

Staunton Spectator.

Tuesday, April 13, 1869.

AN ELECTION TO TAKE THE VOTE FOR OR AGAINST THE SUBSCRIPTION TO VALLEY RAIL ROAD FOR \$300,000 BY THE COUNTY OF AUGUSTA. ELECTION DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1869. BY ORDER OF COURT. The Order will be found in another column.

Vote on the Constitution. It will be observed by the bill, published in another column, which was passed on Friday last, that the President is authorized to submit, at such time as he may deem proper, the Underwood Constitution to the vote of such as will be registered voters at the time of the election, and to submit to a separate vote such provisions of the Constitution as he may deem proper. So it is now settled that we will have an election upon the ratification or rejection of that instrument, with a vote at the same time upon striking out some of the more objectionable features.

At the same time, elections will be held for members of Congress, members of the State Legislature, and all officers of the State, provided for by that Constitution.

All who vote on the question of ratification or rejection of the Constitution, whether they vote affirmatively or negatively, should vote in favor of striking out such clauses as may be submitted to a separate vote. There will be three classes of voters: 1st. Those who will vote for ratification and for striking out the provisions submitted to a separate vote. 2nd. Those who will vote against ratification and in favor of striking out the clauses submitted to a separate vote. 3rd. Those who will vote for ratification and against striking out the clauses submitted to a separate vote.

There is no apology for any one, white or black, who will vote with this third class.

All those who are opposed to Wells and the unmodified Underwood Constitution should be united in the support of a single State ticket, otherwise Wells will probably be elected. There should be united action, if possible, on the part of all those who are opposed to the ratification of the unmodified Underwood Constitution. Those who will vote for Wells and the Underwood Constitution unchanged should be anathema maranatha. They will deserve to be ostracized and should be.

The time when the elections will take place, and the designation of the clauses of the Constitution to be voted upon separately, remain to be announced by the President.

Adjournment of Congress. At 12 o'clock on Saturday last Congress adjourned sine die. The bills for the relief of the political disabilities of some five or six hundred applicants failed to pass, in consequence, it is said, of the persistent efforts of the Southern carpet-bag Senators during the last hours of Congress to get pay for six or seven months of the Fortieth Congress, in which they held no seats.

The President has signed the bill for an election in Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi; and the amendments to the spirit and tobacco tax. The whiskey and tobacco bill signed by the President extends the time for withdrawing spirits from bond to June 30th, and subjects it to one cent per gallon per month tax after April 20th, and forbids it if not removed before June 30th.

It also provides for refunding the tax on tobacco in certain cases.

In an article noticing the appointment of a negro as Internal Revenue Assessor for New Orleans, and another lately a slave, as Postmaster of Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, the New York Herald says that Grant "appears to have blossomed very rapidly into a full-blown negro equality Radical, to the surprise of most people and to the special admiration of Wendell Phillips;" but suggests that, "in all this he may still have his own programme in the background."

The Enquirer and Examiner expresses the "deliberate opinion, that when the right of suffrage is given to the negroes, backed by the North, they will so legislate as to drive the whites from the South entirely, and thereby reduce these States to the condition of Hayti and Santo Domingo—unless amalgamation be substituted, which would be a thousand-fold worse—or unless we have, as we shall have, a large white immigration, large enough to make the negro vote innocuous."

PRESENTATION.—John F. Lewis, of Rockingham county, administrator of the late John Minor Batts, on Wednesday presented to President Grant a ring, the signet of which was made of the flings from the bell that hung in the Old Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. Mr. Batts, prior to his death, requested that this ring which he had worn, should be given to Gen. Grant, whom he considered the most fit recipient of the relic.

On the 8th inst., a fine bull, the property of Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith of this State, bought of Mr. Rigley, near Tomsonstown, Baltimore county, Maryland, for the sum of \$500, became engaged in Baltimore city, knocked a man down and badly injured a boy, and as he threatened to do other serious injury to persons, was shot and killed.

It is a striking fact, that the increase of salaries of Congressmen has rather diminished than augmented capabilities. Such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Wright, and the other statesmen of their day, got scarcely more for their compensation than is now paid to superior clerks at the Capitol.

The editors of the Shenandoah Herald complain that persons "take possession of their editorial chair and talk news" to them for hours.

This results from the mistaken notion that the chair editorial is an easy chair.

G. S. Twitchell who was under sentence to be hung for the crime of killing Mrs. Hill, his mother-in-law, in Philadelphia, Pa. committed suicide, by strychnine, to avoid being hung.—It is supposed by many that his wife was really the murderer of her mother.

It is stated that dough, mixed with a decoction of white-oak bark, is a certain cure for chicken cholera, from which some chickens die in this section.

FORTUNATE.—The life of Rev. Mr. Gilmer, who died suddenly in Fredericksburg a few days ago, had been insured by members of the congregation for \$4,000.

On the 30th ult., at night, some burglars entered the store of Macatee & Bro., in Front Royal, Warren county, and robbed it of over \$200 in money and some valuable papers.

B. F. Butler's Bill. A few weeks since, it was announced, says the Baltimore Gazette, that Mr. Butler intended to make an effort to conciliate the people he had so often outraged and plundered. He was about, it was said, to bring a bill into Congress to relieve the ex-Confederates of their political disabilities. It was to be just and generous in its terms, and of general application. But people who expected kindness from Butler forgot the truth of the old maxim that "men always hate those whom 'they have injured,'" and that the intensity of their malignity is in proportion to the wrongs they have inflicted, or the crimes they have perpetrated. The instincts of Butler are essentially devilish, and any act betraying even a gleam of nobility of soul would be foreign to his nature as tenderness was to that of Barabbas.

His bill for the restoration of the disfranchised Southern people to their political rights and privileges is characteristic of the man. Under the provisions of the bill, every Southerner, who seeks relief from his political disabilities, must first prefer a petition to that end before the District Court of the United States in the State where he lived during the war. He must confess, to the minutest particular, "in what manner he had given aid, comfort, or assistance to the rebellion, either 'voluntary or involuntary.'"

He must further declare "that he 'believes, and confesses, such acts were wrongs, rebellious and wicked,' and that the State and Confederate Governments, established by and during the rebellion 'were, in his belief,' treasonable, and 'ought not to have been sustained,' and, finally, he must say 'that he truly repents of all 'acts done by him in maintenance thereof, and heartily desires to atone for any part he took in the same, by hereafter acting and conducting himself as a true and loyal citizen of the United States.'"

But the measure of self-degradation does not end here. The applicant has next to affirm that his loyalty has been perfect and immaculate, since the 1st of June, 1865; that subsequent to that date he has done no hostile act, or committed any crime against the laws of the United States, or of any individual State; "that he has not endeavored, by force or fraud, to interfere with the civil rights of any citizen of the United States," or to prevent the freedom of election or speech; but that "he has behaved himself as a man of good moral character," &c., &c.

Having thus abjectly humbled himself with his face to the ground, and his mouth in the dust, he has then to undergo another ordeal.—His petition, setting forth all these things, is to be published in a newspaper, so that his utermost ignominy may be made known to all his former friends and acquaintance. When this penitential act has been accomplished, the next thing required of him is that he shall get two Union men to stand his sponsors, and who shall declare "that they verily believe each and every fact stated in the petition to be true." But the process of purification is not yet complete. After all these steps have been taken, any citizen, whether black or white, may appear on the day appointed for the return of the notice, and if he object "that anything set forth in said petition is not true in fact, thereupon an issue shall be framed by the Court," and the case set for trial.

Such is the bill brought forward by this man Butler, ostensibly for the purpose of relieving from their political disabilities large numbers of Southerners who are now disfranchised. Its true title should be "a bill to render the Southern people infamous forever."

"Ugly Club" at Washington College. The "Ugly Club" of Washington College had their annual meeting on the 1st of April, and elected as their representatives the following gentlemen: "Ugly Man"—Frank Page, of Hanover county, Va. "Pretty Man"—Edmund Berkeley, of Hanover. "Vain Man"—Gabriel Sautin, of New Orleans. "Ladies' Man"—J. S. Clark. "Lazy Man"—S. Z. Amen, of Finestale, Va. "The Blow"—John Barlow, of Kentucky. "Little Man"—R. W. Preston, of Kentucky. "The Bore"—J. W. Powell, of Kentucky. "Critic"—Hill Carter, of Virginia. The Club are preparing for a grand time at their "final" celebration.

AGES OF THE PRESIDENTS.—The youngest man elected President of the United States is General Grant, who will be 47 years old on the 22d of April next. Washington was 57, John Adams 61, Thomas Jefferson 57, Madison 58, Monroe 58, John Quincy Adams 58, Andrew Jackson over 60, Martin Van Buren 57, William Henry Harrison 67, James K. Polk 49, Zachary Taylor 63, Franklin Pierce 48, James Buchanan 65, and Abraham Lincoln nearly 51, when they were elected.

GENERAL CANBY.—Concerning the movements of Gen. Canby, who has been assigned to command in Virginia, an Austin (Texas) dispatch of April 3d says: "Gen. Canby had a reception given him here preparatory to his leaving to take command in Virginia. It is, however, uncertain when he will leave, as Gen. Reynolds, who is to take his place, has not arrived, but is expected."

DEATH OF A MINISTER.—The Rev. Thomas Walker Gilmer, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Fredericksburg, died very suddenly on Monday, the 5th inst. He was a son of the late Governor Thomas W. Gilmer, of Albemarle county, and was beloved wherever known, for his unaffected piety, his devotion to the cause of the Master, and his great usefulness as a minister.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.—A colored couple were married at Howard's Grove Hospital, in Richmond, Monday the 5th inst., each of whom some years ago were compelled to have their legs amputated at the knees, owing to their having been severely frost-bitten. What next?

One of the most lamentably fatal mining casualties which has ever occurred in the territory of the United States, by which the lives of thirty-six men were sacrificed, took place by fire Thursday morning in the Nevada gold mines.

None of the county officers appointed for Page county have qualified yet. This part of the "Tenth Legion" must need reconstructing.

"A VERMILION EDITOR."—Read and understand; hearken and take heed! COMEY'S OFFICE, U. S. NAYY YARD. PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1869.

Sir—By direction of the Navy Department, you will see that no person hostile to the present administration will be employed in the yard department under your control.

Preference should in all cases be given to those who have belonged to the Union party. The Secretary of the Navy particularly desires this should be done.

Very respectfully, Signed, J. B. MARCHAND, Commandant.

The shooting of birds, at this season of the year, is simply a cruel sport, and the destruction of the "feathered songsters" does much harm to fruit growers and farmers. The birds are now killing and eating insects, and insects are eating the seeds of the grain, and insects are eating the laborers of gardeners and others.—Alex. Gazette.

The Situation. Politics, says the Lynchburg Virginian, are in a great muddle in this State. We have a sans culottes Radical party, composed of Wells, the carpet-bagger, and their sabbie allies; a "respectable" Republican party, inspired by Mr. Walker, the spirit of Rye, and "two dollars a day with roast beef"; and a Conservative party so-called, that can hardly be considered a political party, since it ignores office and looks only to the honor and welfare of the State. For the first time in the history of parties in this State, one, and perhaps the larger of the three, is not "held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder." Its members do not ask for office; they only want to see the Government administered upon just and honorable principles, and with a view to the common welfare. They are prepared to take the self-denying ordinance if need be; and certainly their conduct is not such as to justify the imputation that they are influenced by considerations of self-interest. If they regarded office as the supreme good, their action would be such as to commend them to those who dispense patronage and control the offices. Hence, we say, that the men who are numbered with this Conservative organization can hardly be considered as identified with any political party. They are not Whigs; they are not Democrats; they are not Republicans, in a party sense; they are simply men, who, determined, as far as in them lies, to prevent the permanent ascendancy, in this State, of a party that regards not Constitution or law, integrity or truth, justice or virtue, when these conflict with their party shibboleth, or stand in the way of preferment, or interpose obstacles to the consummation of their nefarious purposes.

But what is to be the issue of these complications? That is the question. Third parties, as a general thing, do not accomplish much; and it is the fate of the weaker, frequently, to be absorbed by the stronger. It is obvious that the "respectable" Republican party in Virginia can accomplish nothing without the aid of the Conservatives. There is a forlorn hope, so long as the Wells party can control the negro vote, and is backed by the Federal Government, as it now seems to be. Their chance of success consists in making such overtures to the Conservatives as will insure, if that were possible, an alliance against the common foe. As we have said already, the Conservatives are looking chiefly to the interest and honor of this State, and regard these as vastly more important than the success of any political tricksters. They will not yield their convictions on this subject at the behest of any political party. What they might be willing to concede on the score of policy, to insure the ultimate triumph of great principles, we are not prepared, at this time, to indicate. There will be time enough for negotiations of this character, while events shall be moulding themselves into such a shape as will enable all to apprehend more clearly the contingencies of the future. But, for ourselves, we may say that we desire to see a union of all the Conservative elements of the State, whether they stand now committed to Withers or Walker, in order to defeat the ends of Radicalism, and the Underwood Constitution, as it is now presented to us. And, surely, men who love their State, and regard the interests of her people more than they do the interests of a party, may be able to find some ground of compromise whereon they can stand together, and co-operate in the work of defeating the most proscriptive, intolerant, and venal political organization that ever existed in this country. This is a work that should find the heart and tax the energy of every man worthy the name of Virginian or patriot.

"P. S.—It would seem now that the Wells party is not backed by the President, though the reinstatement of Wells certainly had that appearance.

Message of the President. On Wednesday last, the 7th inst., the President sent the following message into Congress: "To the Senate and House of Representatives:—While I am aware that the Reconstruction Congress proposes now to remain in session, it is very brief, and that it is its desire, as far as is consistent with the public interest, to avoid entering upon the general business of legislation, there is one subject which concerns so deeply the welfare of the country that I deem it my duty to bring it before you. I have no doubt that you will concur with me in the opinion that it is desirable that the States which were engaged in the rebellion to their proper relations to the Government and the country as early a period as the people of those States shall be found willing to become peaceable and obedient to the laws, and to maintain such Constitutions and laws as will effectually secure the civil and political rights of all persons within their borders. The authority of the United States, which has been invaded and established by their military power, must undoubtedly be asserted for the absolute protection of all its citizens in the full enjoyment of the freedom and security which is the object of a Republican Government. But the restoration of the States to their proper relations to the Government and the country should be removed as promptly as possible, that a more perfect Union may be established and the country be restored to peace and prosperity.

The Convention of the people of Virginia, which met in Richmond on Tuesday, December 3, 1867, framed a Constitution for that State which was adopted by the Convention on the 17th of April, 1868, and I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of providing by law for the holding of an election in that State at some time during the months of May and June next, under the direction of the military commander of that district, and to the question of the adoption of that Constitution shall be submitted to the citizens of the State; and if this should seem desirable, I would recommend that a separate vote be taken upon such part as may be thought expedient, and that at the same time and under the same authority there shall be an election for the officers provided under such Constitution; and that the Constitution, or such parts thereof as shall have been adopted by the people, be submitted to Congress on the first Monday in December next, for its consideration, so that if the same is then approved the necessary steps will have been taken for the restoration of the State of Virginia to its proper relations to the Union. I am led to make this recommendation from the confident hope and belief that the people of that State are now ready to co-operate with the National Government in bringing about a peaceable restoration to the Union as it ought, as soon as possible, to establish and maintain, and to give to all its people those equal rights under the law which were asserted in the Declaration of Independence in the words of one of the most illustrious of its sons.

I desire, also, to ask the consideration of Congress to the question whether there is not just ground for believing that the Constitution framed by a Convention of the people of Mississippi for that State, and once rejected, might not be again submitted to the people of that State, in like manner, and with the probability of the same result.

U. S. GRANT, Washington, D. C., April 7, 1869.

"The spirit that would needlessly prolong suffering, or wantonly humiliate a people, have conquered, is fiendish."—N. J. Times. "Fiendish"; that is the word, for nothing could better describe the conduct of the men who have shown themselves to be the most capable of exercising magnanimity.—Lynchburg Virginian.

CONGRESSIONAL. SENATE.—Tuesday, April 6th.—The Finance Committee reported favorably on the bill to authorize the payment of certain persons employed by the Government in the South, who were unable to receive their pay. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported with amendments from the Committee on Appropriations. The chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses said of the committee's report: "It materially reduces the contingent expenses of the Senate next year. The House joint resolution to protect the interest of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up. An amendment offered by Mr. Sherman was adopted. Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session, and at its close took a recess until 7.30 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.—The bill to remove political disabilities was passed, after adding a large number of names. Pending discussion of the Union Pacific Railroad bill, the Senate at 10.30 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bill to provide for the taking of the ninth census was taken up, amended and passed. The Committee on Elections reported that John Moffatt is not entitled to a seat in the House from the 1st district of Virginia, and that Leonard Myers is entitled. A minority report was submitted. The Indian Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments thereto, was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Pending discussion the House took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

Evening Session.—The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole and a number of amendments were adopted. The committee reported and the bill and amendments were reported to the House. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, moved the previous question on the bill and amendments, pending which the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Wednesday, April 7th.—In the opening prayer the Chaplain prayed for the Divine blessing on Cuba, that the patriot arms of the United States may be victorious, and the Sea delivered from their oppressors. A number of bills were introduced and disposed of temporarily. The bill to amend the judicial system was taken up. The House amendments were adopted. The bill to amend the provisions of the Government in the Union Pacific Railroad was laid aside and the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up. A committee of conference was appointed on the Indian Appropriation bill. The Senate then went into Executive session, and at its close adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, amended and passed. One of the amendments authorizes the President to appropriate two millions of dollars to maintain peace and order in the Indian and the Southern States. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up and passed: year 1869, says 49. The Committee on Reconstruction reported a bill for the further re-organization of the States. The bill provides that the States which were excluded from the State Legislature, re-instate the negroes in the Legislature, and excludes all who cannot take the iron-clad oath. The bill was passed by yeas 124 and nays 74. A message was received from the President in relation to the reconstruction of Virginia and Mississippi.—Pending its discussion, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The memorial of Michael Uebert, a colored man living in Morfok, but from abroad, who desires to be naturalized, but cannot, so long as the word "white" remains in the naturalization law, was read by Mr. Sumner and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of postponing the action on the President's message relative to the naturalization of Uebert until December next. A resolution rescinding the resolution of adjournment on Saturday next was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when a motion was made to postpone the regular order of business until the 12th of April. The motion was voted down—yeas 20, nays 30. The bill in addition to the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco was taken up and a number of amendments adopted. The Sprague bill, which was introduced on the 12th of March, and which denounces the corruption now prevailing in Congress. At its conclusion the Senate went into executive session, and at its close took a recess until 7.30 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The President's message, in relation to affairs in Virginia and Mississippi, was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The contested election case of the 1st district of Virginia, in which the South Carolina district, was taken up. A resolution reported by the Committee on Elections declared Hoag entitled to the seat. Reed having been found ineligible under the Fourteenth amendment, the seat was declared vacant. Mr. Hoag advanced to the Speaker's desk and was sworn in. The Committee on Reconstruction reported a bill in relation to reconstruction in Mississippi, agreed upon in committee this morning. The bill was passed by yeas 124 and nays 74. The House then took a recess until 7.30 o'clock P. M.

SENATE.—Friday, April 9th.—The committee on Reconstruction reported a bill in relation to reconstruction in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, which was taken up, and Mr. Morton moved, as an additional section, that the bill be amended so that it shall apply to representation in Congress that shall ratify the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. After discussion the amendment was adopted—yeas 33, nays 29. Several other amendments were adopted. The bill was passed by yeas 24 and nays 9. A bill regulating the number of Judge Advocates in the army was passed. A message was received from the President conveying the Senate in extra session upon the 12th of April, 1870. A resolution to correct, as the 12th of April next would be April 12th, 1870. A resolution to reimburse the "loyal" owners of steamboats detained during the rebellion was passed. The action taken. The Senate then went into executive session, and at its close took a recess until 7.30 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Senate amendments to the bill to tax on cigars, cutts and tobacco, was not concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered. Messrs. Starkweather, Kellogg and Strong, of the Connecticut delegation, appeared this morning, and discussed the question of the ratification of the Pennsylvania contested election case of Myers vs. Moffatt was taken up, and was decided in favor of Mr. Myers, who was then sworn in. The bill in relation to the reconstruction of Virginia was taken up. Pending discussion the House took a recess until 7.30 o'clock P. M.

The assertion that it is sometimes made that the leaders of the Radical party are ready to relieve the disabilities of all persons in the South, who "accept the situation," and are disposed to be peaceable and loyal citizens, and to give them the same rights and privileges as the other citizens of the country, is a gross misstatement. The Radical party is not ready to do this for the most part, is required. If it were true, as alleged, nearly every Southern man, including Gen. Robt. E. Lee, would be immediately relieved of his disabilities. It is generally necessary not only to acquiesce, and submit, and be quiet and peaceable, and obey the laws, but you must join the Radical party, or act in obedience to the dictates of the Radical party, and be a "Radical" in all your actions. The leaders are looking to the establishment and triumph of the Radical party, and of Radical principles, in the South. This is what actuates them in most of their legislative acts in reference to the Southern States, and the Southern people.—Alex. Gazette.

Bill Providing for election. On Thursday last, the following bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 125 to 24: A BILL authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by the said constitution, and members of Congress. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem best for the public interest, may submit the constitution which was framed by the Convention which met in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 17th of April, 1868, and the registered voters of said State for ratification or rejection, and may also submit to a separate vote such provisions of said constitution as he may deem best.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That at the same election the voters of said State may vote for and elect members of the General Assembly of said State, all the officers of said State provided for by the said constitution, and the members of Congress, and the officers commanding the district of Virginia shall cause the lists of registered voters of said State to be revised and corrected prior to said election, and for that purpose may appoint such registrars as he may deem necessary; and said election shall be held and the returns thereof made in the manner provided by the election ordinance adopted by the Convention which framed said constitution.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the constitution of Texas to the voters of said State at such time and in such manner as he may direct, and the officers commanding the district of Texas shall cause the lists of registered voters of said State to be revised and corrected prior to said election, and for that purpose may appoint such registrars as he may deem necessary; and said election shall be held and the returns thereof made in the manner provided by the election ordinance adopted by the Convention which framed said constitution.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That if either of the said constitutions shall be ratified at such election, the Legislature of the State ratifying, elected as provided for in the bill, shall assemble at the capital of the State respectively on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of such ratification by the military officer commanding in the State.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That in either of said States the commanding General, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, may suspend, until the action of the Legislature elected under their constitutions respectively, all laws which he may deem unjust and oppressive to the people.

The Senate on Friday amended the above bill by the addition of the following resolution by a vote of 30 yeas to 20 nays: "Be it resolved, &c., That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia, shall be admitted to representation in Congress, their several Legislatures shall ratify the Fifteenth article, which has been proposed to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

In the first section the words "registered voters of said States" were stricken out, and the words "voters of said States registered at the time of said submission of the constitution" inserted.

The bill was then passed—yeas 44, nays 9. The bill as thus amended passed the House of Representatives by the vote of 107 yeas to 39 nays.

Northern Prejudice Against Color. Recently applications were made to all the respectable hotels in New York city to receive as guests "a Massachusetts lady of wealth, intelligence and culture, and her son, a gentlemanly young man of liberal European education, both slightly colored." The applications were rejected. The Richmond Dispatch says: "While these persons so 'prejudiced' against color in the North are refusing to admit the negro to their hotels—and utterly scolding the idea of admitting him to their houses—while he is not allowed to work in the shops, and is, like a leper, driven off to himself, and permitted to creep in and out of a northern society, we are considered contemptuous for objecting to his holding office, and our railroads are fined heavily for not allowing him to travel among the ladies! What inconsistency! What hypocrisy!"

The poor, deluded negro will find out after a while that he is a mere tool. Not one of those who come from the North, and here fraternize with negroes, and ask their votes, is one whit less prejudiced against them than those who have been behind the scenes. The negro who comes here for office is but restraining his prejudice while he seeks to use the black man as a ladder with which he is to get into office. The deluded black man, however, through the influence of his white friend, the southern man who has never put on a disguise, who has told the negro the truth, and has more sympathy and true kindness in his heart to-day for the African than he has for the white man, is not less prejudiced against him than those who have been behind the scenes. The negro who comes here for office is but restraining his prejudice while he seeks to use the black man as a ladder with which he is to get into office. The deluded black man, however, through the influence of his white friend, the southern man who has never put on a disguise, who has told the negro the truth, and has more sympathy and true kindness in his heart to-day for the African than he has for the white man, is not less prejudiced against him than those who have been behind the scenes.

[From the Greenbrier Independent.] A Negro Carpet-Bagger in Trouble. Some months ago an enterprising negro carpet-bagger, from the State of Massachusetts, named George Brown, pitched his tent in Greenbrier, and applied to the authorities for a position as school teacher. He was assigned to teach in the East River school, and was at the house of "a man and brother" named Warwick Smith. In the course of time he forked over to Smith twenty-five dollars on his board bill. A few days afterwards, Smith found it necessary to leave home, and on his return he found that his greenbacks had mysteriously disappeared. He at once suspected his sable boarder and school teacher with having robbed him. The teacher had left Smith troubled with a "greenback" and by strategy succeeded in overhauling him. Upon his person, in the top of his dirty stocking, was found twenty dollars.

The carpet-bagger now rests in our county jail, running upon the ups and downs of carpet-bag life, and home and kin-folks in the great State of Massachusetts. Smith also found four dollars at the Stage office, which the colored gentleman had paid his passage to Covington. The other party has not been heard of. The following is a copy of a letter of recommendation which was written to Smith by L. Maston, the colored teacher in charge of the colored school in Lewisburg, touching the unfortunate carpet-bagger. We will publish it as we find it written in the original: LEWISBURG, W. VA. Sir: I recommend this man as a teacher and as a man who will work to get on. I have the School I can say when a teacher will come a long very Respectfully, L. MASTON, Teacher at Lewisburg W. Va.

We have said enough. Tax-payers may howl, but howling will do no good.

MANURE FOR POTATOES.—An exchange says the following receipt for raising potatoes is worth the price of any paper for one year to any farmer who is short of manure. It is as good as the best superphosphate of lime, and will not cost half so much. It has been tried two years, and is good on dry land: Take one bushel of lime and six of it with water, and then stir in one bushel of fine salt, and then mix in loam or ashes enough, so that it will become mortar. It will make about five barrels. Put a half pint in a hill at planting. All manures containing potash are particularly suitable for potatoes, and it is better to use any other natural fertilizer, and should be freely used and carefully saved.

THE CHURCH QUESTION IN ENGLAND.—"Coming events cast their shadows before"—so says the poet. Behold the shadow! An Irish member proposes to disestablish the churches in England and in Scotland. The event will soon follow. It is fair that justice should be done to Englishmen and Scotchmen as well as Irishmen. The Established Church is as much an inquiry in England and in Scotland as in Ireland.—N. Y. Herald.

New Advertisements. 1869. SPRING GOODS. 1869. ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS AT THE Emporium of Fashion, Under Virginia Hotel, Staunton, Virginia. CHEAPEST HOUSE AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS THIS SIDE OF BALTIMORE.

Has every article in the dress line needed by a gentleman. Clothing manufactured expressly for the Valley trade, and we recommend every garment that is sold. Having a House in Baltimore enables us to sell at city prices. Goods received every day by Express. Have a fine stock of Spring Hats on hand and continually receiving shoes direct from the manufacturer.

Also a complete stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, and the latest styles of Ties and Scarfs, all of which will be sold cheap. A call is solicited. Respectfully, ap13-14

AGUSTA LAND FOR SALE.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered in the cause of Ewing and wife vs. Sims, we will proceed, on the premises, on THURSDAY, THE 17th DAY OF MAY next, to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, a tract of land in the possession of Henry Ship, on the North River, in said county, adjoining the lands of Virginia and James Ship, and containing about 100 acres. The land is of good quality; improvements tolerable; good water and soil, and altogether a very desirable small farm.

TERMS.—Costs of sale in hand; balance in one, two, and three years, on equal installments, bearing interest, the purchaser to give bond with good security, and the title to be retained as ultimate security until paid. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. ALEX. H. STUART, NICHOL K. THOUT, Auctioneers. ap13-14

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Property.—At the request of Martin Yount, we will offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, that valuable property upon which he resides, on Christian's Creek, three miles North-West of New Hope. The farm contains about 200 acres, and is well improved. The buildings consist of a good dwelling house, barn, and all necessary out-houses—a grist mill, carding machine, of full mill, and a saw-mill. This is a very desirable property, and in a good neighborhood. Mr. Yount will show the property to persons wishing to purchase. The property will be sold on THURSDAY, MAY 20th NEXT at 12 o'clock. Terms—One-third in cash, and the balance in hand, and balance upon liberal credit. ECHOLS, BELL, CATLETT & CO., Auctioneers. ap13-14

LARGE STOCK OF NEW STAPLE AND Fancy Dry Goods! D. A. KAYSER, Main Street, Staunton, Va. is now receiving, from the Eastern cities, a large and elegant stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, of latest importations.

His stock has been selected with unusual care, and purchased upon such terms as enables him to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to those purchasing for cash. All would do well to examine his stock before making their purchases. Friends, Wm. H. WELLS and Wm. N. BRUMPS, Jr., and others, would be glad to serve their friends in any way. ap13-14

SALE OF LAND.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, rendered in the cause of Andrew Shaver against Albert R. Sheetz and others, I will proceed, on the premises, on SATURDAY, THE 15th DAY OF MAY next, to sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, the undivided moiety of a certain tract of land, containing 32 acres, and 15 poles, conveyed by Ephraim Hulvey to him and John W. Sheetz, and to his heirs and assigns, and situated about two miles from Mt. Sidney.

TERMS.—One-third in cash, and the balance in hand, and balance upon liberal credit. GEO. W. McCUTCHEN, Sheriff of Augusta county, Va. ap13-14

TO A. S. SHAPER and W. LEROY BRYAN Gentlemen:—You being non-residents of the State of Virginia, and residing on the 12th day of May, 1869, in the town of Charlottesville, county of Albemarle, State of Virginia, I do hereby certify that you are the parties named in the office of the Circuit Court of said county, to take the depositions of Richard W. N. Noland and others, in the cause of Andrew Shaver against Albert R. Sheetz and others, and in the case now pending in said Circuit Court, in which Richard W. N. Noland is plaintiff, and myself, you and others are defendants, and in the cause said depositions shall not be commenced, or if commenced shall not be completed on that day, until the same shall be adjourned from day to day, at the same place, until finished. ANN LAWSON TEBBS, Executrix of W. Tebb's, dec'd. ap13-14

REWARD.—Horse Stolen.—Stolen from the stable of Mr. J. J. H. on Monday night, the 5th inst. a dark bay horse, with a white blaze on his face, and a white star in his forehead, both hind feet white, and carries his tail slightly to the left. He is about two white saddle mules on his back; moves tolerably well. I will give a reward of \$25 for the horse, or for information that will lead to his recovery, and \$50 for the apprehension of the thief. HENRY BISHOP, Swoope's Depot, Augusta county, Va. ap13-14

LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

We have opened this day the largest assortment of goods in our line ever offered with a view to the sale of Baltimore prices represented. All goods guaranteed as above. No. 15 New Street. ap13-14

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—For sale, on Commission, 70 bushels East Shore Blow Potatoes, 4 barrels East Shore Blow Potatoes, 6 " Jackson Whites, 2 " Jersey White Mercers, 50 bushels New York State Potatoes, 2