The Native Virginian.

ORANGE C. H.

FRIDAY MORNING,....DECEMBER 6, 1867.

AGENTS FOR THE NATIVE VIRGINIAN.

Peyton & Starke and W. H. Ryan, Esq, Baltimore, Md.
J. Wall Turner, Richmond, Va.
Hooe & Wedderburn and T. T. Beckham, Alexandria, Va.
Latham Brothers, Lynchburg, Va.
Prof. E. Lee Blanton, Gordonsville, Va.
Maj. A. M. Garber, Staunton, Va.
Capt. C. C. Wertenbaker, Charlottesville.
Dr. E. M. McMurran, Culpeper C. H., Va.
General Terry, Liberty, Va.
Mathews & Paulett, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. W. Gordon McCabe, Petersburg, Va.
James Barron Hope, Esq, Norfolk Va.
P. B. Prentis, Esq, Suffolk, Va.
Geo. Bagby, Esq, Tappahannock, Va.
A. A. Little, Esq, Fredericksburg, Va.
Maj. B. P. Noland, Middleburg, Va.
Arthur Stephens, Esq., Stanardsville, Va.
Thomas P. Wallace, Esq., Madison C. H.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

The prospectus of this high-toned family paper will be found in another column. Read it and then read what Paul Hayne, one of the most competent critics in the South, has to say about it. We quote from the Southern Opinion of Saturday last. Mr. Hayne says:

Southern Society: Published at 226 Baltimore street, Northeast corner of Charles street, Baltimore, Maryland.

The first five or six numbers of this new *weekly* are now before us. After an attentive perusal, we have no hesitation in saying that, in the spirit and variety of its contributions, and the rare excellence of its typography, *Southern Society* is unsurpassed by any periodical of the kind North or South.

Its list of *regular* correspondents embrace the ablest and most deservedly popular writers of our section. Not only is every branch of Literature *proper* represented, but we have departments especially devoted to *Art*, to the general news of the day, and to the fashions. Politics and heated political discussions are alone, and most judiciously, eschewed. Let us take the last *two* issues as fairly representing the character of the work.

Here, for example, is what may be termed the "leader," a vivid novelette, entitled "*Hilt to Hilt*," by that distinguished Southern *feuilletonist*, Major John Esten Cooke. This story has reached its fourteenth chapter, and is certainly composed in the authour's most piquant and entertaining vein.—The scene is chiefly laid along the banks of the Shenandoah during the year of blood and turmoil, 1864. The personages, though numerous, are sketched with a firm, free and graphic genius, whilst all through the tale we are charmed by those graceful little touches of landscape-painting, and those reflections upon life and manners, partly fanciful, partly philosophical, in which Mr. Cooke excels.

We are next struck by an appreciateive criticism of the Poetry of the late Henry Timrod.

Mr. J. Wood Davidson contributes to the last *Society* an exceedingly curious paper upon "*Nom de Plume.*" He must have spent much time and labour in collecting the numerous items of information it contains.

A *melange* of gossip, poetry and general intelligence, complete the attractions of this new candidate for public favour.

Of the *Editorial* columns we may speak in terms of unqualified praise The articles here are trenchant and full of thought. They present, moreover, an engaging variety; the sentiment is strongly, though not bitterly, Southern, while the style in general is unmistakeably that of a gentleman and scholar.

Upon the whole, *Southern Society* is a periodical which bids fair to succeed—*brilliantly* succeed! Starting with the proper back-bone (a sufficient capital,) its proprietors have already gathered about them *such* a staff of writers, both male and female, that already as Southerners, we look upon the paper with pride and hope!

THE MESSAGE.

A condensed report of the President's Message will be found in another column. Hereafter we expect to furnish our readers with a full report of future messages by an arrangement with the Washington papers. Of course, this document is highly praised by the press. We have never known a message not to be praised; but this one really deserves it. It is unquestionably able, but the misfortune is that it determines nothing. The President has the better policy, but Congress has the power.—In spite of its power, nay, in consequence of it, Congress has no definite policy. The future is much brighter than it was a few months ago, but as all parties, including the President, have cut loose from their moorings—the Constitution—and as there is little or no probability of any return to the Constitution, the whole country is literally adrift. Where it will ultimately land, no man can tell.

We may take comfort in the fact that the Radicals have paused in their mad career, that the President has been strengthened in his position, that Sherman is heartily with him, and that Grant is convinced of the folly of siding with the extreme Radicals. But we may rely upon it, that no resting place has yet been found, and that a fundamental change in the form of government must take place before the country can begin to hope for repose. The long swells indicate that the storm is abating, but the winds may again rise and lash the waves into fury. The sky is clear, but black clouds are still banked up on the horizon.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Hooe & Wedderburn do not intend to revive the Southern Literary Messenger, but Wedderburn & Alfriend, an entirely different firm, do intend it.—Hooe & Wedderburn have as much legitimate business as they can attend to, without going into Magazines.—Their names are such 'household words' with us that the mistake was quite natural.

☞ *Harper's Magazine*, for November, in an article on the Great Show at Paris, advocates miscegenation without a scruple, as a necessity. "We cold white folks of the North and Northwest, paling and ever paling, will one day need the reinforcement of this swarthy force, this warm genius," etc., etc. Let all white households give the "cold shoulder," to this mongrel magazine.

An editor in Illinois was obliged to shoot a man dead for disturbing him in his sanctum. Keep away from us; these crimes are epidemic.

A STARTLING EVENT.

For some time a great deal of dissatisfaction has existed among the freedmen in the neighborhood of Columbus, Mississippi. They had quit work and left the fields white with cotton, and would not pluck a boll, the reason given for such action being that their share of the crop would not pay their expenses for the year, owing to the tax on the staple, and the low price to which it had fallen. As soon as they refused to work, as a matter of course, they had to leave the plantations, and give up their houses to other laborers who would work. They then took to the woods, and commenced a system of indiscriminate pilfering and stock killing. About two hundred of them have been assembled in the neighborhood of Columbus, Mississippi, since the beginning of the election, and had become a perfect nuisance and terror to the neighborhood. At the request of the citizens a company of United States troops had been stationed at Columbus, for the protection of the lives and property of the people. When this band of vagabondized negroes had exhausted the country of everything which was stealable, they determined to make a raid upon the town of Columbus in full force. They were all armed, and procuring a fife and drum, they marched into the town, demanding bread. Not one of them asked for work; they did not want that. Bread was all their cry, and they were about commencing an indiscriminate robbery; when the United States troops appeared on the ground and disarmed them first, and then dispersed them. The ringleaders were taken into custody. What a scene of bloodshed and robbery we would have had to relate had it not been for the fortunate presence of the troops, we shudder to think of. This is the first attempt at a bread riot which has ever occurred in the South, but how long it will be until they become common it takes no far-seeing prophet to tell. The negroes all through the country are becoming most thoroughly demoralized under the teachings of the Radical hyenas, who counsel and incite them at every fence corner, to their own destruction. They now positively in many localities refuse to work; will make no contracts with the planters, fully expecting the division of lands so long promised them by their Radical leaders. Bands of from three to fifty are roaming through Mississippi in every direction, a terror and a nuisance, not only to the planter, but to the industrious of their own color. How long this state of affairs can continue without scenes of riot and bloodshed depends upon the forbearance of the white man. A spark may ignite the train which will redden the horizon with the blaze of burning houses, and initiate a conflict between the races bloody and remorseless.—*Memphis Avalanche, 22d ult.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Sometime since the County Court of Orange promulgated an order prohibiting any and all persons from selling goods, wares, &c., &c., on the Sabbath day, under a penalty of a heavy fine in each case. At the time the above order was issued, there was considerable trafficking done here on the Sabbath, besides which, we are sorry to say, there was plenty of drinking and carousing among a certain class, and not a few rows and disturbances, which our worthy and modest officers were called upon to quell. Immediately after the order was issued by the court, due notice was given to all persons doing business on that day, that, unless they obeyed the order, the law would be rigidly enforced. Some, I am glad to say, have obeyed the order as good citizens should do. Others, I regret to say, have not obeyed in the least, but have violated law, order and, I might almost add, *decency*, every Sabbath since. Can it not be stopped?

Gentlemen, you whose duty it is to stop it, did you attempt to stop it? If you will try, and fail, then make the acknowledgement that you cannot, and you will be shown that it can be done. These are no times for trifling with law and order breakers. Enforce the law, and I will guarantee that four-fifths of the community will say, "Well done, good and faithful servants." Try it.

Your friend, ——.

JOHN M. DANIEL.

The following incident recently communicated to us may be relied on as strictly true, and serves still further to illustrate Daniel's character:

Dr. Rawlings said to Walker some weeks before Daniel's death: "Walker, Daniel must die. You seem to be able to talk to him at all times without offending him; and, if you think proper, the next time you find him in a calm frame of mind, you may ask him if he would like to converse with a minister of the Gospel." Knowing Daniel's dislike of most preachers, Walker thought over the subject several days before he could muster courage to bring up the subject. One morning, when he seemed stronger and perfectly free from pain, Walker sat some moments, very nervous and almost afraid to allude to the matter; but at length he said: "Mr. Daniel, you have always thought a great deal of Dr. Hoge; you believe he is a sincere, good man." He replied, very promptly, "Well, what of it?" Walker answered "You are very ill, and I thought perhaps you would like to have him call on you and talk with you."—He looked up, smilingly, and said, "Walker, *I am no woman!* Idon't want any one but yourself to come in this room, except the Doctor." He never alluded to his being dangerously ill save once, when he said to Walker, "Send word to your wife that you will sleep in my house to-night. Something may happen before morning, and I want you with me."

GORDONSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

GORDONSVILLE, December 4, 1867.

Our village has been very quiet during this week—not affording news enough to interest even the gossippers. It is to be attributed, in a measure, to a meeting under the conduct of the Baptist brethren, and recently closed. Some interest was manifested, and five or six of the stray ones were brought in. Whether they will go down *into* the water immediately, or wait until the weather moderates, we do not know. A good bath in Summer is pleasant, but we never tried it at the temperature of minus thirty.

Pork season is commencing here, and the supply will perhaps be pretty fair, as we learned on inquiry that the market was quoted at eight dollars.

Scarlet fever is reported among us, but it is hoped that the rumor is incorrect.

The cold weather, together with the want of money, has for the present compelled a suspension of the work on the Soldiers' Cemetery. Between forty and fifty of the dead have been transferred to their new resting place, and it is much to be regretted that this deficiency of means should occur in the midst of exhumation. Cannot the people be aroused to the completion of this work, which we owe to the memory of those who nobly yielded up their lives in our defence?

ORPHEUS.

The "Register of the Officers and Cadets of the V. M. Institute," for the year 1867, is out. It closes with a roll of the Alumni of the Institution since its foundation in 1838. The corps of Cadets for the year 1867 already number 249.

The dwelling house of Mr. B. B. Garvey, of Greenbrier county, was completely destroyed by fire a few days since. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

[*From the Baltimore Sun.*]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ITS CHARACTER AND SUGGESTIONS.

At the very threshold, the President enters upon that question reconstruction which is uppermost in men's minds. He declares that the duty, at the close of a civil war, to repair its injuries and secure, as fully and as speedy as possible, the benefit of its lessons, was promptly accepted at the termination of hostilities, not only by the executive department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves; but the expectations of restoration, which it was hoped would follow, have been disappointed by legislation, from which the President felt constrained, by his obligations to the constitution, to withhold his assent. "Candor," says the President, "compels me to declare that, at this time, there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us." Whilst the views of the President upon this branch of the subject are, in the main, the same which he has expressed on this subject on former occasions, they are expressed in a tone of even greater emphasis and earnestness.

He shows that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the national Union, and that if we admit now that the "ordinances of secession" were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which the war was justified. Nor were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war, the direct contrary of which was averred by the government to be its purpose, and it cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the constitution which holds it together, and that this is a power which does not belong to any department of this government, or all of them united, has been acknowledged not only by the executive in its action upon the subject, but by Congress, in submitting an amendment of the constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepting their acts of ratification; by the judiciary, where judges have included the Southern States in their circuits, and are constantly exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them unless these States are in the Union. The declaration of Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, on 22d July, 1861, is also quoted, that the war was solely for the preservaiion of the Union, and is pronounced by the President a solemn public official pledge of the national honor, and which was not made to rebels only, but drew thousands of loyal men in the South, and hundreds of thousands in the North, to give their lives in the belief that the pledge would be carried out, and the violation of which would make the war not only a failure but a fraud. The President, therefore, recommends the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters, snd very courteously, though pointedly, says to Congress. "If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of our honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book."

The President then proceeds to demonstrate, from the general provisions of the acts referred to, that they are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of them are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the constitution. In addition to their unconstitutionality, the President regares them as the most unreasonable mode of punishment that could be invented, inasmuch as they confound the innocent and the guilty in one common and indiscriminate doom. Although the military government is to be only provisional, yet if the guarantees of the constitution can be broken, provisionally, to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, they can be destroyed everywhere, and for all time.

In regard to negro suffrage, the President expresses himself explicitly and earnestly. Whilst holding that the blacks of the South are entitled to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property, (as we may add, it is admitted they have to the fullest extent in Maryland under our new constitution and laws,) he says that it is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape, to a greater or less extent, the future destiny of the whole country. Such a trust and power, he contends, would not be safe in the hands of a race in whose hands no independent form of government has ever been successful, and who, in this country, are ignorant of the nature of government, from their former condition of servitude. The influence of the elective franchise for good is dependent on the intelligence and virtue of those in whose hands it is placed. In the case of those intelligent foreigners who emigrate here we require a residence of five years, and, in addition, proof of a good moral character, thus giving reasonable grounds for the belief that they will be faithful to the obligations which they assume as citizens of the republic. There is a limit wisely observed hitherto which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust; but to give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it and finally to destroy its power. The disordered condition of society, industry and credit, render this a peculiarly unpropitious time for the introduction of such an experiment.—The great difference between the two races render it impossible to fuse them in a homogeneous mass. In the opinion of the President it will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established, a sum which, if properly used, would form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years.

The whole commentary of the President upon reconstruction effected through negro suffrage is a philosophical and dispassionate picture of the utter incompleteness of any such process to reach reconstruction, demonstrating that a structure raised in that way will only have the form and exterior lines of a building, but be a hollow and unsubstantial semblance, destitute of cement or solidity.

The injurious effect of the congressional system of measures upon the public credit is set forth, and it is observed that if we repudiate the constitution we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations. Reference is made to the paralysis of Southern trade, from which the North would derive so great a profit under the government of law; and as another reason why Congress shall retrace its steps, it is reminded, that, from the day on which it fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it.

In regard to the duty of the President to defend the Constitution, the President says it is a serious question how far that duty requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, but that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his own rights, and maintain them, regardless of all consequences, if Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government; and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the legislative department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government, in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazards.

The so-called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, are not believed by him to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defence. In all the Northern States they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own constitutions. It gives him pleasure to add that the appeal to common constituencies was not taken in vain, and that his confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

The President next calls attention to the enormous frauds which has been perpetrated on the treasury. The system of collecting and disbursing the vast sums required by the public expenses has been much disorganized by the tenure of office bill, which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President next refers at length to the finances and currency, and advocates a restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution. He alludes to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as setting forth ably and instructively the condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system. A thorough revision of the revenue system is earnestly recommended, and such an adjustment of the internal revenue laws and import system as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the government. The President next makes reference to the reports of the War, Interior, Navy and Postoffice Departments, and the remainder of the message is devoted to foreign affairs and territorial extension, including the late acquisition from Russia, and a treaty which has been concluded with Denmark, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration, for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns.

In reference to naturalized citizens, it is stated that the annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal constitution, have induced the President to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long-vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States. In connection with this subject, the attention of Congress is called to the conflict of laws between Great Britain and the United States concerning the rights of naturalised citizens, the courts of Great Britain holding that allegiance to the British crown is indefeasible, whilst the Executive Department of the United States holds that naturalization absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The President has heretofore called attention to this subject, and he again appeals to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question. The President concludes by a suggestion whether the African slave trade from American ports having ceased, a proposition should not be made to the British government for a discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a joint naval force for the suppression of that trade.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The *Native Virginian.*—We have received the two first numbers of this paper, published by Bagby & Stofer, Orange C. H., Va. Dr. Bagby is widely and favorably known as a lecturer and writer. Mr. Stofer is well known as a printer, publisher and editor. We have no doubt the *Native Virginian* will prove to be one of the first papers in the State. We wish it great success. Subscription price, $3 per annum.—*Scottsville Register.*

NEW PAPER.—The second number of The *Native Virginian*, a popular humorous paper, published by Bagby & Stofer, at Orange Court House, and edited by Dr. Geo. W. Bagby, has reached us. It is a racy, live paper, Conservative in politics, and we wish it abundant success.—*Circleville (Ohio) Democrat.*

☞We are in receipt of a copy of Dr. Bagby's paper, The *Native Virginian*, and have been entertained with its contents. The Dr.'s humor crops out in every original article, and is even traceable in his brief thanks for "brains and sossidge." The Dr. is an epicure as well as an excellent caterer—he likes what is good for the stomach, and furnishes what is wholesome for the mind. Everybody ought to subscribe for The *Native Virginian*--particularly those who have a taste for *Bacon and Greens*—*Spirit of Jefferson.*

The *Native Virginian.*—We have received the first and second number of this excellent paper just started, and edited and published by Dr. Bagby & A. F. Stofer, at Orange C. H. Dr. Bagby is a writer of acknowledged ability, and will demonstrate it in the *Native Virginian.* We congratulate the people of Orange on their good fortune, in having a live progressive paper, worthy not only of their support but of the public at large.—*Warrenton Va. Sentinel.*

THE "NATIVE VIRGINIAN."—This is the title of Dr. Bagby's new paper, the first number of which was issued at Orange Court House, on Friday last. *Mozis Addums* is known the country over as a writer of rare ability, wit and humor, and it is sufficient to say of his new paper that it fully sustains his whilom reputation. It is handsomely gotten up, and deserves, as we hope it will attain, the most unbounded popularity and success.—*Lynchburg News.*

THE NATIVE VIRGINIAN.—We have received the first number of this paper, published by Bagby & Stofer, at Orange Court House. The fact that 'Mozis Addums' is its editor is sufficient recommendation. His Salutatory is well written, and characteristic of its talented author. Stofer is a man of no mean ability, and Bagby, is "a hull team," as the paper before us proves.—There is nothing inferior in it. Success to the enterprize!—*Bedford Chronicle.*

The *Native Virginian* is the title of a new paper published at Orange C. H., by Dr. G. W. Bagby. The extracts from the first number, which has not been sent to this office, show it to be an excellent paper. The sketch of John M. Daniel promises to be worth the price of a whole year's subscription.—*Fred. Ledger.*

BONNETS.

There is no striking novelty in bonnets to be chronicled this month. The Fanchon shape appears to be a general favorite, and much called for. The standing front, with its diadem of flowers, and a crown worn upon the top of the head, is not decidedly becoming to any but a pretty face. Soft white felt bonnets tastefully trimmed, are pretty, and not very expensive. A beautiful royal velvet is trimmed with lace of the same shade, and satin daisies glittering with tiny dewdrops.

A new device in millinery is to have flowers with their leaves and tendrils so arranged upon the bonnet that they can be removed and worn upon the hair. This is only for those whom necessity forces to practice economy, and cannot well purchase a new coiffure for each evening's entertainment.

The round hats are small, with a narrow brim, or none at all, and decorated with willowy plumes or velvet bands.

Flowers are fashionable for decorating the hair, and are also worn upon the neck and arms. A set comprises head-dress, necklace and bracelets.

☞ Our prayers and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well—while the one ascends the other descends.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

After a suspenseon of the publication of the SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for about three years—a suspension occasioned, as many of our old subcribers well know, by circumstances entirely beyond our control, we propose to resume the issue of this old popular, standard Magaxine.

It is needless for us to speak of the merits of the Southern Literary Messenger in the past. One of the earliest pioneers in American periodical publications, it was sustained by liberal patronage and able contributions, until the dire necessities of a great civil war compelled its discontinuance. It had outlived hundreds of other kindred enterprizes. It had even survived the shock and din of battles and the confusion of civil war, in which not only ordinary printing printing materials of every description, were difficult to obtain, but even mail facilities were almost entirely cut of; but under the peremptory order of military authority that all it printers should go to the battle field, the suspension of its publication was unavoidable. This was followed by the great fire in Richmond, when the incendiary's torch involved a wanton destruction of property, in which all of the materials of the office of the Messenger were reduced to ashes, and its proprietors bereft of the means necessary for its continuance.

We are now earnestly anxious to revive the Messenger, and render it more than ever, worthy of public patronage and popularity. We appeal particularly to its old patrons and to those who knew and appreciated its reputation in the past to aid us in this effort. We are in correspondence with the ablest and most popular writers in both sections of the United States and in England, and we believe we shall be able to present a list of contributors unrivalled by any periodical magazine in the world. We intend to make the Messenger a welcome visitor to every American fireside; while it will be independent in politics, it will fearlessly advocate truth, and justice, the constitutional rights of the States and the people North and South, and the moral and material welfare of the country. It shall be the endeavor of its conductors to render it in every respect a model magazine of instructive and entertaining literary productions. We promise that its merits shall surpass the highest reputation that it ever enjoyed, and it is our intention to add to it several new features suited to the progressiveness of the age and peculiarly attractive and interesting to lady readers, rendering it unnecessary for them to seek elsewhere for what they expect to find in monthly magazines.

We take this opportunity to return our thanks to old patrons and old contributors. The latter we hope will renew at once their associations with the Messenger, with the assurance that they will be proud of the names we expect to add to the list. To our old patrons we owe something more, but we mean to be just. Rating the money they had paid at its value in green-backs, at the time of our involuntary suspension, we propose to send to all who renew their subscription now, in addition to their year's subscription the number of copies that may be due them. This will be "equal and exact justice" between them and us.

The Messenger will be printed on fine white paper, with new, clean type, and each number will contain about eighty pages of reading matter.

The terms will be five dollars per annum invariably in advance. We propose its re-publication upon the first of January, 1868. We hope our former patrons and our friends old and new who favor the resuscitation of this old and most popular and influential of American magazines will respond promtly to this circular. All of the old subcribers who forward their subscriptions shall be supplied as stated above with the numbers found due them To new ones we can only promise that they shall not be disappointed in the Southern Literary Messenger.

Address, WEDDERBURN & ALFRIEND.
Proprietors, P. O. Box 20,
Alexandria, Va.

STATE NEWS.

The Dispatch notices the arrival at Richmond of some twenty persons from New York, who have purchased lands in King William county, and are en route to settle upon them.

Col. W. W. Blackford has been elected President and Chief Engineer of the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad, the two offices being consolidated.—Mr. Deane, the former President, declined to serve at the proposed salary.

We learn that a young man named Jordan was instantly killed Saturday morning, near Mt. Zion Church, two and a half miles east of Buford's depot, by being run over by the Western bound freight train of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.—*Lynchburg News.*

We have the sad intelligence of the death of the Hon. Walter Preston, of Abingdon. Mr. Preston was a lawyer of distinguished ability, and was one of the most brilliant men of Virginia. His eloquence at times was worthy of the finest orators the State has ever produced, from Henry down, and was electric in its influence on the people.

Great preparations are being made in the Capitol for the reception of the members of the Convention. The hall of the House of Delegates, which Gen. Schofield designated as the place of meeting, has been completely overhauled. The furniture has been repaired, locks put on the desks, and the chairs nicely cushioned. The darkies will no doubt find themselves much more comfortably situated than they had reason to expect.—*Dispatch.*

Dr. John Washington Ashby, of Culpeper, Va., but for a short time after the close of the war a resident of this city, died on the 7th ult., in Bolivar county, Miss., of congestive fever, after an illness of only twenty-four hours. Dr. Ashby was a paominent surgeon in the Confederate service; was a bright mason, and during his short residence in this city made many friends, who will be grieved to hear of his sudden death.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The mysterious gentleman (with the exception of one night,) has given positive evidence that he "was thar." He continues to throw his lights, and recently has thrown a number of stones, &c., on and about the house. As prudent and brave men as ever shouldered a musket have guarded the house every night; but with all their bravery, skill and strategy, they are unable to kill or arrest the mysterious personage. He has been shot at frequently since our last report, and on one occasion was, when shot at, known to run and laugh aloud. We believe, however, that he will sood be tracked to his den.—*Scottsville Register,*

On Wednesday, 27 ult., a white man named William Thompson, living at Goochland Court House, met near his room door Henry Brown, a negro, with whom he had had a serious quarrel some months ago. Thompson accosted the negro immediately, and demanded to know what he was doing hanging around his house. Brown muttered something in reply, when Thompson drew his pistol and attempted to shoot, but the cap snapped. Brown then exclaimed, "The next time you shoot you will kill me!" Without noticing this remark, Thompson shot again. This time the ball struck the negro in the heart. Almost instantly he fell, and in a few moments breathed his last.—Thompson was soon arrested and lodged in the county jail, where he now awaits his trial. It is said that he was almost deranged by liquor when the deed was committed.—*Dispatch.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A Presbyterian Church in Ohio having suspended a member for joining the Masonic Order, an appeal was taken to the Presbytery. This body, by a vote of 15 to 10, sustained the appeal, and restored the party appealing to the communion of the church.

The Senatorial contest in Ohio for successor to Senator Wade grows hot. It is mainly between Judge Thurman and Mr. Vallandigham, at present, and the latter is represented as being very much more strongly supported than is generally believed.

General Thomas Ewing, Jr., brother-in-law of General Sherman, has written a letter expressing an approval of Grant for President, conditioned upon Grant's expressing disapproval of the congressional legislation about reconstruction. In other words, in favor of Sherman.

Figurative was the language employed in a funeral sermon which ran thus:—"At the death of the just, the locomotive of his soul, driven by the coal of faith and the steam of hope, dashes along the rails of charity toward that immovable depot where is found the eternal symbol, which is God."

Nashville, November 29.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States adjourned to-day to meet in Baltimore on the third Sunday in May next. The action of the Assembly a year ago excluding colored people from the ministry has been rescinded, and all persons having the requisite recommendations will hereafter be admitted.

It is stated this evening that a prominent member of one of the House financial committees said to day, in conversation, that if the question should be brought before it to-morrow the House would vote to issue $150,000,000 in greenbacks, withdraw the national bank currency, and replace it with greenbacks, and with them pay off the national debt.—*Herald.*

Chicago, November 28.—Weston reached Chicago this morning at 10 o'clock, and has won his wager. The excitement on his arrival was intense.—For miles out from the city the road was thronged all the morning with people anxious to greet the young pedestrian, and the streets through which he passed to reach the Sherman House, where he now is, were packed with people. The police had some difficulty in making a way for him, the crowd were so impatient to give him a welcome, but he was finally escorted to his room at the Sherman House in safety.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE AT ST. PAUL'S

The event of Thursday evening was the marriage, by the Revd Mr. Cosby, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Major General Wm. Henry Fitzhugh Lee, son of Gen. R. E. Lee, to Miss Mary Tabb Bolling, daughter of Hon. Geo. W. Bolling, of this city. The ceremony took place at St. Paul's Church, at eight o'clock, and was attended with every circumstance that could render it brilliant. The respective positions of the bride and bridegroom in society, the former a dazzling beauty and leader of the bon ton, the latter still wearing the laurels of his war service, illuminated by a family prestige, combined to create a lively sensation, not only among their immediate friends and acquaintances, but throughout the whole community. The consequence was that the church was crowded to overflowing, and but for the reservation of a sufficiency of space in the auditorium of the church, denoted by rosetted ribands across the aisles, and the preservation of order by a strong force of police, it would be difficult to say what would have become of the bridal party. The people commenced assembling in front of the church fully three hours before the ceremony, and then the rush was prodigious. Upon the arrival of the bridal party, the throng still in front of the church gave way on either side. Gen. R. E. Lee, escorting Mrs. Carr, and Gen. Mahone and lady were the first to enter the church, followed by several other ladies and gentlemen of distinction. The bridesmaids, ten in number, splendidly attired, attended by gentlemen, followed and arrayed themselves in front of the altar. Then the bride and bridegroom entered unattended, and their appearance won the instant admiration of the vast throng of spectators. The costume of Miss Bolling was charmingly beautiful, consisting of a dress of white satin, with a perfectly regal trail, and trimmed in the most elegant manner, a white veil descending almost to the floor, and a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridegroom was dressed with great taste. The couple proceeded immediately to the altar, and were followed by Col. Bolling and lady. The ceremony proceeded, Col. Bolling giving away the bride, the bridal party standing meanwhile. The scene was truly grand. At its conclusion the party proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, where the evening was joyously crowned with a magnificent banquet.—*Petersburg Express.*

New Advertisements.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY,
THE SOUTHERN EXPONENT OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART.

ON the first of October the publication of this weekly was commenced in Baltimore, with the following Corps of Contributors:

John Esten Cooke, Miss Augusta J. Evans, Albert Taylor Bledsoe, Mrs. Catherine A. Warfield, Rev. A. J. Ryan, Mrs. Fannie Downing, W. Gordon McCabe, Thomas H. Wynne, Miss Mollie E. Moore, Daniel B. Lucas, Dr. George W. Bagby, John R. Thompson, Mrs. J. Preston, James Barron Hope Miss Marie Le Coste, Harry S. Flash, James Wood Davidson, Sidney Lanier, William Herred Browne, Miss Fannie Fielding, W. Gilmore Simms, Miss Annie M. Crane, M. Schele de Vere, Miss Emily Mason, Paul H. Hayne, Miss Annie H. Nicholas, James R. Randall, William N. Nelson, Samuel Selden, George Frederick Holmes,

WHAT THE SOUTHERN PRESS SAY OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

We commend Souther Society to our people. There are hundreds of persons in this city who are constant patrons of the sensational and foolish pictorials published at the North. We are, by purchasing this literary trash, fostering those who care nothing for us, and whose delight it is to insult us. It is time we should support our own institutions and people. Southern Society is emphatically a Southern journal. Southern men and women write for it, Southern men publish it, and it is conducted in a Southern city. Every one who loves the South and desires to see its institutions prosper, should subscribe at once to this journal, and extend all the aid in his power towards establishing, on a firm basis, a journal which is destined to reflect honor and credit upon this country—the South.—*Mobile Tribune.*

The intellect of the South never was more active than it is to-day. The establishment of a new literary paper—Southern Society—to which we have already alluded, is an event to be hailed by us all with profound satisfaction. This journal, just issued, will undoubtedly achieve a solid success, for it is full of charming papers, and intends to avoid the rock on which so many Southern magazines have foundered. The rock was a false reliance on *gratuitous contributions.*—*Norfolk Virginian.*

It is attractive as possible, as far as typography can make reading matter enticing.—A feast of fat things is toward. Among the contributors to its editorial columns is Wm. Gilmore Simms, essayist and novelist.—Hayne will help to enliven its columns with poetic gems from his prolific pen. Thompson, of the old Southern Literary Messenger, will do his best to enliven its columns. Dr. Bagby will see that they do not lack for humor. To recite the names of those who have been retained for the delectation of the readers of Southern Society, would take up too much of our space. The first number is excellent, and promises admirably for the future.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

There is great need of an able weekly Journal edited by Southern men, and to which the Southern people can, advantageously and consistently, give their cordial support. Such a journal Southern Society promises to be, and, if a strong corps of writers and skilful management can command success, the new journal will be as fully prosperous as we desire that it may become. It is handsomely printed, neither expense nor labor being spared to make it worthy of the patronage it claims at the hands of the South.—The aim of the publishers has been accomplished in the very first number, and having deserved to win, they ought not to fail to reap the harvest.—*Charleston Mercury.*

This new weekly paper has been launched upon its voyage under favorable auspices, and the evidence of ability and taste displayed at the outset, give promise of success and usefulness. It is an elevated and influential accession to the press of the country. The typography, paper and artistic skill, display excellent taste.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

We earnestly appeal to all who love the South, and feel an interest in its literature, to aid us now in establishing a worthy representative of its culture and refinement among us.

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December 6, 1867.—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS is to notify all persons concerned that I will not be responsible for and will not pay any debt contracted by my son Henry. GEORGE H. STOCKDON.
December 6, 1867.

BLACK Pepper, Allspice, Cloves. Race Ginger, Mustard, Mustard Seed, Celery Seed, Nutmegs and Indigo; also, Browne's Essence of Ginger, for sale by
December 6, 1867. CHAPMAN & CO.

FINE Toilet Soaps, Castile and brown Soap, superior Shaving Cream, for sale by CHAPMAN & CO.
December 6, 1867.

POWDER.—Superior Rifle Powder, in Canisters, for sale by
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ORANGE COURT HOUSE, VA.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at his new store, Orange C. H., Va., next door to Chapman & Co., a full assortment of
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READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
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The stock, which is unusually large for a village store, has been selected with great care in the Northern Markets, and under circumstances which enable me to offer special inducements to buyers. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. I bind myself to sell as low as any country merchant in Virginia.

I expect a small profit on all my goods.

☞ The highest cash price will be paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

November 29, 1867. G. J. BROWNING.

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SECOND supply of Fall and Winter Goods, of all kinds, at the very lowest prices for cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

One hogshead of extra brown Sugar, by the barrel;
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