.

A NEW MISSION.

The preliminary skirmish of Tuesday last, in the High Court of Impeachment at Washington, developed the fact that the Senators from West Virginia were shaky, and that unless some outside pressure was brought to bear upon them, they were likely to be governed by the testimony elicited in recording their votes for a verdict. This development fired the hearts of the loyalists of the Mountain State, whose all of future glory was staked upon the result, and delegations were poured into the national capital to compel the supposed recalcitrants to "sing conscience to the dogs," and to stand up to the radical rack, regardless of their judicial oaths.

Our own county had its improvised representatives there—the self-constituted exponents of the popular will—in the persons of Joe. Chaplin, Van Onderdonk, Geo. Koonce, and the light-weight Stubbs, the county prosecutor. We have no doubt Senators Willey and Van Winkle, exhibited a feeling of disgust as they looked over this group, who had quit their quiet homes, and journeyed to the Federal metropolis, to instruct them in their duties, and to urge upon them the necessity of impeaching Andrew Johnson. The Senators could not have regarded this interference of these radical missionaries as a compliment to their intelligence, and must at once have concluded that the mission was undertaken with a view to tamper with their integrity. They were upon their oaths, sworn to try the case upon the law and the testimony; these carpet-bag representatives knew if this oath was regarded, Andrew Johnson would be acquitted. Hence the mission of these pilgrims to the shrine of loyalty.

Greater surprise will be created, however, when we announce the fact that the Judge of this district, Ephraim B. Hal, headed a delegation from Berkeley county, with the same end in view. A more pitiable spectacle than this could not be presented. A judge leaving his bench, where he ought to hold the scales of justice in an even balance, and journeying over a hundred miles under the motive power of party prejudice, to meddle with jurors who are sworn to their duty. Does any other period of the world's history afford another instance of such party depravity and corruption; such total disregard of the sanctity of the judicial oath? In the estimation of honorable men everywhere, this action of Judge Hal will be looked upon as a miserable degradation—not of the position which he holds—but of himself as the occupant of the judicial bench. If he had any just appreciation of the office which he professes to fill, he never would lower himself to dabble in the filthy pool of political corruption, at the behest of the unscrupulous politicians who surround him. And what did his mission accomplish? We suppose he brought home a "feather in his cap," which ought to torment him till he is required to "shuffle off this mortal coil."

Rejoicing—Our Democratic Conservative friends at Harper's Ferry, had a justification on Saturday night, over the result of the vote on impeachment. Bon-fires were kindled, and appropriate addresses made by Maj. E. W. Andrews, and Messrs. O'Connell and Wilson. On the arrival of the cars, containing the portified remains of Geo. Koonce & Co. the returning pilgrims from Washington, three cheers were given for the President, three for the nineteen, and three for Rip Van Winkle, but pary one for Koonce, Hal & Co.

THE ISSUES.

Every day makes it more and more apparent that the issues upon which the impending Presidential struggle are to be fought, at least as far as the Democratic party is concerned, are to be distinct and unmistakable. The tinsel of military glory will not divert the great mass of that party from the line of duty that is so plainly marked out; nor will its attention be withdrawn from a full discussion of the important issues which the necessities of the country—growing under debt, oppression and taxation—render inevitable.

The bond-holders of the East will, for once, have to succumb and make the best terms possible with the purely disinterested and tax-paying people of the Great West; and if the former succeed in obtaining the depressed paper currency of the government, which is the wages of labor, for their present gold-bearing interest bonds, they may deem themselves subjected for special congratulations; and thank God that the storm is no worse. Poor old New England, pitiful in her position, and puric in her philanthropy, will have to learn the severe lesson, which is an affliction to all tyrants, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and that the white people of this country, the lords of the soil and the masters of the domain, will never submit to be robbed of the proceeds of their toil, to fill the glutinous pockets of an already prosperous and overbearing bondocracy. There will be a careful inquiry into, and a searching investigation of the circumstances which at present require the working man and producer to pay double its value for every article of daily consumption, and when it is made plain, as it assuredly will be, that these extortions are for the benefit of the bond lords, the bounty speculators, and the spoon-thieves of New England, and the Bureau agents, school marmas, and filthy negroes of the South, who are too indolent to labor for their own support, there will be a revolt which will tumble the whole fabric in the dust, and rear upon its ruins a sound system of taxation and currency that will place the labor of the toiler on an equality with the capital of the heartless speculator, who has snooked into the treasury to dodge taxation and to receive a metallic currency for the "rags" which he had gathered by preying upon the vitals of the government, and of the people who constitute the government, and without whose willing submission to these frauds, the government cannot continue to exist.

It matters not what statesman shall be called upon to bear aloft the standard of the party in the contest, nor whether he comes from the north, the east, or the west. He is to be a representative man, not of dead issues, which may be entombed for the present, but of living, vital, engrossing principles—such as will reach to the homes, the hearts, and the understandings, of all men in every condition of life. We will not say that the platform should be one of avowed repudiation, but in its composition it must recognize and enforce the necessity of equal taxation and an currency for all, rich and poor alike—and not gold for the lounge and rags for the laborer.

A Rollof Southern Barbarism.

The Cincinnati Evening Chronicle is a twin brother of the Washington Chronicle in its penchant for sensational political lying and general manufacture of Münchhausen stories concerning the South and its people. "But the Cincinnati Chronicle, unlike the Washington one, rarely reaches Virginia, except in exchange with the Richmond press. We have before us a recent copy, in which appears a letter from its Chillicothe (Ohio) correspondent, evidently intended to hunt on the trail of the sensational and stupendous. Coming over the Marietta and Cincinnati road this correspondent had good luck. For he took it to fall in company with two modern Goliaths—Messrs. J. N. Wright and S. M. McMillan—who, observing a green subject in the correspondent, proceeded to "gull" and "stun" him with stories of "Southern barbarism" and "rebel barbarians," all of which the correspondent—verdict as the Springfield Herald—proceeded to serve up as a horror disk for the nervous readers of the Chronicle. His tale unfolds thusly:—

"These topics naturally elicited sundry parenthetical comments upon the Southern character, and in the course of these Mr. McMillan happened to remark that he had in his pocket a letter which he exhibited to the correspondent, and which he read. It was from F. V. A. toward John Brown, and his confederates; and, producing his pocket-book, took from that respectable a small piece of well finished leather of remarkable fineness of texture. "That," said he, "is a piece of the tanned skin of Oliver P. Brown, son of the famous John Brown. As it is possible to fall in an act of barbarism, and a full explanation was of course immediately demanded, which I here present as substantially given by Mr. McMillan, whose reputation for truth and veracity stands unimpaired by any one who knows him:—

"During the action in which John Brown and his noble band were captured by the Virginia, Ohio and West Virginia troops, the students of that school took of the hide somewhat after the manner of skinning a beef, tanned it, and had it manufactured into moccasins, which in the most truly chivalric style, they delighted to use as ornaments to their 'bloodyed' palm-leaf exteriors of all public occasions."

"The piece which Mr. McMillan was so scrupled from the cutting of these 'Yankee skin slippers,' and was procured in 1860, at the Winchester Medical Institute, by Mr. McMillan while he was visiting some relatives in the vicinity of that place. It was voluntarily presented to him by one of the students, who, after a triumphant parade of the slippers, and a description of the process by which they were produced, heroically exclaimed, 'That's the way we've you'd 'n' Yankee when ye come 'mongst us an' don't waltz o'uth style!'"

"A'reh o'uth style," is a Yankee affectation and burlesque upon his own nasal twanging of the English language—a cross between Yahoo and Yankee, but is not after the style of Southern students.

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We will tell you why, Mr. correspondent of the Chronicle. Until Mr. McMillan, of Greenfield, Ohio, met you, he had not encountered a correspondent who was big enough fool and ignorant as to believe a story of the kind which you have just read. Mr. McMillan is known in Greenfield as a practical joker, and therefore has to go away a great many miles from home to let off his jokes successfully.

The gullible correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle is his best victim. Gen. Farnsworth, a Radical bumper, was to have spoken in New Market and Woodstock last week, but Col. Baldwin being there to meet him, the General was mixed. The same "carpet-bag" gentlemen was also to have taken the stump in Winchester, but he failing to appear, Maj. Ural Wright addressed the Conservative masses. This is ever with these sneaking curs of Radicalism; they dare not meet a white man on the stump openly and squarely.

On Saturday evening week a son of Judge Doolenburgh, of Lexington, while walking with his mother, was dangerously, if not fatally shot, by a negro man, who refused to give him room on the side-walk. There was great excitement and it was with difficulty the negro was saved, by the more prudent citizens, from instant hangings.

Major S. M. Yost, a accomplished resident of the St. Louis office, formerly a student of Staunton, is in Harrisonburg and has been warmly greeted by his old friends—and they are a legion.

Wheat Raisings.

When the important question was called upon in the Senate on Tuesday last, Senator Henderson, of Missouri, who had been counted one of the faithful, bolted the Radical track, and defied the indignities proffered. For this he was taken to task by the delegation from his State in the lower House, who tried to force him to a violation of his oath. Rather than do this, he proposed to resign, but after giving the subject mature reflection, he withdrew this proposition, and addressed the following letter to the parties who were trying to extort him:—

WASHINGTON CITY, A. C. May 14, 1868. Gentlemen: In an interview with you on the day before yesterday you suggested that my position on the impeachment question was against the almost unanimous wish of the Union party of our State, and that you feared the President's acquittal, if followed by the Radicalism of the South, would result in my position here to this party, and expected to support its men and measures in the coming canvass especially, as I deprecated the consequences you thought might follow, should I not vote as you desired. I have only referred to what I have said holds good with a vengeance to other propositions.

From the Southern Opinion: "A Rollof Southern Barbarism." The Cincinnati Evening Chronicle is a twin brother of the Washington Chronicle in its penchant for sensational political lying and general manufacture of Münchhausen stories concerning the South and its people.

The Cincinnati Evening Chronicle is a twin brother of the Washington Chronicle in its penchant for sensational political lying and general manufacture of Münchhausen stories concerning the South and its people. "But the Cincinnati Chronicle, unlike the Washington one, rarely reaches Virginia, except in exchange with the Richmond press. We have before us a recent copy, in which appears a letter from its Chillicothe (Ohio) correspondent, evidently intended to hunt on the trail of the sensational and stupendous.

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VALLEY ITEMS.

From our Valley exchanges we clip the following items:—

On D. H. Hill, of the "Lead us Love," has been in Staunton. The Shenandoah Herald is to be enlarged and improved.

The Grand Council of the I. O. R. M. of the State of Virginia convened at the program of Shawnee Tribe in Winchester Tuesday night. On Tuesday night the delegates and members were welcomed by a speech from James P. Riely, Esq. A banquet was given the delegates to the Grand Council on Thursday night.

Robert Black, near Ottobine, in Rockingham, a most excellent citizen, received an injury on Thursday April 30th, which very nearly proved fatal. He, together with his wife, a regular passenger at a point, were endeavoring to keep them open, a heavy flaw of wind caused one of the logs to be lifted by the prop of the hinges, and carried it with great force against Mr. Black, striking him on the left temple, and prostrated him to the ground and fell on him. His son was knocked down and severely injured by the door and stunned as to be insensible for half an hour. Mr. R. Black's daughter, providentially, was near the barn, and seeing the door carried over the bodies of her father and brother, believed them both killed. She was gifted with an unusual strength, and raised one side of the door, so her brother was able to crawl out. His cries brought a neighbor to her assistance who extricated her father, when she had raised the heavy side of the door of him. He remained unconscious of the injury until Sunday morning, when he seemed rational and to cause hopes of his recovery.—Staunton Spectator.

Admission of Southern States.

On Thursday last, under the whip and spur of the old L. Caster slave-driver, the bill admitting the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, to representation in Congress, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 108 to 35.

The bill as passed differs in the preamble that specifies the States of Louisiana, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, have, in pursuance of the reconstruction act of March 3, 1867, framed their constitutions, and are ready to be admitted to representation in Congress, and in the body of the bill, that the said States shall be admitted to representation in Congress on equal conditions with the States of the Union, and that the constitution of said States shall never be changed so as to discriminate in favor or against the right of vote of any class of citizens, but you insisted, as your opinion, that my duty required my vote to be so cast, or withheld as might seem necessary on some one article as to secure conviction. I at once mentioned the difficulty, attending this suggestion. Senators had been and were still so reticent on the subject that I could not ascertain their positions. I knew them to be greatly divided on the several articles, and they were unwilling to change their minds at any moment before the final vote should be taken. But as you expressed a desire that I should not resign unless it became absolutely necessary to have a successor in my place, I volunteered to continue to give you the result of my conclusions so soon as I could ascertain the probable result on one or two of the articles. I have endeavored to ascertain that result. I cannot, and now write you to say, and be assured that I say it in a spirit of friendship and kindness which you have always deserved, and which I now, undiminished, I have ever entertained for you, that your request on this subject has placed me in the most difficult and delicate position. I am satisfied you do not realize it. I have given it the most serious consideration, both on your and my account, and especially on account of the gravity and importance of the subject presented to the Senate, to take an oath to try this case and to do impartial justice according to the law and the evidence, I cannot now honorably escape the duties imposed by the obligation.

If I resign before the conclusion of the trial, it strikes me that I come short of the obligations of my oath, and necessarily subject myself to the imputations of weakness, or something worse. If I remain and do my duty my constituents at present may condemn me, but will not when they hear my reasons, and the people of Missouri have no reason, I hope, to strike me down without a hearing. If I stay and prepare for another requested, you are aware that the result would be the same as if I voted adversely. If I resign and a successor should come, perhaps a proper sense of delicacy would prevent him from violating every precedent on this subject by casting a vote at all. If he sat silent, it would be the same in result as if he voted adversely.

If he voted affirmatively, and thus secured conviction, this manner of obtaining conviction would likely neutralize in the end every advantage to be derived from impeachment. Hence I have resolved to remain at my post and discharge my duty as it is given to me to know it, and appealing to Heaven for the rectitude of my intentions and the integrity of my conduct, I shall follow the dictates of my conscience to the end of this trial, and throw my life upon the judgment of a generous people to my vindication. Your friend.

J. B. HENDERSON. To Messrs. Geo. W. Anderson, Wm. A. Fife, C. A. Newcomb, J. J. Gravelly, J. W. McClain, B. F. Loan and J. F. Benjamin.

In a meeting and Monroe counties, it is said, there is but one negro to every thirteen whites.

A new Catholic church, to cost \$20,000, is to be built in Winchester, Va.

The Ladies' Memorial association of New Market and vicinity will decorate the graves of '61 soldiers, on Friday, May 15.

Rev. Wm. E. Munsey has been invited to deliver a G. O. P. address on the 22d of July at the Masonic Temple in Winchester.

The Baltimore Commercial's sensational paragraph about a young lady of Staunton, is generally discredited. So says the Staunton Virginian.

New Market and vicinity were visited on Thursday, the 7th inst., by one of the very heaviest hail-storms that the oldest inhabitants can remember. The Valley says hail fell inches in diameter, and was crashing through window glasses, like bullets.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Directors of the Shenandoah Valley Turnpike Company, will convene on SATURDAY, MAY 22d, at 12 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of receiving the report of the Board.

FOR SALE. A horse carriage, also a very good one, both will call for the cash, or on a short credit to suit the purchaser. JOSEPH WATSON. Middleway, May 19, 1868.

THE BALTIMORE WEEKLY GAZETTE FOR 1868. THE Northern Radical journals, in view of the approaching Presidential struggle, are making every effort to circulate in the South, and to shed the country with Radical falsehoods, in order to lay a foundation for Radical fanaticism, and a view of some of the most reliable and mischievous agents, the

WEEKLY GAZETTE has been established. It undertakes to represent the true views and feelings of the people of the South, and to expose the mischievous and dangerous designs of the Radical party. It is the largest circulation journal published in the South, and has already within a few weeks, obtained subscribers in some three hundred Southern towns and villages, and a view of some of the most reliable and mischievous agents, the

WEEKLY GAZETTE is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sent to subscribers on terms as follows:— One copy for one year, in advance, \$2.00. One copy for six months, in advance, \$1.25. Five copies, one year, in advance, \$7.50. Ten copies, one year, in advance, \$13.00. And one copy extra to get up of Clubs. Address: GAZETTE OFFICE, Baltimore, May 19, 1868.

WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC R. R. TIME TABLE. TRAINS GOING WEST. Leave Harper's Ferry at 10 A. M. and 1 35 P. M. Leave Shenandoah at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave Winchester at 12 30 A. M. and 1 15 P. M. Leave Balltown at 1 35 A. M. and 2 15 P. M. Leave Charlestown at 2 45 A. M. and 3 15 P. M. Leave Cameron at 3 15 A. M. and 3 45 P. M. Leave Summit Point at 3 45 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. Leave New Market at 4 15 A. M. and 4 45 P. M. Leave Harrisonburg at 4 45 A. M. and 5 15 P. M. Leave Staunton at 5 15 A. M. and 5 45 P. M. Arrive at Harper's Ferry 10 35 A. M. and 5 45 P. M.

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