Staunton Spectator.

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS.

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Staunton Spectator.

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

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DR. C. R. HARRIS, STAUNTON, VA., has had over 25 years' experience in the various branches as a Practitioner of medical science.
Special attention given to diseases peculiar to females. Patients from a distance can be accommodated with Board at first-class Boarding houses. Patients waited on in the country when desired.
Office hours between 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.
☞ Office on Main Street, 2 doors East from Dr. Chapman's, Surgeon Dentist, and nearly opposite Taylor & Powell's.
feb25—1y

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

Alexandria Advertisements.

PLASTER.
1000 Tons Soft Blue Windsor Plaster on hand and to arrive, for sale *at lowest market rates*, by HOOE & WEDDERBURN, No. 2 Prince street,
feb11—2m Alexandria, Va.

2000 Sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt, " " " FINE SALT, of different brands in full and bright sacks for sale at *lowest market rates* by HOOE & WEDDERBURN,
feb 11—2m Alexandria, Va.

WE are prepared to furnish FRESH AND FINELY GROUND PLASTER, in Bulk, Bags and Barrels, *at lowest rates.* HOOE & WEDDERBURN,
feb11—2m Alexandria, Vd.

150 Bushels Prime Western Clover Seed on hand and for sale by HOOE & WEDDERBURN,
feb11—2m Alexandria, Va.

WM. H. FOWLE, JR. W. KEITH ARMISTEAD.
FOWLE & ARMISTEAD, PRODUCE, FORWARDING, AND Commission Merchants, Also Dealers in LUMP AND GROUND PLASTER, 43 Union st., and 16 South Wharves, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
☞ Pure fine Ground Windsor Plaster always on hand and for sale at market rates.
jan 21—t nov26

GREGORY & PAUL, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants, For the sale of *Flour and all kinds of Country Produce*, Nos. 27 and 29 King street,
dec10—1y ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Map of Staunton.

Only one Chance for Business Men TO SECURE A PERMANENT ADVERTISEMENT For only Ten Dollars!!

The Map of Staunton! Circulated *free* from The Potomac to Lynchburg and from Manassas to Lewisburg.
Business men will see that this is an opportunity not to be lost. Secure a position for your Card—*it will be there for years*; let the opportunity pass, *it can never be recalled.*
A limited number of Cards received. This map is to be circulated gratuitously from Harper's Ferry to Lynchburg, and from Manassas' Junction to Lewisburg, which will contain the cards of a large number of our business men—This map will be lithographed and gotten up in the most accurate and best style, showing every street, alley and house in the town. This map is to be posted at every public house in the region of country mentioned above. Cards will be inserted on this map for the sum of ten dollars—Persons who believe in advertising will avail themselves of this new and efficient means of bringing their business before the public.
Citizens of Staunton, and others, can secure views of their residences, &c., by making early application to
jan 28—tf GEO. M. BAKER & CO.

Real Estate Agency.

JOHN ECHOLS, H. M. BELL, R. H. CATLETT, JED HOTCHKISS.
ECHOLS, BELL, CATLETT & CO., Real Estate Agents, S. E. Corner of Court House Square, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.
We are now selling, and have a constant demand for *Farming, Grazing, Timber and Mineral Lands* of all descriptions, *Mills*, &c., and we invite parties having such property for sale, especially in the county of Augusta, and the Valley of Virginia, to put the same in our hands, believing that we possess superior advantages from our central location, and thorough knowledge of the country, and our extensive business relations, for securing durchasers.
We make no charge for advertising or showing property, but when we find a purchaser for it we charge a commission of five per cent, to be paid out of the first payment made by the purchaser
November 19th, 1867.

Dry Goods.

STILL THEY COME! Kayser & Young have just received a large addition to their stock of *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Virginia Factory Goods, new style Dress Goods, long and square Shawls, Cloaks, Chinchilla Cloth, Velvets, Buttons, and many other new and desirable goods.
nov26

CLOAKS & SHOES.—A new lot of those cheap and good goods, just received by
nov26 KAYSER & YOUNG.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTH—800 yards just received and for sale at very low prices.
jan21—tf M. J. ACKERMAN.

THE FIRM OF S. N. Giles & Co. was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1868, by the purchase of the entire interest of the concern, by S. N. Giles and Henry Forrer. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of
GILES & FORRER.
We feel thankful to our friends for past favors and solicit a continuation of their patronage, promising, on our part, to do all we can to render satisfaction. *We have reduced the prices* on all goods except staples.
jan 21—tf GILES & FORRER.

GOODS AT COST!—PIPER, DRAKE & CO., will, from this day until the first of April next, sell their Goods at
Prime Cost For Cash.
All therefore in need of any thing they have will certainly save 25 per cent. by buying from them. We have very desirable Goods—DRESS GOODS, CASSINETS, &c
feb4—2m

THE COUNTRY Re-constructed!!
The Great Tycoon's Last
PROCLAMATION.
SIMON SPEAKS ONCE MORE TO HIS BRETHREN AND SISTERS IN THE FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, "SO-CALED!"
Since my last words to you, my beloved, a mighty revolution has taken place, and wishing to do my duty unto you, I recently made a pilgrimage among the Northmen. I found among them good brothers and faithful sisters; I saw a great change in our favor at the recent elections, and a BIG TUMBLE in the *Price of Dry Goods*, &c. This I profited by, my beloved, and therefore, issue this, my second Proclamation, to inform you that
SIMON HILB, At Crawford's Corner, No. 1, *Staunton District, No.* 1, State of Virginia,
has received, and is still receiving the most extensive, the cheapest, the best re-constructed
Stock of Dry Goods
ever brought to this market.
☞ They were bought at the Lowest Rates, just after the Great Fall in Prices, North, a few days ago.
The political revolution in our favor is only equalled by the downfall in the high prices of Goods, and, therefore, we can sell cheaper than ever. The "oldest inhabitant" of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston informed me that nothing of the kind occurred before, and they could only account for it, from the fact that the people had "risen in their might," and were determined to be heard. The cry is
"Down with Radicals and big prices."
My stock consists of
Black and fancy silks,
English merinos, all wool and half wool delaines, bombazines,
French and English poplins, in short everything in the dress goods line, bugle trimmings, silk and velvet trimmings, a large assortment of dress buttons, ginghams, and Irish linen, red blankets, and ready made comforts.
Mersailles coverlets, English and American Cloth for ladies' cloaks, 6-4, from $2 to $6.
French cloth from $6 to $12.
Cassimeres in same proportion.
32 pieces plain and fancy Flannels.
30 pieces of heavy Satinets,
8 pieces of gray factory cloth,
25 pieces linsey and cotton flannel,
2 pieces white home made ditto,
A superior lot of imported cloaks and cloakings,
10 pieces 6, 8, 9, and 12-4 Sheetings,
1500 yards all wool carpeting, $1.10; home made carpet, 62 cents,
400 bunches of cotton yarn, number and quality warranted, at $2 00;
40 dozen ladies linen handkerchiefs, $1 50,
6000 yds best calico, 16¾; 2000 ditto, from 10 to 15 cents,
4000 yards de laines, 27 cents,
50 dozen black and fur hats, at all prices,
4,000 dollars worth of boots and shoes for men, women, boys, misses and children,
A splendid lot of woolen goods, shawls, comforts, caps and children's wear,
10 doz corsets from 75 cents to $1 50, the latter warranted genuine French, with a thousand and one various other articles not here mentioned.
☞ Call and examine the stock and judge for yourself. I am satisfied I can please in price as well as in quality.
N. B.—My prices above mentioned, means for cash, and for cash only. All articles not paid for at the time of purchase, the usual retail prices will be charged.
oct 29—tf S. H. HILB.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
A Penny Saved is a Penny Made!
BUY YOUR GOODS WHERE YOU CAN GET THE CHEAPEST AND BEST!!
We have just opened and are constantly receiving large supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the latest and most beautiful styles.
Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere, which consists of
Calicoes, brown and bleached Cottons, Sheetings, beautiful Dress Goods, Alpaccas, all wool Merinos, Empress Cloths, Flannels, Irish Linens, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Ticking, Cassimeres, Cloths, Satinets, and all of the most beautiful styles of
Dress Goods.
Combined with superiority in assortment our prices are as low as the lowest.
We also have in store a large stock of the best made boots and shoes which we will sell very low. Don't fail to call and examine our stock.
oct 22 I. WITZ & BRO.

NEW GOODS.—We receive, every few days, fresh lots of the latest styles and most desirable goods in the market. In a day or so, we will receive a large lot of nice, seasonable goods, which we propose to sell at *fair rates* to cash or prompt customers.
Our aim is to keep a full stock of desirable and *first class* goods to meet the wants of our trade and the public. We think we have the nicest trade in the town, and we *must* keep the best goods.
All those in our debt are earnestly requested to come at once and settle—*we want money.*
feb 4—tf KAYSER & YOUNG.

KAYSER & YOUNG are still receiving NEW GOODS. They have received a large lot within a few days to which they invite the attention of their friends.
nov 26

For Cash and Cash only.—4 pieces of Black Broad Cloth for ladies' Cloaks, at $24 per yard, worth $4.00
1000 yards french Merinos, at $1 00 worth $1 62½
2000 do De Laines 25 " 35
1500 do All Wool Carpeting 1 10 " 1 62
inferior qualities from 62 to 1.00
5000 yards best quality Calicoes, 16 " 20
2000 do inferior quality from 10 to 15c,
200 Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Shawls at very low figures;
36 sets ladies' Furs—with or without muffs.
A large lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Woolen Hoods, Caps, Sontags, Shawls and Nubias. 300 Hoopskirts from 75 cents and upwards,
oct 29—tf at S. H HILB'S.

ATTENTION!!—Our entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS is open and being sold off.
We have received, in addition, a large lot of *city made* Ladies' Shoes, of all styles, and of the best quality.
Also another lot of latest style CLOAKS and WRAPPINGS.
We will keep up a full line of desirable goods as we receive goods almost daily.
oct8—tf KAYSER & YOUNG.

House Joining.

THE Undersigned offers his services to such persons in town or county as may wish to have *Carpentering work* or *House-Joining* done on the best terms.
aug 27—tf D. R. BLACKBURN.

☞ 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.

ST. LEON'S TOAST.

The feast was o'er. Now brimming wine
In lordly cup was seen to shine
Before each eager guest;
And silence filled the crowded hall,
As deep as when the herald's call
Thrills in the loyal breast.

Then up arose the noble host,
And smiling, cried, "A toast! a toast!
To all our ladies fair;
Here, before all, I pledge the name
Of Staunton's proud and beauteous dame—
The Lady Gundamere!"

Quick to his feet each gallant sprang,
And joyous was the shout that rang
As Stanley gave the word;
And every cup was raised on high,
Nor ceased the loud and gladsome cry
'Till Stanley's voice was heard.

"Enough, enough!" he smiling said,
And lowly bent his haughty head.
"That all may have their due,
Now each in turn must play his part,
And pledge the lady of his heart,
Like gallant knight and true."

Then one by one each guest sprang up,
And drained in turn the brimming cup,
And named the loved one's name;
And each, as hand on high he raised,
His lady's grace and beauty praised,
Her constancy and fame.

'Tis now St. Leon's turn to rise—
On him are fixed those countless eyes—
A gallant knight is he;
Envied by some, admired by all,
Far famed in lady's bower and hall—
The flower of chivalry.

St. Leon raised his kindling eye,
And held the sparkling cup on high—
"I drink to one," he said,
"Whose image never may depart,
Deep graven on this grateful heart,
'Till memory be dead;

To one whose love for me shall last,
When lighter passions long have past,
So deep it is and pure;
Whose love has longer dwelt, I ween,
Than any yet that pledged hath been
By these brave knights before."

Each guest upstarted at the word,
And laid a hand upon his sword,
With fury flashing eye;
And Stanley said, "We crave the name,
Proud knight, of this most peerless dame,
Whose love you count so high."

St. Leon paused, as if he would
Not breathe her name in careless mood,
Thus lightly to another;
Then bent his noble head, as though
To give that word the reverence due,
And gently said, "my Mother."

UNCONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, March 7.—The first business, today, was the adoption of a resolution of enquiry into the expediency of re-arranging the Congressional Districts.

The squabble about the refusal of Mr. Williams, of Amherst, to vote, yesterday, for or against the proposition to disfranchise Confederate officers, was revived by a resolution offered by White, directing the appointment of a committee to "investigate the case."

The resolution was finally adopted—yeas 47, nays 34; and the Chairman, (Mr. Thomas, of Henry,) appointed Messrs. Allan, Curtis, Owen, Maddox and Scott.

When the name of Mr. Liggett, of Rockingham, was called, he replied: "I refuse to vote through contempt and disgust for the whole proposition."

Several members demanded that the words be taken down by the Clerk, which was done. The Clerk read the words.

Mr. Liggett—That's it; it expresses my sentiments exactly.

Mr. White offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Jacob N. Liggett, a delegate in this Convention from the county of Rockingham, did, on this 7th day of March, violate the 29th rule adopted for the government of this body by rising when his name was called and saying: "I refuse to vote, because I am disgusted with the whole proposition," or words to that effect, thereby adding insult to the gross violation of the rules, as above stated; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the said Jacob N. Liggett be expelled from this Convention, and from this date cease to be a member thereof.

Mr. Liggett wished the resolution to show that he had "contempt" for the proposition as well as "disgust."

Porter, and half dozen others, called the "previous question."

Mr. French insisted upon more regular proceedings.

Mr. Liggett proclaimed that he had no apology to make. He preferred an immediate vote on the resolution.

Several members addressed the Chair.

Mr. Lydick moved that not more than twenty members speak at a time.

"Dr." Bayne said: "If the man is as bad as the devil, let us proceed according to the rules."

The Chair, amid much confusion, decided that the resolution was out of order.

Mr. Liggett was in the act of leaving the hall, hat in hand, when he stopped a moment, and proclaimed that he waived all objection to the manner of proceeding—reiterating his "contempt for the whole concern."

Porter—"Let's go ahead, then, and take off his head." [Laughter.]

The Chair decided that the resolution was now in order.

Lindsey tried to get the floor, but was not "rigcognized."

The call for the previous question was then sustained, and the question being put, the resolution was adopted—yeas 54, nays 16.

The elective franchise article was then further considered when the Convention adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, March 9.—The Convention made very little progress to-day. Several subjects were discussed and laid aside, or referred, without final action. At the present rate, the Convention will be in session until the weather becomes so hot that the effluvia from the unwashed assemblages in the galleries will compel an adjournment *sine die.* Our readers will be glad to learn that the Conservative members have become, for the most part, mere "lookers on" at the sayings and doings on the other side.—The Radicals, therefore, must be responsible for the prolongation of the session to an unreasonable and unwarrantable length.

The prominent subjects under discussion, today, were the stay law and county organization.

TUESDAY, March 10.—After the usual religious ceremony, several lengthy reports were submitted from different committees, but, on motion of Mr. White, they were laid upon the table to be printed.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Taylor, Dickey and Breedlove, whereupon "Dr." Bayne arose to state his disapprobation. He thought that the $8 per day was enough to keep any man here, and he was opposed to their leaving.

Mr. Dodge submitted a resolution providing for the election of an attorney-general by the people. Referred.

Mr. C. L. Thompson submitted a resolution to make valid any contract in writing for interest to whatever rate.

Yankee Allan called up the resolution offered by himself, on Saturday, in regard to the operation of the stay-law in cases where deeds of trust have been given. The following is the resolution:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of Appeals of this State has recently decided that the present stay-law of Virginia is unconstitutional, so far as it seeks to prevent the sales of property under deeds of trust, a decision which will utterly ruin and impoverish a large portion of the people of the State, unless some relief is provided against the utter sacrifice of the property of the debtor, which must result from sales at the present time for cash prices, which is the duty of this Convention to provide, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of reporting at once an ordinance, providing: 1st, that no sale shall be made under any deed of trust, or mortgage, executed prior to the 2d of April, 1865, until an appraisement of the property to be sold shall be first made by three disinterested appraisers to be appointed by the court of the county or corporation in which such property may be, and to be sworn for the purpose; 2d, that such property shall be sold upon a reasonable credit, and that no sale thereof shall be made, unless the property shall sell for at least two-thirds of its appraised value.

Mr. Gibson moved to amend by striking out the word "three" before appraisers, and inserting "five," to be appointed by the circuit court or corporation court.

Mr. Allan accepted the amendment.

The vote was taken upon it, which resulted—ayes 36, noes 39.

After some discussion, it was referred to the judiciary.

For the Spectator.

Bessie Bell and Mary Gray.

Doubtless many others in this community, as well as ourself, have long wished to know something of the origin of the names of our two *"little mountains," "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray."* A few days ago we very unexpectedly met with an old volume of the "Edinburg Musical Miscellany," containing the song called *"Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,"* a song we had often heard of, but a complete copy of which we never saw before, and we concluded to write to some Scotch gentlemen of our acquaintance in New York, hoping they might be able to give us some information on the subject. These gentlemen kindly furnished all they could obtain about those two *"bonnie lasses!"* from whom our "twa little mountains," we doubt not, took their names. We have been told that these hills were named by the early "Scotch Irish" settlers here, and that *their* ancestors, who left Scotland and settled in the North of Ireland, brought the names from Scotland, and finding two hills in Ireland resembling two in Scotland that had been named in honor of those two famous Scotch beauties, gave them the same names.

Between thirty-five and forty years ago a story was published in an Annual—we think in Washington, which stated that these hills were named after two young ladies—*"beautiful and interesting"*—of course, *"Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,"* who lived near the hills, and were murdered by the Indians. This story without doubt originated entirely in the brain of the author. We give you herewith all that our Scotch friends in New York have sent us, believing that its publication in the *Spectator* may interest many of your readers.

SCOTCH IRISH.

BESSIE BELL AND MARY GRAY.

O, Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
They were twa bonnie lasses;
They bigg'd a bow'r on yon burn brae,
And theek'd it ower wi rashes.
Fair Bessie Bell I lo'ed yestreen,
And thocht I ne'er could alter;
But Mary Gray's twa paw-kie een
Gar'd a' my fancy falter.

Bessie's hair's like a lint tap,
She smiles like a May morning!
When Phœbus starts frae Thetis' lap,
The hills wi' rays adornin';
White is her neck, saft is her hand,
Her waist and feet fu' genty,
Wi'ilka grace she can command,
Her lips, O, wow! they'r dainty.

Mary's locks are like the craw,
Her een like diamond's glances,
She's aye sae clean, redd-up, and braw;
She kills whene'er she dances,
Blythe as a kid, wi' wit at will;
She blooming tight, and tall is,
And gudes her airs sae graceful' still;
O'Jove, she's like thy Pallas!

Young Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
Ye unco sair oppress us;
Our fancies jee between ye twa,
Ye are sic bonnie lasses,
Wae's me! for baith I canna get;
To ane by law we're stinted;
Then I'll draw cuts, and tak' my fate,
And be wi' one contented.

"Bessie Bell and Mary Gray"—Mr. Stenhouse's note upon this song is as follows:—"The first stanza of this song is old, the rest of it was written by Mr. Ramsay. Thomson adapted Ramsey's improved song to the old air in his Orpheus Caledonæus, in 1725, from whence it was copied into the first Volume of Watt's Musical Miscellany, printed at London in 1729. The tune also appears in Craig's Collection in 1730, and in many others subsequent to that period. The heroines of the song, viz: Miss Elizabeth Bell, daughter of Mr. Bell, of Kinvaid, Perthshire, and Miss Mary Gray, daughter of Mr. Gray, of Lyndock, are reported to have been very handsome young ladies, and very intimate friends. While Miss Bell was residing at Lyndock, on a visit to Miss Gray in the year 1666, the plague broke out; with a view to avoid the contagion, they built a bower, or small cottage in a very retired and romantic place called Burn brae. Here they resided a short time; but the plague raging with increased fury, they at length caught the infection, after receiving a visit from a gentleman who was their mutual admirer; and here they both died. They were interred about half a mile from the mansion house; and Major Berry, the late proprietor of that estate, carefully enclosed the spot, and consecrated it to those amiable and celebrated friends. Lyndock is now the property of Thomas Graham, Lord Lyndock, the gallant hero of Bariossa. Mr. Gay selected the tune of "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray," for one of his songs in the Beggar's Opera, beginning, "A curse attend that woman's love who always would be pleasing," acted at London, in 1728 "See Museum Illustrations, vol. 2. pp 122, 123." In the additional illustrations, ibid p. 203, C. K. Sharpe, Esq., writes thus:—"Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, died of the plague, communicated by their lover, in the year 1645*. See Pennant, and the Statistical account of Scotland."

*There is such great discrepancy in these two dates, that we suppose the mistake has been made by the writer in copying.

Loss of Life by Fire.

On Saturday night, the 29th ult., the residence of Mr. Thos. Miller, about half way between Lexington and Buchanan, was burned. The Lexington *Gazette and Banner* furnishes the following account:

"It seems that Mr. Miller before retiring had been looking over his old papers and dropped some fire in amongst them, from which the fire resulted. Not only was the dwelling destroyed, but also all of the adjacent outbuildings. A young man named Cade, of Botetourt, had stopped there the evening before in company with his sister and her two children. While the fire was raging the young man succeeded in making his escape from the house, but not finding his sister he returned in the house in quest of her, and was lost in the attempt. The sister, however, had placed her children upon the roof of a porch under her window, and then getting out herself succeeded in saving both them and herself. The young man perished in the flames in his noble attempt to save his sister and her children. A negro woman also was consumed in the flames. Mr. Miller's loss is about $2.500."

Whilst many of the newspapers hold out the "idea" that the President will not be deposed, it is very certain that the idea is not entertained by the mass of the people, who look upon the matter as settled, and only delayed until the forms shall have been gone through with.

Work! Work!! Work!!!

"Should now be the motto of all. We shall have to do more than vote simply on the question of ratification, for the latest amendment requires that members of Congress and all State officers shall be elected on the same day. This cunningly devised scheme is intended to promote the interests of the negro party, for it evidently anticipates that all aspirants for office, whether they favor the Constitution or not, will give it their votes. This dodge must force the Conservatives to run candidates, for it will not do in Virginia to let the Radical candidates for the several offices be elected, trusting to defeat the Constitution and thus render their election void. Congress in such a case would certainly declare the Constitution ratified, and the officers duly elected to their several positions.—But if we defeat the Constitution and at the same time elect to the various offices Conservative men, Congress itself will be rather puzzled to frame legislation to meet the case. We must, therefore, contest every point, fight at every out-post, have candidates for every office.

Such is the advice of the Lynchburg *News*, and good advice it is, says the Charlottesville *Chronicle*, which deserves to be followed; indeed, which must be followed, with zeal and energy, if we would save the State of Virginia, with her grand old historic past, and her glorious future from the pollution of negro domination. No lukewarmness will do now, for this is not a contest for superiority between parties of our own people, as in days gone by, when success to neither side involved any very great changes of State policy—and there certainly could not be produced an entire revolution in the government, no matter what was the issue of any given election. It will not do now, for us to shut our eyes to the importance of the struggle that will begin as soon as the Convention adjourns. Safety, quiet, self-respect, everything is involved in the contest. It will *not* do to allow Virginia to be given over to Yankees and Negroes. Congress has allowed a vote, which must be a fair one, if the white people take pains to guard against fraud, as they ought to do and must do. The honor and prosperity of every individual depends on success and success, must be had. The white people hardly realize the consequences of the adoption of this constitution, especially in counties where the negroes have the majority. They don't seem to understand that it will carry with it high taxes, negro officials in all county offices, (or, what will be worse, foreign white adventurers) fraud and corruption in all places of public trust. They must consider whether they are willing, without an effort, to have their property assessed and the taxes collected by a stranger or a negro, whether they are willing to see negroes, or their more corrupt white leaders, sitting as magistrates on the bench, as clerks, keeping the records of the Courts, as Sheriffs and Constables making arrests, and serving executions. If they are willing to see and to suffer all of these things let them stay quietly at home and take no interest in the contest—but if not, they must be up and doing. No time is to be lost. The convention must adjourn very soon and the election will be ordered, in a very few weeks after its adjournment. Thorough organization will do much to win the fight, and we know, from the experience of the last election, that the other side will be moved like a well drilled army. Is ours complete? Has every one done the part assigned him? Nor should all the work be thrown on the officers of the conservative organization—for what is the interest of each one, is his duty also—and all are certainly interested in this matter. Let all make up their minds beforehand, and when the canvas begins, be ready to sacrifice time, money, whatever may be necessary for the cause.—With the vote on the Constitution, there will also be an election of State and county officers. Conservative candidates should be brought out, for all the offices, even the most unimportant. The battle must be fought on every inch of ground, and nothing yielded without a contest. It is possible though very improbable, if the Conservatives do their duty, that the Constitution may be carried. It is very probable that it will be imposed on the State by Congress, without regard to the vote. Carry all, or, at any rate, most of the offices in the State, and the measures of the radicals will be checkmated in any event. The clause, requiring only ten day's residence, opens the door to fraud, and was probably intended so to do. This only makes more vigilance necessary. There should be persons at the polls, knowing all the voters, black and white. No exertion should be spared to control this election, for if it is lost, all is lost, for some years at last. Defeat this Constitution, and time will be gained, which will be invaluable, in view of the critical condition of parties at the North.

The Convention Hoists the Black Flag.

The *Enquirer* says that the negroes and the New England squatters at the Capitol have at last hoisted the black flag. There is no longer the slightest attempt upon their part to disguise the fact that the proscription and pillage of the white race are their real objects. They have left to the people of Virginia no escape from a war of races but the rejection of their proposed constitution. We assert this deliberately and without excitement, for it requires no argument to prove that in a State where the whites are united and largely preponderate in numbers over the negroes they will not submit to be ruled by a degraded race and by the infamous men who have fallen to the level of that race. We therefore congratulate the people of Virginia, that, under the influence of an infuriated demagogue, who never fails to destroy the cause which he espouses, the Radicals in "the Convention" have carried proscription infinitely farther than the most violent revolutionists in Congress ever proposed to extend it. The great danger which we apprehended was from negro suffrage, with a proscription of the whites so limited and mild that our people might learn to endure the political equality of the negro. But in extending the right of suffrage to negro paupers and rogues, and in depriving of citizenship many thousands of our best citizens, whose proscription was not dreamed of by Congress, the intention of the Radicals to place the negro over the white man is as clear as noon-day. Equality of races is not contemplated in Virginia. Enough white men must be disfranchised to secure the supremacy of those who were but yesterday our slaves.

If we do not take immediate steps to prevent this attempt to degrade the white race, we shall think that the white men of Virginia deserve to become the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the negro. If the recent action of the "Convention" does not rally our race as one man, we shall conclude that the heroism which flamed in the van of the armies of the Confederacy for four years, now sleeps upon the hundred battle-fields made famous by Virginia valor.

Marshalled by ex-Federal volunteers and camp-followers, our late slaves are seeking to deprive of political rights the brave men of Virginia who so often hunted these very squatters like frightened game from our soil. The offices of the State are to be filled by the soldiers of Butler, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and McDowell, while our noble heroes who fought with Lee, Jackson, and Stuart, are to be denied the political rights which have been given to the vilest negro.

Congress never dreamed of such wholesale proscription as is contemplated by "the Convention," nor has anything half so monstrous been attempted in any of those Southern States where the negroes have twice the power which they have here. We long since assured the people of Virginia that Congress was incapable of such harshness as would be attempted by this "Convention," and the proof of the correctness of our opinion is now before them. As sure as the sun will rise to-morrow, if they do not meet and crush this monstrous conspiracy, their fate will be more wretched than that of any people the tale of whose degradation and dishonor blackens the pages of history.

The rule of the soldier draws rapidly to its close in Virginia. To this we have submitted, and may for years continue to submit, without dishonor, for our fate in that respect has been shared by very many great nations. But when the hideous Yahoo despotism, which the "Convention" is preparing to inaugurate, commences, there will be such an uprising of the white men of Virginia as has never been witnessed upon this continent. Our people cannot be taught too early to regard this attempt to convert Virginia into a Botany Bay for incendiary squatters and a negro Hayti, as something which must be resisted to the death.

We must Contest Inch by Inch.

If ever true, that "vigilance is the price of liberty," surely the case is stronger to-day than ever before, either in our own individual history or the history of the country of which we form a part.

Congress has just passed a law of the very gravest import to Virginians, and a new duty awaits us. They have authorized State Conventions to provide for *the election of members of Congress, as well as all State officers, at the time the vote is taken upon the question of ratifying the Constitution.*

It is our duty to present the most unexceptionable candidates for every office. For members of Congress, we should nominate the most unexceptionable in each district.

For State offices, we can elect the worthy among us, as no iron-clad oath can be demanded for purely State offices.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

Wherever the Press of the State has spoken at all, says the Charlottesville *Chronicle*, the sentiments have been just such as the above.—We *must* contest every inch. This is a life and death contest with the white men of Virginia, on which depends the question whether they will be able to live comfortably in the State. If any man doubt it, let him read the sentiments of Botts and Rives in their recent speeches in Richmond, and the Franchise articles passed by the so-called State Conventions. All the negroes are to be enfranchised, and half the whites to be disfranchised. It is well for us that the Convention cannot determine who is to vote on the Constitution, or we would have no chance whatever. Judge Rives tells the Convention to let all the negroes vote, who pay their taxes.—It goes a step farther, as he must have known it would go, and enfranchises all over twenty-one years of age, whether they pay taxes or not. Mr. Botts, with as much venom against the whites of Virginia as if he were himself a negro, says, "disfranchise as many as may be necessary to give the Radicals the control of the State, if it takes 50,000." The Convention answers by framing an act that will disfranchise more than 50,000. Stay at home, gentlemen, and take care of *your things*, if you choose, and let the negro radicals get control of the State, but don't grumble afterwards, when the little per cent. you make on your farms is taken from you by a negro tax-collector, (to be plundered by Radical officials,) at the behest of a non-tax paying majority. Don't grumble, when you, without a vote, fail to get justice against the *voter* who steals your hog, from a corrupt Radical Justice of the Peace. Now is the time to exert yourselves, and it won't do for you, who belong to the class who are most interested, if you fail to work *now*, to come hereafter, asking co-operation from those who wish you to join them now, but who will fail if you are lukewarm. Strive now, or give it up *forever*, for this is certainly your last chance to help yourselves. A Conservative majority may, at some future day, put things right, but it is very doubtful, whether the Northern Democrats will trouble themsslves to help men who will not help themselves. It is, perhaps, too much to ask of the patriotism of men of this day, to refuse to employ mechanics, whom, they know to be working against the interests of their race, but it would not cause much inconvenience, at any rate, to give notice that those who continue membership in the leagues and continue their exertions against the whites, will not be employed, at the expiration of the current bargains. We do not ask the substitution of white for negro mechanics, for we are not warring against the negroes as laborers, but as rulers—but we do think that all exertions should be made to break up the negro leagues, and as a potent means to do this, notice should be given at once to all Radical mechanics, white or black. They should cease to be Radicals, or cease to be employed. A war is being made against property, and property should defend itself. Think over these things, gentlemen, and consider whether you can afford to stay at home and take care of "your things," and let the country be ruined for want of a little exertion and for fear of a little inconvenience. A certain border lady, that we wot of, who used to be Union to the Unionists and rebel to the Rebels, excused herself on the ground that she had to take care of "her things." So it is now, we fear, with many, they take care of present interest and do not think that they sacrifice principle—but they do, and with principle, future interest also. This is no time for lukewarmness. Every man should be up and stirring.

The Charleston *Courier* very wisely tells the people of the South that the problem of regeneration and recuperation must be solved by the labor of their own hands, and not through reliance upon legislation. Whatever laws may be passed, or whatever plan of reconstruction may prevail, the heavy mark left upon our section by the iron heel of war can be obliterated only by industry and toil.

The Guillotine at Work.

The intolerance of the black-and-tan Radicals, says the *Enquirer and Examiner*, in the gathering which holds its daily conclaves in the Capitol, and which is called, by courtesy, a Convention, has manifested itself within the past day or two in the most offensive manner. On Friday afternoon, Mr. Williams, of Amherst, a gentleman born and raised in the North, but who refused to lend his aid to the fanatical crew on the Radical side of the House in depriving Virginia gentlemen of the right of suffrage, was arraigned, on a resolution offered by a *ci-devant* person, named White, and an effort made to expel him, simply because he *refused to vote* on a proposition to disfranchise all Confederate officers above the rank of "first lieutenant" in the army, and "master" in the navy. Mr. Williams gave his reason for not voting, and it was, that he believed, in his inmost soul, if he voted on this question, he would be guilty of perjury. The resolution to expel him was tabled by a vote of 55 to 33.

Not satisfied with this expression of the sentiment of the House on Friday, White introduced, on Saturday, another resolution in reference to the case of Mr. Williams, charging that he had "gravely insulted" the Convention! and asking for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the case. And now comes the interesting part of the proceedings.

When the name of Mr. Liggett, of Rockingham, was called on to vote for this resolution, he arose in his seat, and refused to vote, because he felt "contempt and disgust for the proposition." Mr. Williams was forgotten.—Here was another victim—one who had been a thorn in the sides of Radicals from the commencement of the session. He was immediately pounced upon. The call of the roll was suspended, and the insatiable parson—White—forthwith drew up, and presented a resolution for his expulsion. Somebody insisted that the proceedings were irregular—the offending member should be tried—have an opportunity of defending himself. A Conservative member suggested that he might probably wish to offer some explanation or apology. This suggestion was put at rest by the expression, on Mr. Liggett's part, of supreme contempt for the "whole establishment." The vote went on, and he was expelled. He is the first victim who has been *honored* by the application of the guillotine.—He is relieved from a further participation in the melancholy farce that is being enacted in the Capitol. His expression of contempt "for the whole establishment" will find a response in the bosoms of ninety-nine hundredths of the white people in the State.

THE NEW CODE OF POLITICAL MORALS.—We consider ourselves "loyal." We pay our taxes, we desire the restoration of the Union, we obey the laws, we defend the Constitution, and uphold the public liberties: but,