Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, March 31, 1868.

☞ 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 subscription list of either of the other papers.

Latest News!

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO SPECTATOR.]

At 11 o'clock last night, we received the following special telegram:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 30th, 1868.

Editors Spectator:

The Alabama bill, as amended, has passed the Rump House. The third section of it, which Rhetorical Bingham opposed so strenuously as taking away the power of ever amending the Constitution of the State, and entirely at variance with the spirit of the Federal Constitution, was stricken out, and Bingham's amendment thereto rejected. He. also, opposed Old Mortality Stevens' amendment—mentioned in my letter—as it gave the right to children and women to vote.—Stevens' amendment was rejected. The substitute offered by Spaulding, which is nothing more nor less than Stewart's Senate bill, was then passed by a strict party vote—ayes, 102; noes, 29.

Butler the Beast delivered a harangue before the Impeachment Court. The diatribe consisted of a repetition of other Impeachmect trials where interested parties sat in judgment in cases. This is intended as a salve for Senator's consciences, who have expressed an opinion in the case, or were prejudiced against the President.

Spoons was three hours delivering printed trash After having read two hours, Wilson, perceiving everybody getting tired of Butlerism, moved a recess—unanimously agreed to. The last hour Butler in reviewed the President's tour west, which consisted not only of personal but blasphemous abuse of the President. While Beast was delivering his stump speech, some reporters went to sleep reading novels. Senator Trumbull went out, and the representatives of the Tribune sketched the Beast with his pocket full of spoons. He insulted the diplomatic gallery by saying no Government was any account but this military despotism. The Radical Hyneas think spoons immortalized himself. After Wilson read some documentary evidence, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Markets to-day—Liverpool—Cotton excited & firm. New York—Flour quite firm; Wheat—a shade better; Corn—1 cent lower; Gold, 49.—Baltimore—Flour, firm; receipts light; demand good; Family, $12.75; Corn—prime White, $150. Oats—85 cents. Seed Oats—90 cents. SIDNEY.

Constitution Defeated.

Arkansas and Alabama have defeated the Constitutions submitted by their Mongrel Conventions—the former by voting, and the latter by abstaining from voting. After Alabama defeated the Constitution proposed for that State by *not* voting, Congress changed the law so as to prevent any other State from doing so in the same way—it being palpable that by asbtaining from voting nearly every State in the South could certainly defeat the Radical scheme to place the Southern States under Radical rule and negro domination, if the law should be allowed to remain as it was before the election occurred in Alabama. Before the law was changed, we advised the policy of not voting upon the question of the ratification of the Constitution, and the result in Alabama furnishes evidence conclusive that we were right. Upon the question of calling the Convention in this State, we urged the voters, from the beginning, persistently and earnestly, to *register and vote against the Convention*. If some of the journals of the State had not advised differently, the Convention, which now disgraces our State. would never have had an existence. It is gratifying to us to know that the course of this journal has been right upon this question all the time.

Removing Disabilities.

The *Dispatch* says that any man can be relieved of all disabilities in a little while who will pledge himself to give his "influence and vote to *curtailing the rights of his white fellow-citizens* and to *enlarging and multiplying those of the blacks*. Indeed, had the people of the South, immediately after the war, joined the Radical party, negroes would not have been made voters. This was apparent at the time; but the Southern whites were not made of such stuff as that.

It is not surprising that there should be some who are ready to sell themselves for office.—When the greed for that seizes a man it gnaws like the undying worm; and men will sell peace, honor, kin, family, and even country, to appease it. It is a glory of the South that so few have thus bartered the most precious jewels in this world for a thing so base.

There are no truer people in God's world than the Southern to all their pledges and promises. The country can boast of none more faithful to the Constitution and laws. But to gain that peace, that order, that personal liberty and rights, which are denied them, they will not sell themselves.

It is for such as would continue the prostration of these people—for such as would shave down the rights of Southern white men and transfer the ruling power to ignorant negroes and depraved interloping whites—to pay the price exacted by the Congressional Algerines for ransom. Such men may take their way—verily they have their reward."

A Cheering Sign.

When every thing around looks dark and lowering, say the Charlottesville *Chronicle*, it is refreshing to be able to point to even one little ray of hope. We must carry the State and defeat the Negro Constitution, or Virginia will not be a place, fit for a white man to live in.

Time is what we want, so that the Northern people who now control our destinies more than we do ourselves, may be aroused to the iniquity of negro domination at the South—and may learn to understand that it is fatal to their interests as it is to ours. To do this the white men must be aroused, that no means may be omitted by which one vote may be gained, in behalf of white rule, or one prevented on the side of the negro-radicals. That they are aroused in Richmond is proved by the result of the recent registration. If similar exertions are made throughout the State, we are safe. The Radicals themselves think that the probabilities of success are on our side. Surely there is enough at stake to stimulate every man to do his duty, and enough encouragement to make every one work with a cheerful spirit. Let the captains of fifties, and of tens, do their duty.—Let all others urge them forward and aid them in their endeavors—and we will be able to look forward hopefully to the time when Virginians will be as free as of yore—and not down-trodden outcasts, at the mercy of their former slaves.—Read what the *Norfolk Virginian* says of the result in Richmond:

"The white man's battle flag was driven back in Richmond at the previous registration, but it has now gone forward, and is planted far in advance of its former position. At the former registration the negro majority in our State capital was 961, and it is now only thirty-six? The returns show an increase of 1,511 white votes and 586 of blacks. There is both cheer and warning for us in this. It shows that the reserve strength of the State is coming up—Blucher and his 30,000 to turn the tide—and we feel confident that in every town and county, every mountain, valley, and lowland plain, the white men of the State will come forward to defend by the only means left them—the ballot—the last shadow of liberty which remains to us. Viewed in this aspect, the picture is cheering, and we hail our brethren of Richmond with a heart full of honest satisfaction at the result.

A Model Composition.

From the remotest ages to the present time all efforts have failed to produce a specimen of composition perfect in all respects. That which has baffled the skill of all the most cultivated literary geniuses has at last been most successfully accomplished. We have the pleasure this week of presenting this perfect model of composition to our readers. It affords us the greater pleasure to do so as we furnished the occasion of its accomplishment. It will be observed by careful scrutiny and thorough analysis to be perfect in its orthography, punctuation, and grammatical construction, and to possess all the requisites of perfect composition, as unity, purity, perspicuity. propriety, precision, clearness, conciseness, strength, harmony, &c. In addition to the merits referred to, its value is greatly enhanced by the refined taste, truthfulness, exquisite sense of courtesy and propriety, fraternal kindness and christian charity which mark every sentence and constitute the crowning virtues of the article.

How admirably it compares with articles written by persons of small, contracted souls, steeped in the gall of malicious envy, who cannot, without suffering torturing agony, bear to witness the superior success of an imagined rival in business!

In comparison with its author, how mean and low those appear who cannot bear that others should have the credit of having been right whilst they were wrong, and, having been wrong, refuse to acknowledge their error, and decline to make amends for the mischief wrought!

How favorably the averments of the article to which allusion is made, compare with the allegations of such as, by inuendo, *falsely* charge another with having sought refuge within the lines of the enemy when the person so charged had gone, in fact, where a considerable Confederate military force was, at the time, stationed; and also charge him with having advised persons *not* to vote on the question of calling the Convention, when the individual so charged had, week after week, through the columns of a widely circulated journal, *persistently urged all who could do so to register and vote against the Convention!*

As the thief, when endeavoring to escape his pursuers, adopts the *ruse* of crying, "*stop thief! stop thief!!*" so some, when engaged in vilifying their neighbors, falsely charge that their neighbors are vilifying them. How striking the contrast between such and the author of the article to which we have referred!

This unique specimen of literary excellence and journalistic propriety appeared as an editorial in the last *Valley Virginian*. That our readers may be enabled to appreciate it properly, we give below the article of the *Spectator* which furnished the occasion of its production, as well as the article of the *Virginian* in full, *verbatim et literatim*.

Conservatives should remember that the *Spectator* never hesitated or wavered, but from the beginning opposed with might and main all the measures which have been intended to deprive the Southern people of their constitutional liberty. It opposed the call of the Convention to change the constitution from the very inception of that scheme to place Virginians under Radical and negro rule. For five months it was the only journal in the State which openly and boldly opposed that nefarious device.—On the contrary, some of the papers were advocating it, and even in this place one of them did so up to the election, when all others, seeing the error into which they had fallen, had changed position and earnestly called upon the voters to vote against the Convention. But it was too late. The mischief they had done could not be remedied in so short a time. The course of the *Spectator* was right all the time.

Spectator, March 24th.

Some Things That are Disgusting.

To hear small editors who are neither Solomons nor Heroes, boast that they never hesitated nor wavered about this or that, and blowing the silly blast of their own self-conceit—that for five months, the small editor conducted the only journal in the State, which openly and boldly opposed the nefarious device of the call of a Convention; that others were *advocating* it, and there are in this place one of them, whom no doubt the small editor considers in the way, *obstructing his sunshine*—did so own up to the election, that *he* was right all the time—that no voter should now be without the Spectator." This last is the key to all the boasting. The Spectator wants money so badly, that he is willing to make it in the worst of all ways, (having gassed about his circulation until the whole thing has become ridiculous), by villifying his neighbors. We should like to know if the Spectator was *right* when he domiciled himself in the enemy's lines during the war. That was a very conservative policy indeed, but did not help much to save Virginia from "Radical or negro rule." Was he right when he was very erroneously calling on all Conservatives to stay away from the polls.—Thus, with a majority of 13,000 registered voters in Virginia, leaving everything in the hands of the radicals and negroes. We think this unerring mortal repented of this policy before he got throug. Was this right, when he opposed the call of the Convention, when that man whom gentlemen delight to honor, General Robert E. Lee, who fought *in* his own line, while the small Editor was *out* of them, thought the convention ought to be held and so ventured to advise his countrymen. True the result showed that the convention was inevitable. Now the white registered vote greatly exceeded the blacks in number. And by proper organization and a full turn out the conservative element had every reasonable hope of electing a conservative convention, now that by the advice of the small editor and his aid the election went by default and resulted in filling the capital with a disgraceful set of *animals* who never could have gotten there if the conservatives had voted their strength. But "the Spectator is *right all the time.*" Conservatives fork over your half dollars. His wise counsels may succeed in keeping you away from the polls again when the tug comes. Such things are disgusting.—*Valley Virginian, March 25th.*

When Job expressed the wish that his enemy might write a book, he was expecting him to write in the self-convicting style which characterizes the above article of the *Valley Virginian.*

The suicidal character of the self condemnatory article of the *Virginian* is not excelled in folly by the absurd conduct of the Japanese, who, when offended by another, rips open his own bowels. No Japanese ever committed hari-kari more successfully. It is apparent to the dullest comprehension that there was nothing in the article of the *Spectator* to provoke, much less to justify, the ill-natured article of the *Virginian.* It alluded to the fact that the *Virginian* had, up to the election, favored the Convention. This fact is not denied, but admitted, and a lame effort is made to justify it. But in the same article in which it futilely attempts to justify its course, it really condemns it more strongly than any one else, for it substantially charges that those are "vilifying their neighbors" who say that they advocated the call of the Convention, and that, too, when the fact asserted is admitted to be true. Was ever anything more strongly condemned? If the *Spectator* has been guilty of "vilifying its neighbor," the *Virginian*, by saying that it advised persons to vote for the Convention, then is the *Virginian* guilty of "vilifying" General R. E. Lee, for it says that he gave similar advice. We do not believe that General Lee ever did so, and do not believe that, if he did, it would be "vilifying" him to say so. The *Virginian* does, however, and thus convicts itself of "vilifying" that noble man.

Notwithstanding the intensity of the opposition of the *Spectator* to voting for the Convention, it never, for a moment, attached such culpability to it as the *Virginian* seems to do, and that, too, after having urged the voters, up to the election, to vote *for* the Convention; and, stranger still, in the same article it attempts to justify *its* course in urging the voters to vote *for* the Convention, and that, too, after all the journals in the State which had favored the Convention, except those *avowedly Radical*, had acknowledged their error, had come manfully to the rescue, and had zealously appealed to the voters to *vote against the Convention.*

For some time before the election, the *Valley Virginian*, and those avowedly Radical, were the only journals which favored the Convention. If the "Virginian" was right in the course it pursued, then it should feel complimented by the *Spectator's* allusion to it; and if wrong, it should acknowledge its error and try to do better in future. The article of the *Spectator* was not the *cause*, but merely the *occasion* of the malevolent article of the "Virginian." The *Spectator* has a large subscription list, and the "Valley Virginian" one comparatively small—the course of the *Spectator* has received the approbation of all good Conservatives, that of the "Virginian" has not—the *Spectator* is still increasing in prosperity and looks hopefully to the future—the "Virginian" is envious and malevolent, and would like to injure the *Spectator*—these are the facts which account for the milk in the cocoa nut—these are the circumstances which evoked the article of the "Virginian," which has succeeded in establishing, to the satisfaction of the community, two facts:

"1st. That the "Virginian" is not well supported.

2nd. That it does not deserve to be.

These facts the article of the "Virginian" clearly demonstrates.

We ask pardon of our readers for devoting so much space to this subject, and assure them that we would not make this "much ado about nothing," if persons elsewhere were as well acquainted with the parties and the facts as those living here, who very properly think that the article of the "Virginian" and its author deserve only to be treated with silent contempt.

The *Spectator* has copied the article of the "Virginian" in full so that its readers may see that no injustice has been done it. Will the "Virginian" treat the *Spectator* with equal fairness? *Nous verrons.*

UNCONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THE UNDERWOOD SPRAGUE BRIBERY CASE.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.—Mr. Gibson, of Giles, offered the following:

WHEREAS, The following card, written by one of the members of the convention, appears in one of the daily papers of this city. [Here follows the card of Mr. Hawxhurst, in relation to the Sprague Chase Underwood bribery proposition.] And, whereas, it is due to this convention, that grave charges like the foregoing, involving the honor of the presiding officer of the same, should be examined into and refuted if false; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of thirteen be appointed to enquire into the same, and report immediately what action should be taken in the premises.

The Clerk, while reading, coughed on reaching the expression in regard to Judge Underwood and the Chief Justiceship of the United States, when Mr. Gibson remarked: "Don't get sick over it, though it is enough to turn anybody's stomach."

A hurricane followed on the Radical side, a half dozen negroes and others rising at once.—The Chair (Porter) in vain endeavored to quell the storm.

MORE DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Pending the consideration of a sweeping disfranchising section the convention took a recess at two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The wholesale proposition to disfranchise nearly every Virginian, offered by Hine and defeated yesterday, was renewed.

Mr. Allan, Republican, in a calm and forcible argument, as did Mr. Maddox of the same party, earnestly opposed it. The latter stated that he had been advised by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelly not to go beyond the Congressional plan in disfranchising. It was further opposed by Bland, colored Republican, Thayer, white Republican, and Messrs. Gibson, Campbell and French. When we say we have never heard these three Conservatives make better speeches for their length than they did in opposition to the proposed monstrosity, we pay them no higher compliment than they deserve.

It was advocated by Bayne, Hodges, and other ultra Radicals.

Pending the further consideration, the convention adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 26.—The subject of disfranchisement was resumed and discussed by Harris, Lindsey, Clements and Moss.

Mr. Clements spoke in opposition to further disfranchisement. He said that nineteen out of every twenty of the Republican members in Congress were opposed to any disfranchisement further than that comprised in the reconstruction acts. He said this upon his own responsibility, and defied any one to deny it.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The discussion of the morning session was resumed. It was decided to take a vote on the subject under consideration at 5 o'clock.

At that hour the vote was taken on the two propositions.

The substitute of Hine was as follows:

"Every person who voted for candidates who advocated or were pledged to secession, for delegates to the Convention that assembled in the city of Richmond on the 13th day of February, 1861; and every person who advocated secession, by writing or speaking, before the first Monday of March, 1861, or who voted for like candidates, or advocated like measures, in any other State: *Provided*, That the above provisions shall not be construed to exclude any person from voting who was in the army or navy of the so called Confederate States, and before the 1st day of January, 1865, laid down his arms and refused to support the cause of secession, or whose disabilities have been or may be removed by special act of Congress, in which the individuals relieved are specified by name.

"The General Assembly may, by a three fifths vote, taken by ayes and noes in each individual case, remove any disabilities imposed by the above-named fifth clause."

On this, the vote resulted—ayes, 32; noes, 50.

Hawxhurst's proposition was as follows:

"No person shall vote or hold any office who was a candidate for the Convention that assembled in Richmond, on the 13th day of February, 1861, and pledged to the measure of secession, or who, previous to the 17th of April, 1861, advocated that measure by speaking or writing, or who was engaged in irregular or guerilla warfare against the United States, or who treated prisoners otherwise than agreeably to the rules of civilized nations in like cases, or who was engaged in the enrolling or conscripting service in aid of the rebellion, or who induced men to join the forces opposed to the United States by threats or intimidation, or who has threatened forcible resistance to the reconstruction or impeachment measures of Congress"

This was lost—ayes, 32; noes, 48.

Mr. Allan moved the subject of disfranchisement be indefinitely postponed. After much squabbling, this motion was adopted—ayes, 65; noes, 17.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the iron clad oath was adopted as a test for office.

Several other motions were made after this, among which one to adjourn prevailed.

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

The Washington correspondent of the Balt. *Gazette* under date of Wednesday last says:

"But little is said here to-night touching the impeachment trial, or its probable result. The case is spoken of among the Radicals as simply one involving party tactics and in which they have the advantage. This advantage they claim to use for the benefit of the party holding it, and they never once think of alluding to the law or facts of the case; any such allusion only provokes a smile of ridicule."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Wednesday, March 25.—A bill was introduced to provide a provisional government for the State of Alabama on the basis of the negro Radical Constitution recently defeated in that State. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The report of the Committee to revise the rules of the Senate was taken up. The President's Private Secretary appeared at 1.25 P. M. and announced the veto of the bill relating to appeals to the Supreme Court in *habeas corpus* cases. The discussion of the report of the Committe upon Rules was resumed. A motion was made that all resolutions calling on the President or any of the Executive Departments for information shall be referred without debate to the appropriate standing committee to report upon the same.—A long debate ensued, chiefly in relation to the conduct of Secretary Stanton, which was bitterly denounced by Mr. Davis and defended by several of the Secretary's friends. The motion was finally agreed to. The rules were then adopted. The bill relating to appeals to the Supreme Court was then taken up, the question being on the passage of the bill over the President's veto. After a long discussion the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to morrow with the understanding that a vote will be taken at 6 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House took up the amendments of the Committee of Ways and Means to the Senate amendment to the House bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax. Mr. Schenck made a speech explaining the provisions of the bill. A number of other members made speeches upon the bill. It was finally passed substantially as amended and reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, except that the House adopted the first Senate amendment, which was opposed by the committee. A number of communications were received and disposed of.—Without transacting any other business of importance the House, at 4.35 P. M., adjourned.

SENATE.—Thursday, March 26.—No business of general importance was transacted during the morning hour. At 12.25 P. M. the Senate went into executive session and remained until 1.15 P. M., when the doors were reopened. The prohibiting appeals to the Supreme Court in *habeas corpus* cases with the President's objections thereto was taken up, the question being on the passage of the bill over the veto. Messrs. Hendricks, Johnson, Saulsbury and Bayard spake against the passage of the bill and Messrs. Stewart and Fessenden in favor of it. A vote was then taken and the bill was passed over the veto—yeas 33, nays 9. The Senate refused to recede from its amendments to the bill exempting certain manufactures from internal tax. and appointed a Committee of Conference. The Senate at 6.25 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bill appointing a committee to fix a tariff of rates for the Pacific Railroad was taken up, and after some discussion referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. A resolution was passed ordering the printing of fifteen thousand copies of Mr. J. Ross Browne's report on the mineral resources of California and the Territories.—Several communications were received and referred to appropriate committees. Mr. Washburne. of Illinois, called up the motion made some days ago to reconsider the vote whereby a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the Pacific Railroad was ordered to be printed. After considerable discussion the motion was laid on the table. The Committee on Reconstruction reported back the bill for the admission of Alabama. A long discussion ensued and a number of amendments were offered, but no vote was taken. Pending discussion, the House, at 4.20 P. M., adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday March 27.—The bill supplementary to the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds was taken up, and, after a short discussion, laid aside. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up with the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations. A long discussion ensued and a number of amendments were adopted, after which the further consideration of the bill was postponed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A number of private bills in relation to affairs in the District of Columbia were reported and disposed of. The bill prohibiting appeals to the Supreme Court in *habeas corpus* cases, with the President's objections thereto, was taken up, the question being on the passage of the bill over the veto. Messrs. Woodward and Hubbard spoke against the passage of the bill. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, replied, closing the debate, and demanded the previous question. The bill was finally passed by a vote of yeas 112 to nays 34. The Committee of Conference on the bill exempting certain manufactures from internal tax made a report, which was agreed to after a brief discussion. The House, at 4.45 P. M., adjourned.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Correspondence of the Spectator.

WASHINGTON, March 28th, 1868.

On Monday next, the 30th, we are again to be dosed with the impeachment tomfoolery—It may be though, that, notwithstanding it looks like so much tomfoolery, something serious may be the result; for I am prepared for anything now, no matter how amazing or stupendous the fraud may be, after what has transpired within the past few days, which I will allude to hereafter *in extenso*. But on Monday last while the Senate was organized into a High Court of Impeachment, I could not help considering the proceedings as so much a farce. The supposed or assumed gravity of the scene on the floor of the Senate was turned into ridicule in the galleries, of which, more hereafter. The only thing imposing about the proceeding is the dignity with which Chief Justice Chase presides. And the courtly demeanor of Gen. Stansbery, Mr. Evarts and Judge Curtis, when they arise to reply to fustian and spluttering balderdash of the rough and uncouth bearing of the impeachment managers, is very apparent to any one who knows or has seen anything of the cultivated manners of foreign society or the higher walks of American life. When I say "American life," I have no reference whatever to Western Shoddy and Petroleum circles, or the codfish aristocracy of New England, of which blue-bellied and blue-nosed Charles Sumner is a specimen of assumed refinement and cultivation, but who, in reality, is a vulgar charltan. Stansberry, Evarts, and Curtis in a striking manner show the company they have been accustomed to, that of intellectual, cultivated and polished gentlemen, and in no less a degree do the managers of Impeachment betray their extraction and the company they have been used to, in their manner of deportment. Williams, of Penn., looks like a traveled caterer and picked up "right smart" from the gentlemen whom he has waited upon when he had on his white apron and awaiting the orders of his masters. Wilson, of Iowa has a Western ground-hog appearance, and troubled, or rather affects to be, with some mighty subject of no importance to any one but himself. Wilson looks also like a retired prize fighter of the more genteel order. Boutwell has the unmistakable appearance of being a descendent of the May Flower crew; a fanatical, egotistical blue-law-ite, a regular "praise God bare bones" who sees nothing good outside of the Codfish State, and a *one idea* man, for he can speak hardly a dozen words without larding it over with something about "treason," "rebellion" and "republican" government (like the "Dead Duck" writes) and which he does not understand. Bingham is a genuine politician—that is, there is no dependence to be put in him, and the only reason why he is in so strong for impeachment now, is owing to the fact that the Radical Rump House has made him a prominent prosecutor in the impeachment—besides, if old Buckeye Wade steps into A. J.'s shoes, blustering Bingham expects as a reward for his services the vacant Judgeship on the Supreme Court. In case he ever gets there, his decisions will outstrip his nose. Logan, of Ill., is a man with a small amount of brains, but any quantity of assurance and impudence to put himself forward before the rabble as "somebody" to be looked up to. He is one of the most overrated blather-skites I have ever had the misfortune to lay my eyes on. For a deficiency of brains he endeavors to make up by straining of his lungs, and bellowing (while "spouting") like a bull of Bashan, forgetting all the time that it is not the thunder that kills but the flashes of lightning. Thad Stevens and Spoony Butler are too well known to the reading public to be described. But is it not hard that a man acting from conscientious convictions has to submit to the most hardened villian and the greatest thief the world ever saw. He is not only a thief, but a cowardly knave, of which I shall speak more fully hereafter, in another letter.

When the managers of Impeachment appear at the door of the Senate Chamber, Mr. Brown, the Sergeant-at-arms, announces them as such. He opens the Court in the usual mode, for all persons to keep silence &c., but they don't.—When the Rump House appears at the door of Impeachment, Mr. B. announces them, not by their proper title, the "Rump House," but as the House of Representatives, in a loud voice aimed to be imposing and inspiring.

While the Court was on on the 23d inst, debating as to whether it should allow the President any time for preparation for the trial, a scene, quite Yankeeish, was presented to reflecting and critical minds. Some of the House Rumpites went around the corner to "see a man;" many collected in groups on the floor of the Senate, as "small talkers"; Wilson, the Impeacher, laughed, in a loud tone, and immodestly at some of Ross' nonsense; Price sat with his hat on—a hat large enough for two such men as he—and in the presence of all the ladies; but this is Western manners, you know. Mr. Hotchkiss, a good Democrat, with an easy and clear conscience, cocked his feet up on line with his head—folded his brawny hands over his bread basket and—snored! The knights of the quill amused themselves in taking *notes*, only on paper, not greenbacks, not having any in their pockets to pick, all being dead-broke, not possessing enough to buy ginger-snaps. The ladies ogled each others' bonnets through opera glasses, chatted, laughed and flirted with the Rumpites, and bet oyster suppers with them as to the time the President would be allowed to prepare for trial. Among themselves they bet kid gloves, French kisses and even their waterfalls that Andy would be allowed such and such time for trial. I do not exaggerate when I state that three-fourths of the ladies here side with the President. The diplomatic gallery was well represented, it being nearly full. It must have been a rather surprising scene to them. But the strangest part of this strange proceeding was the selling of some of the admission tickets.—Some fools had curiosity enough to pay twenty dollars ($20.) for admission tickets to the impeachment ball. And what was still more surprising, several *fille de joies* were present right in the midst of innocence and virtue. The question is who gave them the tickets? Charles Sumner, Jim Nye, Henry Wilson, or 'Col. John W. Forney? The blackguards! to bring such characters—not only in their presence but in the midst of their wives and daughters!—But I fear I am worrying your readers with this subject.

The section stuck on to the tail of the tax bill, virtually taking away the right of appeal in cases of *habeas corpus* to the Supreme Court, and vetoed by the President, has passed both branches of the Rump Congress by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto and is now a law. If the American people calmly submit to this, they are ready to be made slaves of. This bill not only effects their personal liberty, but in many instances their lives! In Heaven's name—reverentially be it said—whither are we drifting? I think I hear the rattling of the chains and shackles to go upon their wrists and ankles without even a pretext.

Billy Goat Farnsworth, General, so-called, reported a bill from the Reconstruction Committee, to admit Alabama into the Rump, and an amendment to the bill, in the form of an additional section, was offered by Mr. Stevens, and agreed to. It provides that the State shall be entitled to representation in Congress, and to be recognized as a State when its Legislature enacts that its constitution shall never be amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen of the United States of the right of suffrage, which right is now recognized by the constitution of the State; nor shall it be so amended or changed as to allow any person to vote who is excluded from holding office by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as the 14th article, until the disability imposed by said amendment shall have been removed. It also gives Congress power to amend or annul any provisions in the constitution or laws of Alabama contrary to the proposed act.

Now, what is the use of all these enacting bills—can't the States change their constitutions, after being admitted into the Union, whenever they choose so to do? Even admitting that the Rump Congress can—which I do not admit, after the State is once in the Union—it is not thought of for an instant that the infernal Radical cut-throats will *always* be in power, and just so soon as they go under then comes the new or *white* constitutions, by hook or by crook. Their rule or ruin principle is founded on a sand-bank and not on a rock, and if they only could foresee, it they are now doing the worst thing imaginable for their black brothers by putting a two-edged sword in their hands—the ballot.

The paragraph below is clipped from the Cleveland *Leader*:

"On the 12th instant, Mr. George Alfred Townsend applied, as the *Leader* correspondent, to Mr. Wade, as Vice President *pro tem.*, for a ticket to the Senate Reporters' Gallery.—Mr. Townsend received, in reply to his gentlemanly and proper request, the following vulgar and ungrammatical response:

Well; that is the 'damnedest meanest paper in Ohio. It's a Chase paper all the time.' It don't owe me nothing, and I don't owe it nothing back. That's no recommendation to me."

Notwithstanding the above, Mr. Townsend has a seat in the Senate "Reporters' Gallery," close to "Sidney's." But the "dead duck" gets in a towering rage about it and pronounces it "malicious," "unfounded" and is "authorized by Mr. Wade to contradict it." The reason why Dead Duck Forney takes the above so much to heart is that he desires to play—what he is very capable of doing—the flunkey and the lick-spittle toady, as he expects, if President Johnson is impeached. to be appointed Postmaster General. Mr. J. responds to the "Colonel" with "a card" which the dead duck would neither read nor print." But this is in entire keeping with the character of Forney of being a tyrannical scoundrel and coward: to attack a gentleman, far his superior socially and mentally, in his lame and spavined paper, the *Chronicle*, and then not allow him a reply in self-defence. This is not the course resorted to by honorable, high-minded men, and no man but a coward and blackguard would be guilty of such a shabby trick. Forney had better let George Alfred alone, for he can use the pen more trenchantly than the D. D. By quoting the above I do not endorse it; for when I applied to "old Ben Wade" for a seat, I received a gentlemany courtesy from him and his private Secretary, Mr. Parsons.

The Supreme Court will not take up the Georgia case this term.

Anna Dickinson is going to lecture here on Monday. It would be more becoming in her to cook a beefsteak or rock the cradle, in some household. Courage Anna! There's hope for you yet; and only think this is leap year! If you will leap at Sumner (grass widower) or Stevens, I'll present you with a new "waterfall."

SIDNEY.

Money for the Convention.

In the Mongrel Convention on Thursday last, Mr. Clements, from the special committee appointed to negotiate a loan for paying the expenses of the Convention, reported verbally that in the discharge of its duties the committee had arranged that the expenses of the Convention should be paid up to the 6th of April, through a loan to be arranged by General Schofield.

A QUERY.—If a white man, with the education and social position of a gentleman abandons his own race, and makes common cause with negroes and foreign white adventurers, is he, any longer, entitled to the consideration usually accorded to a white man and a gentleman?—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

The Supreme Court has postponed the decision in the McCardle case until after the fate of the bill now pending in Congress shall have been decided. This will probably destroy McCardle's remedy in that court.

The Committee of "the Jefferson Society," at the University, will please accept our thanks for an invitation to their Intermediate Celebration, to held on Monday night, 13th of April.

More new magazines than newspapers are now started. The difficulty is less. A magazine can live on charity, but a newspaper must have money and brains, and a good deal of each.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE. The undersigned will offer for sale, on *THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF APRIL*, the "Deerfield farm," formerly belonging to Wm. Guy, dec'd, situated on the Warm Spring and Harrisonburg turnpike, and twelve miles from the Va. C. R. R., containing about **900 acres**, one hundred and ninety cleared and in cultivation, the balance heavily timbered. The soil is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grasses.—It has forty acres of splendid meadow, and three very good orchards. There is a good dwelling house containing ten rooms, and all necessary out houses. Also a splendid store-house and good tailor-shop; no other store within sixteen miles of the place.

At the same time and place I will sell, at public sale a tract of land known as the "JONES FARM," containing about **900 acres**, one hundred and seventy cleared and the balance in timber. The soil is good and in a fine state of cultivation. The buildings are indifferent.

I will also offer, at the same time, a small tract two miles west of Deerfield, containing **100 acres**—ten cleared, the balance in timber. The dwelling house is small but comfortable.

TERMS:—One-third cash and the remainder in equal payments, on a credit of one and two years from day of sale; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and title retained as ultimate security. The property will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by the undersigned.

JOHN S. GUY,
mar31—tds Adm'r of Wm. Guy, dec'd.

McDONNELL'S Family Grocery, 89 AND 89½ CAMDEN STREET, BALTIMORE.

TEAS.

Imperial $1 25a1 40a1 60 ℔; Oolong, $1a1 25 ℔ lb
Young Hyson, 1 25 ℔ lb; Hyson Skin.....75 "
Oolong in 5 lb caddies, 1 30; Japan No 1, 1.25
English Breakfast, 1 15 per lb.
Mixed Green and Black, 1 15 per lb.

COFFEE.

Java, ...40c ℔ lb La Guayra, ...30c ℔ lb
do roasted.....50c " do roasted,....40c
Rio, prime, 25a28c Domestic ground,16a30c
" " roasted, 30a33a35.

SUGAR.

Refined, 18c ℔ lb Brown, 13a14a15a16 ℔ lb
Coffee, 16 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Flour—Gambri l's.....$13 50a15 50 ℔ bbl
Smoked Salmon, 25a28c Baltimore Hams, 20c
Tongues,.....90ca$1 00

TERMS CASH.

Purchasers requiring any of the above goods can make their selection, naming kind, quantity and price, enclose the amount in a letter or Post-office order, the goods will be sent promptly by Express, from 1 lb to 1000 and just as correct as if the purchaser was in the store.

N. B.—Make the address plain.

march 31— S. M. D.

Valuable Grazing Farm for Sale.—The subscriber, wishing to remove West, offers for sale, privately, his farm in the county of Highland, containing **250 acres.** This farm is situated on the head waters of Straight Creek, one and a half miles from Montery, the county seat of Highland, and immediately on the turnpike road, leading from thence to Franklin, Pendleton county, W. Va., has on it two good dwelling houses, barn, stable and all other necessary out buildings and one of the finest springs in the county, convenient to both dwellings and is one of the best grazing farms in this section.

The meadow, containing about 40 acres, is of very superior quality, and 50 acres more of as good could be made on the place if desired. The land is mostly cleared and in grass, though with enough of woodland for all necessary purposes, and fencing in good repair.

To any one wishing to purchase I will sell the above farm on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at his residence on said farm, or address him at Monterey, Highland county, Va.

mar31—4t HENRY J. FLEISHER.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, Dairymen, Farmers, AND OTHERS,

Consign your Ashes, Beeswax, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour and Meal, Flax, Cotton, Furs and Skins, Dried and Green Fruits, Grain, Wool, Game, Poultry, Naval Stores, Hops, Ginseng, Feathers, Hemp, Provisions, Oils, Lard, Tallow, Tobacco, Seeds, Sorghum, Molasses, &c.

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mar 31—12m

SALE of DESIRABLE PROPERTY. We will offer for sale at 10 o'clock, A. M., *ON SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH*, on the premises, that valuable property, now in the possession of Thos. Hounihan, near the Lunatic Asylum. The house is a new two story frame house, containing 5 rooms, beside the kitchen and cellar. The lot is large and well set in choice fruit, and there is a well of excellent water almost at the kitchen door. In fact there is everything about it to make it a very desirable home.

At one o'clock the same day we will sell a nice house and lot in Spring Lane. The house contains four rooms, with water in the yard, and is very conveniently situated.

Immediately after the sale of the last named house, we will offer a number of desirable building lots adjacent to the town.

Terms at sale. PECK & CUSHING,
mar31—2t Auctioneers.

WM. B. PRICE, Alexandria. MARSHALL H. G. WILLIS, Culpeper county.

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No. 6 South Union Street,
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GROCERIES, GUANO, SEEDS, &c., furnished at lowest market prices *for cash.*—Goods forwarded promptly.

☞ Consignments solicited and prompt returns made. mar 31—tf

WANT TO RENT A GOOD MILL. The undersigned, PRACTICAL MILLERS, of several years' experience, in Richmond and Fredericksburg, wish to RENT or Lease for a term of years, a good

WHEAT AND CORN MILL,

in a good neighborhood, or would be willing to work a mill with a good custom for a fair share of the tolls.

Parties desirous of renting or running their mills on shares can address,

GEO. E. YATES,
or J. ALEX YATES,
mar31—3t* Manchester, Va.

COAL! Anthracite Coal, of best quality, FOR FOUNDRY, FACTORY AND FAMILY USE.

ALSO SMITH'S COAL.

S. H. HAWES,
mar31—6m Richmond, Va.

CHEAP GOODS COMING.—In a few days the subscribers will be