Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, March 17, 1868.

CONSERVATIVES.—A meeting of the District Superintendents will be held at my office, on Monday next, (March court). A full attendance is requested, as the business is important.
JOHN B. BALDWIN,
mar17—1t County Superintendent.

LATEST NEWS.

Special Telegram to the Spectator.

At 8 o'clock last night, we received the following despatch from our regular Washington correspondent, who has gotten back to Washington and will correspond regularly as heretofore.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 16th, 1868.

Editors Spectator:

Stanton is terribly scared about an apprehended raid by Mosby upon the War Department. Guards have been doubled at the depot, and the long bridge closely watched. Gen. Hancock has been summoned, and is on his way to this city.

The Supreme Court decided to-day to file the Georgia case against Grant and others.

The Reconstruction Committee have agreed upon the bill admitting Alabama within thirty days after its passage. SIDNEY.

Arouse the Voters.

Unless the voters of this State defeat the ratification of the Constitution which will be adopted by the Mongrel Convention, this State will be ruined, the liberties of its citizens will be destroyed and their hopes of prosperity blighted—they will be the politicel serfs of Radicals and negroes, and be ground to death with oppressive taxation. Every voter should be made to appreciate the absolute importance of voting against the ratification of the Constitution. To effect this purpose as far as we can, we propose to send the *Spectator* to such as wish it from now till that election for the small sum of *fifty* cents each. Conservatives should send us large clubs at this rate as soon as possible.

Impeachment trial.

Friday last was the day upon which the President had previously been summoned to appear for trial. At 1 P. M. the Chief Justice appeared in the Senate chamber and took the chair. The Sergeant-at-Arms made proclamation announcing that the Senate was sitting in the trial of the articles of impeachment against the President. The managers of impeachment accompanied by a number of the members of the House entered and took the seats provided for them. Several Senators who had not taken the oath as members of the Court were then sworn in, among them was Mr. Vickers of Maryland. The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms was read, announcing that he had served the writ of summons on Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, at the Executive Mansion, on Saturday, March 7th, instant, at the hour of 7 o'clock in the afternoon. Proclamation was then made by the Sergeant-at-Arms, calling on the President to appear and answer to the articles of impeachment. Messrs. Stanbery, Nelson and Curtis appeared as counsel for the President, and took the seats assigned them. At 1 20 P. M. the Sergeant at-Arms officially announced the members of the House of Representatives, and the remainder of that body entered and took seats. The Chief Justice then demanded that the counsel of the President put in their reply to the articles of impeachment.—Mr. Stanbery read the reply of the President asking that he be allowed a reasonable time for the preparation of his answer to these charges, and stating that at least forty days would be necessary for that purpose. Mr. Stanbery delivered an address in support of the request. Mr. Bingham, the Chairman of the impeachment managers, replied and spoke against granting this request, and cited the eighth rule adopted for the conduct of the trial as forbidding such action. The rule requires that the party impeached shall appear and put in a plea, on the day appointed for the return of the writ of summons, or in case of failure in either particular, the trial shall proceed as if a plea of "not guilty" had been made. A discussion ensued on this point between Messrs. Curtis and Stanbery on the part of the President, and Messrs. Wilson and Bingham for the prosecution. At 2 P. M. the Senate retired for consulation and remained until 4 P. M., when the discussion was resumed and a number of motions were offered fixing the day on which the respondent should make answer. Speeches were made by Mr. Nelson, of the President's counsel, and Mr. Butler, of the impeachment managers. Mr. Conkling offered an amendment providing that the trial shall proceed immediately after the replication to the answer shall be filed. This was agreed to after considerable discussion, by a vote of yeas 40 to nays 10. The Court then adjourned until Monday, March 23d. The Chief Justice descended from the chair and Mr. Wade resumed the seat and called the Senate to order. The Senate soon after adjourned until Monday.

The fact that the Court of Impeachment only allowed the President till next Monday to prepare his answer to the articles of impeachment, is understood to indicate clearly that the verdict of "guilty" against the President is predetermined on the part of those whose sworn duty it is to give him a fair and just trial.

☞ No voter should now be without the *Spectator*. It can be had from now till the election on the ratificalion of the State Constitution for the small sum o fifty cents. Make this fact known to every voter.

The Result in New Hampshire.

All true Conservatives hoped, and many believed, that the Democrats would carry the State of New Hampshire in the election of Tuesday last. The indications were such as to create that belief, and such would have been the case, if fraud and bribery had not been resorted to by the Radicals. If that State had been lost by the Radicals it would have been disastrous to their party—hence their extraordinary efforts to prevent it. The fact that it was not carried by the Democrats does not argue that they may not carry every Northern State outside of New England in the Presidential election. New Hampshire has been a Republican State ever since the organization of that party. In 1864, it gave Mr. Lincoln 3,560 majority; in 1865, the Republican majority was 6,128; in 1866, it was 4,656. Last Spring, the Democrats and Conservatives succeeded in cutting the majority down to 3,146, and now they have reduced that majority six or seven hundred more, showing a steady increase in the Democratic strength and a corresponding decrease in the Radical strength. This is a clear indication of the growing unpopularity with the people of the dominant party—an unpopularity which we do not doubt will spread and grow until it becomes an irresistible force which will sweep from power the betrayers of the constitutional liberties and guarantees of the country. We see nothing discouraging in the result in New Hampshire, but on the contrary much to encourage the enemies of the Congressional usurpers to press on in their patriotic work, with the assured conviction of final victory.

ON Sunday, the 8th inst., Rev. Mr. Munsey preached in Baltimore to an immense congregation. The Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and more than five hundred persons could not obtain admittance.

The Approaching Contest.

In a short time the fate of this State will be determined by the election on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, which will be submitted by the State Mongrel Convention.—At the same time, State officers,—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Attorney-General,—and, also, candidates for Congress will be elected. If the Constitution be ratified, and the candidates for State and Federal offices of the Radical party be elected, then will the fate of Virginia be deplorable indeed. Her liberties will be gone, and her citizens will be crushed beneath the weight of taxation. No effort to save Virginia from such a fate should be spared by any of her sons. Those who shall fail to do their duty then, in opposition to the ratification of the Constitution, and the election of the candidates of the Mongrel party, will be recreant to the trusts reposed in them, traitors to liberty, and enemies of their race.

Those who feel the importance of the contest, which will so soon be upon us, should adopt all the means in their power to arouse the people to a proper sense of their duties. None should be overlooked—all should be appealed to, and consulted with. The best means to apprise the people of their duties, and to impress upon them the importance of the contest, is to have them supplied with papers which are true and reliable.

THE Petersburg *Index* says that, "in fettering us our enemies fettered their own souls—they committed the unpardonable sin against liberty, and have substituted for her free and glorious garb the livery and the badge of loyalty and servitude.

There is not an honorable man in the North, or in the army, who does not feel ashamed of the brutal and butchering work of those four years in which the blood-hounds of war were turned loose upon their brethren who had done them good, and not evil, all the days of their life. We say *honorable* man, for honor is, after all, but the finest sense of *justice* which the human mind can frame.

So atrocious was the treatment of the South, that the Radical wolf, who is yet filled with rancor against us, would shift the responsibility to the heads of the innocent, and as the ghost of our liberty rises to mar the feast of ill-gotten power, his guilty soul trembles within him, his barren sceptre trembles in his grasp, and choked with the blood of the innocent, he mutters like guilty Macbeth, "Thou canst not say I did it."

Improvements Proposed.

A communication, signed "Staunton," in the last *Vindicator*, appeals to the Court to aid the citizens in building a bridge across Middle River at a point near Trimble's and Hogsett's Mills, "where a bridge can be built for *half* it will cost *anywhere* else on the river, and will accommodate double the number." It says, that "by opening a road from the White Oak Lick to Augusta Springs, a saving of eight miles can be effected that will avoid the ugly crossings of Skidmore in a dozen places, and the fords of North River in eight or nine more." By these improvements, it maintains that the trade from the Northwestern portion of this county, as well as that from the lower end of Highland and upper end of Pendleton counties, which now goes to Harrisonburg, would be brought to Staunton.

Lunatic Asylum Here.

The Reporter of the Richmond *Whig*, who has recently paid a visit to the Lunatic Asylum of this place, says, that he "does not think, after a careful examination of the premises, the mode of treatment, and the accommodations provided for the patients, that he is guilty of extravagant eulogy, when he asserts that there is no better regulated institution of the kind, either in this country or Europe. or one which has a more humane or skillful head than Dr. Stribling, or more competent or kind-hearted assistants than he has attracted around him."

In reference to Gen. Wickham's letter, in which he said that he "was very desirous of seeing the Republican party established upon a permanent basis in Virginia," the *Norfolk Virginian* says:

"We turn aside from General Wickham and leave him to finish backing off his own spurs at his leisure. He has reversed his arms, read his record backwards, cut his own throat politically, and vacated of his own accord the position he held in the esteem of his fellow-citizens."

THE Richmond *Whig* says, that "all who can register should do so, in order that they may be enabled to assist the white people of all our counties, cities and towns in voting down the negro-supremacy constitution with which we are threatened. The white man who refuses to register, thereby consents to and assists in the negro despotism prepared for us. Those who are not for us are against us. In such a contest as this there can be no neutrality."

☞ See that every voter is supplied with a copy of the *Spectator*.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says, that "the friends of President Johnson are less sanguine of his acquittal than they have been. The impression is being made upon the minds of the Radicals that unless they convict, their party is hopelessly lost, and fears are entertained that this impression will ensure the conviction of the President beyond peradventure."

An Accident.

We learn from the Lexington *Gazette and Banner*, that Maj. S. W. Paxton, of Rockbridge, met with a serious accident on Friday, the 6th inst., by which he lost two fingers from his left hand, with a probability of losing a third. He was engaged at a circular saw mill, and accidentally placing his hand on the saw, met with the loss above stated.

THE Board of Supervisors of Mercer county, West Virginia, at a recent meeting, agreed to submit to the voters of that county the question of subscribing the sum of $150,000 to the stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Some of the citizens of that county are willing to make liberal subscriptions of land to the road.

☞ The *Spectator* should be placed in the hands of every voter.

IF the Democratic party hopes to stay the current of revolution, it must meet it, and at once, with a mighty counter tide such as surges sometimes in from the ocean, and drowns out the clamor of a noisy river. The "expedient" and the "right" are in alliance now and both call for action.

Mr. Stanbery has, upon consideration, concluded that it would be better that he should resign his position as Attorney General in order to take part as counsel for the President in the impeachment trial, and accordingly, a few days ago, formally presented his resignation.

The present President of Liberia, the Rev. James S. Bayne, who has a slight infusion of Indian blood in his veins, was twenty-seven years ago a slave boy in Kentucky.

The editor of the Memphis Avalanche has been punished by Judge Hunter, (for commenting severely upon a decision made by the Judge,) by imprisonment in the jail of the city of Memphis, for ten days.

Baltimore Conference Appointments.

The following is the list of appointments made by the Conference of the M. E. Church, South, which has been in session in the city of Baltimore during the past week:

BALTIMORE DISTRICT—*Sam'l Register*, Presiding Elder.—Baltimore, Central Church, Wm. E. Munsey, John Poisal, J. Newman Hank, supernumerary; Winans, L. D. Huston, A. W. Wilson, supernumerary; South Baltimore, D. H. Parrish; Frederick Avenue, Eugene R. Smith; City Mission, Thomas W. Brown; Baltimore Circuit, G. H. Zimmerman, Asbury R. Martin; Taylors', John P. Hall, Wm. H. Wilson; Frederick City, Samuel Keppler; Frederick Circuit, Wm. A. McDonald; Hagerstown, Elias Welty; Rockville, James E. Armstrong, Henry H. Kennady; Montgomery, Robert Smith, (one to be supplied); Howard, Benjamin F. Ball; Beltsville, Ignatius Waters; Laurel, William K. Boyle, (one to be supplied); Severn, Lewis C. Miller; Central Classical Institute, Baltimore, W. J. Perry.

EAST BALTIMORE DISTRICT—*S. Samuel Roszel*, Presiding Elder—East Baltimore, Jason P. Etchison; North Baltimore, Isaac W. Canter; Great Falls, John W. Bull; J. N. Spangler, supernumerary; East Hartford, Francis A. Mercer; West Hartford, Walter W. Watts; Talbot, James Higgins, David Bush, R. B. Frampton, supernumerary; Trappe, Lewis R. Jones; Kent, J. Hervey Dulany; Greensboro', Sylvanus Townsend; West River, Joseph J. Edwards, (one to be supplied); Calvert, A. A. Eskridge, (one to be supplied); St. Mary's, P. S. E. Sixeas, (one to be supplied); Charles, Joshua M. Grandin, Conference Missionary, D. Thomas.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—*John S. Martin*, Presiding Elder—Washington, M street, Wm. V. Tudor; Alexandria, R. R. S. Hough, F. M. Mills, supernumerary; Alexandria City Mission, John T. James; Loudoun, John Landstreet, Wesley Hammond, (one to be supplied); Mount Carmel, L. H. Crenshaw; Hillsboro', E. L. Kreglo, A. Sydnore Ferguson; Fairfax, Adam B. Dolly, (one to be supplied;) Mount Vernon Mission, C. G. Linthicum; Leesburg, David Shoaff; Farmwell, James H. Wolff; Warrenton, John D. Blackwell, (one to be supplied); Fauquier Mission, Edward H. Henry; Fredericksburg, F. C. Tebbs; Stafford, Henry E. Johnson; Prince William Mission, Geo. W. Lightner; Prince George, Presley B. Smith, Wm. G. Hancock; Bladensburg, Wm. H. D. Harper, John T. Maxwell; South River, Joseph H. Temple.

WINCHESTER DISTRICT—*William S. Baird*, Presiding Elder—Winchester, Market street, J. R. Finley; Winchester, Braddock street, (to be supplied). Winchester Circuit, James H. March, (one to be supplied); E. F. Hetrick, supernumerary; Frederick, George R. Jefferson; Woodstock, John W. Wolff, (one to be supplied; Front Royal, Francis H. Rieney, (one to be supplied); Berryville, William G. Eggleston, Burton S. Highley; Berkeley, William G. Cross, Rufus Wilson; Jefferson, John W. Tongue, (one to be supplied); Shepherdstown, W. Gwynn Coe; Wardensville, John W. Ewan; Gainsboro', C. Lewis Torreyson, (to be supplied); Shannandale, A. W. Robey; Clark Mission, Wm. H. Wheelwright.

ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT—*Ezra F. Busey*, Presiding Elder.—Staunton, John L. Clarke; Augusta, William R. Stringer; Churchville, Allen A. P. Neal, (one to be supplied); Fairfield, Chas. L. Dameron, (one to be supplied); Mount Sidney, Joseph J. Engle; East Rockingham, James F. Liggett; Shenandoah Circuit, Adam P. Boude; Bridgewater, Thomas E. Carson, (one to be supplied); Harrisonburg, James S. Gardner, Ellis H. Jones, supernumerary; Rockingham Mission, (to be supplied); New Market, Thomas Briley, E. T. R. Frippe; Luray, George W. Stevenson; Buffalo Gap, to be supplied; W. D. Rippetoe, supernumerary; Williamsville, Joseph Crickenberger; Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Va., W. A. Harris.

ROANOKE DISTRICT—*Dabney Ball*, Presiding Elder.—Salem, William A. Wade, one to be supplied; Christiansburg, J. M. Follinsbee; Blacksburg, Peter H. Whisner; Jarksonville, H. Monroe Strickler; Montgomery, Saul B. Dolly; Sinking Creek, William T. Quinn; Lafayette, William Hedges; James F. Bean supernumerary; Fincastle, John L. Gilbert, John N. Gray; Lexington, Samuel Rogers; Lexington Circuit, Wm. G. Hammond: Buchanan, L. B. Madison; Collierstown, L. Gover Martin; New Castle, Hamilton A. Gaver; E. G. Jamison supernumerary; Roanoke Mission, W. Marshall Hiner.

LEWISBURG DISTRICT—*J. Hoffman Waugh*, Presiding Elder.—Lewisburg, Geo. G. Smith; Frankford, Shannon F. Butt; White Sulphur, Milton A. Taylor; Blue Sulphur. J. S. Porter, John H. Meredith; Levelton, John P. Hyde; Green Bank, Charles A. Joyce; Centreville, Addison Weller; Union, James F. Clarke, Jehu Hank supernumerary; Peterstown, James R. Vanhorne; Gap Mills, Charles C. Wertembaker; Covington, Adam Q. Flaherty; Allegany, Aaron Boone.

SOUTH BRANCH DISTRICT—*John C. Dice*, Presiding Elder.—Moorefield, Thomas Hildebrand, Lemuel W. Haslup; South Branch, James Beatty, (one to be supplied); Springfield, J. B. Fitzpatrick, Leonidas Butt; Cumberland City, (to be supplied), Piedmont and Frostburg, M. G. Balthis; Flint Stone, Robert Ross, (one to be supplied); Bedford, J. C. Hummer; New Creek, (to be supplied); North River, L. D. Nixon; Franklin, S. H. Griffith, W. Herbert Mason; Monterey, William R. McNeer, J. S. Snyder, (one to be supplied; Crab Bottom, Stephen Smith, S. R. Snapp; Jackson River, John W. Canter; Sunday School Agent for the Conference, George G. Brooke.

The appointments having been announced, the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

The next session of the Conference will be held in Trinity Church, Baltimore.

The Leaders of the Negroes.

We have, time and again, warned the negroes against those who assume to be their political leaders, and assured them that they were, practically, not their friends, but their worst enemies. As the Richmond *Whig* says, "if the leaders of the negroes were their true friends, they would be using their influence to induce them to go to work, and provide the means of livelihood for their families. Instead of doing this, they are doing the contrary. They seek to prevent them from forming any engagements that will interfere with their political plans.—They are taught, that the first duty of the negro is, to attend political meetings, listen to Radical speeches, and vote for mean white Radical candidates for office, and that the duty of finding employment and providing for their familes, is but a subordinate affair. If a negro, who has been registered in one of our cities and is living as a pauper, can find employment and good wages as a farm hand, he is urged to remain where he is, and reject the proffered employment. No provision is made for him, the sufferings and privations of his wife and children are unheeded, and it matters not to his leaders how much they suffer, so he has life enough remaining to cast his vote for them. This is Radical friendship, and this kind of friendship is going to pauperize the whole black population, and hasten thousands upon thousands of them to the grave.

We do not remember any instance in which the Radical newspapers or speakers of the State have called upon the negroes to go to work.—All the advice they get, is to array themselves against their former masters, and vote for Radical men and measures. Their first and last duty, according to their counsellors, is to do this."

Most of the Radical press, while urging impeachment, take care to say little or nothing about the merits of the articles of impeachment. The truth is, if the President were to be tried on the "law and the testimony" and without reference to party feelings and party purpose, the case would be dismissed at once.

There is a curious rumor in Washington that Mrs. Senator Sprague, who is quite a politician, sympathizes strongly with the President, represents to her husband and her father (Chief Justice Chase) that it is an act of tyranny, and that Mr. Johnson has only stood up for his rights.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Tuesday, March 10.—A long discussion took place upon the order in relation to the admission of spectators during the impeachment trial, and several changes were made in it, after which it was adopted. The House amendments to the bill providing for the representation of the United States at the Maritime Exhibition at Havre were concurred in and the bill was passed. It now goes to the President. At 2 20 P. M., a brief Executive session was held. At 2.25 P. M., the doors were reopened and the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Several amendments were made, after which the Committee rose and reported the bill to the Senate. A number of additional changes were then made and finally the bill was passed. The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A bill for the admission of the State of Alabama was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction and made the special order for to-morrow. A bill was passed providing for the sale of a certain lot of ground in St. Augustine, Florida, to be used for educational purposes for the freedmen. Also a bill providing for the sale of certain lands and lots on the Sea Islands in Beaufort district, South Carolina. The bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee to exempt certain manufactures from the internal tax was taken up, amended and passed. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported back a bill in relation to the rights of American citizens abroad. After a ahort discussion the bill was laid aside. The correspondence between Generals Grant and Hancock in relation to the removals of the city Councils of New Orleans and Jefferson, Louisiana, was laid before the House and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The House soon after adjourned.

SENATE.—Wednesday, March 11.—A remonstrance was read from the Boston booksellers against the international copyright.

A memorial from citizens of Colorado, remonstrating against the territory being erected into a State, was presented.

A bill taking final judgments against internal revenue collectors up to the Supreme Court on appeal, without regard to the sum involved, was passed.

A conference committee was demanded on the bill conveying into the Treasury the proceeds of captured and abandoned property.

The funding bill was resumed, and after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Gen. Grant reported that 70,812 votes were cast for the Alabama Constitution and 1,009 against.

The extension of the time for the Freedmen's Bureau was discussed and laid over.

The bill for the admission of Alabama was resumed, and spiritedly opposed by the Democrats. No Republicans spoke in opposition.—The vote will be taken to-morrow.

General Meade asks an additional appropriation to enforce the reconstruction acts.

Mr. Logan, in defending his veracity regarding the bogus destruction of bonds, said of the Treasury Department, that "it was a rotten institution from head to foot."

SENATE. Thursday, March 12.—A bill was introduced allowing alcohol and rum contracted for and manufactured before January, 1868. to be exported, if done within thirty days, on proper proof.

Mr. Sherman claimed that the bill would open the door to fraud.

The pension bill was discussed, and the Senate then went into executive session, but came out in a few minutes, and concurred in the House amendment to the bill amending juciciary acts. This bill now goes to the President.

The Senate again went into executive session, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Freedmen's Bureau extension bill was postponed till Tuesday.

The Senate resolution for erecting military warehouses at Fortress Monroe was passed.

The internal management of the Treasury was discussed at length.

A bill constituting the Secretaries of War and the Treasury and the Attorney-General a board to fix the charges on the Pacific railroad was passed.

Senate bill to amend the judiciary act of 1789, to appeal suits arising out of the collection of the revenue, passed with an amendment repealing so much of the act of February 6, 1867, (being an act to amend the judiciary act of 1789,) as authorizes an appeal from the judgment of a Circuit Court to the Supreme Court, or the exercise of any such jurisdiction by the Supreme Court on appeals that have been or may hereafter be taken.

Mr. Stevens called up the Alabama admission bill, but Blaine moved an adjournment; which was carried.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.—After the reports of some committees, and the transaction of other unimportant business, the order of the day, the 2nd section of the report of the committee on county organization was taken up, and adopted by the vote of 51 to 26. It reads as follows:

Each county of the State shall be divided into so many compactly located townships as may be deemed necessary—not less than three.—Provided, that after three have been formed, no additional township shall be made, containing less than thirty square miles. In each township shall be elected, annually, one supervisor, one township clerk, one assessor, one collector, one commissioner of roads, one overseer of the poor, one justice of the peace, who shall hold his office for three years, one constable, who shall hold his office for three years. Provided, that at the first election, held under this provision, there shall be three justices of the peace, and three constables elected, whose terms shall be one, two, and three years, respectively.

These officers will be elected on the fourth Monday in May, and assume their duties on the 1st of July succeeding.

The supervisors of each county shall constitute the Board of Supervisors for that county, and shall assemble at the court-house thereof, on the first Monday in December, in each year, and proceed to audit the accounts of said county, examine the books of the assessors, regulate and equalize the valuation of property, fix the county levies for the ensuing year, apportion the same among the various townships, and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by law.

FRANCHISE.

THURSDAY, March 12.—It was decided to take up the franchise question, postponed from Friday last. Hine moved that the pending motion to reconsider the vote by which the following additional sections were adopted be laid on the table:

"Every person who has not been a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney-general, Sheriffs, Sergeants of a city or town, Commissioner of the Revenue, County Surveyors, Constables, Overseers of the Poor, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Courts, Judges of the Court of Hustings, Justices of the County Courts; Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Town Councilmen of a city or town, Coroners, Escheators; Inspectors of Tobacco, Flour, &c.; Clerks of the Supreme, District, Circuit, and County Courts, and of the Court of Hustings; and Attorneys for the Commonwealth."

"5. Every person who acted as a commissioned officer above the rank of first lieutenant in the army, or master in the navy, in any military or naval organization, opposed to the United States during the late rebellion."

The motion to table was lost—ayes, 23; noes, 51.

The question of the reconsideration of the two clauses was, on motion, divided.

Upon the motion to reconsider, some discussion arose, the negroes opposing it.

Kelso made an infamously stupid and bitter speech against reconsideration, asking if the Convention meant to enfranchise *these rebels*, whom Congress had disfranchised. If these carpet-sack men who came here pretending to be the friend of the negro were willing to sell themselves out and go back on the colored people, Kelso would not go with them. This talk about reconsideration, in order to make disfranchisement, was all Buncombe.

The motion to reconsider the first of the two clauses was carried—ayes, 42; noes, 34.

Mr. Thomas offered the following proviso to the fourth section:

"*Provided*, That the Legislature may, by a vote of three-fifths of both houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause, from any person included therein, by a separate vote recorded in each case."

Adopted—ayes, 55; noes, 20.

The whole clause as amended was adopted—ayes, 53; noes, 28.

FRIDAY, March 13.—The franchise question was taken up, and the following sections were adopted:

"SEC. 2. All elections shall be by ballot; and all persons entitled to vote shall be eligible to any office within the gift of the people, except as restricted in this Constitution."

"SEC. 3. All persons entitled to vote and hold office, and none other, shall be eligible to sit as jurors."

"SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall, at its first session under this Constitution, enact a general registration law."

Mr. Hine offered the following as an addition to the section:

"And every person offering to register shall take and subscribe before the officer charged with making a registration of voters the following oath:

"I, ———, do solemnly swear or affirm, that I am not disqualified from exercising the right of suffrage by the Constitution framed by the Convention which assembled in the city of Richmond, on the 3d day of December, 1867, and that I will support and defend the same to the best of my ability."

The proposition of Hine was adopted—ayes, 50; noes, 21.

The original section as amended was then adopted—ayes, 50; noes, 21.

The fifth section, as follows, was stricken out:

"SEC. 5. No person shall be deprived of voting at any election, because of non-payment of any tax that may be imposed by law."

The sixth section was then adopted, as follows:

"SEC. 6. No voter, during the time of holding any election at which he is entitled to vote, shall be compelled to perform military service, except in time of war or public danger, to work upon the public roads, or to attend any court as suitor, juror, or witness; and no voter shall be subject to arrest under any civil process during his attendance at elections, or in going to or returning from them."

The following was adopted as the seventh section:

"The General Assembly shall provide by law for polling and canvassing the votes of soldiers and seamen in the military or naval service of the United States during the time of war who are citizens of this State, and would be entitled to vote if at their respective places of voting."

Staunton.

The Editor of the Moorefield *Advertiser* recently paid a visit to this place. We make the following extracts from his correspondence from here. He says:

"There have been many changes in this place since 1864. The improvements are visible in every direction, and new places of business are constantly multiplying. But few of the old Firms are doing business here now. New faces meet you at every turn. The evidences of thrift and enterprise are very plainly to be discerned, and ere long Staunton will become, as she justly deserves to be, an "inland City." Her position and her facilities for business, as well as conveniences for communicating with the "rest of mankind," render her an important place; whilst the enterprise, business talent, and capital now being brought to her aid, will develope her resources and make her a town of much importance."

* * * * * * *

"Her public Buildings, her fine Churches, her elegant Literary institutions, her splendid private residences, her healthy location, her facilities for manufacturing purposes, her talented lawyers and distinguished statesmen, her well conducted newspapers, (of which she has three,) her beautiful and accomplished women, together with her industrious, intelligent, enterprising, go-a-head population, render her one of the most desirable locations in this great Valley."

REGISTER.—Shall negroes and knaves rule and ruin Virginia, or shall her own true sons, the representatives of the intelligence, the worth and the property of the State, save her from such shame. This is the question for every citizen who has not registered to ask himself. Every vote is important, and no man can fail to secure his right to vote without being criminally derelict.

It is stated that in Randolph county, West Virginia, there are two hundred and ninety voters and three hundred and fifteen office holders—the latter all "trooly loil."

New Advertisements.

SEWING MACHINES.—The Star Shuttle Sewing Machine is a first class Lock Stitch machine. It is simple and durable, and is capable of doing all kinds of Tailoring and Family work, and makes identically the same kind of stitch as that made by the Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer, and all other first class Lock Stitch machines. Persons wishing Treadle machines can see them before purchasing, by calling at Mr. T. G. Stout's store in New Hope. We will canvass with hand machines as rapidly as possible. For further information, address MYERS & SITES,
New Hope, Augusta county, Va.,
Sole Agents for Augusta and Rockingham.

TESTIMONIALS.

New Hope, Va., Feb. 21st, 1868.

This is to certify that I have examined the Star Shuttle Sewing Machine for the sale of which Messrs. Myers & Sites are agents. It is a simple and durable machine, and has advantages over any machine that I am acquainted with.
JOHN W. GILLESPIE, M. D.

New Hope, Va., Feb. 27th, 1868.

I have examined the Star Shuttle Sewing Machine and find it to be a first-class Lock-Stitch machine. It does its work equally as well as my Wheeler & Wilson machine. The Star machine is cheap at the prices at which they are offered.
O. RHINEHART, Tailor.

New Hope, Va., March 9th, 1868.

Among the many different high and low priced sewing machines that I have worked with, I find the Star Sewing Machine to be far superior to any of them. It makes the Lock Stitch, which is alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, that will not rip or unravel. It is cheap, simple, and durable and easily to operate upon.
ISAAC RITENOUR, Tailor.
mar17—4t

LATEST NATIONAL NEWS.—General Thomas opens his private mail in the war office. Secretary Stanton sleeps in the war department. A stranger found drowned in Christie's Creek—two silver tea-spoons found in the left coat pocket—thought to be Benjamin Butler formerly of New Orleans. "Our House" taken possession of by J. J. Christian, Esq., without our leave or consent. Mr. Coleman, his neighbor, who keeps a restaurant calls it a good 'Idea,' but the best news of the day is, S. H. Hilb is now selling off at cost the best stock of Dry Goods in the Valley of Virginia. Great excitement among the merchants.

The latter part of the above news is the truth, the whole truth, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. H. HILB.
mar 17—town papers copy

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having entered into a co-partnership, under the style of YOUNG & KINNEY, for the purpose of conducting the Drug business, in Staunton, would respectfully inform their friends that they are receiving a full supply of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.
The prescription business will be solely in the hands of Dr. Young, and prescriptions will be prepared with his usual care.
W. B. YOUNG.
mar17 CHAS. N. KINNEY.

DISSOLUTION OF Co-partnership. On Friday, the 13th day of March, 1868, the copartnership which had before existed between James A. Austin and C. T. Palmer under the style of Palmer & Austin, doing business at Middlebrook, was, by mutual consent, dissolved.
The business in future will be conducted by Palmer, Baylor & Co., to whom all accounts due the firm of Palmer & Austin should be paid, and who assume all debts due by said firm.
C. T. PALMER.
mar17—3t JAS. A. AUSTIN.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED. The undersigned, recently from Switzerland, has located in Staunton, and is occupying the room recently occupied by Mr. Cone, next door to Mandelbaum's clothing store, where he is prepared to repair Watches and Jewelry in the best style. He warrants his work to give satisfaction both as to price and character of workmanship.
Work in his line respectfully solicited.
mar17—3m JOHN DEGOUMOIS.

THE undersigned has for sale a No. 1 ONE-HORSE SPRING WAGON.
mar17—3t J. A. PIPER.

New Advertisements.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT!!

THE GREAT KING OF PAIN!

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE 19TH CENTURY!

Internal and External Medicine!

DR. EVARD & SPRADLING
have arrived in Staunton, and taken a room next door to the office of "Valley Virginian" on New street, for a few days, where citizens are requested to call and see certificates of cures of Nervous and Chronic cases, some of which were considered incurable.

There is not a pain or ache, nervous or inflammatory, but that the King of Pain will relieve, and in most instances, entirely cure.

We have healed, with the King of Pain, the worst cases of Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, the most painful Neuralgia, the longest and worst cases of Sore Eyes, some of the most violent and threatening forms of Heart Disease, hundreds of cases of Spinal Disorders, so common among women, and so distressing and exhausting. Of that terribly common cause of suffering in America—Liver Complaint and Indigestion or Dyspepsia, we would only ask a trial to satisfy any sufferer that a trial of our King of Pain will send them on their way rejoicing.

Read the following certificate from a citizen of Charlottesville:

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Neuralgia for several days. One application of Dr. Evard & Spradling's great King of Pain made a permanent cure.
S. A. KELLY.

Read the following from Amherst county, Va.

AMHERST COUNTY, Dec. 23d, 1867.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted for the last ten days with Sprained Knee. It had swollen so badly that I could not get my foot up to the round of the chair. Dr. G. A. R. Tucker applied Dr. Evard & Spradling's King of Pain which made a perfect cure in one application. I also certify that Mr. Henry Wills had been afflicted with Chronic Sore Throat for 6 months.—Using the King of Pain in one application made a perfect cure. EDWARD A. BURKS.

NELSON C. H., Dec. 22 1867.

I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Evard & Spradling's Great King of Pain, a great and valuable medicine for the diseases it is recommended for, and I highly recommend it to my fellow-citizens.
JOHN M. SHELTON, M. D.

DANVILLE, VA., Nov. 12th, 1867.

I do certify that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for the last fourteen years, and for the last two years have not been able to raise my right arm above a level. I used Dr. Evard & Spradling's King of Pain for two days, which made a perfect cure.
JOHN CRAWLEY.

DANVILLE, Nov. 16th, 1867.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with a Spinal Affection for the last five years and have used all remedies including the waters of Rockbridge Alum Springs, where I remained last Summer, and found no relief until I used Dr. Evard & Spaulding's Great King of Pain only three times, and I highly commend it to all my fellow citizens. T. BOSWELL.
mar 17

Spring and Summer Importation, 1868.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Bonnet, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Satins, and Velvets, Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

ORNAMENTS,

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,
(trimmed and untrimmed)
SHAKER HOODS, &c.,
237 AND 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
mar17—amt$10

BALLARD HOTEL,
RICHMOND, VA., March 10.

This Elegant Establishment is open to the accommodation of the public. The building is one of the
FINEST IN THE CITY,
and for Style, Convenience and Beauty of Arrangement, is acknowledged to be superior.
ITS FURNITURE
is new and complete, and for cleanliness, it is proverbial.

The subscriber, after more than twenty years' experience in the business, thinks he risks nothing in saying that this Hotel shall, in every respect, be
EQUAL TO ANY IN THE SOUTH,
and asks the patronage of his friends and the public generally.
JOHN P. BALLARD,
march 10—4f Proprietor.

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Bath county, on Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1868,

John S. Hodge,.....Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Robert P. Williams, George M. Winn and Jno. P. Porter, Defts. } In Chancery.

The object of this suit is to attach, in the hands of the defendant Porter, a debt due by the defendants Winn & Williams, to the Plaintiff, Hodge.

And it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that the defendant, Robert P. Williams, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on motion, it is ordered that he appear here within one month after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest.

A copy—teste,
mar 10—4w C. R. McDANNALD, Clerk.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
Collector's Office, 6th District, Va.
HARRISONBURG, March 14th, 1868.

The following described merchandise, viz:
1 barrel Whisky, (21½ gallons,)
1 " Apple Brandy, (37 gallons)
1 box manufactured Tobacco, (50 pounds)
5 caddies " " (85 pounds)
having been seized by me, at Staunton,