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Staunton Spectator.

Staunton Spectator.

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Richard Mauzy & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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For 1 yr., $3 in Currency, or equivalent in Specie.
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SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted at double the advertising rates.

☞ Address—"Staunton Spectator," Staunton, Augusta County, Va.

Professional Directory.

BOLIVAR CHRISTIAN. POWELL HARRISON.
CHRISTIAN & HARRISON,
Attorneys at Law,
STAUNTON, VA.
COURTS:—Augusta, Rockbridge, Highland, and adjoining counties.
OFFICE in Imboden's Law Building, on Court-House Alley. june18—6m

A. B. ARTHUR, D. D. S., (office one door from corner of Beverly and New streets, STAUNTON, VA.
Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Platina, and Vulcanite. The greatest improvement yet introduced into Dental Science is conceded to be the Vulcanite process; it being four times lighter than gold, and much cheaper, embracing superior cleanliness, nicer adaptation, and many other advantages. All the various operations of Dental Surgery performed with strict reference to permanency. March 20—tf

JOHN ECHOLS, Monroe county. R. H. CATLETT, Lexington.
H. M. BELL, Staunton.
ECHOLS, BELL & CATLETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA,
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts at Staunton, and in the Circuit and County Courts of Rockbridge, Rockingham and Alleghany.—They will also attend to special business in any part of Va. and West Virginia. [Sept 12—tf

THOS. J. MICHIE. J. W. G. SMITH.
MICHIE & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Practice in the Federal Court at Staunton; in all the Courts of Augusta county; in the Circuit and County Courts of Rockingham; and in the Circuit Courts of Rockbridge.
Collection of claims promptly attended to.
Nov. 14—tf

GEO. BAYLOR. MARSHALL HANGER.
BAYLOR & HANGER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Practice in all the Courts of Augusta county, and attend promptly to the collection of claims in any of the adjoining counties. Nov 7—tf

GEORGE M. COCHRAN, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STAUNTON, VA.,
Office in rear of Court House, adjoining David Fultz. Aug 15—tf

Pay Your Honest Debts.

NOTICE.—Our accounts are now ready and we would be greatly obliged to our friends to remember that we are required to pay our bills promptly at 30 and 60 days. We will expect all to give the matter their immediate attention.
july23— KAYSER & YOUNG.

ACCOUNTS READY!
AND MONEY WANTED! by
july9— PIPER, DRAKE & CO.

MY MUCH BELOVED BRETHREN
AND SISTERNS.
From this day and until the 15th of this month, I will hold a meeting in my counting room, when I will hold forth from the text
Give unto Cæsar what is Due Cæsar.
Now is the time to come up, for verily if you don't hearken to my call, Judgment Day, (Tom Marshall) will be at your door before you are aware. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
jan 8—tf S. H. HILB.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Our accounts will all be drawn off by the first of January, 1867, and we hope that all who are indebted to us will come forward promptly and settle, as we cannot carry on our business successfully if they fail to do so. After *that* date we propose to do
STRICTLY A CASH BUSINESS,
and hope that our friends will not ask us to depart from this rule.
dec 25—tf HOGE & MASON.
Vin copy

Marriage Guide.

Young's Great Physiological Work, or every one his own Doctor—being a Private Instructor for Married Persons, or those about to Marry, both Male and Female, in everything concerning the Physiology and Relations of our Sexual System, and the Production or Prevention of Offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be kept locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of Fifty Cents. Address Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth,
july9—1y Philadelphia.

Masonic Publication.

THE NATIONAL FREEMASON.
This is probably the best Masonic publication in the United States, and is devoted to the interests of the Masonic Fraternity. Dr. R. McMurdy & J. W. Simons, P. G. M., of N. Y., Editors. Its character is Masonic and Literary, with a high moral tone, and it should be in every Master-Mason's family. It also contains matter of interest to the general reader. Published weekly at $4 per annum; $2 for 6 months. Our Worshipful Brother, J. K. SMITH, is the authorized agent for *The National Free-Mason* for the Valley of Virginia, who will receive subscriptions at lowest cash rates. Specimen copies furnished upon application.
Address "National Free-Mason," P. O. Box 5903, N. Y. City, or J. K. Smith, Box 77, Harisonburg, Va. aug 27

Farming Implements.

SHOVELS AND FORKS! and other Hardware for FARMER'S USE. Also superior kip horse collars very low by
may 14— BAKER BROS.

ATTENTION FARMERS!
BURKE'S IRON WORKS,
STAUNTON, VA., Feb. 12, 1867.
I am still putting up the best
LIVINGSTON PLOWS
(Nos. 4, 5, and 6; also, No. 4 Hill side Plows) ever put up in this Valley.
☞ I warrant all my Plows. ☜
Call and examine before purchasing.
feb 19—tf W. A. BURKE.

Paper & Lumber.

FOR SALE.
Sheets' Best WRAPPING PAPER,
also a lot of good
INCH PLANK.
Call on R. M. GUY,
july2—tf at C. T. Cochran's old stand.

Groceries, &c.

Save Your Pickles.—Just received four Barrels Pure Cider Vinegar.
sep3—1m JOHN B. HOGE.

New Mackarel.—Just received lot NEW MACKAREL in Barrels and Kits.
sep2—1m JOHN B. HOGE.

Chewing & Smoking Tobacco for sale by
sep 3—1m JOHN B. HOGE.

SALT! SALT!—
225 SACKS FINE SALT
for sale cheap by
may 14—tf BAKER BROS.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
Superior brands of Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, warranted, for family use, by
may 14—tf BAKER BROS.

20 BARRELS SUGAR,
10 Bags Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee, 5 barrels Molasses, just received by
oct 9—tf HOGE & MASON.

MARSHALL & WORTHINGTON SALT for sale by
feb21— A. M. BRUCE.

SUGAR, COFFEE, SYRUP and MOLASSES, (all grades) for sale by
feb 26—tf A. M. BRUCE.

CASH paid for Flour, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Butter, &c., &c., by
feb 26 A. M. BRUCE.

HOGE & MASON,
GROCERS & PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
next door to old Central Bank,
Staunton, Va.,
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Groceries, Flour, &c.
Cash paid for Flour and Country Produce.
oct 9—tf

75 SACKS FINE MARSHALL SALT, just received and for sale low for cash, by
oct 9—tf HOGE & MASON.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!—Old Herring, in prime order, for sale *very cheap*, by
june 11—tf BAKER BROS.

NEW FISH! NEW FISH!—
No. 1 Gross and Clipt Herring in barrels,
No. 1 Family Roe Herring in ½ barrels,
For sale, cheap, by
may7—tf BAKER BROS.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

R. M. GUY,
Successor to C. T. Cochran & Co.,
has just returned from market with a very superior lot of *CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO* which he offers at very low figures to the old patrons and friends of the late firm. The attention of merchants from the country is specially called to his brands of Chewing Tobacco, consisting of "Peyton Graveley,,' Golden Leaf, Crumpton, Cresus, &c.
Tobacco by the box at 60 cents.
Also by the plug 25 cents.
SMOKING TOBACCO:
Fruits and Flowers—very nice;
Virginia Choice,
Lone Jack,
and other brands, by the barrel to retailers.
Garrett & Simpson's Scotch Snuff.
Havana Cigars—and other brands.
☞ Genuine Meerschaums, Imitation, and general variety of Pipes.
Give him a call.
may 7—tf

TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFFS,
Pipes, Stationery, Notions, &c.
SPRING TRADE.
ARMENTROUT & SON,
Corner of Main and Augusta streets,
invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of goods just selected and received direct from the importers:
The largest and best assorted stock of Stationery in the market;
The largest stock and greatest variety of Pipes, from the ordinary Clay up to the finest Meerschaum; Weichsel, Cherry, Italian, India Rubber, Reed, Root, and other Stems; good assortment Walking Canes; fine stock Toilet and Fancy Soaps; Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes; Pocket and Dressing Combs—new style; splendid stock of Pocket Knives, Pocket Ink Stands, Match Boxes—new style; Pocket Books—something new; Blank Books, and Diaries for 1867; Blacking and Blacking Brushes; Tobacco Bags and a great many other useful Notions; Maccaboy, Rappee, and Scotch Snuffs; Levi Garret & Sons' Scotch Snuff, put up in bottles, the best in use; also a large stock of CHEWING TOBACCOS—all the favorite brands.
100,000 *CIGARS of our own Manufacture, and all warranted as represented*; none but the best Tobaccos used.
☞ Dealers are invited to call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low, if not lower, than any other house in the country. If not able to come send orders which will receive prompt attention and with every advantage which they would have were the parties present in person.
mar 12—tf

Auction & Commission Houses.

A GENERAL AUCTION
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS.
The undersigned, under the firm and style of PECK & CUSHING,
having taken the large and commodious store-room of Mrs. B. Bolen, at the corner of Augusta street and Spring Alley, in Staunton, for the purpose of conducting a
General Auction and Commission Business,
solicit consignments of all kinds of Goods and Produce, to be sold either at auction or private sale, at reasonable charges.
Sales of all kinds of property attended either in town or county.
H. H. PECK,
jan 1st, 1867. E. M. CUSHING.

Warm Springs Turnpike.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.—A general meeting of the Stockholders in the Warm Springs and Harrisonburg Turnpike Road Company, will be held at Stribling Springs in the county of Augusta, on the *First Friday in October*, (the 4th). It is hoped Stockholders will attend, or send their proxies. By order of the Board,
M. HARVEY EFFINGER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
HARRISONBURG, August 20th, 1867.
aug27—tdm

Fancy Bazaar Store.

HOOP SKIRTS.—The "Patent Odessa Collapsing Skirt," which can be altered to any shape instantly, has created quite a sensation amongst the ladies. The advantages they possess are great and easily noticed, call and see them. Also, a lot of Hoop Skirts, the cheapest in the market. G. HIRSH & CO.
june 25—tf.

SELLING OFF AT COST.—We have on hand a beautiful assortment of Parasols, which we will sell off at cost—call soon to secure a bargain, for we get them cheap from our own factory in Philadelphia. G. HIRSH & CO.
june 25—tf.

THE BUGLE HAS SOUNDED!
VOTERS RALLY! RALLY!
Vote Early and Often at the
Fancy Bazaar Store!!
Gabriel has once more sounded his trumpet, and the people stand amazed, beholding the tremendous stock of Fancy Goods and Notions that is now on exhibition at the Fancy Bazaar Store. Our stock embraces
Jewelry, Hoop Skirts,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Soaps,
Perfumery, Stationery,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
and, in fact, more than we could enumerate in a whole day. This bugle sounds the key-note to your future prosperity and renown. Rally to its call. It is only sounded once in a century and enriches all who heed its call. Millions are saved by purchasing the cheapest and best goods, both of which can be had at
HIRSH & LOEB'S,
firm of Hirsh & Co.
apl30

NEW JEWELRY.—We have just received another assortment of beautiful Jewelry, which we are confident will not fail to please all who may take a look at it. We will give written guarantees for articles which we recommend, and our prices we know will give satisfaction.
apl30 G. HIRSH & CO.

SOMETHING NICE.—The Patent Hinge Photograph Album, which should be in every family. Sold cheap by HIRSH & CO.

Cement.

50 Barrels Fresh Ground James RIVER HYDRAULIC CEMENT, received this day and for sale low for cash by
july—16 A. M. BRUCE.

Dry Goods.

NEW FALL GOODS!!
We are now in receipt of a splendid Stock of
SEASONABLE GOODS.
We can show the *newest and prettiest Dress Goods* that the Eastern cities can offer for sale.
The same goods that the best city retailers sell, are the kind that we buy.
Our stock is unusually large and embraces all styles and varieties of first class Dry Goods.
sep 24 KAYSER & YOUNG.

NEW GOODS!—If you want cheap goods, call at once at
july 30 PIPER, DRAKE & CO.

SECOND SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS.
The subscribers are now in receipt of their second supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, embracing in part the following kinds, viz:
Black and Colored Silks,
Mozambiques, Lenos,
Embroidered and figured Grenadines,
Delaines, Alpaccas, Lawn, Organdies,
Purcales, Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Trimmings, Notions, &c.
All the above goods have greatly declined since last season, and we promise to sell accordingly.
As our stock has been bought under the most favorable circumstances and with great care, we are prepared therefore to sell as low as any house outside the cities, and are determined to do so.
We could promise more, but as the people are so often deceived in this way, we decline, and only ask an examination of our stock by all who may want to purchase goods.
PIPER, DRAKE & CO.
may 14—tf—town papers copy.

JUST ARRIVED.—
A beautiful lot of all Silk
GRENADINES,
also, 30 New Style SILK SACKS.
These are the finest goods ever brought to this market for sale and I offer them at
BALTIMORE PRICES.
Also,
Organdies, Mozambiques,
Lawn, Lene Grenadines,
Black Grenandines, Plaids,
Black Lawns, Ginghams,
and a large variety of other Dress Goods at very
LOW PRICES.
Bleached and Brown Cottons and Cotton Yarn very low at ACKERMAN'S,
Opposite Nat. Val. Bank, Staunton.
may 14—tf

CARPETING.—All Wool and half-Wool Carpeting; 400 yards of Oil Cloth; 500 yards Straw Matting and Rugs, at
may 7—tf S. H. HILB'S.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!
Summer de Laines and Challies,
unusually cheap by
may14— BAKER BROS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.—The best 4-4 Brown Cotton cheaper than since the war.
may 14 PIPER, DRAKE & CO.

PRINTS AND BLEACHED COTTON at greatly reduced prices, can be found at
may 14 PIPER, DRAKE & CO'S.

McClure & Bumgardner.

WE have in store and for sale cheap, a complete stock of
Groceries, Tobaccos, Cotton Domestics, Yarn, and in fact, *all* acticles desired by farmers, which will be exchanged for all kinds of country produce. McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.
july 23—

GOOD DRILLS.—McCLURE & BUMGARDNER wish to call the attention of the farmers to the celebrated Waggoner & Matthew's *Gum Spring and Break Pin Drill*, for which they are Sole Agents. This Drill is *warranted* to be equal to any drill made. All they ask is a trial.
july23 McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.

PHOSPHATE.—We are agents for the sale of Wahnn's celebrated
RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,
to which the attention of farmers is called. This Phosphate has been tried in competition with other Phosphates and its superiority has been conclusively shown. For further information and testimony call on
McCLURE & BUMGARDNER,
july23— Sole Agents.

B. M. RHODES' Super Pposphate.
We are agents for the sale of this popular Fertilizer, and wish to call special attention to it. It has been tried in this county and given entire satisfaction.
McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.

5000 GRAIN BAGS.—We are Sole Agents for the sale of the superior E. B. Bentley GRAIN BAG, and offer superior inducements to purchasers.
McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.
july 23—

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, & Country PRODUCE WANTED,
for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.

McClure & Bumgardner, Sole Agents for the sale of H. M. Smith & Co.'s Agricultural Implements, of Richmond, Va.
july 23—

Shuck Mattrasses for sale by
McCLURE & BUMGARDNER.
july23—

Insurance.

The North America Life Insurance COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Plan Entirely Mutual—New Features.
WITHERS & LOUD, Gen'l Ag'ts Southern States.
H. C. DESHIELDS, Agent, Richmond & vicinity.
The Policies of this company are *without Restrictions* on *travel* or *residence*, (outside of the Tropics) or *occupation*, and contain no conditions with reference to suicide, dueling, &c.
This Company issues *Registered Policies*, under the seal of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, countersigned by the Superintendent of Insurance, guaranteeing the policy to be secured by pledge of Public Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages.
Its policies are *non-forfeitable*, and are *incontestable* except on account of fraud. Once insured in *good faith* the policy is paid on simple proof of death. A loan of one-third of the annual premium will be given, without note, to the policy-holder if desired, and *thirty day's* grace allowed on all renewals.
Insure in no company until you have examined the *policy or contract* which they propose to give you. SAMUEL C. BASKIN, Agent,
National Valley Bank, Staunton.
sep3—1m

VIRGINIA INSURANCE COMPANY.
Books and Subscriptions to the Capitol Stock of this Company are now open at the Banking House of W. H. Tams & Co., and at the offices of the two Banks in Staunton. The attention of Capitalists is called to the merits of this Stock, which is recommended to them as probably the *most remunerative investment* of money now offering. By Order of the
Jan 9—tf COMMISSIONERS

Strawberries.

New Strawberries For 1867-8.
NAPOLEON III,
The best amateur Berry in cultivation. Price (by mail, postage paid,) $3 per doz.
PERPETUAL PINE,
a perpetual, large-fruited, Strawberry of the Pine Class. Price (by mail, postage paid,) $1 for two plants, $5 per dozen.
Send for illustrated descriptive circular.
We also offer a large and splendid stock of *Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, &c.,*
of which we mail descriptive Catalogues, with prices, to all applicants.
EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
Central Nurseries,
aug27—2m York, Pa.

Preserving Solution.

Fruit-Preserving Solution,
For the Preservation of all kinds of
Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Wines, Cider, &c.,
Without Sugar, and without expensive Sealing or air-tight Jars.
One Bottle will preserve 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 Gallons of Wine or Cider.
Cheap, Healthful and Effectual.
For sale at
aug 20—tf TROUT'S Drug Store.

Labor-Saving Machines.

CORN SHELLERS
and STRAW-CUTTERS—
some new patents just received by
feb 26—tf WOODS & GILKESON.

☞ The circulation of the SPECTATOR is about as great as the combined circulation of both the other papers published in this place, and has as many subscribers in this county alone as are contained in the whole list of either of the other papers.

Poetry.

The Gheber's Vow.

Suggested by Reading Moore's Fire Worshippers.

BY MADAME LE'FERVE.

By ev'ry star that lights the ether blue;
By ev'ry sun that lends the flower its hue;
By ev'ry pearl 'neath Omar's silver wave,
And corals bright above the seaman's grave;
By ev'ry breeze that stirs thy silken hair;
By ev'ry drop that warms thy cheeks so fair;
By all that's dark below or bright above,
You have my first, my last, and only love.

By one thing far more sacred than the rest;
By my loved altar-fires where bow the blest;
By *thee* more *dear* than all the world beside,
I vow none other e'er to make my bride.
Then to my breast be thou its cherished dove,
And wreathe my soul with fadeless palms of love;
Calm thou the turbid waters of this heart,
Ere hope forever from its depths depart.

When first I met the glance of thy dark eye,
I dreamed not that for woman I should sigh;
But thou a flag of glory did'st unfurl,
Which to the dust thy hand alone can hurl.
Thou canst unto my brain dark madness bring,
Or break my eagle-spirit daring wing;
Then lay thy peerless head upon my breast,
And 'neath its pressure, troubled thoughts shall rest.

Thy woman's love of tenderness and truth;
Thy heart's sweet trust of innocence and youth,
Could conquer where thy father's blades would fail,
For even now thy tears my rude cheeks pale.
I woo'd thee not with crowns upon my head;
I won thee not with splendor round me shed;
But battling bravely for my country's fame,
None knowing who I was, or what my name.

But give, O give me one sweet pledge of love—
One kiss, and by the stars that shine above,
When from thy side my footsteps backward turn,
This heart shall then, as ever, for thee yearn.
Far o'er the sea our booming signals float,
As to the shore the helmsman steers my boat;
Farewell my Arab maid, but do not weep,
Thy Gheber's bark shall safely ride the deep!

HINDA'S REPLY.

Then fly my Hafed—fly this night,
There is no safety on this height;
Fly while the stars look on the sea,
Ere spies their vigils keep for thee!
But stay my answering vow to hear,
Which I will keep in peace or fear.
There is no word that hand can write,
Our bond of love to disunite;
For tho' a thousand blades should start
The tie between us still to part;
A thousand added should but prove
The depth and strength of Hinda's love!

No gems do I covet from land or from sea,
I ask but to follow where'er thou may'st flee;
No star crown of jewels my brow to entwine,
I ask but those eyes on my pathway to shine.
Harsh foes may assail and attempt to deride,
But torture and tempest I'll bravely abide;
If thou my soul's idol be spared to my sight,
The sunlight to clouds—the star to my night.

Oh, better the billows of ocean to breast,
Than ever again from thy bosom to rest;
For there is no peril now left thee to dare,
Nor trial, nor suffering, but Hinda will share.
No pearl from the ocean, no gem from the sea,
Nor sun from the heavens I ask love of thee;
No chaplet of jewels my brow to entwine,
I ask but thy love on my pathway to shine!

Notes on the Situation—No. 19.

BY B. H. HILL.

In all times of public excitement and demoralization, people are usually liable to run into error. For this reason dangers to the Republic are greatly increased. Therefore, whoever, in such times, undertake the task of advising the people with a view of avoiding errors, ought to observe with great care certain rules.

1. In the first place he should see to it that his motives are unselfish, and his opinions correct.

2. Next he should be charitable and forbearing to those who are unintentionally erring; for in such times many good people are prone to err.

3. In the last place, he should denounce most unsparingly those who consciously and deliberately advocate the dangerous wrongs, and seek (as all such do) for some selfish end to deceive the people. Language can never be too severe when applied to men who take advantage of times of danger to the public, to promote their private ends, who persist in falsely advising the people. Warnings to the erring and denunciations of the designing can never be too distinct, too positive or too severe. Such was the course of Demosthenes toward Phillip's emissaries, and the credulous Athenians who were inclined to believe them; and such was the course of Cicero toward the popular Cataline, and the Roman Senate and people, who were slow to believe he was a conspirator. Two thousand years of reflection and experience have rendered an unbroken verdict of approval for both the Athenian and Roman orators.

I have deemed it my duty to warn our people that they were many of them, about to commit perjury, or false swearing. Well, this is a very grave and responsible position. I knew it when I took the position, and I took it deliberately. If the position be wrong, I owe it to myself and country to retract it. I could not expect to be regarded as an honorable man, if, satisfied it is wrong, I did not retract it. So, on the other hand, if the position be right, the people owe it to themselves and their people to avoid the crime, and look with suspicion upon all who insist that the crime should be committed; or no man can either be patriotic or honorable, who would knowingly commit, or advise others to commit such a crime.

With these solemn convictions, and at the instance of friends and foes, I have re-examined the position; I have earnestly endeavored to make the examination carefully, and I know I have made it conscientiously.

The result is, I re-affirm the position taken on this subject in Note, No. 10, and in the speech delivered at Atlanta; and I earnestly beg every man to lay aside all passion, and come to an honest and candid examination of the question.

In Note 10 I say:

"Are you willing to violate the Constitution? Are you willing to swear to support it, with the intent, at the time, of violating it? Then I proclaim, all posterity will proclaim, your hell-mortgaged conscience will never cease to proclaim, you are perjured."

In the Atlanta speech, the language, as reported, is as follows:

"Some of you who favor the acceptance of the Military Bills take an oath to this effect (to support the Constitution) and still intend to vote for a Convention which you admit to be ordered contrary to the Constitution. How is this? If you have a conscience I have said enough. If you vote for the Convention you are perjured."

These announcements have excited much apparent indignation with the Radicals, and they have charged me with dealing in abuse and calumny. Now, reader, look carefully at my language. If a man is willing to violate the Constitution, if he is willing to swear to support it with the intent to violate it, is this not itself an admission of false swearing? He swears to support the Constitution with intent not to support it! So, if a man swear to support the Constitution, and intend to vote for a Convention which he admits is ordered contrary to the Constitution, is he not guilty? True, the crime is not perfected until the act is done—until the vote is given; and it is therefore I warn him not to give the vote. And why are propositions which are so self-evident awakened such indignation? If a man honestly believes the military bills are constitutional, he can vote for them.—I may think his brain is either weak or very falsely taught, but I make no charge against his heart or purpose. So, thousands have intended to accept these military bills without having thought of this difficulty. They were and are simply not informed. When informed, they will reject the crime with as much horror as I do. Against all these I bring no charge. My position is based on knowledge and intent. Then, I repeat, why this indignation? The answer is as plain as the truth of my position. There are many, alas! too many, who know the military bills are unconstitutional, and who yet have determined on some pretext to take the advice of that sensuous infidel, Thad. Stevens, vote for the bills, and "let conscience go to the devil."

It is high time this well-established distinction was understood. So far from an officer being protected because the courts have not set aside certain acts, the courts themselves could not furnish protection by positively sustaining the acts which amend the Constitution. And such has been expressly decided and repeatedly decided to be the law in England, where the Constitution is not written. It will be more emphatically the law in America where the Constitution is plainly written. Corruption for a time may prevent the application of the rule, and my feeble voice, amid this thunderstorm of passion, may not be heeded nor heard. But storms cannot last always, and I sublimely and proudly proclaim, that the time will come when all the world will know that the Constitution is the only supreme ruler in America; and that neither President nor Congress, nor courts nor bayonets can protect themselves, or protect others from accountability for violations of the plain, unmistakable commands of that Constitution. Without this glorious truth Constitutions and rights would always be the mere creatures of bad, designing men. Passion and the rabble may crucify now, but this grand deliverer of the oppressed will one day, yea, at an early day, come, and come with joy to the faithful, and in terrible wrath to all wicked transgressors.

They feel guilty. They have, many of them, but recently consented to be guilty, and their consciences are still bleeding from the stab, and are very sore. Inform a good man of his error and he will love you; inform an honest man and he will thank you; but inform a guilty man and he will hate you. The guilty are always suspicious, generally excitable, and very rarely dangerous. There are some, also, who are troubled. They do not positively know and admit that these bills are unconstitutional, and various pretexts or excuses are resorted to to satisfy their consciences, which are generally easily satisfied when willing to be satisfied.—With such, excuses become reasons, and pretexts are accepted as arguments.

Of course, reflecting men must admit there can be no justifiable excuse for wilful perjury; but all men are not reflecting, and it is important to know some of the excuses offered as justifiable reasons for supporting these military bills under an oath to support the Constitution.

1. The first great excuse offered as a reason is, that the bills have not been declared unconstitutional by the courts. This excuse is well calculated to mislead. There are cases in which certain ministerial and executive officers are bound to execute orders until the courts set aside the authority on which the orders are based. But this rule applies only to officers.—Why? Because such officers simply obey orders. The responsibility is with their superiors who issue the orders. They are not to judge of the legality of these orders. That was done, or presumed to have been done, before the orders were issued. The rule with the officer, in such case, is not to judge but to obey. He has no will—no discretion. This is why the rule applies only to executive and ministerial officers. All other officers have a right to judge and are bound to judge honestly and decide conscientiously. Sometimes even a ministerial or executive officer must judge according to the issue presented of his situation. When a bill is presented to the President for his approval, he is a judge, and if he thinks it is unconstitutional he is perjured if he does not veto it—if he approves it.

One of our Presidents declared he could not approve a bill which he believed was unconstitutional "without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations." Yet, if Congress passed the bill, notwithstanding his objections, then it was not only no crime, no wrong, but his duty to execute it. Why? Because in the latter case he was only executing and not approving or deciding. But when the courts decide such a bill to be unconstitutional, then he cannot execute it, because the power provided by the Constitution has decided that Congress erred in overruling the objections of the President. But this rule has a limit even in case of executive and ministerial officers. It applies to cases of doubtful construction under the Constitution. Congress by no vote can give vitality to an act which the Constitution says shall not be passed. And no President can be excused for executing such an act. If every act of Congress is binding until set aside by the court, Congress may make the most unconstitutional act the most binding by abolishing both the President and the Courts; which they have exactly done, so far as relates to the military bills.

So as to ministerial officers the rule has a limit. If the Sheriff execute a man who has been sentenced by a judge he is guilty of no crime, though the judge mistook the law in passing the sentence. But if the Sheriff executes a man sentenced by one who was not a judge—legally a judge—the Sheriff is guilty of murder, though the man executed may have been guilty. If any officer executes a citizen by order of a military commission, such officer is guilty of murder. Why? Because the Constitution says every citizen shall be presented by a grand jury, and tried by an impartial jury, and no person on this continent can confer any power to execute any citizen who has not been so tried. Otherwise there would be a power greater than the Constitution, which is absurd. This is why the officers who executed the writs of the Star Chamber Courts, and obeyed the orders of King Charles I, were afterwards sued and indicted and made responsible and punished. No King, or court or Congress or president, or other official power can confer authority, in direct conflict with the positive commands of the Constitution. All who seek to confer such authority are criminals; all who execute such authority are criminals, and no person can release or forgive the crime.

But the rule referred to as binding on executive and ministerial officers does not apply to citizens or voters. A voter obeys no orders—executes no orders. He must exercise his judgment and vote according to his own honest convictions. If he votes contrary to his convictions he violates his conscience, and if he votes under oath and contrary to that oath he is guilty of false swearing or perjury. He is not sworn to support an act of Congress until the courts set it aside, he is sworn to support the Constitution, and if he supports an act which, in his opinion, is contrary to the Constitution, his oath is broken. He being his own judge, his oath is broken, and "his conscience given to the devil," as Stevens advised.

2. But another pretext offered is, that these States are in an anomalous condition and the Constitution does not apply to them. Well, if the Constitution does not apply, why apply the oath to support it? As a condition precedent to voting, you require an oath to support the Constitution in voting, and then, in the very next breath ask that the vote be cast for a measure which is contrary to the Constitution. Then you seek to justify by saying that the Constitution does not apply. Then why did you refuse to allow the vote until the oath was taken to support the Constitution? Are you wantonly exacting gratuitous perjury? If nothing else did, the oath makes the Constitution apply. Even if we are conquered foreign States, the conqueror is bound by the well settled laws of nations to govern us either according to our laws, or according to his own constitutional laws; the law of the conqueror extends over the conquered. Nothing is better settled. In this day of civilized law no people, conquered or otherwise, are subject to be governed by arbitrary, vindictive will. Besides, by the very issue of the fight and the terms of the surrender, we are in the Union. We are treated as in the Union by this very fragmentary conclave for every purpose of burden or vengeance. We are denied only the privileges of the Union by a dastard perjury to the Constitution and an infamous treachery to the national faith.

3. But we are told it is no use to talk law and plead the Constitution before a people who discard both. It can do no good; the Radicals have the power and will do as they please, it is said.

Well, suppose that is true, does that justify us in committing perjury? Are we not still the keepers of our own consciences? Are we compelled to violate our oaths? If, as is said, the Radicals will reconstruct us in their own way any how, I say let them do it their own way. Let them commit all the perjury. We gain nothing by helping them destroy us, and why should we be anxious to commit perjury, in order to help the Radicals degrade our race, destroy our State, and bring us under the government of the negro, and into a war of races? Be patient. Don't run to overtake evil. Our day will come soon, and then let us be strong, with clean consciences.

4. But it is said, according to my argument, even I haye committed perjury in supporting divers measures heretofore. Suppose it is so; does that justify all our people in committing such a crime? But that charge is false. I never, in my life, supported any measure which I thought was unconstitutional, or which was admitted by its supporters or framers to be unconstitutional. All statements to the contrary are false, and are but pitiable attempts of self-convicted criminals to cover themselves with a respectable mantle.

The Military Bills furnish the very first instance in American history, in which the framers and supporters of the bills admit their unconstitutionality; and they are the very first measures in carrying out which the whole voting people are required to take an oath to support the Constitution. This is a remarkable fact. It would seem as if the Congress sought to palliate their own perjury in passing the bills, by requiring—wantonly requiring—the whole people, also, to commit the perjury in carrying them out.

When the last Military Bill was under discussion, in which the departments of the Federal Government were being abolished, Thaddeus Stevens I believe the author and reporter of the bill, said:

"Some fragments of the old shattered Constitution had stuck, perhaps in the kidneys of some Senators (laughter) and troubled them at night. When they tried to progress, the ghost of the past Constitution was found in their way, and obstructed them."

People of the North, is this man your Representative? You who have listened to the glorious periods of the "Great Expounder," is this the language that now suits you? Think of it, oh, my country men! In the Congress of the nation, where Clay, and Webster, and Bell, and Berrian, and Fillmore and Cass have taught devotion and reference for the Constitution, this old man now ridicules it as a ghost—a shattered thing, with its fragments sticking in the kidneys of Senators! And this blasphemy is received with laughter! This man had just taken an oath to support the Constitution: it was by virtue of that oath he was permitted to speak; and in the face of the nation, from the seat of Webster, he ridiculed what he had sworn to support, and in every word he uttered he syllabled perjury. This old man, we are told, is an infidel in religion, and a paramour of a colored woman, and has lived three score years and ten, defiling his race, and blaspheming the laws of God and his country.

It is strange that such a man, and the hideous crew who received his blasphemy so merrily, should seek to degrade the white race, degrade themselves and make them commit perjury, that they might have the privilege of degrading themselves?

Will the white race—Southern white people—throw away conscience and honor and reap miscegenation anarchy only that such a crew, with such a leader, should be kept in power?

5. But it is said, if it is perjury to vote for a Convention, it is perjury to register because registry is an act under the Military Bills. Not so. If a man registers in order to defeat the purpose of the bills, it must be very different from one who votes to carry out the bills. Directly opposite intentions cannot constitute the same crime.

A man may not commit perjury who even votes for a Convention as, in his judgment, the best means of defeating the object of the bills. His intention certainly relieves him of the turpitude of the offence. Still it is a hazzard I cannot recommend.

It is said that Southern people ought not to be sensitive about violating the Constitution, as they violated it in seceding from the Union. The reply is they did not think they violated it by the act of secession. Some of the framers of the Constitution taught the right of secession. Besides all the conventions were very careful not to require of their members an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. They certainly did not commit perjury, and did not feel that they committed any offence whatever.

We are in an important crisis. We should take our positions carefully and write and speak frankly. I sincerely believe that every man who votes for a Convention, with a view or intent of carrying out the purposes of the Military Bills, tramples on the Constitution and violates his oath. The more I have reflected and examined the subject I am satisfied of this truth. Our people have woes and sorrows enough. Let them not be led to crime also.—A whole nation of perjured men! Think of it! If there be danger that this will be so, let us, in Heaven's name, avert it before it is too late.

I feel prepared to sustain the position I have taken by the authorities, and by the best settled decisions and principles of the law. If there be a legal gentleman in the State or in the South or North willing to take the opposite proposition I am prepared to enter the discussion with him in a spirit of earnest desire to settle the truth of the question. I do not wish no antagonist—and will notice one—who may seek only a little notoriety. But there are able legal gentlemen in the South who are said to be willing, as the best they can do, to accept these Military Bills. I affirm they cannot be accepted in the manner, and on the terms, and for the purpose, proposed by Congress without false swearing. I am prepared to maintain this proposition by authority and law, or admit my error if convinced I am wrong.

Gentlemen who have thoughtlessly concluded to accept the terms need not think to shut their eyes and escape this question. It will not be hushed. Excitement and foolish anger, and flippant threats will avail nothing. You shall not perjure yourselves and the poor deluded negro race for selfish, ignoble purposes, simply to add strength to a party that would require perjury, and think easily to escape the consequences. If the Southern States must be africanized, and the Constitution become a ghost, and liberty for the continent be destroyed, go back to your blasphemous conclave of a Congress, and tell them to change their bills, and permit you to do the hellish work, at least, without perjury.

If you persist in your present course I warn you your guilt shall be made so plain that the decent world shall scorn yourselves, and even if you have nothing better within you, your very kidneys shall run you mad.

Our sorrows are like thunder-clouds, which seem black in the distance but grow lighter as they approach.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun, and the two are never far apart.

Francis Fripple Flogged a French Fop.

Give a Kind word to the Erring.

Give a kind word to the erring—
It may raise a fallen brother!
And the law of heaven teaches
We should kindly teach each other.
Ah! the paths of vice are many;
And when tempted and when tried,
Remember thou art mortal,
And *thy* feet may turn aside.

Give a kind word to the erring,
Who have trod the paths of sin,
For the tempter, too, may woo thee,
And thy feet may run therein,
All along life's rugged pathway
Stones are bruising weary feet?
Thistles spring among the flowers—
Tares are growing with the wheat.

And the Master in His vineyard
Hath a work for you to do,
For the harvest there is plenteous,
But the laborers are few.
Tarry not—the day is waning,
And the night is coming on,
And the Master will reward you
For the work thy hand hath done.

If from out one bleeding bosom
You have plucked the bitter thorn;
If you've cheer'd the drooping spirit
When its every hope was gone;
If you've stretched the hand in kindness
To lead erring, straying feet,
There's a rich reward awaits you—
And love's labor, too, is sweet.

If along life's rugged highway
You have raised a drooping flower;
If the smile hath ever gladdened
For one heart a gloomy hour—
It hath placed a star to glitter
In the angel crown above!
Ah! life's mission here is holy,
When we make it one of love!

Oh! remember, then, the erring!
Thou mayst lift the soul again,
And from some poor, bleeding bosom,
Wipe away the guilty stain.
All the world is one broad vineyard
Where there's work for each to do;
For the harvest there is plenteous,
But the laborers are few!
Work, then—Life's sun is setting,
And the night of Death comes on,
And the Master at his coming
Will expect thy work well done!

A Dying Wife to Her Husband.

We are indebted to a lady friend, says the Savannah News & Herald, for the following most touching extract from a letter written by a dying wife to her husband, which was found by him some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his devoted wife, who died, it is stated, at the early age of nineteen. It shows how fathomless is the depth of a true woman's affections:

"When this shall reach your eye, dear G—, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold, white stone be keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who so often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind; and although to you and to others it might seem but the nervous imagination of a girl, dear G., is it not so? Many weary, weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard indeed is it to struggle on silently alone, with the sure conviction that I am to leave all forever and go down alone into the dark valley! "But I know in whom I have trusted," and leaning upon His arm "I fear no evil." Don't blame me from keeping all this even from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will soon make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillowing your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into its Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be so—and I submit.

Yours is the privilege of watching through long and dreary nights for the spirit's final flight, and of transferring my sinking head from your breast to the Savior's bosom! And you shall share my last faint pressure of the hand and the last feeble kiss shall be yours; and even when the flesh and heart shall have failed me—my eye shall rest on yours until glazed by death; and our spirits shall hold one last fond communion, until gently fading from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfading glories of that better world, where partings are unknown.—Well do I know the spot, dear G——, where you will lay me; often have we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves, and brightened the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, each has thought that one of us would come alone; and which ever it may be, your name would be on the stone. But you love the spot; and I know you'll love me none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that covers your Mary's grave. I know you will go often alone when I am laid there, and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches, "I am not lost, but gone before."

Two Pictures of Death.

In a scantily furnished chamber lies and aged Scotch minister, with thin, gray hair, and wrinkled skin. But his brow is high and broad, his deep set eyes are bright and piercing, a smile plays around his lips, and though feeble and dying he looks calm and happy. Let us go to him and say:

"Do you think yourself dying, dear sir?"

He fixes his eyes calmly upon you, and slowly replies.

"Really, friend, I care not whether I am or not; for if I die I shall be with God, if I live He will be with me."

Now let us step into yonder mansion. Entering a richly furnished chamber we find a dignified personage infolded in warm robes and seated in a large easy chair. He, too, is feeble and dying; but the light in his eyes is unsteady, and he looks like a man ill at ease with himself. Let us ask him a question:

"Mr. Gibbon, how does the world appear to you now?"

The eloquent historian of the Roman empire—for he it is—closes his eyes a moment, then opens them again, and, with a deep sigh, replies.

"All things are fleeting. When I look back, I see they have been fleeting; when I look forward, *all is dark and doubtful!*

HOW NEAR IS HEAVEN.—Christians sometimes look far away to heaven; but that rest is not far off. The clouds that hide their shining worlds are thin, they are transient, and soon will obscure no more, the journey may end this hour; one short step may place the Christian in a ray of light; one dark hour may hang upon him: but the morning comes and shade behind it. Day, bright, peaceful and eternal, succeeds it. A pang may be left for a moment, and flies away forever. A conflict, sharp and painful, may continue for a night but victory, eternal victory ensues. How soon, oh! how soon the Christian's cares are over, his eyes suffused no more with tears. Near at hand is the land of his pursuit. Hope cheers. How glorious the object that hope embraces! How holy its spirit! Who can contemplate the home that our heavenly Father is fitting for his children, and not feel in his soul a thirst for its enjoyment! Well, these delights, the happy clime those ever verdant plains, are not far distant.

He can never truly relish the sweetness of God's mercy, who never tasted the bitterness of his own misery.