

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

OUR PAPER—ITS AIM.

We have heretofore stated that our main, and necessarily our first object, is to solve the important problem, whether it be possible for a literary man in the South to make a comfortable support otherwise than as an hireling. The problem is important, because, in the new era which is upon us, the literary class must become far more numerous than it has been; and its liberation from piece-work and jobbing by the day is, we think, a matter of necessity, if, creating a literature worthy of our fame in the past and equal to our fortunes in the future, we would content and carry off the palm of letters from the North.

In the second place, we desire to keep alive the memories and the customs of the good old days, so that they may enter into and make part of the new times, tempering them and giving them a grace and a tone unknown, hitherto, in the free societies of this country. This we believe to be quite possible; for it is not conceivable that traditions and social habits fixed during nearly two centuries should be destroyed in a moment; and if, in the progress of time, they should be measurably effaced, we have still the softening influences of climate to save us from austerity in manners and, we trust, from corruption in trade. It will be seen, then, that "we accept the situation," in the only way in which, as we believe, it should be accepted, to wit, by the sincere adoption of the requirements which the war has imposed on us, namely—the intellectual and industrial development of our country, as contrasted with that social development which was the "marked feature of our slave system."

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

THE NEW ELECTRIC.—We have received this, the successor to Dr. Hoar's popular Richmond Eclectic. It is, in our judgment, the most tasteful publication in America. The selections are admirable, the editorial notes and criticisms discover a high order of scholarship, and in a word, the magazine as a whole, is as near perfection as an Eclectic well can be. LAWRENCE TUNNELL and FRIDOR MURDOCH (the latter name recalls our school days at Princeton) are the editors and proprietors.—The price of the Eclectic is only \$4 per annum. Address the proprietors, as above, at 49 Lexington Street Baltimore.

HARPER'S BAZAR.—We are not inclined to praise anything printed by the publishers of Harper's Weekly, but the simple fact is, the Bazar is distancing all competition in its line of periodical literature.

PETERSBURG INDEX.—This is now the largest daily paper in Virginia, and, as it seems to us, gets more advertising than any other. The editor, WILLIAM E. CAMERON, Esq., has placed us under such obligations that, after waiting a fortnight for handsome things to accumulate, we are forced to confess our entire inability to return *quo pro quo* in kind. We can do this, though. If he will come up here, we can and will tell him where he will find the sweetest sweetheart any man ever had. And if he is not satisfied with that, he can take our hat.

SOUTHERN PLANTER AND FARMER.—No copy has ever reached this office.

LAND GRANTS A CURSE.

Virginia has often been abused for opposing land grants on the "hair-splitting" ground of their unconstitutionality. Washburne of Illinois, in the House debate on the Dubuque railroad, said that 2,700,000 acres granted to Illinois—had proved the greatest curse to the State. It had passed into the hands of British bondholders, and gone to build up a great, oppressive foreign corporation in Illinois. The grant of 600,000 acres involved in the pending bill was to go to that same corporation; for all the franchises of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company had been transferred last October to the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

IMPEACHMENT LOOKING UP AGAIN.

The National Intelligencer commenting on the new impeachment bill introduced by Senator Edmunds of Vermont says:—We invite attention to the clause which invokes the aid of the regular army to carry out the behests of Congress in the premises, and also to the one by which two-thirds of the United States Senate may suspend the President from his functions pending the trial. Everything goes to show that the revolutionary faction which now dominates in Congress are preparing to take the last and final plunge which shall decide whether a constitutional Government shall exist in this land.

PENDLETON FOR PRESIDENT.

It seems to us the Democrats are about to make a mistake. Pendleton is a gentlemanly War Democrat, of no great force. In the hurly-burly which is coming, gentlemen will, we much fear, be out of place. A bad man's work is to be done, and bold bad men are wanted to do it. Grant, silent and merciful, should be met by Sherman, the daring and ferocious. It is not a time for lawyers, but for swordsmen.

QUIT IT AT ONCE.

The Carolinas.—A communication has been written by Col. Willard, of Gen. Canby's staff, to friends in New York, in which he says that crime in North Carolina and South Carolina is no greater than the courts are able to attend to, and that life and property are as secure as in Northern States, and that there are no indications of truth in the reports that a war of races is approaching in those States.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Orange County, held in the Court House on Monday, January 27th (Court-day), on motion of Mr. Morris D. Newman, Mr. Ferdinand Jones was called to the Chair and P. B. Hiden appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Col. John H. Lee then explained the object of the meeting to be the organization of a Conservative party in this County. He also read the circular of the central committee of the State, setting forth the objects of the party and showing the plan of operations. Col. Lee then moved that this meeting approve and adopt the plan of the State, and that the Chairman be empowered to appoint the committees required therein. This motion being carried, the Chairman appointed the following committees:

- 1st Magisterial District—William A. Jennings and Joab C. Ham.
2nd District—Alexander Daley and Dr. E. P. Talbot.
3rd District—Dr. Uriel Terrill and M. D. Newman.
4th District—Dr. John L. Woolfolk and F. J. Saunders.
5th District—John T. Payne and Reuben L. Colquhoun.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, it was ordered that the committees retire to one of the jury rooms and elect their Chairman.

On motion of Lewis B. Williams it was resolved, that the committees may in their discretion enlarge their number to five in each magisterial district. The committees having retired, soon reported the following additions to their number:

- 1st District—William Brookling, Edward Beasley and William Faulconer.
2nd District—Robert Taylor, Col. Garrett Scott and Col. John H. Lee.
3rd District—Lewis B. Williams, Joseph Henderson and John Terrill, Jr.
4th District—Dr. Panmill, E. C. Moore and Henry Hatch.
5th District—William H. Payne, B. T. Saunders and William Murphy.

THE CHILDREN'S OFFERINGS.

Mrs. Gen. B. C. Howard, with several other ladies, took position on the stage to receive the offerings, and for several hours they were kept busily employed. The children's offerings were noticed that those who had but little brought what they could, and so great was the pleasure which it afforded them that there was no shrinking back because the offering was small, but all was high and happy on the stage.

From the time it was known that offerings would be accepted from the children they addressed themselves to the work of procuring whatever might be needed for the children's offerings. It is a time rarely to be met, and deliver it to the ladies who will see that it is given to those who are in such dire need.

There were many pleasing incidents connected with the children's offerings, and the heart went up in gratitude to the Giver of all good, that there is still left in the land the valuable attribute of charity as there so beautifully exemplified. Little children with heavy bundles of clothing, and some with their offerings in the hands of one of the ladies. It proved to be a little iron bank filled with pennies, which he had been hoarding for a long time, with which he wanted to give to some poor little Southern boy. Another carried a small bundle, but he declined to give his name, as he said he only wanted to give the trifle he had to a poor Southern boy.

A little girl presented herself to the ladies and handed them a bundle containing a piece of nice goods. She said her mother had bought it to make a dress for her, but she could do without it, as she would rather give it to some poor girl should have it. A little girl presented her own offering, and said her mother had the money box of her little brother, who died a few weeks ago; the money, ninety-one cents, she wanted to give to the children's offerings. A little girl presented a small offering, but before doing it was reminded by her father, that she had nothing to give; she replied, "Pa, I have a beautiful doll, sell it for me, and give the money to the children's offerings." Several gold dollars and smaller coins, amounting in all to twenty-five dollars. One little boy gave the whole of his Christmas savings, amounting to nearly ten dollars. Another took off his new greatcoat and gave it as an offering, after being assured by his parents that he could not have another this winter.

During the offering the children were made upwards of one thousand children passed upon the stage, and a more beautiful exhibition of true charity was never witnessed. Four little children from the Home of the Friendless presented their offerings, which were gladly accepted by the ladies. A little boy of ten years, from Virginia, asked his mother if he might not offer his baptismal dress, as there are many children in the South who do not have a dress, and he had one. His mother had lost all by the war, and he had nothing else to give. A little girl who wore a blue jacket, which she very much admired, asked if she could give it, and when answered affirmatively, took it off and handed it to the ladies with an air of very great pleasure. A little girl of four years wanted to do something for the children of the South, and she invested all her Christmas money in a cake, which she sent to the table of the offering. Col. Howard, when it was sold for ten dollars. The money was returned to her, and on Saturday she made her appearance with a large bundle of dry goods, purchased for the children of the South.

None who were present will ever forget the beauty of the scene of so many children, in the fullness of their hearts, laying their offerings on the altar of charity, and there was a nobility in the work which is proved by the ladies who leads his lambs into pleasant pastures. The offerings consisted of upwards of four hundred dollars in money, and six enormous boxes of dry goods, g. oceries, clothing, toys, &c.

Died in Church.—A most saddening incident occurred at the Foundry Methodist church in Washington, on Sunday morning, which cast a gloom over the whole congregation. Just prior to the beginning of the morning service, a most estimable elderly lady, living in the neighborhood, named Mrs. Wakefield, while walking up the aisle, was seized with a sudden faintness, and before aid could reach her, sank down and expired.

Suicide of a Preacher.—Rev. George W. Brush, of the Central Ohio Conference, committed suicide by hanging himself on Saturday afternoon at Delaware, Ohio. From the evidence before the coroner's jury it appears that he had been contemplating the act for several days. He is supposed to have been insane.

We call special attention to the advertisements of Messrs ALLEN & JOHNSON, PERRY, YATES, and LODI Manufacturing Company.

LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF FESTIVAL.

Proceedings of Saturday at Maryland Institute Hall.

TOUCHING INCIDENTS.

The people of Maryland and of Baltimore especially are literally indefatigable in their exertions in behalf of the suffering South. Out of some two millions of dollars contributed by the people north of the Potomac, for the relief of the South, Maryland alone contributed upwards of one million. Innumerable Relief Fairs have been held in Baltimore, the last of which is that of which we now give a touching description taken from the Gazette of the 20th. We regret to see that the Virginia papers have not lauded this noble charity as it deserves.

The festival of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association, at Maryland Institute Hall, was brought to a close on Saturday night, and the result was even more gratifying than was anticipated in the middle of the week. The fair was earlier at their posts on Saturday, from the fact that the day had been set apart to receive the offerings of the children, and those who were present will ever remember, with pleasurable emotions, the second father of his country. The noble ladies of the Association are tireless in their efforts to relieve their distressed sisters of the South, and no sacrifice appears too great, or exposure too severe, to stop them for one moment in their holy mission of charity. There is a noble emotion which has spread itself throughout the community, and the affluent and those of more limited circumstances address themselves alike to the work of relief as soon as the cry of distress comes wafting on the winds from the South.

On Saturday morning all the tables had been replenished by donations from benevolent citizens, and the early morning of the festival was a scene of day of the festival. About 11 o'clock the little children began to make their appearance, and the joyous sparkling of their eyes told what unalloyed happiness it afforded them to lend their aid in the great work of relieving the distressed.

HAULS DOWN THE GRANT FLAG.

The Mobile Times, which, for a long time, had the flag of Grant for President, and Fessenden for Vice President, flying at its masthead, hauls down its colors with the following editorial remarks:—"The world has never witnessed a more useless sacrifice of personal popularity than that exhibited by the self-ordained suicide of Gen. Grant. With every chance in his favor to become the savior of his country, he has been only inspired by the evil genius of disorganization, and to have bartered the highest chances of legitimate fame for the gratification of petty temporary power. He is a man of high intelligence, of high moral character, and he has actually dared to disobey the orders of his constitutional chief, we hope to see Sherman assume the supreme command of the army, and finally bring order out of chaos by his bold and energetic administration, and military subordination. The era of revolution is now opened, and the forthcoming struggle against the odious powers of a factious Congress can be neither long nor doubtful."

DEER HUNTING.

We observe notices in many of our exchanges of the number of deer killed in Virginia, both in the fall and mounting season. The small station of Greenspring, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in Hampshire county, sent prior to January the 1st, two hundred saddles. Many more than that have been killed in the State, and the number of skins at the doors of our enterprising grovemen indicate a heavy slaughter throughout the northwest. At least ten thousand deer must have been killed in the State, or twice as many as the number of skins at the doors of our enterprising grovemen indicate a heavy slaughter throughout the northwest. At least ten thousand deer must have been killed in the State, or twice as many as the number of skins at the doors of our enterprising grovemen indicate a heavy slaughter throughout the northwest.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

In the Virginia State Convention on Saturday, Mr. Allan chairman of the committee appointed to memorialize Congress in regard to the bankrupt act reported—

1st. That many persons who desire relief are not able to pay the amount necessary, under existing arrangements to avail themselves of the benefit of the privileges of the bankrupt act. 2d. That the number of insolvent persons are deterred by the stay law from coming under its operations. The committee therefore prays Congress for its extension and modification to nearly the same extent as that of Virginia as far as possible from their present financial embarrassments. They furthermore suggested that members of the Convention be sent to Washington to lay the matter before Congress.

LINCOLN ON NEGRO EQUALITY.

Here is Lincoln's exact language in a speech made at Columbus, Ohio, on a famous canvass with Douglass: "I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; I am not, and never have been, in favor of making of our country a common home for all races of negroes; nor of qualifying them to hold office, or intermarry with the white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the two races, and a bias against the one which will never be removed, and the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be some restriction upon the rights of the one race, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

The correspondence between General Meade and Governor Jenkins of Georgia which resulted in the removal of the latter from office is published. General Meade opens the correspondence by directing Governor Jenkins to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the sum of \$40,000 to defray the expenses of the Reconstruction Convention. He contends that the ordinance passed by the Convention making such appointments is in accordance with the law and must be obeyed. Gov. Jenkins replies that he does not consider the Convention a legally organized body, and consequently cannot recognize its action.—The position Gov. Meade removed him from office expressing at the same time his belief that he acted conscientiously, and assuring him of his respect.

We regret very much to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. McClellan of this city was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last about noon, together with nearly his entire household furniture, except a piano. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a gas burner from which the parties occupying were temporarily absent.—Fred. Herald.

A Houston (Texas) newspaper gives some very sensible advice to young men about to visit places in search of situations. It says: "Stay away; there are no vacancies here.—Stay where you are, pull up your coat, take hold of a plow. Stay away from the cities. If you are in a profession, they will never be flush unless we all learn to depend on our own resources and work out our own salvation."

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM DISTRESS.

The following section of an act passed by the State Legislature last February, exempting certain articles from distress and levy, is published for the information of those who contemplate having distress warrants issued against them:

In case of a husband, parent or other person, who is a house-keeper and head of a family, there shall be exempt from distress or levy the following articles: First—The family Bible. Second—Family pictures, school books, and library for the family not exceeding \$100 in value. Third—A seat or pew in any house or place of public worship. Fourth—The contents of any personal ground. Fifth—All necessary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family. All beds and bedsteads and bedding necessary for the use of such family. All stoves and appendages put up and kept for the use of such family. Sixth—One cow, one horse, six chairs, one table, six knives six forks, six plates, one dozen spoons, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces of wood or earthen ware, one looking glass, one spinning wheel, one pair of cards, one axe, two hoes, five barrels of corn, five bushels of wheat or one barrel of flour, two hundred pounds of bacon or pork, three bushels of meal, one cooking stove and utensils for cooking therewith, and one sewing machine; and in case of a mechanic, the tools and utensils of his trade, not exceeding \$100 in value."

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GORDONSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

GORDONSVILLE, January 29, 1888. This weather will, for a time, doubtless suspend in a great measure the intercourse of Gordonsville with the country. Snow lies on the ground about four inches deep, and the roads are so dreadfully cut up that locomotion in any manner is become a hazardous experiment.

Mr. D. W. Allen has sold his residence and is making preparations to build just across the street, and adjoining Beale & Linney's. Mr. Baker's glass house is progressing slowly. W. P. Blanks has removed to his new store near the railroad bridge, where he is having built up a small scale until the Spring trade opens.

Last Sabbath night during the services at the Presbyterian Church, a private lamp exploded causing quite a commotion in the congregation; but the flames were quickly extinguished before any damage was done. And after the services had closed, as the congregation was leaving the house, another lamp, in the hands of a gentleman, exploded, which led to the consternation and fright of the members of the congregation in close proximity to it. It is supposed that the fluid was this crystallized oil which contains a quantity of benzine, a most inflammable substance, and known to be five feet high lighted match at the distance of two feet.

A distressing affair occurred near this place last Saturday evening. It seems that Beverly Strange—son of Mrs. Agnes Strange—was returning home when he was struck and thrown from his horse, it is not positively known which. When found, he was in a senseless condition and his person bore marks of violence. Although Medical assistance was soon summoned, and at last he was able to get up, yet his improving, his situation is still very critical, and it is feared may result seriously.

ORPHEUS.

Surratt.—The trial of John H. Surratt, it is known, has been fixed for the 21st inst. The correspondence of the Baltimore Sun has good reason to believe that the case will never be brought to trial. It will be remembered that when the day for trial was fixed upon, Merrick, Surratt's counsel, failed to file with the court the trial of William E. Cleaver fixed for a day certain. It is understood however, that in the event that Surratt is tried, the prosecution will call up Cleaver, already convicted of crime and now awaiting a new trial, to stand in detail again without a blush what he professed to have heard in the prison with the purged Conover. The attorneys for the defence, Messrs. Merrick and King, must maintain their confidence in their own power to sustain the action of the majority of the jury at the first trial, when they were disposed to acquit the prisoner.

WHAT THE OHIO DEMOCRACY SAY.

Here is what the Democracy of Ohio, representing more than fifty thousand majority of the voters of that great State, have to say in reference to the foul libel upon Republican government and reproach upon the civilization of the age, embodied in the scheme of negro suffrage:

Resolved, That we are opposed both in principle and practice to the suffrage, that the State of Ohio, by an emphatic majority of fifty thousand, rejected it for herself, is eternally opposed to its forced imposition upon other States, and that we stigmatize such an imposition by the Federal Government as a most base usurpation.

This resolution was reported by General McCook, an officer in the Federal army.

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