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SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted at double the advertising rates.

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

Professional Directory.

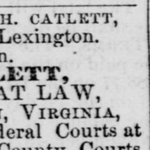
ORLANDO SMITH. THOMAS C. ELDER, late of Lunenburg county.
SMITH & ELDER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, Practice in the Courts of Augusta and adjoining Counties, and in the Federal Court at Staunton. june1—1y

DR. GEORGE H. EYSTER. OFFICE—at the residence of Wm. B. Kayser, Esq., diagonally opposite the National Valley Bank, Staunton, Va. apr21—6m*

DR. W. M. HITE, Having located at Fishersville, offers his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity. He can be found always at Capt. A. J. Thompson's except when on professional duty. mar 24—3m

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.

LIVERPOOL SALT!
We have in store a full supply of LIVERPOOL GROUND ALUM AND FINE SALT, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
☞ We are daily expecting, per bark Sarepta, 2000 SACKS G. A. SALT, 2000 Sacks "WORTHINGTON" FINE, which we offer from the *Vessel at Baltimore Prices.*
HOOE & WEDDERBURN, Alexandria, Va. may5—1m

WM. H. FOWLE, Jr. & CO., (late 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

JAMES E. McGRAW, Dealer in and Packer of POTOMAC SHAD AND HERRING. Special attention paid to putting up Family Fish.
Office—Fish Wharf, Alexandria. may 5—2m

WM. B. PRICE, Alexandria. MARSHALL H. G. WILLIS, Culpeper county.
PRICE & WILLIS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 South Union Street, ALEXANDRIA, VA. Prompt and faithful attention will be given to selling all kinds of Country Produce. GROCERIES, GUANO, SEEDS, &c., furnished at lowest market prices *for cash.*—Goods forwarded promptly.
☞ Consignments solicited and prompt returns made. mar 31—tf

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.

Carriage Factory.

JAMES H. WATERS, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, (Hardy's Old Stand,) Staunton, Va., will warrant all new work and will furnish it a cheap as any shop in the country; will also pay special attention to repairing, and hopes, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, to merit the patronage of the public.
eb4—tojan7'69 JAS. H. WATERS.

Marble Works.

MARQUIS & KELLY, *VALLEY OF VIRGINIA MARBLE WORKS,* at STAUNTON, LEXINGTON, HARRISONBURG, & CHARLOTTESVILLE

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.

Hotels.

VIRGINIA HOTEL!
RE-OPENED WITH ENTIRELY NEW *FURNITURE & BEDS!*
F. SCHEFFER,..........PROPRIETOR.
J. W. BOOZ,..........SUPERINTENDENT.
THOS. COLEMAN, Proprietor of Bar and Billiard Table.
JOHN STANLEY,.........Proprietor Livery Stables.
The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the Traveling Public that he has refurnished his Hotel with entirely NEW FURNITURE AND BEDS, not to be excelled by any of his predecessors, and has reduced the fare to $2.50 per day. He hopes, by an accommodating spirit, and good fare, to make it a pleasant home, and thereby receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
The Bar will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors, and the Billiard Saloon has been furnished with a pair of patent Tables of Kavenach and Deckert's make.
The Livery Stable has been furnished with additional Hacks, Buggies, and Horses, and the proprietor has the reputation of being one of the most polite and accommodating gentlemen in the State.
☞ Summer boarders taken upon liberal terms.
ap28 F. SCHEFFER.

KIMMELL HOUSE, C Street, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

Room and Board per day,..........	$ 2 00
" " " week,..........	12 00
Room alone per day..........	1 00
Room Lodgings,..........	1 00
Single Meals each,..........	.75
Table board per month,..........	25 00

This House is newly fitted up, and is, in every respect, a first-class house.
I invite the public to call and examine.
The best Livery Stable in the city attached.
may 19—1y A. F. KIMMELL.

Drugs & Medicines.

MARSHALL'S Pine Tree Tar Troches—For disorders of the Throat, Breast and Lungs. Just received by F. H. LINK, Druggist.

CANARY SEED, Hemp Seed, Cuttle Fish Bone, at may19 F. H. LINK'S Drug Store.

One ETHER SPRAY APPARATUS with two Tubes, in perfect order, for sale by F. H. LINK, Druggist.

PAINTERS and all wishing Lead, Oil, Varnish and Paints of every kind can be supplied at the lowest cash prices by calling at Dr. EICHELBERGER'S mar24— Drug Store.

NON-Explosive Coal Oil can always be had at Dr. Eichelberger's Drug Store. Also Harness and Machine Oil.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE TRUSSES, to fit all sizes can be had at Dr. EICHELBERGER'S mar 24 Drug Store.

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.

Lynchburg Advertisements.

THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA, **In New Hands!**
Being the owner of this valuable property I have taken charge of it on my own account with the DETERMINATION of making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL in all of its departments, having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished so as to accommodate both ladies and gentlemen with all conveniences and comforts.
The table will be kept well supplied at all meals with the best that the MARKET will AFFORD while the bar will be furnished with the purest of *Liquors, Wines, &c.,* and neither surpassed by any in Virginia.
The services of Mr. M. P. Bledsoe have been secured to take charge as principal manager, assisted by Mrs. M. J. Gibbs, both of them highly capable of conducting the business of hotel keeping, and being well known as such I can with confidence assure the public that in patronizing the house, they will have no cause to complain.
The omnibus will attend the Depots regularly to take passengers up to the house and return them to depots free of charge. Being centrally located, convenient to the principal business of the place, with the Post-office in the building and with first class accommodations at reduced rates, I confidently expect a fair share of patronage from my friends and the public.
T. C. S. FERGUSON.
Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 5, 1868. feb11—6m

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

A Large and well selected Stock of Hair Oils and Perfumery, Cigar Stands and Cases, Tobacco Pouches and Boxes, Pocket and Memorandum Books, Pocket Knives, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Looking Glasses and Fancy Toilet Soaps, for sale by ARMENTROUT & SON.

LETTER PAPER, 10c per Quire, good article, and No. 1 Envelopes, 10c per Pack. Pens, Ink, Twine, Wrapping Cord, Blacking and Blacking Brushes, for sale low by ARMENTROUT & SON.

The Largest Assortment of Pipes ever brought to the city, such as Meerchaum, Imitation, India Rubber, Briar Wood, Clay and Chalk.
All for sale by ARMENTROUT & SON.

CHEWING TOBACCO, 20c to 75c per PLUG. SMOKING TOBACCO, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 90 cts per pound, only to be had of nov5 ARMENTROUT & SON

Dissolution.

NOTICE.—The partnership of Roberts, Nelson & Co. was dissolved on the 1st day o May, 1867, by the sale of the interest of St. F. C Roberts to the other partners. All persons in debted to the old firm are notified that a promp settlement is required.
The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of Parkins, Nelson & Co., and the proprietors hope, by diligent attention to business to merit the patronage of the public.
They have placed their whole establishment under the superintendence of an experienced mechanic, and pledge themselves to give entire satisfaction in *every* department, both in new and repair work.
They manufacture the cheapest and best plows in the State of Virginia. They also manufactur the unrivalled Planter Cooking Stoves at Baltimore prices.
They have lately erected a Corn and Plaste Mill and will endeavor to keep constantly hand a supply of Ground Plaster.
To suit the convenience of purchasers they wil take, in exchange for their manufactures, Produce of all kinds at market prices.
june 11—tf PARKINS, NELSON & CO.

Nurseries.

GRAPE VINES and Grape Cuttings for sale by M. Y. PARTLOW.

GRAPES! GRAPES! GRAPES!
From connexions that we have established with other Nurseries, we will, this Spring, be enabled to furnish our patrons and others with Adirondac, Israella, Iona, Concord, and every variety of choice Grapes, as cheap as any one else.
Send in your orders at once.
march3— TANNEHILL & WHEAT.

ORNAMENTAL Trees! Evergreens. About March 15th, we will be prepared to take up Ornamental Trees and Evergreens, for Spring planting Send in your orders.
N. B.—Peach, Plum, Apricot, &c.
march3 TANNEHILL & WHEAT.

Tailoring.

TAILORING! TAILORING!!—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Graves & Sprinkle has been mutually dissolved and the business will hereafter be conducted by P. B. Graves alone.
He has reduced his prices for cash, and will do all kinds of work pertaining to the tailoring business, in the very best manner, and at figures so low that no one will fail to be satisfied. He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Dr. B. B. Donaghe as an office, and invites all his friends and the public generally to give him a call.
july 30. P. B. GRAVES

☞ 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.

Our Farmers.

Their homes are their castles—their hearthstones a throne;
They rule without sceptre the kingdom they own;
The stalks and the vine and the fruit-bearing tree,
Are subjects that bend not to tyrant the knee.

But bend with the weight of the harvest and field,
Ever loyal and faithful a harvest to yield.
No planning and plotting among them is known,
No traitor the sovereign would strike from his throne.

He stands 'midst his acres of grass, wheat and maize,
Like Crusoe, "the monarch of all he surveys;"
His banks are the earth-banks, and stand on his farm;
The banks that are safe when the panics alarm.

The stock is the cattle—not fancy in breed;
The shares are the plough-shares that score for the seed.
Not quoted on 'Change in the broker's array,
But shares on which nature will dividends pay.

Their banks are not those which the widows condemn;
No officers pilfer deposits from them;
If small the potatoes that in them are found,
Yet none are so small as we find out of ground.

The farmer with appetite ever can eat
The bread on his table "as good as the wheat;"
And loving most dearly his wife, he may utter,
"My bread and my wife! I'll not have any but her!"

There's many a hearth where the embers are glowing;
There's many a heart with joys overflowing;
The hearths and the hearts from the world's rude alarms,
Are safe in the homes that are reared on our farms.

Letters of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

GRANT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINTON, D. C., May 29, 1868.

To General Joseph R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention:

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention, of the 21st of May inst., it seems proper that some statement of views, beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination, should be expressed.

The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe, express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I endorse their resolutions.

If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong. Through an administration of four years new political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising, the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace, and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

COLFAX'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1868.

Hon. J. R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention:

Dear Sir—The platform adopted by the patriotic Convention over which you presided, and the resolutions which so happily supplement it, so entirely agree with my views as to a just national policy that my thanks are due to the delegates as much for this clear and auspicious declaration of principles as for the nomination with which I have been honored, and which I gratefully accept.

When a great rebellion which imperilled the national existence was at last overthrown, the duty of all others devolving on those entrusted with the responsibilities of legislation evidently was to require that the revolted States should be readmitted to participation in the Government against which they had warred, only on such a basis as to increase and fortify, not to weaken or endanger the strength and power of the nation. Certainly no one ought to have claimed that they should be readmitted under such rule that their organization as States could ever again be used, as at the opening of the war, to defy the national authority or to destroy the national unity. This principle has been the pole star of those who have inflexibly insisted on the Congressional policy your Convention so cordially endorsed. Baffled by Executive opposition, and by persistent refusals to accept any plan of reconstruction proffered by Congress, justice and public safety at last combined to teach us that only by an enlargement of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained, and that it was even more safe to give the ballot to those who saved the Union than to those who had sought ineffectually to destroy it. The assured success of this legislation is being written on the adamant of history, and will be our triumphant vindication. More clearly too than ever before does the nation now recognize that the greatest glory of a Republic is that it throws the shield of its protection over the humblest and weakest of its people, and vindicates the rights of the poor and the powerless as faithfully as those of the rich and the powerful.

I rejoice, too, in this connection to find in your platform the frank and fearless avowal that naturalized citizens must be protected abroad at every hazard as though they were native born. Our whole people are foreigners or descendants of foreigners. Our fathers established by arms their right to be called a nation. It remains for us to establish the right to welcome to our shores all who are willing, by oaths of allegiance, to become American citizens. Perpetual allegiance, as claimed abroad, is only another name for perpetual bondage, and would make all slaves to the soil where first they saw the light. Our National Cemeteries prove how faithfully these oaths of fidelity to their adopted land have been sealed in the life blood of thousands upon thousands.—Should we not then be faithless to the dead, if we did not protect their living brethren in the full enjoyment of that nationality for which, side by side with the native born, our soldiers of foreign birth laid down their lives? It was fitting, too, that the representatives of a party which had proved so true to National duty in time of war, should speak so clearly in time of peace for the maintenance, untarnished, of National honor, national credit and good faith as regards its debt, the cost of our National existence.

I do not need to extend this reply by further comment on a platform which has elicited such hearty approval throughout the land. The debt of gratitude it acknowledges to the brave men who saved the Union from destruction, the frank approval of amnesty, based on repentance and loyalty, the demand for the most thorough economy and honesty in the Government, the sympathy of the party of liberty with all throughout the world who long for the liberty we here enjoy, and the recognition of the sublime principles of the Declaration of Independence, are worthy of the organization on whose banners they are to be written in the coming contest. Its past record cannot be blotted out or forgotten. If there had been no Republican party slavery would to day cast its baleful shadow over the Republic. If there had been no Republican party a free press and free speech would be as unknown, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, as ten years ago. If the Republican party could have been stricken from existence when the banner of rebellion was unfurled, and when the response of "no coercion" was heard at the North, we would have had no nation to-day. But for the Republican party daring to risk the odium of tax and draft laws our flag could not have been kept flying in the field till the long hoped-for victory came. Without a Republican party the Civil Rights bill, the guaranty of equality under the law to the humble and the defenceless, as well as to the strong, would not be to-day upon our national statute book.

With such inspirations from the past and following the example of the founders of the Republic who called the victorious General of the Revolution to preside over the land his triumphs had saved from its enemies, I cannot doubt that our labors will be crowned with success, and it will be a success that shall bring restored hope, confidence, prosperity and progress South as well as North, West as well as East, and above all, the blessings under Providence of National concord and peace.

Very truly, yours,
[Signed] SCHUYLER COLFAX.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Saturday, May 30th.—Friday next was set apart for the consideration of Pension bills. At 1 P. M. an executive session of five minutes was held. The doors were then reopened and the discussion of the bill for the admission of Arkansas was resumed. After a long discussion a vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Edmunds providing that the State shall not be admitted until the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution shall have been ratified, and it was rejected. Without taking any final action on the bill the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The case of Mr. Woolley was again the subject of much discussion in the House. The prisoner on Friday received a telegram from a citizen of New York approving his course in refusing to answer the questions propounded to him. This he (Woolley) sent to Mr. Butler and put upon it this endorsement: "As the enclosed despatch bears marks of disloyalty toward the late managers, I do not feel that it is intended for any one but you," signed "C. W. Woolley." On account of this Mr. Butler desired that all communications to the prisoner should be inspected and only such as were deemed proper be sent to him. After a long discussion a resolution was adopted declaring that all intercourse with the witness should be through the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the order of the House, but that the family, counsel and physician of witness be allowed access to him at all times, and that their interviews will be secret. The House in Committee of the Whole completed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. It was afterwards reported back to the House and passed with but slight amendment. The House then went into Committee of the Whole for general debate and Mr. Morgan delivered a speech on the finances. At 5.30 P. M. the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Monday, June 1st—A joint resolution of the Legislature of Ohio protesting against the efforts made to tamper with the Court of Impeachment, and to browbeat and intimidate Senators, was presented and referred to the Select Committee of Investigation on that subject. The joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Mr. Stanton for his "patriotic conduct, &c., &c," was taken up, and after a long discussion was adopted by a vote of yeas 37, nays 11. During the discussion an amendment was offered including Chief Justice Chase in the resolution. It was voted down—yeas 30, nays 6. The bill for the admission of Arkansas was then taken up. A long discussion ensued. The bill was further amended and finally passed by a vote of yeas 34 to nays 8. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred to the different committees. The joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature protesting against any tampering with the Court of Impeachment, was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A joint resolution was offered authorizing the Secretary of War to employ Messrs. John A. Bingham and B. F. Butler to conduct the prosecution against Mr. Davis. A resolution was offered suspending the order for fitting up room A, in the Capitol, as a guard room, as it would necessarily involve the destruction of the statue of Mr. Lincoln, now being in process of construction by Miss Ream. It was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 61 to nays 47. The House refused to receive a resolution providing for the purchase of the key of the Paris Bastile, from the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association to be used for the prison cells of the Capitol. A resolution was offered declaring that in the judgment of this House bonds and United States securities exempt by law ought to be taxed for national purposes, and that the Committee of Ways and Means bring in a bill for that purpose.—The House refused to suspend the rules to allow the resolution to be considered. The motion submitted on Monday last by Mr. Eldridge to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution declaring it was a violation of the Constitution to take possession of private telegrams and papers, came up as unfinished business, and the House refused to entertain the resolution. On motion it was ordered that after to-day the House would daily take a recess from half-past 4 until half-past 7 o'clock P. M., and in the night sessions consider the Tax bill. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and proceeded to consider the Tax bill. Mr. Schenck made a speech in explanation of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Kelly in favor of the bill. The committee then rose. The President was requested to inform the House whether any assurance of pardon had been given to General John C. Breckinridge to induce him to return to the United States. The Committee of Investigation on the Washburne Donnelly affair made a report, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Tuesday, June 2nd—The first annual report of the Commissioner of Education was presented and ordered to be printed. A communication was received from General Grant stating that no papers relating to the Arkansas election have been received at army headquarters since May 4th. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged from any further consideration of the resolution giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance by Mr. Burlingame, of the Chinese Mission, as at the time of the acceptance he had resigned the office held under the United States Government, and Congress had nothing to do with the matter. The Committee on the Judiciary reported a substitute for the House bill for the admission of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida. It will be found elsewhere. A joint resolution excluding from the electoral college the votes of the Southern States which have not been reconstructed was introduced and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill supplementary to the national currency act was called up, and after some discussion its consideration was postponed and the bill providing for appeals from the Court of Claims was taken up. After considerable discussion the bill was passed. Its provisions will be found elsewhere. The bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up, amended and laid aside. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up, amended and passed. The Senate then went into executive session, and at its conclusion adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A joint resolution was introduced providing for the removal of the ejectment suit in relation to the Harper's Ferry property from the Circuit Court of West Virginia to the United States Circuit Court. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. On motion of Mr. Schofield, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections declaring Mr. Delano entitled to the seat now held by Mr. Morgan from the Thirteenth Ohio District. Several members addressed the House. Mr. Morgan also delivered a speech in support of his claim to the seat.—Without concluding his argument he gave way to a motion to adjourn, and at 5.15 P. M. the House adjourned.

The Constitution.

Occasionally you hear some poor, timid, whining wretch suggest, "If we do not take this, they may put something worse on us."—Well—let them put "something worse" on us!

What else can they put on us? They can put us to the sword, and is that any worse? It is *better* if we should have to *continue* any long time under such a state of things that will exist when the proposed Constitution goes into operation.

"Something worse." Here is a State in which the Whites number 740,000, and the Blacks some 520,000. The whites outnumber the blacks more than 200,000. Now let us see how the State is to be governed under this "Constitution." It would be bad enough if the Blacks constituted only a *potential element* in the government of the State. But let us see how things are "fixed" under this "Constitution"—which, we are told, "might" be "worse."

First, the Negroes have a majority of *twenty-one* in the Legislature: This in a State where the whites are to the blacks as 7 to 5. They have the Legislature by an irresistible majority to begin with. They can pass what laws they please. They can tax at pleasure. Of some three millions to be raised under the Constitution by taxation, it is estimated that about $40,000 will come out of the negroes.

Secondly: they have allowed all negroes to vote, even paupers. They have disfranchised some 15,000 white voters. All negroes are eligible to office. There is no qualification whatever.

Thirdly: the counties are cut up into Townships, and the Townships into Road and School districts. With two exceptions, all county officers of of every sort (some two hundred, perhaps, in Albemarle) are to be elected by popular vote. The negroes would have about *two-thirds* of these officers. In Louisa they would have *all.* In Buckingham, across the river, they would have all. In Orange they would have all. On the Southside of James River, in nearly every county, they would have all. In the Tidewater country, in nearly every county, they would have all. As they would lay the taxes in the Legislature, so they would lay the taxes in the counties where they ruled. They would build school-houses and poor-houses to be paid for by the whites. We should have negro sheriffs, negro constables, negro magistrates, negro supervisors, negro assessors, negro collectors, negro school trustees, negro overseers of the poor, negro overseers of the roads—in the towns, negro mayors, negro councilmen, negro sergeants, negro policemen.

Just here: at present a proportion of *white* scallawags will get office; but when they have made a sure thing of it, do you suppose they are going to bother themselves with mean white folks? Do you suppose the negroes are going to vote for a white man to represent them, when they know that they can safely elect a negro? The Legislature of South Carolina just elected stands 64 whites to 92 blacks.

Fourthly: They thus have the Legislature, and a majority of the counties and towns—and we have not yet come to the *Test Oath.* By this oath out of the 2700 white males in this county, twenty one years of age, 2690 are excluded from office. Thus the whites, at one sweep, are pushed out of the government altogether—and we are governed *entirely* by negroes. We can vote, but we must vote for a negro: *so* that in reality we can neither hold office nor vote, because there is no voting unless there is some choice.

"Afraid of something worse?" You mean hound, what could be worse? If the Federal Government proposes to cut away the tail of your coat, and to remove the seat of your breeches, and to make you pass through life in these accoutrements—would you "accept" it for fear they might put something "worse" on you?

We have said nothing of "mixed schools." They are going to have schools, and a plenty of them—and you are going to be made to pay for them, if your property does not lose all value. With twenty one majority in the Legislature, and the whole matter remitted by the Constitution to the Legislature, what is to prevent them from having mixed schools? Perhaps they wouldn't put mixed schools on you? You admit you are *at their mercy*—the tender mercies of Lewis Lindsay and Bayne and Peter Jones with all the power in their hands.

But if we do not adopt the Constitution, "Congress will put it on us." Then, let Congress do the foul deed. Are you going to jump into the well of a privy, because if you don't jump there freely, somebody may throw you in?

You do not know that Congress will put the instrument on us. The State, if admitted into the Union, might, and could, vote for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Will Congress help it to do so?

Again, if we ratify such a Constitution, will the Northern people help us to get rid of it?—Will they not say—"Oh, they voted for it—it can't be so bad!"—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

"THE VEILED PROPHET."—In a letter from Syria we find the following apparently reliable description of the habits and habitation of that great impostor whom Moore invested with such exciting and poetic interest:

Fourteen long years Mokanna is reported to have lived in this fortress, consuming his time with women, in drinking and carousing. The Arab Field Marshal, Said Hersi, had at last driven him into straits. The outer part was taken, and there was only the inaccessible citadel on a higher eminence. With the extinction of his ascendant star, Mokanna was abandoned by his followers, and when he saw inevitable ruin nigh he decided, in order not to fall into the hands of his enemies, rather to destroy himself with his women and treasure. He gave to the women at the last carouse a strong dose of poison in wine, and challenged them to empty a goblet with him. All drank but one, who poured the wine into her bosom, and, as an eye witness, told later the whole catastrophe. According to her, Mokanna, after all the women had fallen dead, cut off the head of his faithful page, and quite naked, burned himself and his treasures in a furnace, which had been heated for three days. He announced, before, that he wished to go to heaven to call the angels to his help. "I have long watched the furnace," said the fortunate woman who escaped, but he never came back in that fashion." After the death of Mokanna there were many sects and creeds, but they concealed themselves from the ever increasing power of Islam. Under the Samanides the doctrine of Mohammed spread more and Transoxanian countries soon became famous for their religious zeal.

GREAT MEN.—Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terrence was a slave; Bœthius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Cervantes died of hunger; Camœns, the writer of "Lusiad," ended his days in an almshouse; and Vangelas left his body to the surgeons to pay for his debts. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spencer died in want; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for $75 and died in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway perished of hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele was in perpetual warfare with the bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grasp of the law."

"Moral Conviction."

The beaten prosecutors of the impeachment, Sumner and others, console themselves with the spiteful assumption that though the President has escaped a verdict of guilty, the brand of a moral conviction is upon him, since a large majority of his triers have pronounced him guilty. The important question of Mr. Johnson is not what a prejudiced or corrupt Senate think of his conduct, but what the people think. In this aspect of the matter, the suggestion of a moral conviction loses its force. Five of the States now represented by Radical Senators, who voted guilty, have in their latest elections declared against the Radical party, and would, if they were properly represented, have voted the other way. This would have made the vote stand 29 for acquittal to 25 for conviction. Two other Democratic States cast a divided vote that should have voted solid for acquittal. This would make 31 for acquittal to 23 for conviction. If to these were added the 20 Senators from the South who should be there, and who if they truly represented the South would have voted for acquittal, the vote would be 51 for acquittal to 23 for conviction. In this fair and just view of the matter, the brand of moral conviction is transferred from the brow of the President to those of the Radical Senators.—*Rich. Whig*

Horrible Crime in Orange County.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* writing from Orange Court House, gives the follwing account of a horrible affair in that county:

"Reuben D. Herndon, a carpenter and sort of Baptist preacher, who lives not far from Verdiersville, in the lower part of this county, was brought here last night and lodged in jail. It is charged that he seduced and murdered a Miss Lumsden, who lived in his house and disappeared about the 24th of April. A week or two ago Herndon published a card in the *Native Virginian,* alluding to the reports in circulation about Miss Lumsden's disappearance, and threatening his defamers with the law.—Since then Miss L.'s body has been discovered under a log pile in the woods, not far from Herndon's house. A dog made the discovery. It is said that a note proposing an elopement was found upon her person. The note had no signature, but it is stated that Herndon confesses to have written it. The affair causes, of course, much excitement. Herndon's character has been that of 'a sorry fellow,' but he was considered to be much too timid to perpetrate so horrid a crime."

An Eloquent Extract.

"Generation after generation" says a fine writer, "have felt as we now feel, and their lives were active as our own. They passed like vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they now are around our paths. The world will have the same attractions for our offspring unborn as she had once for our children. Yet a little while all will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, and all will be at rest. Our funeral will wind its way; and prayers will be said, and then we shall be left alone in silence and darkness for the worms.—And, it may be, for a short time we shall be spoken of, but the things of life will creep in, and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the room in which we died: and the eye that mourned for us will be dried, and glisten again with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lisp our names."

SILENT INFLUENCES.—It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which runs along, day and night, by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there as he pours it from the hollow of his hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent or the world, while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gently flowing rivulets that water every farm, and meadow, and every garden, and that shall flow on every day and night with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done, but by the daily and quiet virtues of life, the Christian temper, the good qualities of relatives and friends.

AIMING AT PERFECTION.—There is no manner of inconvenience in having a pattern propounded to us of so great perfection as is above our reach to attain to, and there may be great advantage in it. The way to excel in any kind, is to propose the brightest and most perfect examples to our imitation. No man can write after too perfect and good a copy; and though he can never reach the perfection of it, yet he is likely to learn more than by one less perfect. He that aims at the heavens, which yet he is sure to come short of, is like to shoot higher than he that aims at a mark within his reach.

Mother—"Here, Tommy, is some nice castor oil, with orange juice in it."
Doctor—"Now remember, don't give it all to Tommy, leave some for me."
Tommy (who has "been there")—"Doctor's a nice man, ma; give it all to the doctor."

"Bob, you say that you believe most diseases are contagious. How long have you entertained such notions?"
"Ever since I sat along side of a blue-eyed girl, and caught the palpitation of the heart."

A REBUFF.—A white Radical, while discussing with a negro the necessity of voting for white men in preference to their dusky brethren, was somewhat "set back" by the negro asking him what interest he had in Virginia.
The Radical replied: "Oh! I married here."
"Negro: "You did? Well, I was here fust, and Ize gwine to vote for Bayne certain; and if you folks at de Norf don't like de nigger, what de debbil does you come here for?"—*Norfolk Virginian.*

When the spirit of Radicalism is exorcised from the government, it will leave the nation exhausted by its long struggle, but its madness will have departed, and it will clothe itself again in the beautiful garments of peace—reason will resume her seat in its mind, and benignant love in its soul, and it will sit a queen, to whom all her subjects may swear fealty, because the promise of their lips will be ratified by the impulses of their hearts.—*Petersburg Index.*

Commodore M. F. Maury is about to return to his native State and give her the benefit of his superior attainments by taking charge of a department of the Virginia Military Institute. His acceptance of the appointment, made by the Board of Visitors some months ago, has been communicated and his arrival at the Institute will be about the last of June.

"Poor Hans!" wrote a German to a friend who had been inquiring after his son; "he hit himself mit a rattlesnake and vas sick into his ped for weeks in to month of August, and all his cry was 'Vater! vater!' And he couldn't eat nottin at all till he complained of peing a little petter, so he could sthand up his elbow and eat a cup o' tea."

A clergyman lately traveling in the oil region saw a child stumbling and falling. He kindly picked her up, saying, "Poor little dear, are you hurt?" when she cried out, "I ain't poor; dad has done struck ile!"

Conceited Swell—I say, eh, must I, eh, take a ticket for a pup, eh?
Ticket Seller—Yes, if you mean to ride on our trains.

"There is darkness on the mounting," (mountain) as the man said while stumbling up a flight of stairs in the dark.

"Teach me Thy way."

O, Thou unseen, eternal One,
Whom myriad worlds obey—
Whose being is—whose will be done,
Where'er the rays of star or sun
Through the wide realms of ether run:
"Teach me Thy way."

At morn, when first Thy golden beams
Thy glorious works display,
When o'er the hills thy sunlight streams,
And earth with life and beauty teems,
Like some bright isle in happy dreams:
"Teach me Thy way."

At evening, when Thy shadows fall
Around departing day,
And lowly vale, and mountain tall,
And stream, and lake, and forest—all
Grow sombre with Thy mantling pall:
"Teach me Thy way."

Nor less, when in Life's solemn hour,
Are sleeping silently,
The weary bee, in tiny flower,
The wild bird, in his greenwood bower,
And souls, 'neath thatch or princely tower:
"Teach me Thy way."

When, by the smile of summer blest,
The fields and woods are gay,
All in a robe of verdure dressed;
When the wild winds have sunk to rest,
Thy waves are still on Ocean's breast:
"Teach me Thy way."

Or when thou stretchest forth Thine arm,
In awful majesty,
In wintry skies or climate warm,
Robing about the unseen form
With clouds and darkness, fire and storm:
"Teach me Thy way."

Maker of all—earth, sea and air—
Ruler of night and day,
Long as I live beneath Thy care,
While goodness keeps and mercies spare
Be ever this my heart-felt prayer:
"Teach me Thy way."

And when Life's fleeting hours are past;
When in eternity
The undying soul on Thee is cast,
O, take me to Thyself at last,
And through that endless, unknown vast,
"Teach me Thy way."

The Holy Scriptures.

The Scriptures have been translated into 148 languages and dialects, of which 121 had prior to the formation of the British Foreign Bible Society never appeared. And twenty-five of those languages existed without an alphabet in an oral form. Upwards of 43,000,000 of these copies of God's word are circulated among not less than 600,000,000 of people. The first division of the Divine orders into chapters and verses is attributed to Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of King John in the latter part of the twelfth century or beginning of the thirteen. Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the 13th century, divided the Old Testament into chapters as they stand in our translation. In 1661, Athias, a Jew of Amsterdam divided the section of Hugo into verses—a French printer had previously (1561) divided the New Testament in verses as they now are.

The Old Testament contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23214 verses, 592439 words, 2,839,100 letters.

The New Testament contains 27 books, 260 chapters, 7950 verses, 181,253 words, 943,380 letters

The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 31,175 verses, 774,692 words, 3,565-489 letters.

The name of Jehovah, or Lord, occurs 6,855 times in the Old Testament.

The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is the 29th of Job.

The middle verse is 21 Chronicles, 29th chapter, 17th verse.

The middle book of the New Testament is 2d Thessalonians.

The middle chapters are Romans 13 and 14

The middle verse is Acts 11:7.

The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is Psalms, 1:17.

The middle verse in the Bible is Psalms 318:8.

The middle line in the Bible is 21 Chronicles 1:16.

The last verse in the Old Testament is 1st Chronicles 1:1.

The last verse in the Bible is John 15:35.

The 19th chapter of 2d Kings and Isaiah 36 are the same.

In the 27th verse of 7th of Ezra are all the letters of the alphabet, I and J considered as one.

The Apocrypha (not inspired, but sometimes bound between the Old Testament and the New,) contains 14 books, 183 chapters 15,031 verses, 153,185 words.

The preceding facts were ascertained by a gentleman in 1718, also by an Englishman residing at Amsterdam, 1772, and is said to have taken each gentleman nearly three years in the investigation.

There is a Bible in the library of the University of Gottingen written on 2,476 palm leaves.

A day's journey was 33 and 1-5 miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet nearly.

A cubic is twenty inches nearly.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighth inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel of silver was about fifty cents.

A shekel of gold was $8 09.

A talent of silver was $516 32.

A talent of gold was $13,809.

A piece of silver or a penny was thirteen cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A gorah was one cent.

A mite was one and a half cent.

A homer contains seventy gallons and five pints.

A nepha or bath contains seven gallons and five pints.

A bin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An omer was six pints.

A cab was three pints.

A dog was one-half pint.

The divisions of the Old Testament are four.

1. The Pentateuch, or the four books of Moses.
2. The historical books, comprising Joshua to Esther inclusive.
3. Poetical or doctrinal books, from Job to Songs of Solomon, inclusive.
4. Prophetical books, from Isaiah to Malachi.

The New Testament is usually divided into three parts:

Historical, containing the four gospels and acts.

2. Doctrinal, comprising all the epistles from Romans to Jude.

3. Prophetical, being the book of Revelations of St. John.

The commemorative ordinances of the Jews were:

Circumcision, the seal of the covenant with Abraham.

The Passover, to commemorate the protection of the Israelities, when all the first born of the Egyptians were destroyed.

The feast of Tabernacles, instituted to perpetuate the sojourning of the Israelities for forty years in the wilderness.

The feast of the Penticost, which was appointed fifty years after the Passover, to commemorate the delivery of the law from Mount Sinai.

Feast of Purim, kept in memory of the Jews from the wicked machinations of Haman.

In 1272, it would have cost a laboring man thirteen years of labor to purchase a Bible; as his pay would only be 1½ pence per day, while the price of a Bible was £2.

Be deaf to the quarrelsome, blind to the scorner, and dumb to those who are mischievously inquisitive.

They that spend their days in faith and prayer, shall end their days in peace and comfort.